

RANGE ANALYSIS

Requirements to perform analysis of rangeland suitability are found in NFMA at 16 U.S.C. 1604(g)(2)(A) and 36 CFR 219.20. FSM 1905 contains a definition of “Lands Suitable for Grazing and Browsing” as lands with vegetation that can be used by grazing animals, both domestic and wild herbivores, without damage to the soil and water values.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) contains several provisions dealing with rangeland capability and suitability. Specifically, 36 CFR 219.3 provides definitions as follows:

- **Capability:** The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends on current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture, or protection from fire, insects and disease.
- **Suitability:** The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

The 36 CFR 219.20 contains the following direction about grazing resources in Forest planning:

- In Forest planning, suitability and potential capability of NFS lands for producing forage for grazing animals and for providing habitat for indicator species shall be determined as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Lands so identified shall be managed in accordance with direction established in Forest plans.
- (a) Lands suitable for grazing and browsing shall be identified and their condition and trend shall be determined. The present and potential supply of forage for livestock, wild and free roaming horses and burros, and the capability of these lands to produce suitable food and cover for selected wildlife species shall be estimated. The use of forage by grazing and browsing animals will be estimated. Lands in less than satisfactory condition shall be identified and appropriate action planned for their restoration.
- (b) Alternative range management prescriptions shall consider grazing systems and the facilities necessary to implement them; land treatment and vegetation manipulation practices; evaluation of past problems; possible conflict or beneficial interactions among livestock, wild free-roaming horses and burros and wild animal populations, and methods of regulating these; direction for rehabilitation of ranges in unsatisfactory condition; and comparative cost efficiency of the prescriptions.

The process used for determining rangeland capability and suitability is outlined in the Region 2 desk guide “Rangeland Suitability for Livestock Grazing at the Forest Plan Level and Standards for NEPA display

Capability and suitability were determined through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. Based on the nature of GIS, acreage for each feature considered not capable or unsuitable is systematically eliminated from the suitable base one layer at a time. Overlapping features are subtracted only once to prevent double counting of acres. As an example, on a heavily forested developed recreation site, if the site is entirely forested, all the acres are eliminated at the dense forest canopy layer, once subtracted those same acres are no longer available to be subtracted at subsequent levels (i.e. under the developed recreation site layer). This explains why the acreage deducted in Table B-24 and Table B-25 for a specific feature may be somewhat less than the total acres for that feature.

Rangeland capability

Capable rangelands are those lands that are accessible to livestock, produce forage, or have inherent forage producing capability, and can be grazed on a sustained basis.

To determine acres capable of supporting livestock, land was systematically eliminated from the gross National Forest System (NFS) lands in the following order.

Table B-43
Acres of land Capable of Livestock Use.

	Acres by classification	Running total after deductions
Total White River National Forest	2,481,950	2,481,950
Private land	195,510	2,286,440
Non-vegetated		
Barren, erosive, low forage production	250,816	2,049,575
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and major rivers	11,901	2,023,723
Perennial Streams	1,910	2,021,813
Roads	4,199	2,017,614
Inaccessible areas		
Slopes greater than 60% (inaccessible to sheep)	158,971	1,858,643
Slopes between 41% and 60% (Inaccessible to cattle)	371,843	1,486,800
Total acres capable of supporting sheep	1,858,643	
Total acres capable of supporting cattle	1,486,800	

Rangeland capability does not vary by alternative.

Rangeland Suitability

Suitability is the appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

Environmental Suitability

The suitability analysis is presented in two parts: current suitability and suitability by Forest Plan alternative.

To determine acres present environmentally suitable for livestock grazing, land was systematically eliminated from the net National Forest System Lands using GIS technology as shown in Tables B-25a and B-25b.

Table B-44
Acres Currently Suitable for Cattle Use

Classification/Description	Acres Deducted	Running Totals
Net National Forest System Acres		2,286,440
Deductions for other than Capable Acres	799,637	1,486,803
Deductions for other than Suitable Acres		
Existing Canopy > 70%	381,784	1,105,019
Excluded recreation sites	1154	1,103,865
Railroad ROW – excluded from grazing	0	1,103,865
Areas not within allotments or areas closed to grazing by decision	142,734	961,131
Road ROW – excluded from grazing	290	960,841
TES habitat permanently excluded from grazing	0	960,841
Currently Suitable Acres (cattle)		960,841

Table B-45
Acres Currently Suitable for Sheep Use

Classification/Description	Acres Deducted	Running Totals
Net National Forest System Acres		2,286,440
Deductions for other than Capable Acres	427,796	1,858,644
Deductions for other than Suitable Acres		
Existing Canopy > 70%	474,796	1,383,848
Excluded recreation sites	1204	1,382,644
Railroad ROW – excluded from grazing	0	1,382,644
Areas not within allotments or areas closed to grazing by decision	215,068	1,167,261
Road ROW – excluded from grazing	315	1,167,261
TES habitat permanently excluded from grazing	0	1,167,261
Currently Suitable Acres (sheep)		1,167,261

Note: No TES habitat excluding grazing has been identified on the WRNF. Administrative, mineral production, and special use sites, fenced cultural properties and permanent enclosures that have been administratively excluded to grazing are not mapped in the GIS system. Review of known information indicates insignificant acres exist within these categories that have not already been subtracted during the GIS suitability determination.

Suitability by alternative

Livestock grazing has been identified as an appropriate activity in all management areas with the exception of RNAs. Grazing is not appropriate in these management areas as it conflicts with the purpose for which the areas were established. Acres suitable for grazing vary by alternative, based on the allocation of proposed RNAs. Acres removed from those lands considered suitable for domestic livestock grazing due to allocation to RNA's are shown in Tables B-46 and Table B-47.

Bighorn Sheep Habitat (M.A. 5.42) is prohibited domestic sheep grazing unless adequate temporal or spatial separation can be demonstrated. If temporal or special separation can occur domestic sheep grazing is allowed. This analysis of temporal or special separation is conducted on a case by case based at the site-specific level.

Vacant Allotment Analysis

There are 51 vacant allotments on the White River National Forest. Information collected on these allotments, includes:

- Acres suitable of supporting livestock
- Kind of livestock the allotment is suited for
- Accessibility
- Past stocking levels and last year of recorded use
- Adjacency to existing active allotments
- Value to aid in future management flexibility
- Demand for grazing in that area.
- Present level of recreational use
- Range improvement needs
- Potential conflicts with adjacent landowners
- Presence of threatened and endangered species
- Presence of bighorn sheep, and Colorado Cutthroat Trout
- If the allotment is in areas recommended for wilderness, RNAs, wild and scenic rivers, or special interest areas.

**Table B-46
Vacant Allotment Information Part 1**

District	Allotment Name	Kind of Livestock	Past Stocking CM / SM	Last Year Recorded Use	Year AMP Scheduled	Could Converted to Different Kind of Livestock	Suitable Acres	Access to Allot. Yes, No or Limited	Needs Improvements	Could be added to adjacent Allotment
ASPEN	Brush/E. Snowmass	S&G	3116	1994	2004	NO	7957	LIMITED	NO	NO
	Grizzly/Tabor	S&G	2250	1990	2004	NO	8030	YES	NO	NO
	Hunter/Midway	S&G	1380	1966	2004	NO	12902	LIMITED	NO	YES
	Independence	S&G	1228	1964	2004	NO	3408	YES	NO	NO
	No Name	S&G	unknown	unknown	2004	NO	8321	LIMITED	NO	YES
	Richmond/Difficult	S&G	2125	1978	2004	NO	10669	LIMITED	NO	NO
	Conundrum	C&H	unknown	unknown	2004	NO	2762	NO	NO	NO
	Red Mountain	C&H	216	1979	2004	NO	5544	NO	NO	YES
	Woody Creek	C&H	378	1980	2004	YES	1516	YES	NO	YES
BLANCO	Park Creek	S&G	1875	1983	2001	NO	17358	LIMITED	NO	YES
DILLON	Argentine	S&G	2430	1973	2010	NO	14785	YES	YES	NO
	Baldy	S&G	2032	1972	2010	NO	5873	YES	NO	YES
	Buffalo Mountain	S&G	2509	1968	2010	NO	7637	YES	NO	NO
	Copper Mountain	S&G	2383	1977	2010	NO	4793	NO	NO	NO
	Corral	S&G	2133	1977	2010	NO	3010	YES	NO	YES
	Officer's Gulch	S&G	2133	1968	2010	NO	4773	YES	NO	NO
	Ptarmigan	S&G	unknown	unknown	2010	NO	7358	YES	NO	NO
	Searl	S&G	unk	1992	2010	NO	3922	YES	NO	YES
	Acorn	C&H	400	1991	2010	yes	3013	LIMITED	YES	YES
	Black Creek	C&H	782	1992	2010	NO	5965	YES	YES	NO
	Boulder Creek	C&H	262	1991	2010	NO	4209	LIMITED	YES	YES

White River National Forest

District	Allotment Name	Kind of Livestock	Past Stocking CM / SM	Last Year Recorded Use	Year AMP Scheduled	Could Converted to Different Kind of Livestock	Suitable Acres	Access to Allot. Yes, No or Limited	Needs Improvements	Could be added to adjacent Allotment
DILLON	Maryland Creek	C&H	205	1991	2010	NO	1687	LIMITED	YES	YES
	MC	C&H	79	unknown	2010	NO	188	LIMITED	YES	NO
	Pioneer	C&H	660	1987	2010	YES	5376	YES	YES	NO
	Soda Creek	C&H	447	1975	2010	YES	3451	YES	YES	NO
	Tenderfoot	C&H	360	1984	2010	NO	3254	YES	YES	NO
	Willow Cr.	C&H	unknown	unknown	2010	NO	4247	YES	YES	NO
EAGLE	East Lake Creek	S&G	45	1978	2010	NO	10705	LIMITED	YES	NO
	North W Mountain	S&G	2039	1979	2001	NO	2848	LIMITED	YES	YES
	South W Mountain	S&G	1600	1979	2001	NO	3319	LIMITED	YES	YES
	Squaw Creek	C&H	150	1985	2010	NO	2436	LIMITED	YES	YES
	Sweetwater	C&H	630	1987	2001	YES	10363	YES	YES	YES
HOLY CROSS	Homestake	S&G	1983	1973	2010	YES	22502	YES	YES	NO
	Spring Creek	S&G	63	1988	2004	YES	2219	YES	YES	YES
	Tennessee Pass	S&G	1350	1980	2007	NO	5630	YES	YES	YES
	Beaver Creek	C&H	1500	1981	2010	YES	9439	LIMITED	YES	NO
	Berry Creek	C&H	63	1988	2004	YES	2275	YES	YES	YES
	Lake Creek	C&H	135	1978	2010	NO	1336	LIMITED	YES	NO
	Northside	C&H	387	1988	2004	YES	3786	YES	YES	YES

District	Allotment Name	Kind of Livestock	Past Stocking CM / SM	Last Year Recorded Use	Year AMP Scheduled	Could Converted to Different Kind of Livestock	Suitable Acres	Access to Allot. Yes, No or Limited	Needs Improvements	Could be added to adjacent Allotment
RIFLE	Blue Lake	S&G	2916	1981	2001	NO	5158	YES	YES	YES
	Dolan	S&G	1200	1998	2001	NO	2477	YES	YES	YES
	Transfer	S&G	1200	1998	2001	NO	2918	YES	YES	YES
	Grizzly Creek	C&H	352	1987	2001	YES	2631	YES	NO	YES
	Horsethief	C&H	unknown	1950	2007	NO	1497	YES	NO	NO
	No Name	C&H	1064	1987	2001	YES		YES	YES	YES
SOPRIS	Ivanhoe	S&G	2250	1981	2004	NO	9944	YES	NO	YES
	Last Chance	S&G	2250	1981	2004	NO	6219	YES	YES	YES
	Upper Crystal	S&G	2550	1981	1999	YES	4962	YES	NO	YES
	Gal.Ras.Uhl	S&G	2000	unknown	1999	NO	8944	YES	NO	YES
	Fryingpan	C&H	770	1989	2004	YES	10703	YES	NO	NO
	Wheatley	C&H	205	1979	2004	NO	1162	NO	NO	NO

**Table B-47
Vacant Allotment Information Part 2**

District	Allotment Name	Value to aid Mgmt. Flexibility	RNA's by Alt.	Conflicting Special Interest Area	Wilderness Recommended by Alt.	Big Horn Recommended by Alt.	Recreation Use Low/Mod/High	Potential For Landowner Conflict	TES Conflict	Expressed Interest
ASPEN	Brush/E. Snowmass	NO	NO	NO	NO	C, D, E, F, I, K	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Grizzly/Tabor	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	HIGH	NO	NO	NO
	Hunter/Midway	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	Independence	NO	NO	E	NO	NO	HIGH	NO	NO	NO
	No Name	YES	C, D, F, I	NO	C, I	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	Richmond/Difficult	NO	D, I	NO	NO	NO	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Conundrum	NO	NO	NO	NO	(High) CATTLE	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Red Mountain	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Woody Creek	YES	NO	NO	D	NO	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
BLANCO	Park Creek	NO	E, ?	YES	N/A	(Medium) CLOSE	LOW	NO	NO	NO
DILLON	Argentine	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW/HIGH	YES	NO	YES
	Baldy	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	Buffalo Mountain	NO	NO	NO	NO	(High) DON'T FILL	LOW	NO	NO	NO
	Copper Mountain	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Corral	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	NO	NO	YES
	Officer's Gulch	NO	NO	NO	NO	(High) DON'T FILL	/MODERATE	NO	NO	NO
	Ptarmigan	NO	C, D, I	C, D, E, F	NO	NO	LOW	YES	NO	NO
	Searl	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	NO	NO	YES
Acorn	YES	NO	NO	C, I	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES	

District	Allotment Name	Value to aid Mgmt. Flexibility	RNA's by Alt.	Conflicting Special Interest Area	Wilderness Recommended by Alt.	Big Horn Recommended by Alt.	Recreation Use Low/Mod/High	Potential For Landowner Conflict	TES Conflict	Expressed Interest
DILLON	Black Creek	NO	C, D, E, F, I	NO	C, I	(High) CONSULT	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES
	Boulder Creek	NO	NO	NO	NO	(High) CONSULT	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	Maryland Creek	NO	NO	NO	NO	(High) CONSULT	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	MC	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW	YES	NO	NO
	Pioneer	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	Soda Creek	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW/HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Tenderfoot	NO	C, D, I	NO	NO	NO	HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Willow Cr.	NO	NO	NO	NO	(H) CONSULT	LOW	YES	NO	NO
EAGLE	East Lake Creek	NO	I	NO	I	future transplant (Low)DON'T	MODERATE	YES	NO	NO
	North W Mountain	NO	I	NO	NO	FILL	LOW	NO	NO	NO
	South W Mountain	NO	I	NO	C, D	(Low)DON'T FILL	LOW	NO	NO	NO
	Squaw Creek	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW	YES	NO	NO
	Sweetwater	YES	NO	NO	NO	(Low)DON'T FILL	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES
HOLY CROSS	Homestake	NO	NO	NO	I	future transplant	HIGH	YES	NO	YES
	Spring Creek	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES
	Tennessee Pass	YES	NO	NO	I	future transplant	LOW	NO	NO	YES
	Beaver Creek	NO	I	NO	I	future transplant	MOD./HIGH	YES	NO	NO
	Berry Creek	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES

White River National Forest

District	Allotment Name	Value to aid Mgmt. Flexibility	RNA's by Alt.	Conflicting Special Interest Area	Wilderness Recommended by Alt.	Big Horn Recommended by Alt.	Recreation Use Low/Mod/High	Potential For Landowner Conflict	TES Conflict	Expressed Interest
HOLY CROSS	Lake Creek	NO	NO	NO	I	NO	LOW	YES	NO	NO
	Northside	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW	NO	NO	YES
RIFLE	Blue Lake	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW	NO	NO	YES
	Dolan	YES	NO	C, D	NO	NO	LOW	NO	NO	YES
	Transfer	YES	NO	C,D	NO	(Low) FILL	MODERATE	YES	NO	YES
	Grizzly Creek	YES	NO	NO	NO	(Low) NO SHEEP	LOW	NO	NO	YES
	Horsethief	NO	C, D, E, F, I	NO	NO	(High) NO SHEEP	LOW	NO	NO	NO
	No Name	YES	NO	NO	NO	(Low) FILL	LOW	NO	NO	YES
SOPRIS	Ivanhoe	YES	NO	C	I	NO	MODERATE	NO	NO	NO
	Last Chance	YES	NO	NO	I	NO	MODERATE	NO	NO	NO
	Upper Crystal	YES	C, D, E, F, I	NO	NO	(High) KEEP ACCESS	LOW	YES	NO	YES
	Gal.Ras.Uhl	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	MODERATE	NO	NO	YES
	Fryingpan	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	LOW	NO	NO	NO
	Wheatley	NO	NO	NO	E, I	NO	LOW	YES	NO	NO

Based on the analysis of the information collected for each vacant allotment, the results of public scoping, and the emphasis of each Forest Plan alternative under consideration, recommendations were developed by Alternative as to which allotments should be retained as vacant until a site-specific can be completed, which allotments should be partially retained, and which allotments should be permanently closed to domestic livestock grazing. Once closed, these areas would be removed from the suitable land base.

**Table B-48
Vacant Allotment Recommendations by Alternatives**

<i>District</i>	<i>Allotment Name</i>	<i>Alternatives</i>							
		<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>K</i>	
ASPEN	Brush/E. Snowmass	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	
	Grizzly/Tabor	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	
	Hunter/Midway	Retain	Retain	Retain	Close	Retain	Close	Retain	
	Independence	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	No Name	Retain	Close portion	Close portion	Retain	Close portion	Close	Close portion	
	Richmond/Difficult	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	
	Conundrum	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Red Mountain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Close	Retain	
	Woody Creek	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	
BLANCO	Park Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close Portion	Close	Close	
DILLON	Argentine	Retain	Close	Close portion	Close	Close Portion	Close	Close portion	
	Baldy	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Buffalo Mountain	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Copper Mountain	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	
	Corral	Retain	Close Portion	Close Portion	Close	Retain	Close	Close Portion	
	Officer's Gulch	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Ptarmigan	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Searl	Retain	Close Portion	Close Portion	Close	Retain	Close	Close Portion	
	Acorn	Retain	Close Portion	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain	Close Portion	
	Black Creek	Retain	Close	Close portion	Close	Close Portion	Close Portion	Close portion	
	Boulder Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close Portion	Close	
	Maryland Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	
	MC	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	
	Pioneer	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close Portion	Close	
	Soda Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	
	Tenderfoot	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	

White River National Forest

District	Allotment Name	Alternatives							
		B	C	D	E	F	I	K	
DILLON	Willow Cr.	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close
EAGLE	East Lake Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close Portion	Close	Close
	North W Mountain	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	Close
	South W Mountain	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	Close
	Squaw Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close
	Sweetwater	Retain	Close	Close portion	Close	Retain	Retain	Close portion	Close portion
HOLY CROSS	Homestake	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close	Close
	Spring Creek	Retain	Close Portion	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Tennessee Pass	Retain	Close	Close portion	Close	Close Portion	Close	Close	Close
	Beaver Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close
	Berry Creek	Retain	Close portion	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Lake Creek	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Retain	Close	Close
	Northside	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
RIFLE	Blue Lake	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Dolan	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Transfer	Retain	Retain	Close portion	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Grizzly Creek	Retain	Close Portion	Close Portion	Close	Close Portion	Retain	Close Portion	Close Portion
	Horsethief	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close
	No Name	Retain	Retain	Close portion	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
SOPRIS	Ivanhoe	Retain	Retain	Close portion	Close	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain
	Last Chance	Retain	Retain	Retain	Close	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain
	Upper Crystal	Retain	Retain	Close portion	Close	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain
	Gal.Ras.Uhl	Retain	Retain	Retain	Close	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain
	Fryingpan	Retain	Retain	Retain	Close	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain
	Wheatley	Retain	Close	Close	Close	Close	Retain	Close	Close
Summary	Retain	51	13	12	8	28	17	15	
	Partial Closure	0	7	12	0	6	4	8	
	Close	0	31	27	43	17	30	28	

**Economic
Analysis**

Forest-wide standards and guidelines for grazing identify desired resource conditions across all alternatives. To achieve these desired resource conditions, specific grazing systems, stocking rates, needed structural, non structural range improvements and coordination with other resources are developed at the allotment management planning level based on the site specific conditions. Presently there are numerous grazing systems being use on the forest, including but not limited to, multi pasture rotational, deferred rotational, rest rotational, alternate year, once over lightly, high intensity, short duration and to a limited degree continuous. Since livestock grazing was not identified as a major revision topic in this Forest Plan and differences between alternatives are primarily based on the total acreage available for permitted livestock grazing rather than how those livestock are to be managed, a detailed examination of every available grazing systems, across the 112 active allotments and 51 vacant allotments for each of the seven alternatives was not warranted. For purposes of analysis, the financial and economic consequences of two grazing prescriptions are compared in Table B-49.

Prescription A: This prescription is representative of lands managed under active grazing. This prescription looks at Forest-wide standards and guidelines and management area direction needed meet resource goals and objectives. Grazing systems are developed within this direction at the site-specific level. Range improvements are maintained at grazing permittees expense. Existing improvements that have reached the end of their physical life span would be reconstructed as needed or removed. New improvements are approved on a case-by-case basis. Forest-wide standards and guidelines are designed to improved unsatisfactory range condition. Areas in unsatisfactory condition become satisfactory through mitigation identified during site-specific analysis. Noxious weed management would continue at present levels. Vegetation treatment with prescribed fire would be conducted primarily for wildlife habitat improvement and fuels reduction. In general, forest-wide stocking is expected to remain fairly constant at or near 5.9-acres/head month. Vacant allotments remain in vacant status until site-specific analysis can be completed.

Prescription B. Currently grazed lands would be managed without grazing. Current grazing permits would be cancelled or not reissued at end of current term. All existing range improvements not needed for other resources or needed to prevent livestock trespass from adjacent lands would be removed. Noxious weed management would continue at present levels.

Table B-49

Financial and Economic Comparison of Grazing Prescriptions

Grazing Prescriptions	Average Profile for Lands Managed for Active Grazing	Average Profile for Lands Currently Grazed, but No Longer Managed for Grazing
Estimated Grazing (Annual Average, 2001-2010)		
Sheep: Head Months per Acre	.346	0
Animal Unit Months per Acre	.104	0
Cattle: Head Months per Acre	.182	0
Animal Unit Months per Acre	.224	0
Financial Analysis (taxpayer/agency perspective)		
Revenues per Acre per Year		
Sheep	\$0.47	--
Cattle	\$0.25	\$0.00
Costs per Acre per Year		
Sheep	\$0.47	--
Cattle	\$1.02	\$0.27
Net Revenue per Acre per Year		
Sheep	\$0.00	---
Cattle	-\$0.77	-\$0.27
Present Net Value Per Acre in Decade 1		
Sheep	-\$3.34	---
Cattle	-\$6.82	-\$2.31
Economic Analysis (society perspective)		
Benefits per Acre per Year		
Sheep	\$1.11	--
Cattle	\$2.40	\$0.00
Costs per Acre per Year		
Sheep	\$2.23	--
Cattle	\$3.11	\$0.27
Net Benefit per Acre per Year		
Sheep	-\$1.12	--
Cattle	-\$0.71	-\$0.27
Present Net Value per Acre in Decade 1		
Sheep	-\$10.15	--
Cattle	-\$6.98	-\$2.31

The economic analysis was completed from two perspectives: Financial efficiency and cost effectiveness. Financial considerations include only those revenues received by and costs incurred by the Forest Service. Economics considerations include the benefits and costs of grazing to all of society. Economically, actively grazed lands benefit society by providing food and fiber, and employment. These calculations do not include benefit or costs for which monetary values are unavailable

Historically many of the vacant allotments being considered for closure became vacant when Term Grazing Permit holders relinquished their permits back to the government with no preferred applicant. In most instances, the return of the permits was based on economic considerations in that the operations were not economically viable. This was due in part to distance to the allotment from private grazing lands, difficulties and expenses associated with obtaining qualified help, difficulties in managing livestock in remote and rugged terrain, and the general low return on investment. These vacant allotments have remained vacant for since the 1970's and 1980's do to a lack of demand. Since these permits were returned to the Forest Service, if anything, costs of doing business in remote rugged areas has increased while economic benefits have continued to decline. In addition, some allotment areas that are adjacent to or surrounded by urban sprawl are increasingly becoming economically infeasible to operate. The increasing urbanization, with newcomers who are not attuned to a rural lifestyle, results in conflict between livestock operations (trailing or hauling livestock, keeping gates closed and fences repaired) and recreationists/urban homesteaders. In some areas, the costs of conducting grazing operations while continuing to meet required standards is prohibitive. See Table B-49 for information on recreation use, potential conflict with adjacent landowner and other potential conflicts as well as interest in grazing by the livestock community. No additional acres were identified as economically unsuitable beyond those already subtracted during the vacant allotment analysis.

Based on the information discussed above, certain rangelands were determined to be suitable for livestock grazing. The results of this determination are summarized in Tables B-50 and Tables B-51. Not all of these lands will be stocked, but all are considered available for grazing.

Table B-50

Acres suitable for cattle grazing by alternative

	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. I	Alt. K
Acres presently suitable for cattle grazing	960,841	960,841	960,841	960,841	960,841	960,841	960,841
Management Area Prescriptions excluding grazing (RNA's)	0	19,069	23,421	11,009	16,180	32,220	4,324
Acres proposed for full or partial closure in this alternative	0	150,484	134,279	195,144	80,730	160,664	152,034
Total Environmentally Suitable Acres (cattle) for this alternative	960,841	791,288	803,141	754,689	863,931	767,956	804,483
Economically unsuitable for Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suitable Acres for Cattle Grazing	960,841	791,288	803,141	754,689	863,931	767,956	804,483

Table B-51

Acres suitable for sheep grazing by alternative.

	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. I	Alt. K
Acres presently suitable for cattle grazing	1,167,261	1,167,261	1,167,261	1,167,261	1,167,261	1,167,261	1,167,261
Management Area Prescriptions excluding grazing (RNA's)	0	22,268	27,772	12,020	18,151	38,335	6,374
Acres proposed full or partial closure in this alternative	0	200,472	178,781	264,026	108,261	218,004	198,428
Total Environmentally Suitable Acres (sheep) for this alternative	1,167,261	944,521	960,708	891,215	1,040,849	910,922	962,459
Economically unsuitable for Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suitable Acres for Sheep Grazing	1,167,261	944,521	960,708	891,215	1,040,849	910,922	962,459