

Exhibit 3

Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume I
Overview



Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement Final

Prepared by
Utah State Office
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior

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BLM Utah State Director

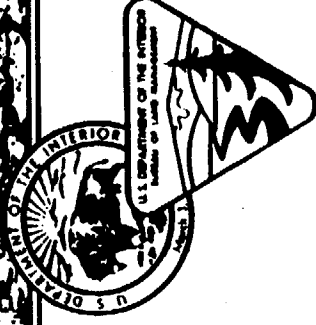
APPENDIX
TABLE 11.2

SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION-WEST CENTRAL REGION

MAP REF. #	WILDERNESS STUDY AREA	WSA NUMBER	WSA ACREAGE	PROPOSED ACTION		RATIONALE FOR AREA PROPOSED AS SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION	RATIONALE FOR AREA PROPOSED AS NOT SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION
				WILDERNESS (acres)	NON-WILDERNESS (acres)		
1	NORTH STANSBURY MOUNTAINS	020-089	10,480	10,480	0	About 95 percent of the area is natural and about 58 percent has outstanding solitude and primitive recreation. Diverse scenic values are present. Conflicts with other uses are not present, except for past mineral prospecting on about 480 acres on the east side of the WSA. Wilderness management would be consistent with adjacent National Forest management to preserve the natural environmental values on the crest of the mountain range.	None
2	CEDAR MOUNTAINS	202-094	50,500	0	50,500	None	The area is natural but the opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation is not outstanding. Water is lacking, vegetation lacks variety, and scenic values are common. Supplemental values are lacking in most of the area.
3	DEEP CREEK MOUNTAINS	020-060	88,910	57,384	11,526	All of the proposed area is natural and has outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. High mountain peaks are distinguishing scenic features. Many vantage points occur for views outward to the contrasting desert. Special features include Utah cut-throat trout, giant stonefly, grapefern, and bristlecone pine. Diversity of terrain and vegetation exists. Some conflict with potential mineral discovery may exist, but the center of the range appears to have less potential than around the edges of the proposed area. Mineral potential, while recognized, is of lesser importance than mineral values in the area not proposed for wilderness.	The north end of the WSA has high mineral potential (gold, lead, zinc, mercury, molybdenum, silver, and beryllium) which outweighs wilderness values. Small areas along the southeast edge of the WSA lack outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation, lack solitude, and possess low visual interest.
4	FISH SPRINGS	050-127	52,500	33,840	18,660	All the area is natural. About 74 percent of the proposed area has outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Geologic sightseeing and study are above average, with 28,000 acres of blockfaulting visible on the mountain. This is a distinctive example of blockfault landform. No conflict exists with other land uses or with minerals.	The foothills (or benchlands) lack solitude and outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. The foothills have open visual conditions common to the West Desert region.

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Volume II
West-
Central
Region



CEDAR MOUNTAINS WSA

(UT-020-094)

INTRODUCTION

General Description of the Area

The Cedar Mountains WSA contains 50,500 contiguous acres of public land located in east-central Tooele County, approximately 65 miles west of Salt Lake City and 40 miles west of the community of Tooele, Utah. The unit consists of public land in the central portion of the Cedar Mountains, between Hastings Pass on the north and Rydall Pass on the south.

The Cedar Mountains WSA consists of a long, single ridgeline, typically Basin and Range in geologic structure. At the elevation of 5,000 feet, the mountains gradually become more pronounced as outwash fades into a smooth, almost inconspicuous blending of canyons, washes, and gullies which narrow without prominent twisting. The mountain's crest varies from the 7,712-foot Cedar Peak to numerous 6,000-foot elevations scattered along a 20-mile-long ridgeline.

Vegetation along the lower slopes of the Cedar Mountains consists of a mixture of shadscale/cheatgrass/halogeton ground cover. Sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and wheatgrasses combine with individual juniper trees at approximately 5,000 feet to add vegetation texture to the landscape.

At higher elevations (above 5,800 feet), the main ridge and south-facing slopes are often bare and unshaded, with occasional stands of juniper trees.

Estimated annual precipitation ranges from 8 inches along the lower contours of the unit to 16 inches along the 7,712-foot crest of the mountain. Temperatures range from a low of -30 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter to over 100 degrees F in the summer.

Changes for the Final EIS

In addition to the changes noted in the Introduction to Volume II, the following changes specific to the WSA have been made since publication of the Draft EIS.

1. On Map 2, the western boundary of the WSA was redrawn to exclude a 40-acre parcel that was inadvertently shown inside the WSA in the Draft EIS.
2. The anticipated surface disturbance presented in the Draft EIS (316 acres) was based on the assumption

that all mineral and other resources potentially within the WSA would be developed sometime in the future without consideration of technical or economic feasibility. In response to public comments relative to the feasibility of developments, the disturbance estimates have been revised to focus on activities projected to be feasible within the foreseeable future (see Appendix 6 in Volume I). This resulted in a reduction of surface disturbance estimates from the 316 acres reported in the Draft EIS to no surface disturbance for the Final EIS.

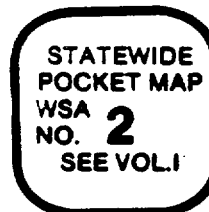
The alternatives analyzed in detail have not changed, and the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative continues to be the BLM Proposed Action. A summary of the rationale for the BLM Proposed Action has been added as Appendix 11 in Volume I.

Specific Issues Identified Through Scoping and Public Comment

• Issues Considered But Not Analyzed in Detail

In addition to the issues discussed and eliminated from further consideration in the Introduction to Volume II (i.e., impacts on air quality, geology and topography, soils, water rights, and land use plans and policies) the following issues or impacts specific to the Cedar Mountains WSA were considered but are not analyzed in detail in the Final EIS for the reasons described below.

1. Vegetation Including Special Status Species: Estimates of surface disturbance without wilderness designation have been revised downward from the 316 acres reported in the Draft EIS to little or no surface disturbance in the Final EIS. Given this new scenario, direct disturbance of vegetation would not occur with any of the alternatives. There are no threatened, endangered, or other special status plant species known to occur within the WSA. In any event, BLM would conduct site-specific clearances of potentially disturbed areas and consult with FWS concerning impacts on threatened or endangered plant species. If



CEDAR MOUNTAINS WSA

Five stockmen seasonally graze cattle and sheep on 3,293 AUMs scattered across the three grazing allotments found in the WSA. At the current fee of \$1.54 per AUM these five ranchers pay \$5,071 per year in Federal revenue to graze their stock within the WSA boundaries. Marketing of livestock which use the WSA contributes to local income. About \$65,860 of livestock sales and \$16,465 in ranchers' return on investment and labor is attributed to the AUMs in the WSA.

Woodland products are not presently being taken from the unit; therefore, no revenue is generated from this resource.

Recreation has not proven to be a significant income producer. Deer hunting, ORV use, and horseback riding account for 98 percent of the low use in the WSA. Revenue generated by the sale of hunting licenses to people specifically hunting this WSA is considered insignificant. The actual amount of income generated locally from recreational use in the WSA is unknown. However, an approximate range of expenditures can be deduced (Dalton, 1982). This study indicates that the Statewide average local expenditures per recreational visitor day for all types of recreation in Utah are approximately \$4.10. The recreational use for Cedar Mountains is estimated at about 384 visitor days per year, resulting in a total estimated annual local expenditure of \$1,575 related to the WSA.

Table 9 shows current sales and revenues for the WSA.

Table 9
Local Sales and Federal Revenues

Source	Annual Local Sales	Annual Federal Revenues
Oil and Gas Leases	0	0
Mining Claim Assessment	\$ 200	0
Livestock Grazing	\$ 65,860	\$ 5,701
Woodland Products	0	0
Recreational Use	\$ 1,575	0
Total	\$ 67,635	\$ 5,701

Sources: BLM File Data; Appendix 9 in Volume I.

*Local sales represent money potentially spent. They do not account for the total local income that would be generated by these expenditures.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVES

No Action/No Wilderness Alternative (Proposed Action)

• Impacts on Wilderness Values

If not designated wilderness, the wilderness values in the future would not receive protection afforded by application of the Wilderness Management Policy (BLM Manual 8560). However, in the foreseeable future, no developments are anticipated that would affect wilderness values.

The only use that would conflict with wilderness values in the foreseeable future is ORV activity. Much of the WSA can be accessed by vehicles on the 18 miles of ways and 11 access corridors. New trails formed by ORV use, including possible ORV events, would reduce naturalness wherever they are developed throughout the WSA. Sights and sounds of vehicle activity would result in the reduction of opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in areas throughout the WSA during the period of use. These opportunities are not considered outstanding except for outstanding solitude on about 10 percent (5,280 acres) of the area. The degree to which increased vehicle activity would affect special features, including wild horse, bald eagle, and other sensitive animal species use of the area is unknown. It is, however, unlikely that vehicular use would ever increase to a level that would significantly reduce wildlife populations.

Overflights by military aircraft would also continue to be an occasional annoyance that would detract from the opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in the WSA.

Disturbance that would occur over the long term and, therefore, the long-term loss of wilderness values that would occur is not accurately known. Loss would occur as intrusions increase.

Conclusion: Wilderness values would not be protected by wilderness designation. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be reduced in scattered areas as ORV use increases. Special features would not be significantly affected.