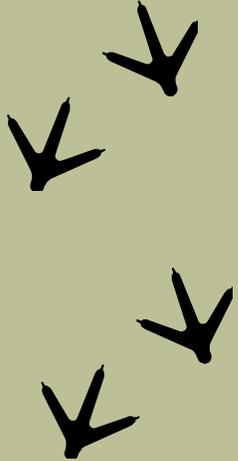


West Box Elder
Coordinated Resource
Management Plan



Planning Priorities
June 19, 2012



CRMP Process Overview

- ◉ Basis of CRMP: “[C]oordinating resource management strategies [of agencies and landowners] results in improved resource management and minimizes conflicts and capitalizes on opportunities among land users, landowners, governmental agencies and interest groups.”
- ◉ “The ultimate goal of CRMP is to protect, improve and maintain natural resources.”
- ◉ CRMP “operates on the local level”... “those who live, work and recreate on a given piece of land are the people most interested in and capable of developing and implementing plans for its use.”



WBE CRMP Work Plan

- Task 1 (April) – “Planning Inventory Assessment”
- Task 2 (April-June) – Articulate local vision; compile existing data; conduct baseline assessment; **confirm priorities for analysis**
- Task 3 (July-Aug) – Data Analysis; Draft Strategies
- Task 4 (Sept-Dec) – Create and Refine CRMP
- Task 5 (Jan-...) – EITHER Complete plans for lower priorities OR Begin implementation for higher priorities

Purpose of this Meeting

- Refined vision and priorities based on **LOCAL** input
 - Planning Inventory Analysis
 - April 4: Site visit
 - May 15: Public involvement meetings Yost, Grouse Creek, Park Valley (~34 local; 5 agency)
 - Agency contacts
- Confirm planning elements **to be deferred** to Stage 2
- **Validate** for further analysis in July/August:
 - Desired Future Conditions
 - Conflicts and Constraints

Original “Planning Elements”

- Rangeland and agriculture
- Water resources
- Vegetation
- Socioeconomics and economic development
- Legal, regulatory, and land use
- Wildlife and biological resources
- Forestry
- Recreation
- Geology and soils
- Air Quality and Climate
- Cultural



Refined Planning Elements from Public Involvement Process

- Rangeland and Agriculture
 - Includes vegetation; forestry, woodlands, and weeds; legal and regulatory
- Water Resources
 - Includes geology and soils
- Socioeconomics
 - Includes land use, recreation
- Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat



Deferred to Stage 2:

- *Air Quality*
- *Cultural Resources*

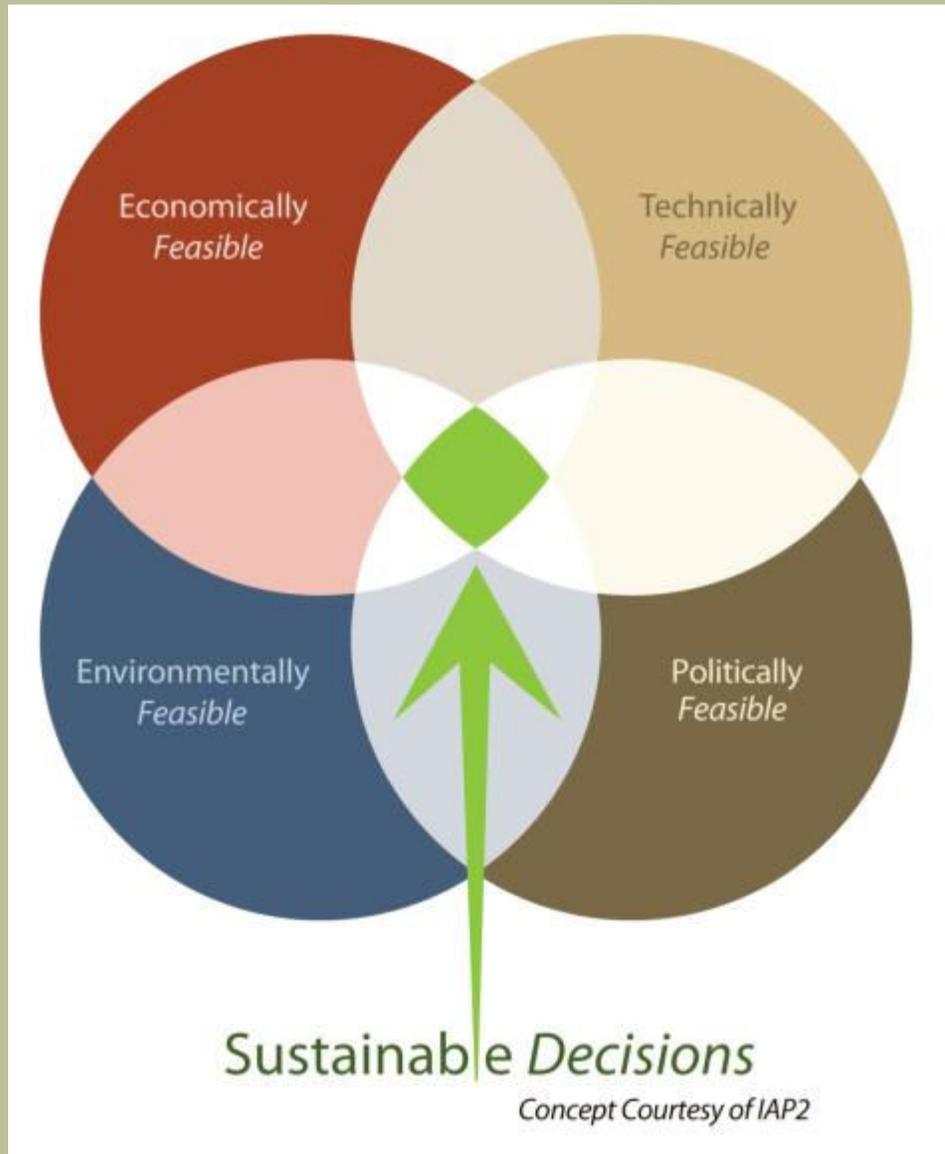


July-August Analysis

- Invalid conflicts or constraints?
- Conflicts and constraints not reasonably fixable?
- Possible implementation strategies
- Feasibility analysis
 - Economically
 - Technically
 - Politically
 - Environmentally



How do we make *effective* plans?



1. Rangeland and Agriculture

2. Water Resources

3. Socioeconomics

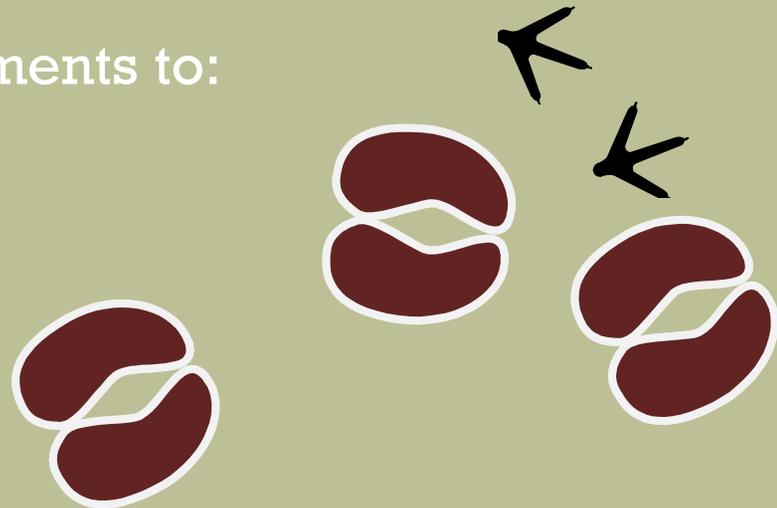
4. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Example: Rangeland and Agriculture

Desired Future Conditions	Conflicts and Constraints	Information or Data Needs	Possible Implementation Strategies
<p>1. WINTER FORAGE BOTTLENECK: Winter forage bottleneck is reduced and profitability of ranch operations is maximized.</p> <p><i>(Ranch operations could be more profitable if additional winter forage could be secured. Potential sources include increased forage crop production and increased opportunities for winter grazing on public lands. Note: increased hay production depends primarily on increasing the water available for irrigation late in the summer, and this concern is addressed under Water Resources. Discussion here focuses on aspects of forage crop production other than irrigation and on increased winter grazing.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic conditions limit the types of forage crops produced and the practices employed to produce them. • Winter grazing is limited to those public and private rangelands low enough in elevation that forage is not covered by snow during the winter months. • All available low-elevation rangelands may already be allocated to winter grazing. • Available low-elevation rangelands may have low production potential as a result of water availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of whether the forage crops being produced are most productive for given conditions. • Number of summer vs. winter grazing allotments and the permitted AUMs in each. • Potential to increase the acreage of low-elevation rangelands used for winter grazing. • Potential to increase forage production and utilization on low-elevation rangelands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and transition to those forage crop species most likely to have the highest productivity. • Adjust seasons of use to better balance winter and summer forage demand. • Conduct a forage productivity analysis on low-elevation (BLM-administered) allotments using ESI data to see if there is more forage being produced than was originally adjudicated/currently permitted. • Conduct vegetation treatments to increase forage on low-elevation rangelands (e.g., water spreading, control of less desirable shrub species, inter-seeding desirable species). • Conduct vegetation treatments to increase forage production on privately-owned summer pastures so that there is less demand on privately-owned winter pastures. • Use grazing associations to optimize use of summer and winter forage resources among individual ranches.

WBE CRMP Work Plan—Next?

- Review Desired Future Conditions
- Review Conflicts and Constraints
- By Jun 26, email or fax any comments to:
 - bdixon@cirruses.com
 - nartz@cirruses.com
 - bswaney@logansimpson.com
 - Fax: 435-787-1495
 - Diane Tanner:
- Visiting CRMP July and August; next delivery September



Cirrus Ecological Solutions

435-787-1490

Fax: 435-787-1495

Neal Artz

(nartz@cirruses.com)

Bryan Dixon

(bdixon@cirruses.com)

Logan Simpson Design

801-364-0525

Buck Swaney

(bswaney@logansimpson.com)

