WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT MONITORING LOG

Wilderness: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness

Applicant/Operator: Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Proposed Activity: Arizona Game and Fish Department will be flying a helicopter over the main canyon, side canyons, and tablelands in their annual survey of the desert bighorn sheep population. AGFD monitors the herd annually to determine population changes. The survey will be conducted over a 2 day period in mid October. To minimize impacts to visitors in the wilderness, the flights will be conducted on weekdays when visitor use is normally low.

Location of Activity: Throughout the wilderness - canyons and tablelands.

Case/Action/EA No.: EA No. AZ-040-6-38. The environmental assessment for implementation of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan.

Location of Case File: Safford District Office, Arizona.

BLM Contact: Deb Smith or Al Bammann.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Activities
February 1988	Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan and EA approved. This plan/EA analyzed and approved use of aircraft for game surveys.
September 1991	BLM notified by AGFD of upcoming helicopter flights for annual population surveys.
October 1991	Annual bighorn sheep population survey to be conducted.

USAV-00005157

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT MONITORING LOG

Wilderness: Aravaipa Canyon, North Santa Teresa, Fishhooks, Dos Cabezas Mountains, and Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness.

Applicant/Operator: Wayne Curtis, Rough Country Outfitters.

Proposed Activity: Lead hunting and photography outings on public lands in a variety of locations Districtwide. Four to eight trips are planned each year. Party size will be 2-10 people per trip, including leaders. Parties will travel on mules or horses.

Location of Activity: Aravaipa Canyon, Dos Cabezas Mountains, Jackson Mountains, Gila Mountains, Turtle Mountain, Guthrie Peak, Whitlock Mountains, and Peloncillo Mountains. These are broad geographic areas that include the wilderness areas mentioned above. Not all activities will occur in wilderness.

Case/Action/EA No.: CE No. AZ-040-CE-01.

Location of Case File: Safford District Office, Arizona.

BLM Contact: Deb Smith.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Activities
September 1991	NEPA analysis (Categorical exclusion) completed.
October 1991	Special Recreation Use Permit issued.

USAV-00005158

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT MONITORING LOG

Wilderness: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness

Applicant/Operator: Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Proposed Activity: AGFD is conducting a study to determine the causes of cattle predation by mountain lions in southeast Arizona. A sample of lions will be captured and fitted with radio collars to study the life history of lions and the ecological interaction between predators and prey. Activities in the wilderness will be conducted using non-motorized means. Occasional aircraft overflights of the wilderness will be conducted to track radio collared lions. The research will be a multi-year project.

Location of Activity: The study area is large, including the north end of the Galiuro Mountains, the Aravaipa Canyon area (including the wilderness), and the west slope of the Santa Teresa Mountains.

Case/Action/EA No.: CE No. AZ-040-01-012.

Location of Case File: Safford District Office, Arizona.

BLM Contact: Deb Smith or Al Bammann.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Activities
March 1991	NEPA Analysis (Categorical exclusion) completed. Research project authorized.
March 1991	Research project began.
July 1991	Research project continuing.
October 1991	Research project continuing.

WILDERNESS INTERIM MANAGEMENT LOG

WSA Name Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness WSA Unit No. N/A

Operator	Arizona Game and Fish Department
Proposed Activity	Emergency authorization to land a helicopter in the wilderness
Location of Activity	Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness
Action/ROW/Claim No.	AZ-040-0-12
Location of Case File	Safford District Office
Contact Person	Steve Knox, Al Bamman

LOG COMMENTS

Date	Comments
01/90	Environmental assessment in preparation. AGFD requests permission to land a helicopter on the tablelands in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness to collect blood samples from sick desert bighorn sheep to determine the cause of the sheep die-off that is taking place. Landing would be limited to a 2-day period.
02/90	Environmental assessment in preparation.
03/90	Project approved. Flight will take place in April.
04/90	Project complete. Blood samples taken from two sheep.

USAV-00005160

Environmental Assessment Checklist

EA No. AZ-040-0-12

A. Title of Action ARAVAIPA Helicopter Landing

Applicant Arizona Game and Fish Department

Resource Area Gila

Activity Wildlife Included in EIS? _____

EA Team Leader BAMMANN

B. The following checklist is to be completed by persons submitting data for inclusion into the EA. Those submitting input are EA Team Members.

Subject	Input By	Major Issues Addressed (Scope)	Proposed Action	Alt. #	Alt. #	Alt. #
Archaeology*	SANDERS	No effect. DS				
Paleontology						
Animal T&E*	BAMMANN	Avoid impact to peregrines				
Plant T&E*	BAMMANN	NONE				
Wildlife	BAMMANN	Will benifit sheep				
Wilderness*	KNOX	Visitor disturbance, Mechanical				
Hydrology						
VRM*	KNOX	Visual impacts				
Vegetation						
Soils, Geol.						
Air Quality						
Land Use						
Socio. Econ.						
Flood Plains*	BAMMANN	NONE				
Access						
Engineering						
Range						
Outdoor Rec.	KNOX	Visitor disturbance				

Required*

USAV-00005161

C. Draft EA Approvals

	Team Leader	A.M.
1. Scoping Adequate		
2. Proposal & Alternative Adequately Analyzed		

Remarks _____

Quality Control Review

Date EA posted on Q.C. Review File 2-9-90

Date review period concludes 2-16-90

Q.C. Reviewer	Discipline	Date	Type of Comment - Narrative, Tec.
S Kay	wilderness/recreation	2/8	Attached in text - page 4
Humphreys	Wildlife	2/13	Looks good.
Rich	Range	2/13	" "
D Hall	Fire/Aviation	2/16	see attached

D. Environmental Coordinator

NEPA requirements adequately met

Cindy L. Silvers 3-14-90
Date

E.

EA approval - ROD attached

Darrell Sanders, Acting Gila R.A. Mgr. 3/19/90
Date

EA reported as completed work unit 3/19/90
Date

By _____

USAV-00005162

FONSI/Decision Record

Aravaipa Helicopter Landing
EA No. AZ-040-0-12

Decision: It is my decision to recommend the State Director authorize the Arizona Game and Fish Department to land a helicopter in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness for the purpose of collecting blood or tissue samples from bighorn sheep for two days between February and April 1990, subject to the following stipulations:

1. Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify BLM of the date of the flights and landings at least one week prior. Arizona Game and Fish department will adhere to BLM recommendations concerning avoiding peregrine falcon territories.

2. Flights and landings will occur only on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursdays.

3. Landings will not be made within 100 feet of the main canyon rim.

4. Arizona Game and Fish Department will provide BLM with the name of the responsible party who will insure clean up in case of an aircraft crash, fuel spill, or HAZMAT handling.

5. Arizona Game and Fish Department is not permitted to refuel the helicopter within or to take other motorized vehicles into Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness.

The proposed action was scoped by the Gila Resource Area on January 17, 1990. Concerns were expressed about numbers of days flying, locations, why the work couldn't be done without landing, and the precedent of landing in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness. Four alternatives were evaluated:

A. The No Action Alternative would permit low level hazing flights but deny authorization to dart or land.

B. Permit hazing flights and darting from the helicopter but require landing outside the wilderness.

C. The selected alternative which permits hazing, darting and landing subject to the above stipulations.

D. Permit hazing, darting and landing without restrictions on day of week, prior notification or location of landings.

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The selected alternative provides adequate protection of natural resources, will minimize impacts to visitors and T/E species, and is the minimum tool necessary to conduct the proposed research by Arizona Game and Fish department. The proposed action does not have a significant impact on the human environment, will not have a permanent impact on Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and no Environmental Impact Statement is required. The conditions and stipulations under which this activity is authorized are consistent with the Aravaipa Wilderness Management Plan.

Gila Area Manager — 3/09/1990 Date

State Director — 3/26/90 Date

USAV-00005164

Aravaipa Helicopter Landing
EA NO. AZ-040-0-12

I. Purpose and Need for Action

A. Project Description: Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) has requested authorization to land a helicopter in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW) between January and May, 1990. This action will be in conjunction with the traditional spring sheep survey to document lambing success; which does not involve landing in ACW. During the two days of survey documenting the ewe/lamb ratio, AGFD will attempt to locate sick sheep. When a sick animal is observed it will be hazed to an accessible location and shot with a tranquilizer dart or net gun. While the sheep are under the influence of the drugs or restrained the helicopter will land, possibly within ACW, and off load biologists. The biologists will collect blood samples from the sheep and return to the helicopter. Samples will be flown to vehicles on access roads or will be flown directly to a veterinarian lab for analysis. One or more sheep may be tranquilized or netted and one or more landings in ACW may be required during a total of two days of flights.

B. Purpose and Need: The purpose of the proposed project is to learn the cause of a major die-off of desert bighorn sheep in ACW. Wilderness visitors have watched sheep collapse and die, and carcasses of many animals have been reported by AGFD and the public. Blood and/or other tissue/fluid samples from live animals are necessary to identify the cause(s).

Desert bighorn sheep are one of the major natural features in ACW. Their presence has high aesthetic appeal for visitors. The population also has become the premier herd of trophy animals for sport hunters. Three separate world records have been established in the past three years. Applications for permits exceed the supply by a ratio of 400:1 and an auctioned tag was sold for $53,000 in 1989.

The loss of a major percentage of this sheep herd will be of concern to the public, agencies such as AGFD, and organizations like Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society. AGFD has asked BLM to authorize use of mechanized equipment to aid in collection of blood, or other samples, to identify the cause of the problem. When (if) a specific cause is identified, there may be requests for authorization to initiate management actions to deal with the problem. This project is consistent with the intent and authorized exceptions in the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan.

C. Benefits: Collection of samples from sick sheep should allow determination of cause(s) of the die-off. It may permit AGFD and BLM to implement a better management program or initiate specific corrective actions. Because some diseases of sheep can be transmitted to other wildlife and domestic livestock the prompt identification of the ACW problem may make prevention elsewhere possible.

II. Scoping

The project was scoped on January 16, 1990. It was determined an EA was required to document impacts from mechanical intrusions into Wilderness and evaluate alternatives.

USAV-00005165

III. Alternatives

A. No Action: Permit AGFD to haze sheep and drive them to accessible locations where biologists can dart or net them from the ground. BLM will deny per- mission to dart or net sheep from the helicopter while sheep are in ACW and deny authorization to land inside the boundary. Although Federal Aviation Regulations exist to govern low level flights (under 2,000') over wilderness areas, darting and netting constitutes a type of landing and therefore must be authorized by BLM. Since very few locations on the rim of ACW are more than 1/2 mile from the boundary, biologists will have a relatively short walk and the helicopter can drive sheep to waiting people. Additional helicopter time will be required herding sheep and waiting for the biologists to carry samples to the jeep trails at the wilderness boundary and walking to a location to capture additional animals.

B. Authorize AGFD to haze sheep to desired locations above the Canyon rim and to dart or net them from the hovering helicopter. The reduced time involved will reduce stress to the sheep and will reduce the "luck factor" of knowing where to position the waiting biologists. However, the relatively short walking distance to and from the wilderness boundary negates the need to land in ACW to off/on-load passengers and transport blood samples to vehicles at the boundary.

C. Preferred Alternative: Authorize AGFD to haze sheep to desired locations above the Canyon rim and dart or net them from the helicopter. Also authorize landing and off/on loading of passengers above the main rim in ACW. The rapid capture and handling of sheep will reduce the time sheep are restrained and reduce personnel and helicopter costs to AGFD. The rapid transport of samples will increase the likelihood the cause of the die-off can be identified. The faster handling time of sheep will reduce the flight time over ACW and therefore reduce disturbance to visitors and other wildlife. AGFD will not be authorized to land in the main canyon or within 100 feet of the main Aravaipa Canyon rim on top of the cliffs. Flights and landings will be restricted to Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays to reduce disturbance to visitors and AGFD will provide BLM one week notice of flights to allow BLM to warn permit holders of the activities. Should AGFD conduct the flights during March or April, BLM will inventory Aravaipa for peregrine falcon nesting territories. We will request AGFD avoid the peregrine territories in front of the cliff and close the core use areas above the rim to helicopter landings.

D. Authorize AGFD to fly, dart or net, and land helicopters anywhere in ACW. No restrictions on the day-of-week will be made by BLM. The value of data collected on the sheep will outweigh the disturbance to the few visitors permitted in ACW and the use of helicopters and landings are a traditional, "grandfathered" activity. The Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan (1988) analyzed the potential impacts of helicopter's use for sheep management and established only the criteria of prior notification for authorization of landings (page 10-12). This was met by their December 27, 1989 letter.

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IV. Affected Environment

A. General Description: The principle feature of ACW is the 600 foot cliffs of Aravaipa Canyon within a flat tableland. Eight major side canyons join Aravaipa along the eleven miles of Wilderness. Soils are poorly developed and erosion potential is low. The upper tableland is bare rock or shrub invaded grasslands. South-facing slopes within canyons are Sonoran desert or jojoba mixed shrub communities. North-facing, slopes within canyons are vegetated with chaparral species. Wildlife includes over 300 species of vertebrates. The most conspicuous are desert bighorn sheep, mule and white-tail deer, javelina, coatimundi, Gambels quail, black and zone-tailed hawk, peregrine falcon, loach minnow, spikedace and round-tail chub. Three grazing allotments are located adjacent to ACW (Dry Camp, Painted Cave, and Southrim).

B. Land Use and Ownership: Land uses include grazing, wilderness, recreation, watershed, T/E species, cultural properties and wildlife habitat. ACW was established in 1984 and the management plan was completed in 1988. The adjacent public lands were acquired in 1986. Livestock were excluded from the inner Aravaipa Canyon in 1974 but the rim is grazed as a portion of three allotments. Two of these allotments are in non-use due to the current drought and poor forage conditions, and the third allotment runs only a fraction of the authorized numbers. All lands in ACW are managed by BLM. Most lands outside the boundary also are BLM but there are no restrictions on helicopter use there.

The Wilderness Management Plan established Bureau policy and objectives. It forecast the on going die-off (page 9): "Blue tongue, EHD and soremouth are viral diseases known to exist in the bighorn sheep population (Dodd 1980). These diseases will cause no problems as long as range conditions are satisfactory, but a sheep die-off is to be expected during any prolonged drought or other stress period." Aravaipa is in the third consecutive drought year. The plan also identified AGFD management needs for the sheep population (page 11):

> "Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) will continue to monitor the desert bighorn sheep as part of their wildlife management responsibilities. BLM will be notified in advance of helicopter use to ensure wilderness resource values are maintained. Continued radiocollaring of sheep and monitoring of collared animals will be coordinated with BLM. BLM will be notified in advance of the retrieval of a collar sending a mortality signal.
>
> Non-motorized methods will be used to retrieve collars and dead sheep in the wilderness unless, in an emergency, retrieval will only be feasible and timely by motorized methods. The District Manager is authorized to permit emergency motorized vehicle and equipment use in ACW."

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C. Visual Resources and Wilderness: The project will occur in ACW. Mechanical devices such as helicopters are authorized by the State Director for traditional activities or emergencies. There is a long history of AGFD use of helicopters for sheep management. No permanent physical impacts would occur from the requested action and visual/audio impacts will be restricted to a two day period. The reduced flight time, lower costs to AGFD and reduced stress to bighorn sheep makes Alternative C the preferred alternative. Restrictions on day-of-week and inner canyon landings will reduce Wilderness impacts and protect other resources.

D. Socio-Economic Factors: The sense of solitude will be disrupted during the proposed project for visitors to ACW. Most visitors are in the canyon from Friday to Monday. There is an opportunity to notify potential visitors of the proposed project to give them the option of cancellation.

Protection and management of the sheep herd will increase enjoyment of ACW for visitors in the future. Identification of the die-off cause (s) may allow prevention of the spread to other populations of sheep or to domestic livestock owned by BLM allottees.

The bighorn sheep herd in Aravaipa is a significant source of income for AGFD. The high demand for hunting permits has pushed their economic value in excess of $50,000 each. Over 400 applications are made for each available permit. Reduction in sheep numbers probably will result in reduced permit numbers and limit AGFD's ability to conduct sheep management in other parts of the State.

V. Environmental Consequences of Alternative C - Preferred Alternative

A. General Description: Soil will be displaced by the propwash of the helicopter and small area will be compressed under the skids. Signs of the disturbance will be obliterated by the first significant rain.

Visual and audio disturbances will be limited to two days. Scheduling to avoid high visitor use days will reduce the number of people affected.

Vegetation will not be affected. Livestock will not be affected on allotments in non-use and few cattle will be in sheep habitat on Southrim Allotment.

The sheep population will benefit from the increase in knowledge on the cause of die-off. Better management of a wilderness resource will result. Potential impacts to peregrine falcon territories will be prevented by closing core use areas to landing. Birds probably will not have laid eggs until the end of March but pair bonding could be disrupted by high levels of helicopter use or long periods on the ground above the eyrie. No impacts to other wildlife or fishes is anticipated.

B. Land Use and Ownership: No permanent impact to ongoing activities or Wilderness values will occur from this alternative. The Management Plan analyzed this type of project and established guidelines only for notification and need.

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C. Visual and Wilderness: As above.

D. Socio Economic Factors: No adverse social impacts can be anticipated from this alternative except for the loss of solitude by wilderness visitors (reduced by mid-week scheduling). Benefits may occur to AGFD by reducing the cost and personnel requirements, maintaining a higher sheep population and avoiding disease spread to other herds. There may be an economic benefit to ranchers if the disease is contagious to livestock.

E. Alternatives

1. Alternative A - No Action: Because there is no air closure over ACW, AGFD could fly at any elevation above the ground on any day of the week. If they desired they could increase visual and audio impact to wilderness visitors by hazing sheep on a weekend. Requiring biologists to walk into ACW to dart or net sheep probably would increase the amount of helicopter time necessary for each capture. Stress (and therefore risk of sheep mortality) would be increased to the herded and restraining animals. The labor and helicopter costs would be increased. The quality of blood samples may be jeopardized. BLM would have no control over possible impacts to peregrine falcons.

2. Alternative B: Permitting sheep to be darted or netted from a helicopter will reduce stress to the animals and reduce some labor and helicopter costs. Requiring the helicopter to be landed outside the boundary will prevent soil disturbances in ACW. Higher costs and reduced efficiency still will occur if the biologists have to walk to and from each sheep darted to obtain samples. This might result in fewer sheep sampled or more hours of flying over ACW. Restrained sheep will be down for a longer period of time; increasing stress.

3. Alternative D: Permitting AGFD to fly, dart and land throughout ACW regardless of visitor numbers or location could result in visitor complaints due to noise and visual impacts. AGFD probably would not land within the main canyon due to safety concerns but they may find a sheep too sick to be hazed to the rim and decide to take a blood sample from that animal. This alternative would give them this flexibility. Their helicopter and biologist costs will be minimized. The samples can be taken to a laboratory for analysis in the minimum time. Peregrine falcons probably will not be on eggs to the end of the month and there is no reason to believe AGFD will land above an eyrie even if no restrictions were in place.

F. Mitigating Measures: The preferred alternative "C" contains several mitigating factors. Restriction of flights to Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays will reduce visitor impacts. BLM could identify days when no permits had been issued and authorize landings only on those days. The 1 week notification period will allow BLM to advise potential visitors of the flight and give them the option of not showing up. Notification will also permit BLM to identify conflicts with peregrine falcons, request avoidance areas and close eyrie areas to landing.

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G. Irreversible and Irretrieval Commitment of Resources: This project may aid in management of desert bighorn sheep. If the cause(s) of death are preventable then this project may result in some sheep not dying. There will not be any significant permanent impact to other physical or ecological resources regardless of Alternative selected.

H. Short Term vs. Long Term Consequences: Completion of this project may result in short term benefits by reducing the sheep die-off and spread of any disease to areas or animals outside ACW. However, some individual sick sheep may die as a result of the added stress of being chased by a helicopter, shot with a tranquilizer dart or net gun and handled by a biologist drawing a blood sample. The long term sheep population will depend on habitat quality which largely is dependent upon weather, and Bureau management decision on factors such as fire, livestock grazing and visitor use of key sheep areas.

IV. List of Agencies and Individuals Consulted

Ray Lee	AGFD, Phoenix
Ron Olding	AGFD, Tucson

V. Participating Staff

Al Bammann	Wildlife Biologist
John Augsburger	Wildlife Biologist
Steve Knox	Wilderness Specialist

USAV-00005170

040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
3707 N. 7TH STREET
P.O. BOX 16563
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85011

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

RECE
BUREAU OF LAN

IN REPLY REFER TO:
8500 (931)

APR 1

SAFFORD
ACTION
DIST. MGR.
P.I.O.
P. & E.C.
RESC. MGT.
ADM.
OPERS.
GILA
SAN SIMON
FILE

Return to Central Files

April 17, 1990

Mr. Joe McGloin
2715 West 25th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80211

Dear Mr. McGloin:

In response to your inquiry about three items in the Arizona Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Interim Management Log, I would like to provide the following information.

3 cc for Knox please.
BY

1. We have not yet required the removal of the storage tank in the Baker Canyon WSA because we are still in the process of analyzing whether or not the facility serves the purpose of enhancing wilderness values by better protecting the rangeland in a natural condition, as required under the "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review." If it does not, we will require removal. We did not, however, want to impact the wilderness values through the operation of removing the tank when it is unknown, until the analysis is complete, if it should be allowed. Any perceived delay in our analysis and decisionmaking should not be interpreted as indicative of complacency or passive support of diminished wilderness values in the Baker Canyon WSA.

2. The use of the phrase ". . . not part of lands recommended suitable for wilderness . . ." in the Log entry for the Dos Cabezas Mountains WSA was, in this case, specifically referring to the area which would be designated by HR 2570, passed by the House of Representatives on February 28, 1990, and currently under consideration by the Senate as S 2117. We believed it was important to provide this information given the pending status of the legislation. We are investigating the case and will take whatever action is mandated by the Interim Management Policy when all the needed information is collected.

3. In the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness, landing helicopters is not normally allowed. In this emergency situation, however, it is consistent with the Bureau's wilderness management policy and the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan (copy enclosed for your information). Desert bighorn sheep are a significant part of the wilderness values of Aravaipa Canyon. Because a large number of sheep have died, BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) need to find the cause. It was determined that the use of a helicopter was the only viable tool and, therefore, the minimum tool to get blood samples to a lab in time for a valid sample. Horseback would be too slow. No significant adverse impacts to the natural resources of the wilderness from helicopter use were identified. Visitors, however, could be impacted by the

USAV-00005171

noise of the helicopter. To mitigate those impacts, we required AGFD to conduct its flights during the low-use period of Tuesday through Thursday, and prohibited landings within 100 feet of the main canyon rim (most visitors are within the main canyon). Further, the wilderness rangers informed visitors about the use of a helicopter and why it was necessary.

I appreciate your interest in wilderness management in Arizona and hope that this response helps you better understand the situation in each of these cases. If you need additional information or have further questions, please contact the Safford District Office, 425 East 4th Street, Safford, Arizona 85546 or telephone (602) 428-4040.

Sincerely,

Beaumont C. McClure

Beaumont C. McClure
Deputy State Director
Lands and Renewable Resources

Enclosure

USAV-00005172

Joe McGloin
2716 W. 25th Ave.
Denver, CO 80211
March 29, 1990

RECEIVED
B.L.M. AZ STATE OFFICE
APR 04 1990
7:45 A.M.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Phillip Moreland
BLM
3707 N. 7th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85011

Dear Mr. Moreland:

I am writing in response to the latest Arizona Wilderness Interim Management Log -- 8500 (931) -- dated March 20, 1990. There are three items that concern me.

1. Baker Canyon (AZ-040-70) -- The Interim Log states that "The storage tank on the hill east of Baker Spring will remain but not be put into operation." I am at a loss to understand why the BLM is not requiring the removal of the tank. It is precisely these types of "imprints of man" that prevent WSAs or portions of WSAs from being designated as wilderness. By the BLM not requiring the removal of the tank it is being complacent and passively supporting the diminishing of any wilderness values in that area. The BLM must supervise the area in a way that the wilderness values of the land are maintained until Congress decided on its ultimate fate.

2. Dos Cabezas Mountains (AZ-040-65) -- Similarly, regarding the incursion of a road into this WSA, the Interim Log states that the area around the road is in land not recommended for wilderness. Just because the BLM does not recommend a section of a WSA for wilderness does not mean that it is no longer mandated to maintain the land in its natural state until Congress makes it's final decision on the WSA. If the BLM allows the incursion to remain it is being complacent and passively supporting the diminishing of any wilderness values in that area.

3. Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness -- Any motorized vehicles entering into this area is a clear violation of wilderness restrictions. Here in Colorado a few years ago, the EPA requested helicopter access into the Weminuche wilderness to draw samples from several lakes to study to effects of acid rain. Appropriately, the Forest Service told them to use horses. There is no reason why that cannot be used in this instance as well.

Sincerely,

Joe McGloin

USAV-00005173

Wilderness Compliance Fence E.A.

VRM - The fence would be built in a VRM Class I area. Some slight visual impacts would occur by putting a fence across the canyon bottom. However, these adverse effects are outweighed by the benefits of having no errant cows and horses grazing in the canyon bottom.

Wilderness — The fence is important in meeting the wilderness management objective of excluding graying livestock foron Havasipa Canyon in the wilderness. Other forms of control have not proved to be effective.

Ken Mahoney
6-25-85

USAV-00005174

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Wilderness Compliance Fence Date 6-20-85

Activity 4332 Location: T.6S. R.17E Sec. 13

Describe Operation: build fence (1000 ft. approx.)

Critical Viewpoint: #___ x___ y___ z___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	canyon bottom, steep side slopes, flat bench
	LINE	diagonal, horizontal
	COLOR	tans, light browns, browns
	TEXTURE	fine to medium (some rocky outcrops)
VEGETATION	FORM	riparian along stream, mesquite on bench
	LINE	somewhat curvilinear, free flowing
	COLOR	light greens, green, tan
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
STRUCTURES	FORM	none in immediate area, ranch facilities 1/2 mile down canyon
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
VEGETATION	FORM	some removal of branches may be needed
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	low lineal
	LINE	horizontal
	COLOR	dull silver, green, brown
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (X)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	(0)		12	8	(4)	0		12	8	(4)	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)		9	6	3	(0)		9	6	(3)	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)		6	4	2	(0)		6	4	(2)	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	1	(0)		3	2	(1)	0
		TOTAL 0					TOTAL 4					TOTAL 10			

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST												
	(F)	L	C	T		(F)	L	C	T		F	L	C	T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

		feature/element:
MFP Step 3 VRM Class I	score:	
Max. Element Contrast weak	weak	
Max. Feature Contrast 10	10	

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (X)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 6-20-85

IF CONTRAST RATING IS GIVEN MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS NOT EXCEEDED, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl. 1

USAV-00005175

IN REPLY REFER TO:
8560
(044)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
425 E. 4th Street
Safford, Arizona 85546
(602) 428-4040

Sharon Galbreath/Dawson Henderson
Rt. 4, Box 886
Flagstaff, AZ 85001

Dear Ms. Galbreath/Mr. Henderson:

Enclosed is a proposal to construct about 1000 feet of fence in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness to prevent livestock from grazing in the canyon bottom. The project is being evaluated through the environmental assessment process under the title "Wilderness Compliance Fence", AZ-040-5-21. It is anticipated the fence would be constructed in the latter half of September 1985. If you have questions or would like further information, contact me or Ken Mahoney, Outdoor Recreation Planner, at the above address.

Sincerely,

Keith L. Cook
Gila Area Manager

Enclosure

cc: ASO 930 w/enclosure

USAV-00005176

ARAVAIPA CANYON
WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT LOG

Proposed Activity: Construct about 1000 feet of fence

Location of Activity: Near the west boundary of Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness

Location of Case File: Safford District Office

Contact: Ken Mahoney, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Comments: Major flooding that occurred in Aravaipa Canyon a few years ago removed a fence that kept livestock from moving up Aravaipa Creek into the wilderness. Aravaipa Canyon management precludes use of the wilderness canyon bottom for livestock grazing. Cattle and horses have moved into the wilderness canyon bottom on several occasions in recent months. This fence would separate the wilderness from adjacent private land and prevent livestock from grazing in the canyon bottom.

The fence would be built to BLM specifications allowing for passage of wildlife. A walk-through section to accommodate hikers and a gate for permitted horseback use would be located on a rarely flooded bench on the south side of the creek. The portion of the fence crossing the creek would be designed to break away in flooding and then could be easily repaired.

The primary issues to be addressed in the environmental analysis include: the impact of the fence on the visual quality of the canyon and thus the natural values of the wilderness; the impact of forcing visitors to pass through the fence at one point on the soil and vegetation in the immediate area; and the impact of livestock grazing on the riparian community of Aravaipa Canyon.

USAV-00005177

Identical letters sent to:

Anita MacFarlane
505 Morgan Road
Sedona, AZ 86336

Joni Bosh
2127 E. Osborn
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Paul Hirt
1038 N. Perry
Tucson, AZ 85705

Gary Meister
1992 S. Maple Ave., Apt. C
Yuma, AZ 85365

Tom Wright
6947 E. 6th St., No. 4
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Jim Vaaler
4644 E. Montecito
Phoenix, AZ 85018

Doug Hulmes
c/o Prescott College
220 Grove St.
Prescott, AZ 86301

Jim Notestine
P. O. Box 461
Sonoita, AZ 85637

Bobbie Holaday
1413 E. Dobbins Road
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Dan Daggett
1961 Meteor
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Sierra Club
3201 N. 16th St., No. 6-A
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Wilderness Society
234 N. Central, No. 650
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Sierra Club
727 Walnut
Boulder, CO 80302

Wilderness Society, 10th Floor
Attn: Terry Sopher
1400 I St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Sierra Club
Attn: Debbie Sease
330 Pennsylvania Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

USAV-00005178

IMP MONITORING

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED/UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

STATE: Arizona
DISTRICT: Safford

WSA NAME: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW)
WSA NUMBER: None
WSA ACREAGE: 6,670

FLPMA SECTION 603 or 202 STUDY: 603
FORMER WSA UNDER LITIGATION IN SIERRA CLUB et al. v. WATT: N/A

IMP Violation:

None - authorized activity: Painted Cave Bighorn Water.

Description of the Activity:

Provide additional bighorn sheep water by constructing two small dams and modifying the existing pool. The dams will increase storage capacity to about 4,000 gallons. The dams will be built of native rock and cement colored to match the natural colors of the rock. The project was determined to be substantially unnoticeable through the environmental assessment process.

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Activity:

June 1982 - wilderness specialist visited the site to assess the anticipated impacts.

June 1982 - wilderness specialist made input to the environmental assessment.

August 1982 - project authorized.

August 1984 - project constructed.

USAV-00005179

Reclamation Plan:

No reclamation plan is needed. Surplus material and debris will be removed from the site after construction.

Status of Reclamation:

Complete.

Future Planned Actions:

None.

1792

RECORD OF DECISION

Painted Cave Bighorn Water
EA. No. AZ-040-0-110

Decision : It is my decision to select the proposed action subject to the following stipulations:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop and the Area Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the Area Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Due to close proximity of archaeological sites a monitor, preferably Bob Parker, Al Bammann or Mike Selle will be present to ensure no damage to cultural resources.

4. Access will be by existing jeep trail for vehicles and cross-country or creek bottom for human travel.

5. No new roads will be constructed. There will be no overland vehicular traffic.

6. Surplus materials and debris will be removed from the public lands after construction.

7. All structures will be natural-appearing in texture, shape and color.

8. Acquisition of water permit must precede over construction activity.

Rationale : The Arizona Bighorn Sheep Council will provide the labor on this project. I view this as an excellent PR opportunity and also a way to stretch our dwindling 4350 dollars. I think the yearlong water is necessary to increase the ability of the sheep to use available habitat and to reduce overall exposure to predators. The remaining bighorn sheep waters contemplated for the ACPA will be assessed together to get at the cumulative impact.

18 Aug 92
DATE

Kurt J. Kotter
Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Area Manager

ISA

USAV-00005181

Environmental Assessment Checklist

EA No. AZ-040- 0-110

A. Title of Action Painted Cave Bighorn (Aravaipa Bighorn Sheep Waters) Water

Applicant BLM

Resource Area Gila

Activity 4350 Included in EIS? No

EA Team Leader Parker

B. The following checklist is to be completed by persons submitting data for inclusion into the EA. Those submitting input are EA Team Members.

Subject	Input By	Major Issues Addressed (Scope)	Proposed Action	Alt. #	Alt. #	Alt. #
Archaeology*	Sellz					
Paleontology						
Animal T&E*	Parker					
Plant T&E*						
Wildlife						
Wilderness*	Mahoney	ACPA / possible blasting				
Hydrology	Molitor	H2O filing				
VRM*	Mahoney	Class I				
Vegetation						
Soils, Geol.						
Air Quality						
Land Use						
Socio. Econ.						
Flood Plains*						
Access						
Engineering	Satterlee					
Range	Fankhauser	Allotments				
Outdoor Rec.						

Required*

USAV-00005182

Painted Cave Bighorn Sheep Water

EA No. AZ040-0-110

Prepared By:
Robert E. Parker
Wildlife Biologist
Gila Resource Area

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Safford District
Safford, Arizona

Kurt J. Kotter
Ared Manager

USAV-00005183

SUMMARY

Two masonary dams, creating an additional 4,000 gallons of water for bighorn sheep will be constructed by a volunteer crew using donated materials. The project will have little impact on the proposed Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area. Bighorn sheep and other wildlife will benefit primarily.

A. PURPOSE AND NEED

A natural pool exists on the east side of Painted Cave Canyon, located on the north side of the Aravaipa Canyon proposed wilderness area. This water is available to bighorn sheep only part of the year and there is a need to modify the water to allow them to use it year-round.

B. SCOPING

Issues raised include archaeology. Plant and animal T.&E. species, wildlife, wilderness, hydrology, VRM, engineering and range. Wilderness including VRM may be the most significant.

C. PROPOSED ACTION

Wildlife proposes to provide additional water at this location by constructing two small dams (see photos) and modifying the pool. The dams would increase the storage capacity by approximately 4,000 gallons. The modification to the pool will involve ~~removing a protion of the existing lip on the pool or constructing a cement or~~ rock ramp to the bottom. This would allow sheep to use the pool year-round. Currently the lip prohibits sheep from using the water for a portion of the year (see diagram). A samll dam on the pool will add 2,000 gallons to the storage.

USAV-00005184

A second dam upstream would store about 2,000 gallons of water. This and the preceding dam would be of cement construction, a color compatible with the rock.

Alternatives are a catchment, windmill-well, and a pipeline. These are not very compatible with the wilderness area values and may not be feasible at the location.

The no-action has no beneficial impacts and could have some negative areas. This may include stressing the sheep due to a lack of water at critical times of the year.

The proposed action won't impact cultural sites in the area due to the short construction period and presence of BLM personnel at the site.

The additional water will benefit mainly bighorn sheep, a state-listed T.&E. species. There will be visual impacts (the dam) to wilderness values but may be offset by the presence of other wilderness values (bighorn sheep). The dams will be mitigated to some degree by using natural contours and compatible colors. Mitigation will include construction from May through December to avoid the lambing season which is January through March.

An additional 6 - 8 waters are being discussed for Aravaipa Canyon. When finalized these will be proposed as a package and under a single EA. The enclosed map indicates areas involved.

USAV-00005185

D. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

An archaeological inventory turned up no sites at the project location. There are, however, 3 sites within a mile of the project. No plant T.&E. species are invloved. Animal T.&E. species include the desert bighorn sheep, coatis, and possibly the zone tailed hawk, and pereqrine falcon sporadically overflying the area. Other wildlife include javelina, quail and dove, non-game birds and small mammals, and a variety of herps.

The project is located in proposed Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area and by its nature a class I VRM area. The dams will detain about 4,000 gallons of water which must be filed on.

Cattle are prevented by natural barriers from getting to the dam site. An existing road, on state land, comes to within one half mile from the proposed water.

E. Environmental Consequences

There will be no effects on cultural sites or T.&E. plants. The water will benefit mainly desert bighorn sheep, a T.&E. species, and provide water for other species like javelina, small game, amphibians, and birds.

The impacts on the bighorn sheep population will be beneficial although there is no concensus as to what degree. Any increase in waters in an area increases the animals survival chances by reducing stress associated with lack of water. In other areas, disease can be a factor when watering areas are limited to few.

USAV-00005186

The project will have a negligible impact on the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area (proposed) and little visual impact. The cement will be formed into a natural shape and colored to match the rock. The dams are not visible from the canyon bottom and only from a limited area on top. The means of construction will conform to wilderness standards, i.e., no vehicular traffic in boundaries, no heavy machinery, and no new roads. Bighorn sheep themselves have a wilderness quality to them.

The small amount of water detained will be insignificant to downstream users. BLM has, though, filed on this water. There will be no impacts on range. No roads will be build nor will overland travel by vehicles be allowed. All materials will be hand carried to the site.

The no-action alternative would have no direct impact on wildlife but also not allow the beneficial impacts of increased available water. With the no-action alternative, the pool could dry up in dry years and force animals to other areas or down to the creek itself, 800 feet below. This can expose the animals to predators and other stresses.

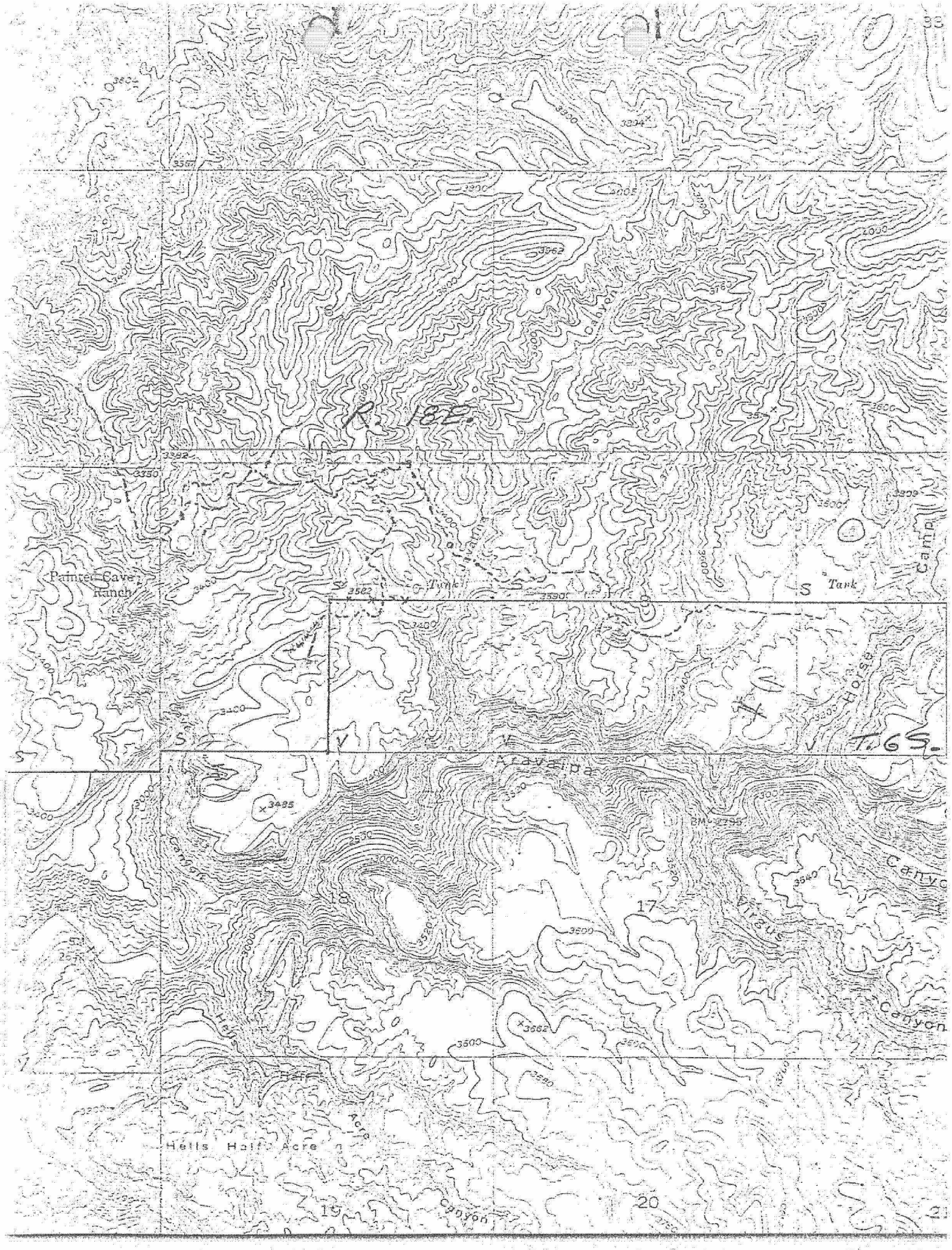
The no-action alternative could have indirect impacts on VRM or wilderness values. A decline in bighorn sheep due to a lack of water reduce those wilderness values associated with the presence of bighorn sheep.

USAV-00005187

Appendix

As we finalize the projects proposed for Aravaipa Canyon we will include them in a single EA. This will be done in association with the completion of the Mescal-Dripping Springs HMP. The Painted Cave water is proposed separately because a public special interest group has volunteered their time and materials and we felt we could assess the impacts of it now and the other waters later. When evaluating the 6-8 waters, the painted cave water will be included also. The project is being held up do to filing on the water and it may be 6 months before construction. We may have the remaining projects defined enough at that time to be able to do an EA on the whole group.

USAV-00005188



USAV-00005189

The no action alternative would allow 4,000 gallons of water to continue down to the water users below. The no action would have no impact on range.

LIST OF PREPARERS:

Name	Position	Assignment
Kurt Kotter	Area Manager	Decision
Mike Selle	Archaeologist	Achaeology
Bob Parker	Wildlife Biologist	Preparer, T&E species, wildlife
Ken Mahoney	Outdoor Rec. Planner	Wilderness, VRM
Del Molitor	Hydrologist	Hydrology, Filing
Jerry Saterlee	Engineer	Engineer
Paul Tankersley	Range Conservationist	Range

USAV-00005190

Recommended Stipulations

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontolgoical remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Due to close proximity of archaeological sites a monitor, preferably Bob Parker, Al Bammann or Mike Selle should be present to ensure no damage to cultural resources.

4. Volunteers not allowed off of access or project area to visit cultural resources unless accompanied by BLM employee.

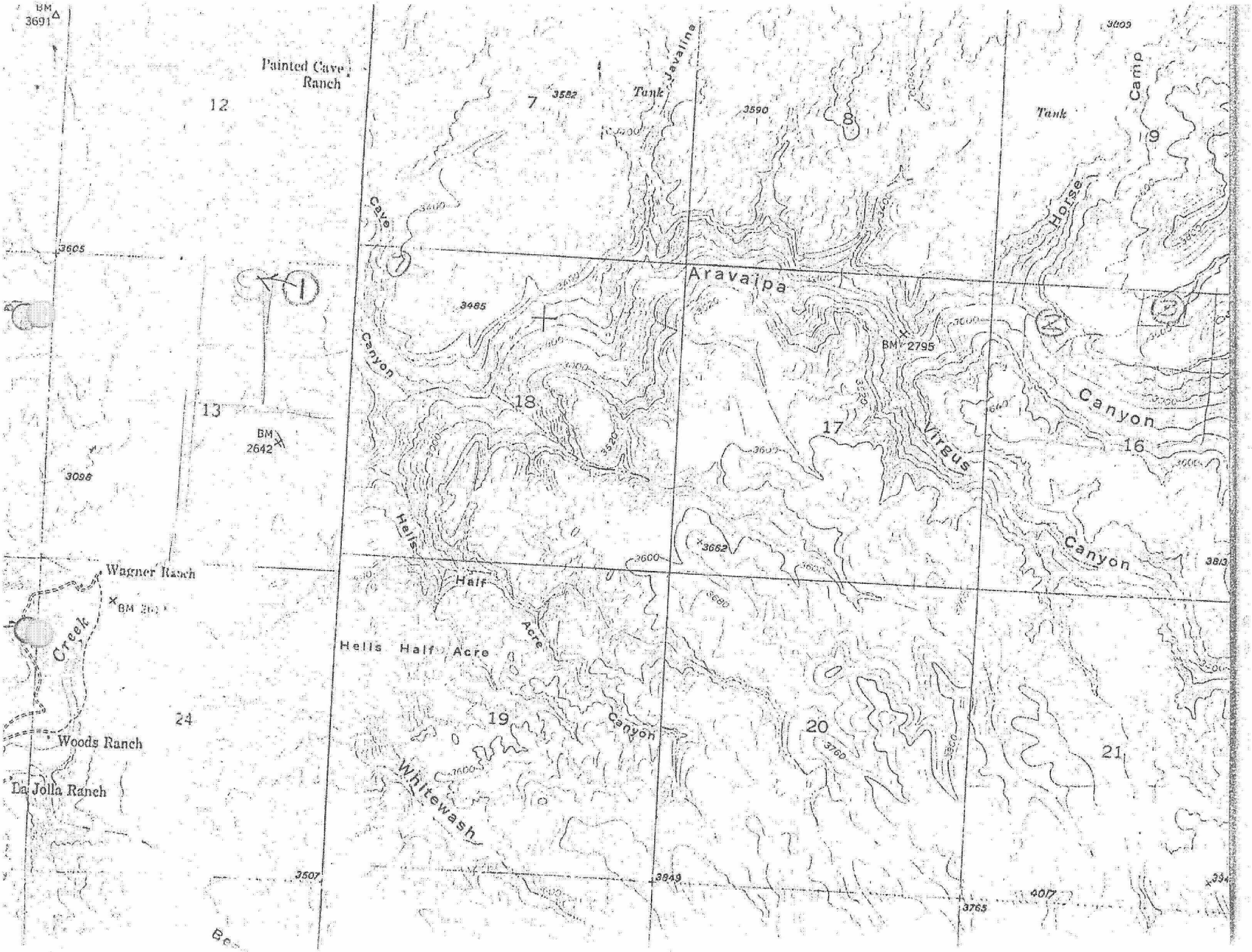
5. Access will be by existing jeep trail for vehicles and cross-country or creek bottom for human travel.

6. No new roads will be constructed. There will be no overland vehicular traffic.

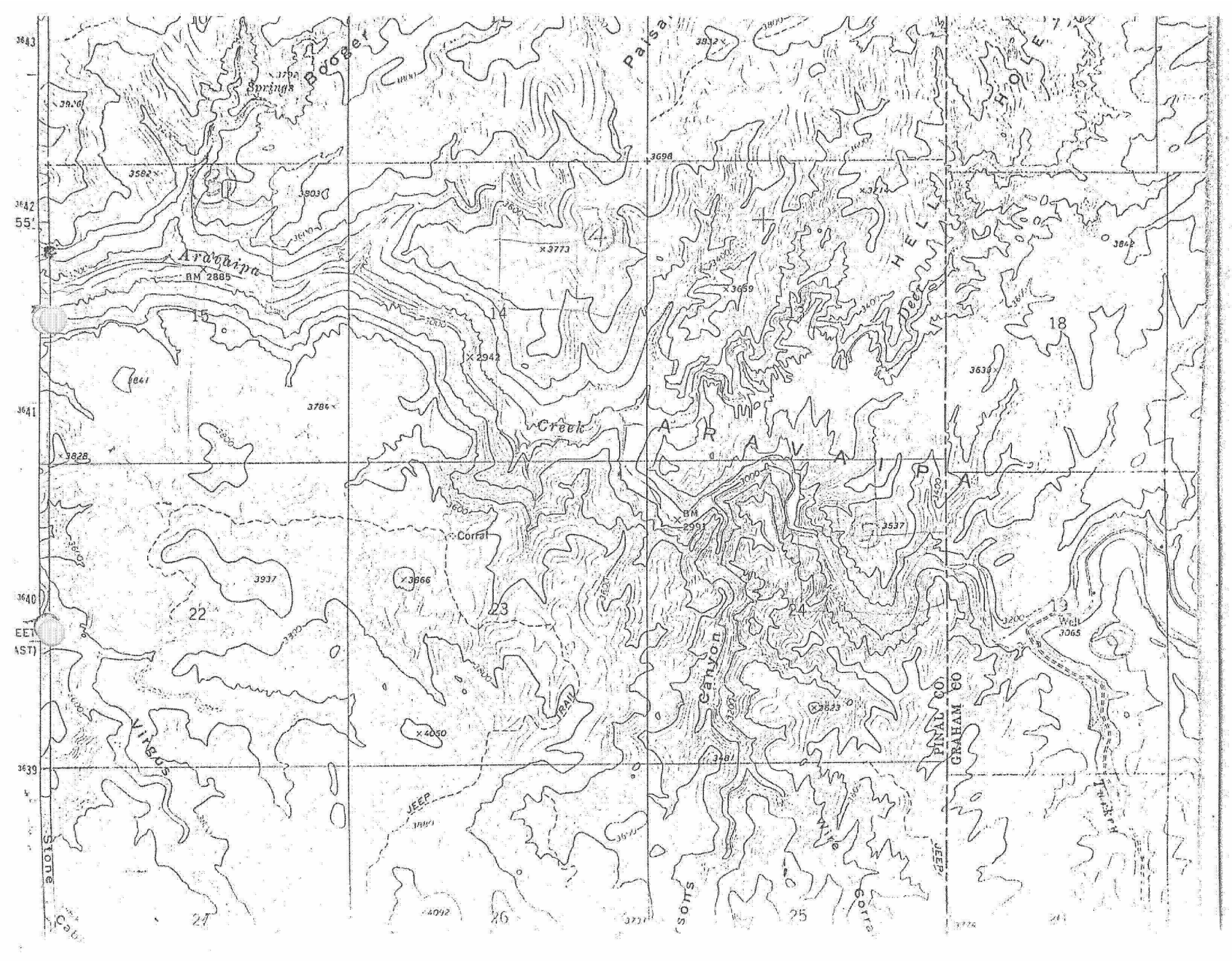
7. Surplus materials and debris will be removed from the public lands after construction.

8. All structures will be natural-appearing in texture, shape and color.

USAV-00005191



USAV-00005192



USAV-00005193

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JOB PLANNING CHECKLIST

District Safford

Resource Area Gila Job Name Painted Cave Bighorn Water (formerly Aravaipa Bighorn Water)

Planning Unit Winkelman Job Number 4750

SECTION I - ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO PAWP

		Date	Initials
1.	Land Status Checked (Job 54)	5/19/82	REP
2.	Mining Claims Identified (Job 33)	5/19/82	REP
3.	Easement or R/W Required (Job 54) ☐ Yes ☒ No	5/19/82	REP
4.	Check for Water Claims on Water Developments (Job 54)	5/05/82	REP
5.	Site Inspection - Units Confirmed (Job 33)	5/18/82	REP
6.	Arizona Game & Fish Department Review (Job 54)	-	REP
7.	Cultural Resource Clearance (Job 33)	5/18/82	REP
8.	Complete all items required on JDR. Include topographic map w/status, narrative description and justification (Job 54)	5/19/82	REP
9.	Environmental Assessment Prepared (Job 26 or 27)	5/22/82	REP
10.	Consultation with Fish & Wildlife Services, as appropriate (Job 54)	N/A	REP
11.			
12.			
13.	Operations and Resources Staff Review, as appropriate	5/19/82	REP

USAV-00005194

SECTION II - ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO INCLUSION IN AWP

14. Engineering, Survey & Design Completed (Job 54) _____ _____

15. Update of JDR - Accuracy of Codes, Cost, Job No. & Subactivity Assigned (Job 54) _____ _____

16. Easement and R/W Acquired as necessary (Job 54) _____ _____

17. Cooperative Agreements Signed (Obtain Monetary Contribution) (Job 54) _____ _____

18. _____ _____

19. Concurrence by Area manager (Job 54) _____ _____

20. Job approved by District Manager (Job 54) _____ _____

SECTION III - AWP AND JOB COMPLETION

21. Plans & Specifications for Contracting or Force Account Development Completed (Job 55-64) _____ _____

22. JDR Completion Sent to ADP, MFP Revised & Sent to Land Office (Jobs 55-64) _____ _____

23. As Built - Drawings & Specifications filed - Job Marker Placed (Jobs 55-64) _____ _____

24. URA & Activity Plan Noted (Appropriate subactivity) _____ _____

25.

26.

27. Checklist Completed & Job Folder Placed in Central Files (Jobs 55-64) _____ _____

USAV-00005195

Comments on Painted Cave Bighorn Water
E.A.: AZ-040-0-110

My primary question ~~with~~ with this, and the other 567 waters planned, is Why do we need the waters at all? The sheep herd in Anaktuvuk is surviving, reproducing, and expanding in the current environment. Granted, disaster could strike and drastically reduce or eliminate the herd. But that could occur to 150 animals as well as 70. Also, is that not what a wilderness area is all about? A place where natural processes occur?

I think we need to examine our objectives in Anaktuvuk and our wildlife objectives in Anaktuvuk. Obviously Mr. Krank + ADF&G would like to see the herd expanded. More native hunters means more permits, more ~~to~~ more hunters, etc, the can artificially increase sheep numbers, granted, but how many sheep will the country support. It seems to me in years of severe drought, this increased (size) water may be dry anyway. What are BLM objectives? More sheep or proper habitat for what sheep are here. The current herd is healthy and prosperous.

Doris input is good. If the water must be built, then follow her input. If it can be

USAV-00005196

constructed w/ serious impact to the wilderness quality of Hawapa Canyon if this input is followed. I think this water should be evaluated along w/ the other 5-7 as a package. The cumulative impact needs to be assessed. The sheep society will still be available to donate their work.

I would like to offer the following thoughts/ comments and questions:

1. We should establish some specific goals and objectives for Hawapa + its resources before introducing more of man's works into Hawapa.
2. Should there be some lands left where man's work is not evident (even slightly)? The purity issue!
3. How many sheep are we, AGFD managing for.
4. Why do all waters have to be constructed on Public lands.
5. Are we trying to produce a source of sheep from which other herds may be augmented or just properly take care of those Hawapa herd support?
6. As #s of sheep increase, and we encourage visitor use on Table lands outside the Canyon, do people/sheep conflicts also increase?

For the questions and need to be answered. In putting together the package we will get as many answers as we can before anything is done on the ground. This will be documented in an appendix in EA.

CONCLUSIONS

If the herd (now present in ACEC) is prosperous and expanding its range then I lean more towards an area with less evidence of man. However, before any decisions are made, I think specific goals + objectives must be established for not only ACEC but the sheep, black hawks, people, water, etc.

S/Knox

6/4/82

USAV-00005198

Comments from Hydrology

~~Fil~~ Application for Permit to Appropriate Water has been filed with DWR as of 5/18. It will take up to six months to obtain the permit to construct the dams providing that no one protests.

Received paperwork back earlier than expect. Could be complete by end of July.

Dellert

USAV-00005199

Bob –

Since there is no recreation, VRM, or wilderness input, I couldn't very well review this EA. When Mahoney's input is received + incorporated, I will be. review this EA at that time.

In the mean time I feel I must say that we should be looking at a total package, not just one water. I understand you have some where 4 + 8 waters planned. Individually they all could be acceptable, cumulatively, maybe not. I don't think we should rush into this just because we have volunteer labor available. It will still be available at a later date.

(Info in appendix.)

There are also some philosophical issues to be resolved (ie: how many sheep do we want? What are our objectives in A.C.? etc.)

S. Knox 6/2/82

USAV-00005200

Painted Cave Bighorn Water E.A.:

VRM - The proposed project is located in a Class I area. Visibility of the project, however, will be confined only to the immediate project area. The dams should be constructed with an exterior finish that matches the adjacent rock in texture and color. If rocks are used in the construction of the dams, they should not form part of the dams' exterior.

No rocks will be used. In EA (B)

Wilderness - In general, construction of facilities in a primitive area is inconsistent with the free operation of natural processes. However, this particular project would be substantially unnoticeable and would satisfy the IMP requirements. Removal of the rock ledge above the one waterpocket by dynamite or other means should not be undertaken as it would be a significant alteration of the natural environment. Another alternative, such as placing rocks in the water hole, should be employed to allow the sheep to utilize the water without further affecting the natural character of the area. No motorized access into the primitive area, as stated in the project proposal, should be strictly enforced for both construction and any future maintenance of the project.

Ken Mahoney
6-2-82

USAV-00005201

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Painted Cave Bighorn Hdtg Date 6-2-82

Activity 4350 Location: T 6S. R 18E Sec 18

Describe Operation: construct masonry dam

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	entrenched slickrock drainage, potholes w/water
	LINE	steeply sloping to vertical walls
	COLOR	tan
	TEXTURE	smooth
VEGETATION	FORM	NONE PRESENT IN DRAINAGE BOTTOM
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	NONE
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	larger pools of water
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
VEGETATION	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	small masonry dam, 3-4 feet high
	LINE	horizontal across top
	COLOR	tan
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	4	(0)		12	8	(4)	0	
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)		9	6	(3)	0	
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)		6	4	2	(0)	
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	1	(0)	
		TOTAL 4				TOTAL 0					TOTAL 7				

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST	F	L	C	T	F	L	C	T	F	L	C	T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

MFP Step 3. VRM Class I	score: feature/element:
Max. Element Contrast weak	weak line (structures)
Max. Feature Contrast 10	7 structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 6-2-82

IF CONTRAST RATING IS GIVEN MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT TO REDUCE CONTRAST ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS ACCEPTABLE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005202

(JOB) A4-R-4750
8111.2
1792 (EAR) AZ-04-0-110
DATE: May 21, 1982

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Gila Area Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Cultural Resource Clearance and Stipulations Pursuant to NEPA-Section 101; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966-Sec. 106; E.O. 11593-Sec. 1(3), 2(b); 36 CFR 800; BLM Manual 8100-Cultural Resource Management.

TO: Gila Area Manager

Project: Painted Cave Sheep Water (Arayaipa No. 7)

Type: BLM Wildlife habitat management
Description:

Location: County: Pinal T.6 S., R.18 E. Sec. 18, NW¼NW¼
USGS Quad Map: Brandenburg Mtn. 7.5'

Planning Unit: Winkelman

__X__ Class I Records Search Inventory Date: 5/20/82

Sites: AR-176 on access; AR-023 just below project site.

__X__ Class III Intensive Survey Date: 5/18/82

Sites: AR-176 on access in

It is Bureau policy to avoid inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural and paleontological resources by Bureau actions or authorizations, irrespective of land ownership.

Protection and compliance with legal mandates would be accomplished by completion of inventory, evaluation, mitigation, and when required, by requesting comments from the SHPO and Advisory Council.

- -

In my opinion, the proposed project will have the following effect on the cultural or paleontological properties present:

_____ No surface cultural or paleontological remains present.
__X__ No effect. (see comments)
_____ Positive (beneficial) effect.
_____ No adverse effect.
_____ Adverse effect.

In my opinion, the sites located within the project area are:

_____ Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
_____ Not Eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

USAV-00005203

Recommended Mitigation of expected adverse impacts:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction should be left intact; all work in the area should stop immediately and the Safford District Manager should be notified immediately. Commencement of work would be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. Any additional archaeological survey would be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

_____ Archaeological clearance is recommended.

_X_ Archaeological clearance is recommmended subject to the attached stipulations.

_____ Archaeological clearance is not recommended until completion of:

_____ State Historic Preservation Officer Comment (required).

_____ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Comment (required).

_____ Additional Survey.

_____ Mitigation.

_____ Other.

Attachments: Project map, stipulations

Comments: No effect if stipulations are followed exactly

Maps Submitted		Coordinated w/Ops. Div.		Project is Feasible		Coordinated w/Res. Div.		Stipulation Provisions
(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)
X		X		X			X	X

Michael Lillo
Resource Area Archaeologist

USAV-00005204

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS

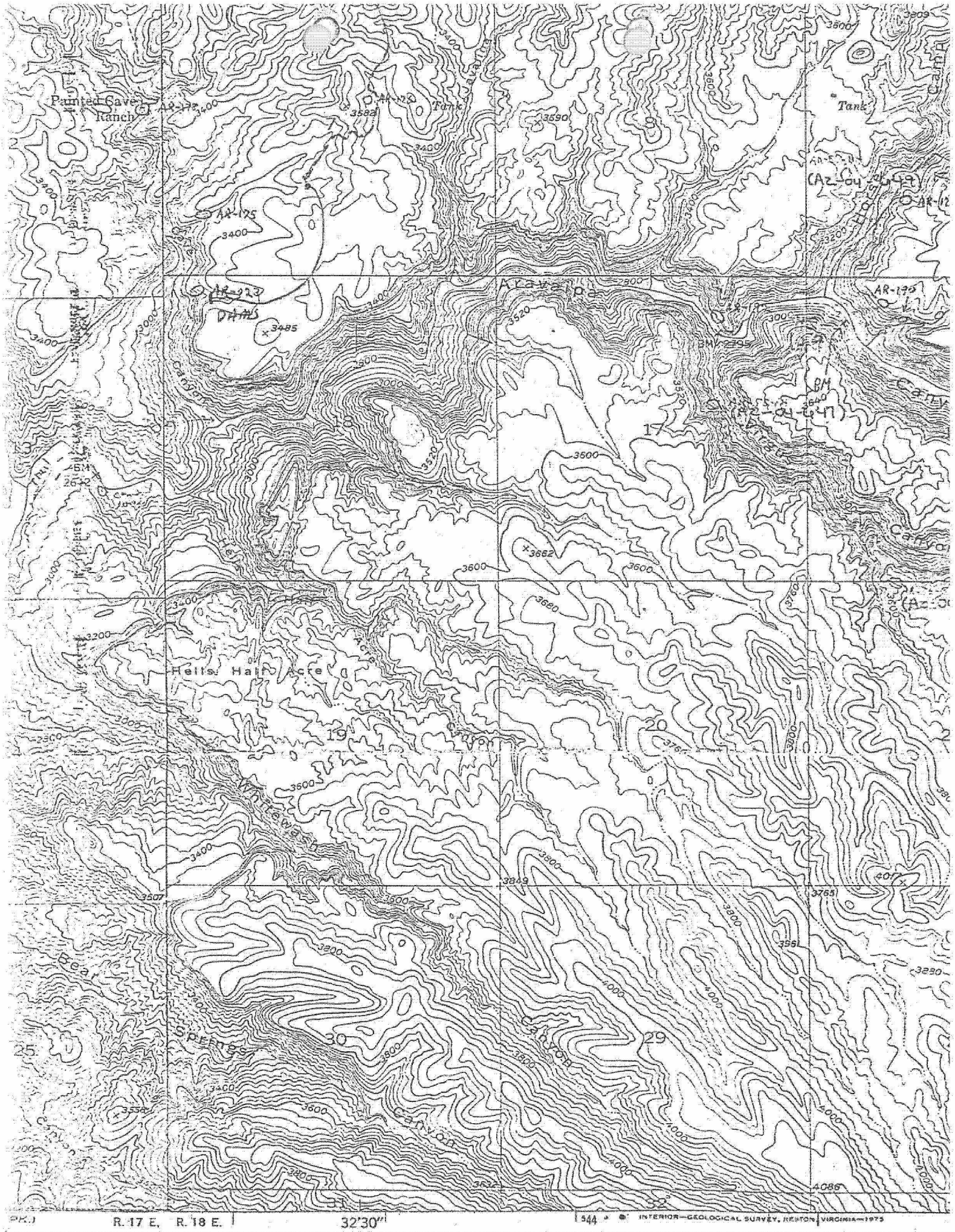
1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

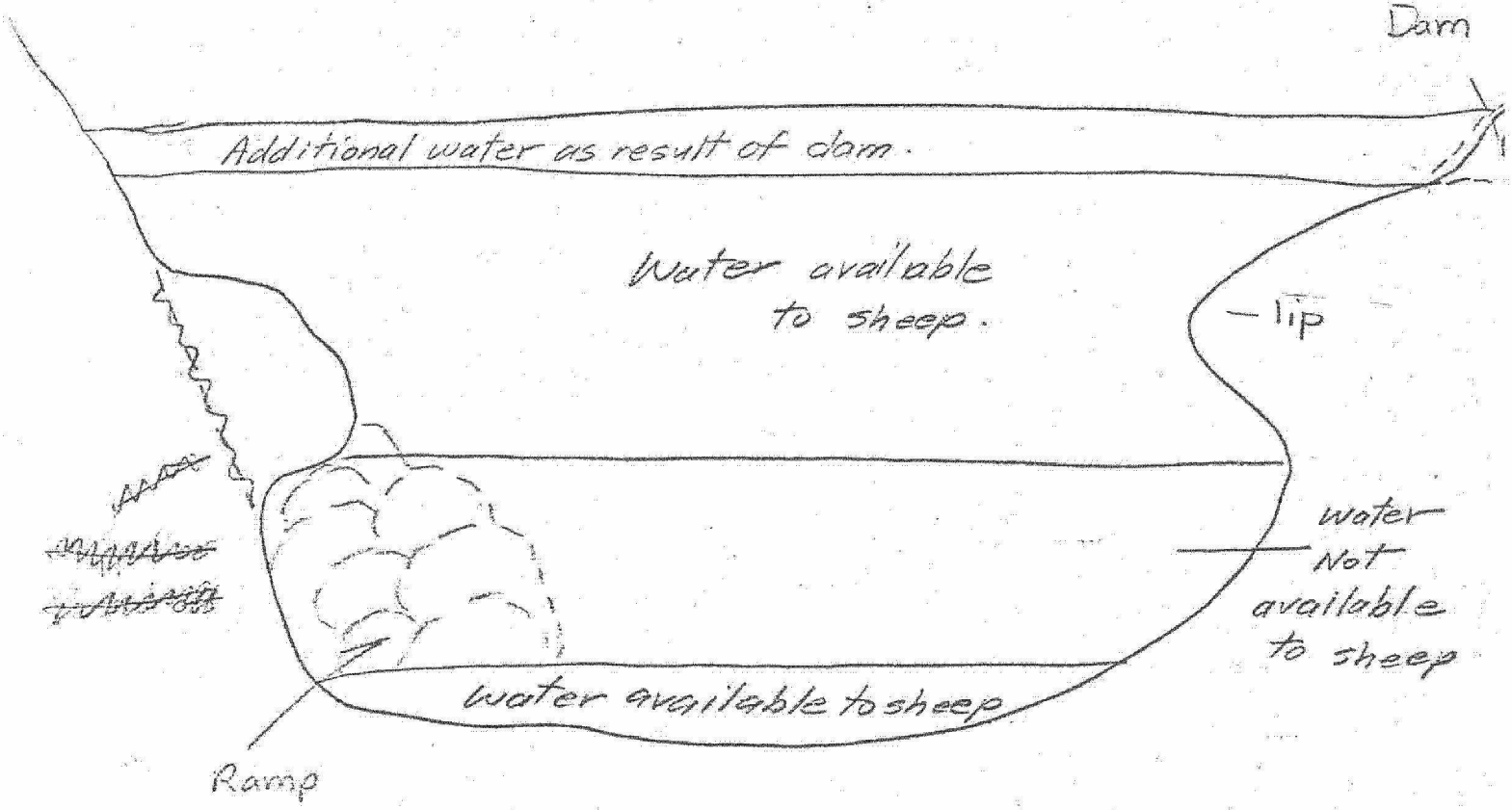
3. Due to close proximity of archaeological sites a monitor, preferably Bob Parker, Al Bammann or Mike Selle should be present to ensure no damage to cultural resources.

4. Volunteers not allowed off of access or project area to visit cultural resources unless accompanied by BLM employee.

USAV-00005205



USAV-00005206



As pool dries up water level drops below the lip and sheep do not use. They do not jump down to use until water level drops further. This results in a portion of water not used by the sheep. The water must evaporate before they're able to use it.

The pool would be modified by either eliminating the lip or a portio of it or by constructing a ramp to the bottom.

USAV-00005207

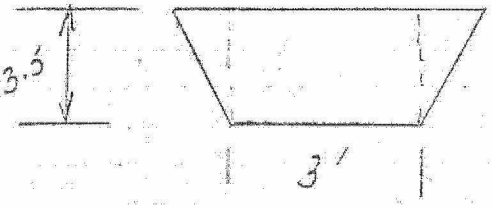
COMPUTATION SHEET

BY Sattelee DATE 5/19/82 PROJECT Pointed Cone Bighorn Wk 2 SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

CHKD. BY ____ DATE ____ FEATURE Dams ACTIVITY 4350

OFFICE Salford DETAIL ____

@ Upper Dam.



End Area = (3)(3.5) = 10.5

(3.5)(3) = 10.5

21 ft²

$\frac{(21)(1)}{27} = .39\ yd^3$

Lower Dam.

(3)(1) = 3 ft²

$\frac{(3)(1)}{27} = .11$

Total Concrete - .39 + .11 = .50

Need 3 Sacks. Cement. 25# lbs.

500 lbs. Sand

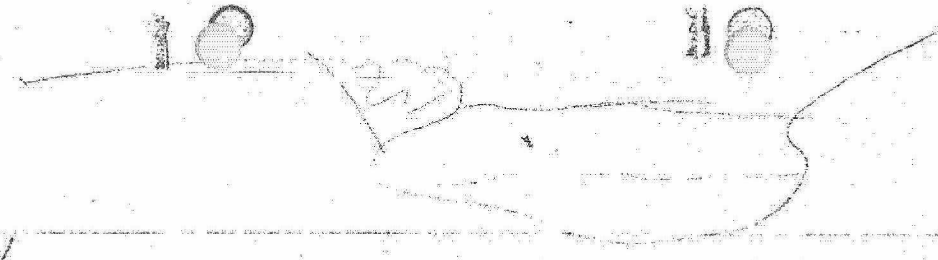
1000 lbs. Coarse Aggregate. (Rock)

150 lbs H_2O or 20 gal.

ratio by wt.	ratio by Vol.
2.8 : .5 : 10	1.4 : 4.2 : 6
1.4 : 3.5 : 5	

(This is for a dam with straight sides. If the upstream side is to be sloped the base will be thicker, increasing the amounts needed. An additional sack of cement probably will be needed.)

USAV-00005208



Lower dam

1. Make 4ft high, 3ft across -adds 2000 gal.
    a. Drill holes into rock for rebar
    b. Sloped + textured to match rock, painted.
2. Modify pothole to allow sheep to utilize completely
    a. Drill + jackhammer off lip or (increases volume) [illegible]
    b. Drill holes for rebar + make concrete ramp or steps down
    c. Put some rocks in water for steps. (reduces volume)
    d. Towel rack for skinny-dippers.

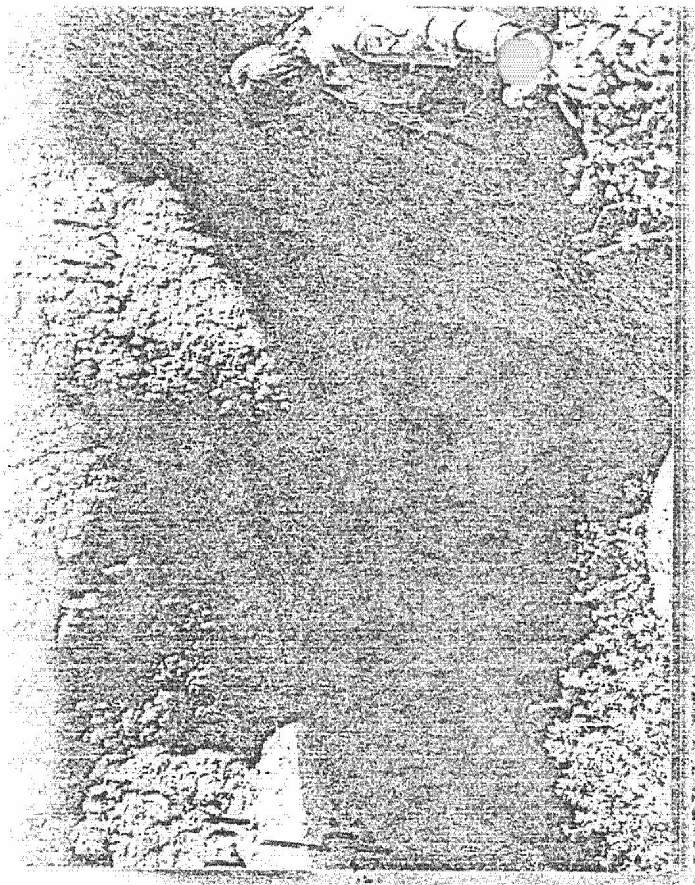
Upper Dam

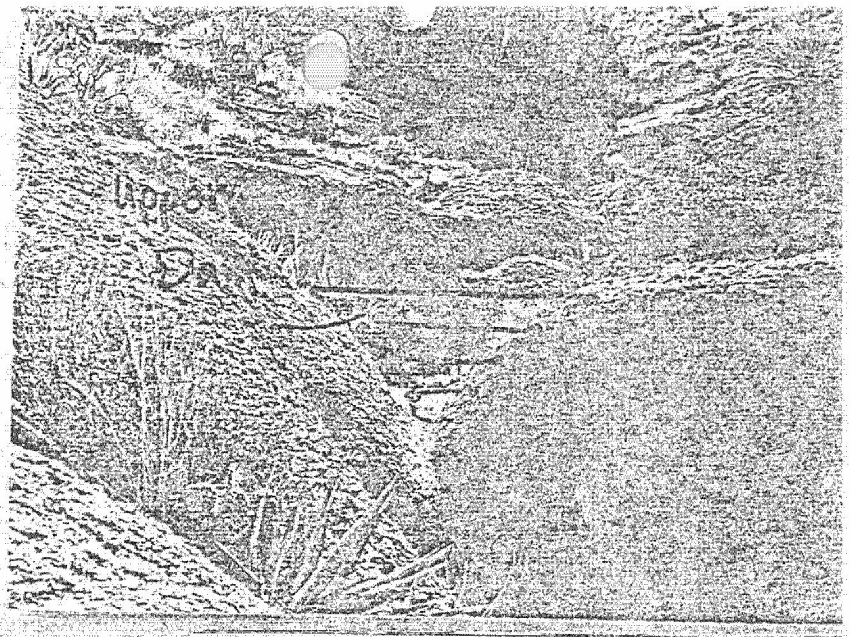
1. Make dam 2-3½ ft high, tapered to 3ft across.
2. a. Drill holes into rock for rebar
    b. Sloped + textured to match rock, painted

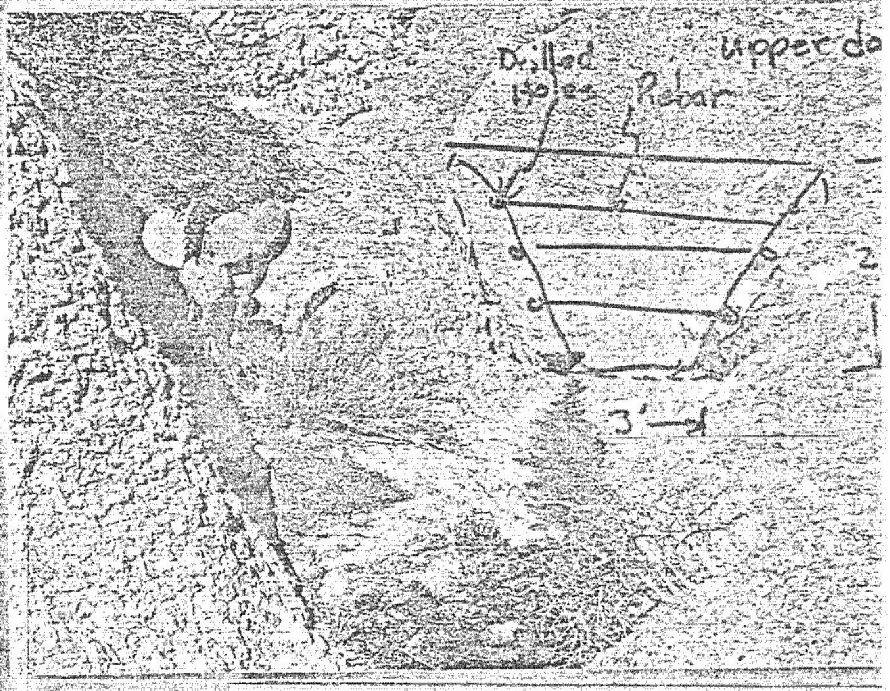
Lower dam is inaccessible to all large animals except sheep
Upper dam would exclude only cattle.

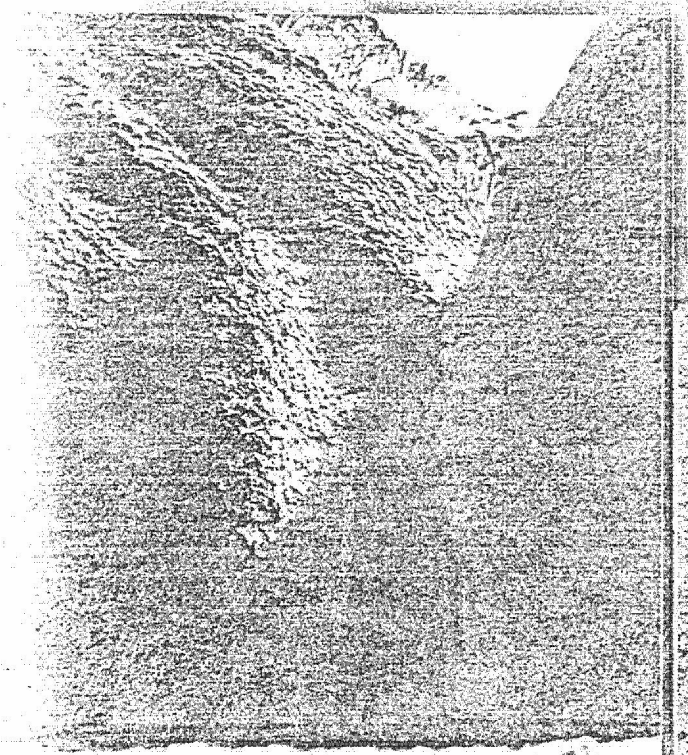
Sheep Society would provide all personnel material and equipment except Punjab, will hand-carry everything. Would like to get it in before July when rut begins. Can be done on a Friday, Sat. Sun.

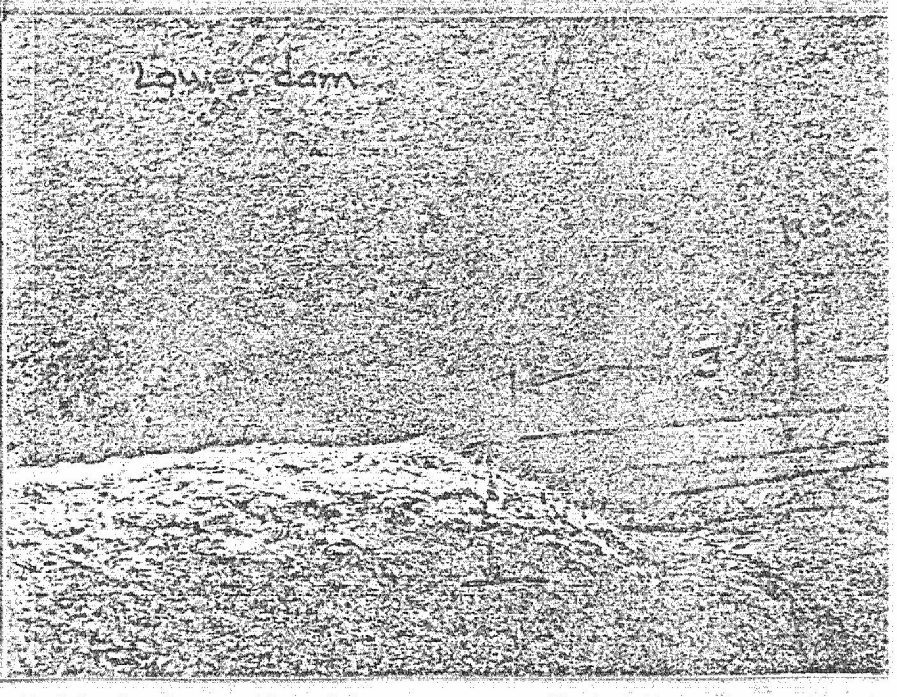
Can't be seen for more than 30 yards, except from peak above Painted Cave Canyon ~ 400 yds.











USAV-00005210

Painted Cave Spring Developement & Exclosures

— Purpose & Need

The AMP for the Painted Cave Allotment #4518 requires that all stockwaters located in the OK Ranch portion of the allotment will be fenced. These exclosures will be closed to livestock when it is necessary to change the distribution patterns for proper range management. These exclosures will be designed to provide access by all wildlife in the area.

There are three stockwaters that are partially or entirely on public land. The allottee will contruct the exclosures around these waters except for any special structures that might be required for wild life movement. The BLM will be responsible for such structures and all fence materials.

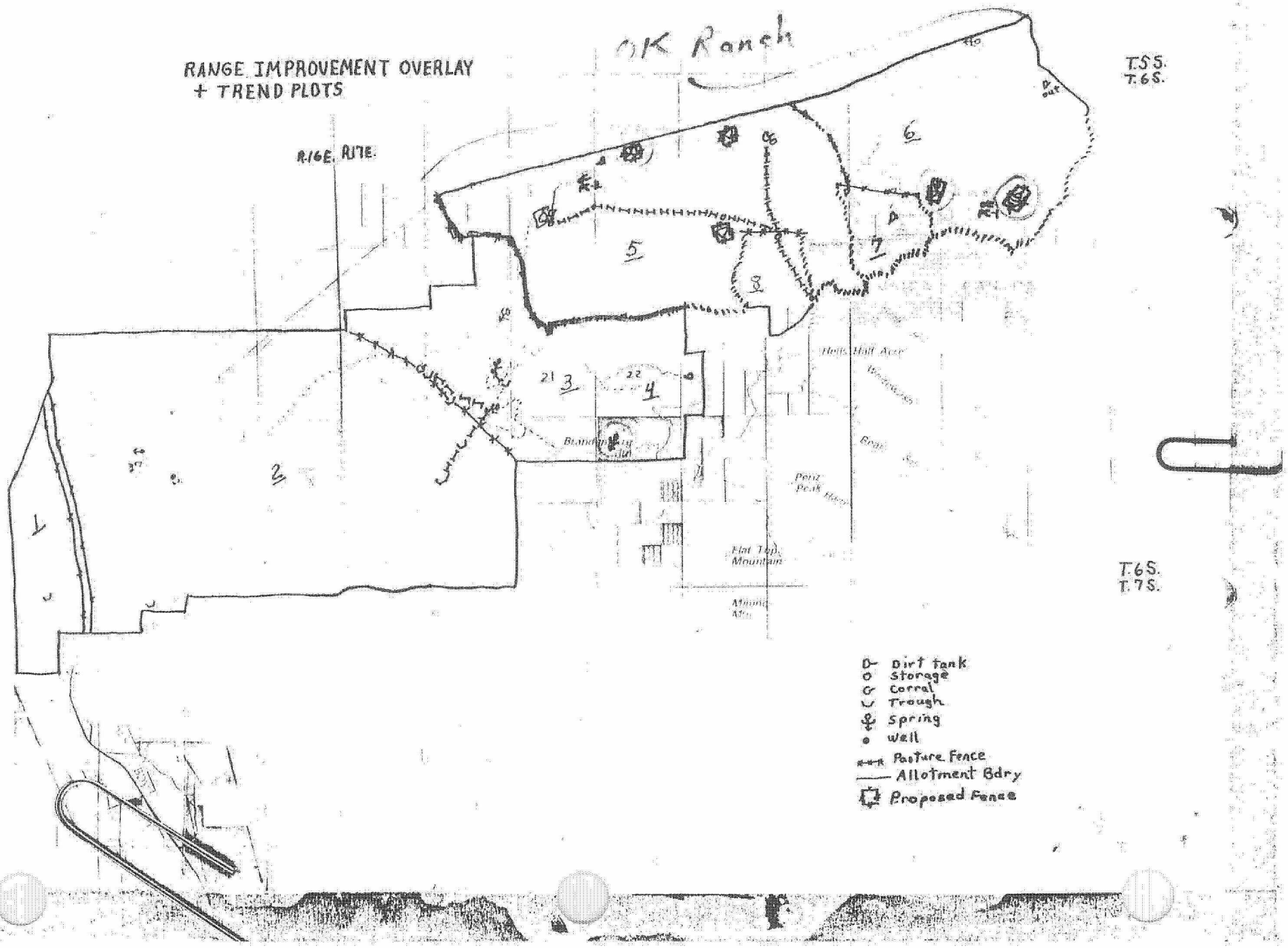
Scoped
Visited area
11-17-83

In addition to the exclosures, a spring on Brandenburg Mt. may be developed and fenced by the BLM. The spring will supply water for wildlife and livestock. The possibility of a storage for wildlife and/or livestock will be determined during the field assessment.

USAV-00005211

PAINTED CAVE ALLOTMENT #4518

RANGE IMPROVEMENT OVERLAY
+ TREND PLOTS



USAV-00005212

Painted Cave Exclosures E.A.

Recreation — Any recreation activities that may be occurring at any of the sites would be only minimally affected by building fences around the dirt tanks.

Visual — The Red Basin tank is in a VRM Class IV area. The Twin Lakes and Javelina tanks are in a VRM Class I area. Constructing exclosures at these tanks would not create a visual contrast exceeding the limits of either of the VRM Classes.

Wilderness — Wilderness is not involved at the Red Basin tank. Portions of the fence to be built around the Twin Lakes and Javelina tanks could be located within the proposed Arawaipa Canyon Wilderness Area. The location of these two sites is very close to the proposed wilderness boundary and in all liklihood only a small portion of the project would be in the proposed wilderness area. The exact amount of area involved could only be determined by a survey. The fence would have only a minimal effect on wilderness characteristics in the immediate area and would have no effect on the wilderness values of the proposed wilderness area as a whole.

Ken Mahoney
11-30-83

USAV-00005213

SDO-8500-1
(July, 1981)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Safford District Office

WILDERNESS IMPACT EVALUATION

EAR NO.: _____ Ken Mahoney
Reviewing Specialist

Job: Painted Cave Exclosures, Twin Lakes + Savelina

Location: T. 6 S., R. 17 E. Sec. 7+8 11-30-83
Date

A. ☐ 1. The proposed project is not located in a Wilderness study Area (WSA).
☑ 2. The proposed project is located in WSA Aravaipa Canyon.

B. Does the EAR include the following IMP requirements?

1. Description of the proposal and its alternatives, including:
   - ☐ a. Purpose and need for the action
   - ☐ b. Exact location
   - ☐ c. Access required
   - ☐ d. Design considerations: size, color, materials
   - ☐ e. Support facilities or structures
   - ☐ f. Construction methods
   - ☐ g. Maintenance schedules and procedures
   - ☐ h. Miles and/or acres of soil and vegetation disturbance

   Comments: _____

2. Description of the existing environment, including:
   - ☐ a. Descriptions of soils, erosion potential, vegetation, reclamation potential, topography, and climate _____
   - ☐ b. Existing uses and man-made or man-caused features _____
   - ☐ c. Wilderness characteristics _____
   - ☐ d. Scenery characteristics _____

3. Analysis of reclamation, including:
   - ☐ a. What the reclamation will accomplish
   - ☐ b. How the process will be implemented
   - ☐ c. Vegetation to be reestablished
   - ☐ d. Schedule
   - ☐ e. Probability for success
   - f. Other needed measures _____

   Comments: _____

USAV-00005214

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Painted Cave, Twin Lakes Exclos. Date 11-17-83

Activity 4322 Location: T 6S. R 17E. Sec 8

Describe Operation: build fence

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	flat, some rolling hills and cliffs
	LINE	undulating, horizontal
	COLOR	tans, whites, light browns
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
VEGETATION	FORM	free-flowing, spotty
	LINE	free-flowing
	COLOR	green
	TEXTURE	fine
STRUCTURES	FORM	earthen dam, road nearby
	LINE	horizontal, curvilinear
	COLOR	light brown
	TEXTURE	fine

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	no
VEGETATION	FORM	small amount of removal
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	no
STRUCTURES	FORM	low linear
	LINE	horizontal and vertical
	COLOR	dull silver, green
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION				STRUCTURES			
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	(4)	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	(3)	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	(2)	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	(1)	0
					TOTAL 0				TOTAL 4				TOTAL 10

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST: F L C T | (F) L C T | F L C (T)

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

MFP Step 3 VRM Class I score: feature/element:

Max. Element Contrast weak | weak all

Max. Feature Contrast 10 | 10 structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 11-30-83

IF CONTRAST RATING IS OVER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, DESCRIBE PROJECT MODIFICATIONS OR FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS NOT MADE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005215

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Painted Cave, Javelina Exclos. Date 11-17-83

Activity 4322 Location: T6S. R17E. Sec 7

Describe Operation: build fence

Critical Viewpoint: #___ x___ y___ z___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	canyon, steep sloping walls, rocky outcrops
	LINE	diagonal, vertical
	COLOR	light browns, tans
	TEXTURE	medium to coarse
VEGETATION	FORM	free flowing (cactus, juniper)
	LINE	free flowing
	COLOR	green
	TEXTURE	medium
STRUCTURES	FORM	2 cement dams, road nearby
	LINE	horizontal, vertical
	COLOR	whitish
	TEXTURE	smooth

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
VEGETATION	FORM	small amount of removal
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	low linear
	LINE	horizonal and vertical
	COLOR	dull silver, green
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES:		LAND/WATER BODY				VEGETATION				STRUCTURES			
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	(4)	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	(3)	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	(2)	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)
		TOTAL 0				TOTAL 4				TOTAL 9			

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST: F L C T | (F) L C T | F L (O) T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

		score:	feature/element:
MFP Step 3 VRM Class	I		
Max. Element Contrast	weak	weak	form, line, color
Max. Feature Contrast	10	9	structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 11-30-83

IF CONTRAST RATING IS OVER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT, CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. RECORD REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 4

IF CONTRAST RATING IS NOT CHANGED, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005216

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 4350
U.R.A. : Winkelman
M.F.P. : Winkelman
Activity Plan: Mescal-Dripping Springs HMP

Number: AZ-404-0-110
Date Completed: 6/80
Date Completed: 8/80

Title: Aravaipa Sheep Waters

Location: T. 6 S., R. 18 E.

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. BACKGROUND

The desert bighorn sheep herd has been increasing from an initial introduction of 22 animals up to an estimated 70 80 animals. Bighorn sheep require free water to drink especially during the summer months.

There are existing springs and small ponds in n Aravaipa Canyon and on parts of the Indian Reservation several miles north of the canyon. Livestock use the dirt tanks immediately north of the rim and sheep tend to avoid areas where domestic livestock are. In addition springs can go dry in years of drought.

rock lip to be knocked off to make water accessible

Tom Waddell and Norris Dodd (Arizona Game and Fish Dept.) and Floyd Krank (Arizona Desert Sheep Society) have determined that the benches on the north side of Aravaipa Canyon in the vicinity of Horse Camp Canyon are the primary lambing areas and water in these locations would be very beneficial. Another area around Painted Cave Canyon and areas to the east o Horse Camp Canyon have also been identified.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

Wildlife proposes, with Arizona Game and Fish to establish 6 big-horn sheep waters in the vicinity of ~~Horse Camp~~ Aravaipa Canyon. Potential locations are on the map.

USAV-00005217

The waters would be located on public land within the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area (proposed) on benches and the upper rim (see map).

These waters will be masonary-and-rock dams 3' to 6' high and vary in width from 4' to 10'. Local rock will be used and a cement colored to match the surrounding landscape will also be used. Up to 30,000 gallons of water may be backed up. Small dams or gabions may be constructed upstream to reduce silt deposition behind the dam. The resevoir side of the dam will be sloped to allow self-cleaning during exeptional runoffs.

The dams will either be placed in areas inaccessible to cattle or cattle will be excluded by making the area impassable to them using rock barriars.

The projects will be engineered by BLM or AG&FD personnell and construction will be done by AG&FD (or volunteer interest groups with AG&FD supervision), BLM will supply and transport the materials; and along with Arizona Game and Fish, provide any technical support needed as well as the environmental assessment.

Work will be done at a time other than lambing Season. BLM personel will be on the site during construction to monitor impacts on the environment and assure quality control.

USAV-00005218

BLM will provide maintenance when needed. Once-a-year inspections will be done initially, and then every 3 to 5 years unless climatic conditions warrant a check. The dam may need to be dug out from time to time and will be done by BLM or volunteers.

3. ALTERNATIVES

a. Catchements, wells, Windmills, Pipeline — These would not be compatible with Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area and will not addressed.

b. No Action.

USAV-00005219

For scoping

Ken

Addendum to Arawaipa Sheep Waters

The painted Cave Sheep water (#7 on the map) will involve the construction of 2 dams, an upper and lower. The lower one would increase an existing pothole to an additional 2000 gallon capacity. The dam itself would be 1' high and 3 ft. wide. Holes would be drilled in the rock for rebar to strengthen it. The dams would be sloped and textured to match the rock, and painted.

The pothole would be modified to allow sheep to utilize it completely. This would be done by either: Drill or jack-hammer the lip of rock off, or Drill holes for rebar and make a concrete ramp or steps down to the bottom, or putting in rocks in the water for steps.

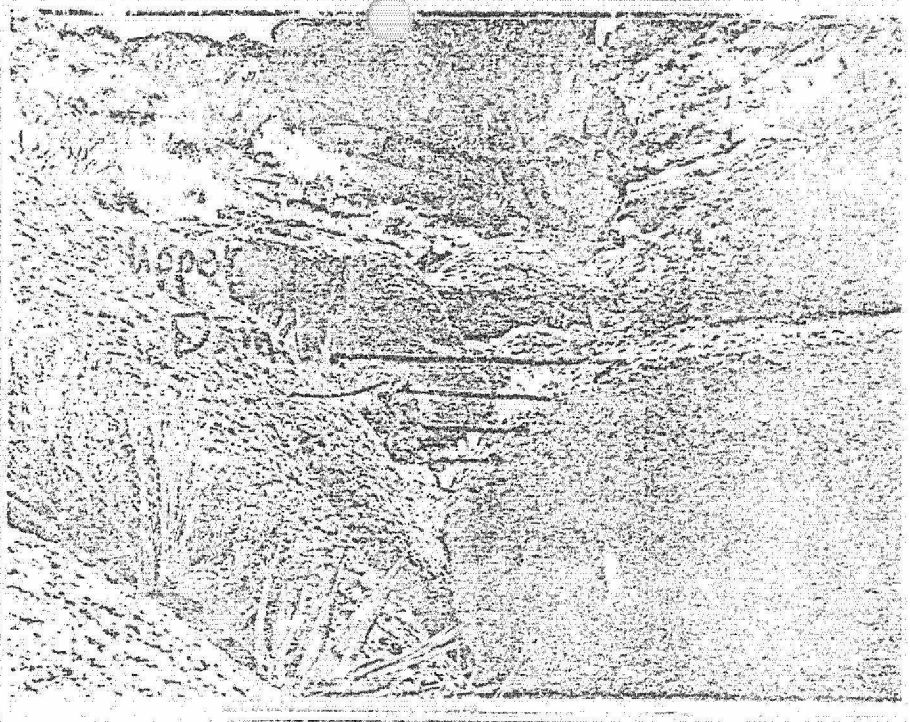
The upper dam would be 2-3½' high, tapered to 2 feet across. Holes would be drilled for rebar and the dam would be sloped and textured and painted to match the rock.

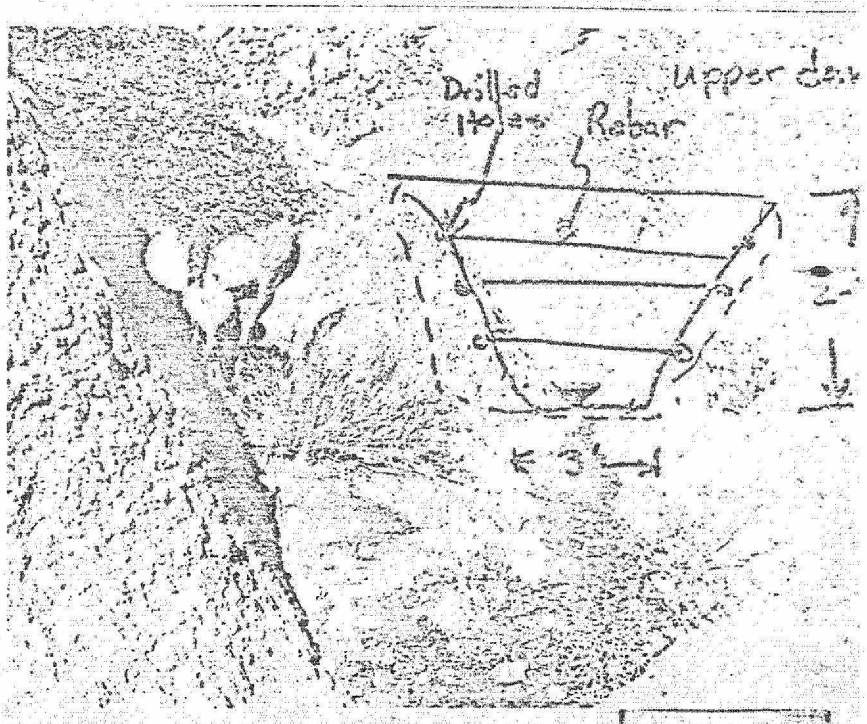
The lower dam is inaccessible to all large animals except bighorn sheep and the upper excludes cattle. The dams can't be seen for more than 30 yards, except from a point across Painted Cave Canyon (about 1400 yards).

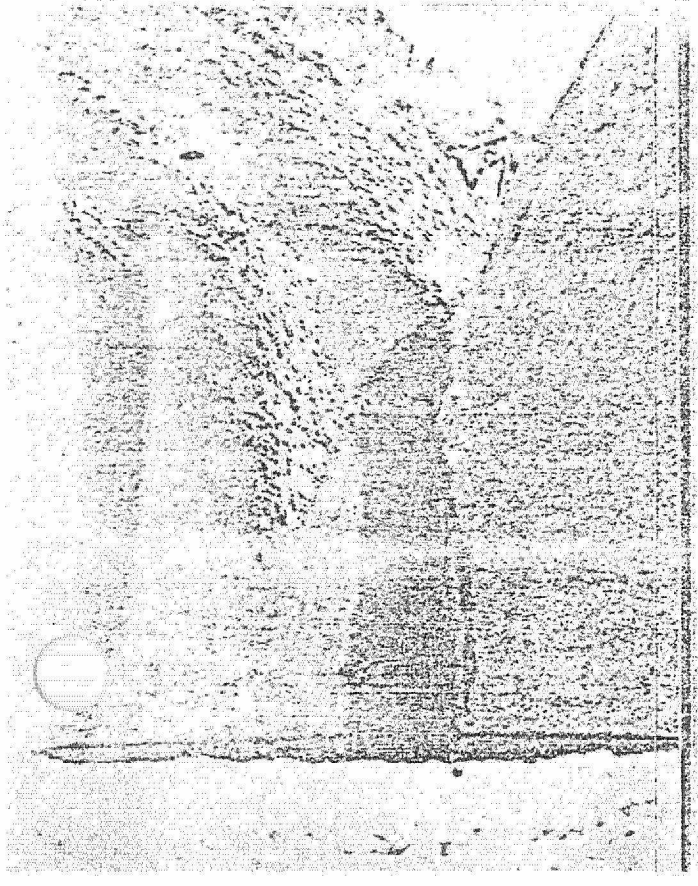
The Sheep Society would provide all personel, material, and equipment except Pinjor (for drilling); will hand-carry everything in from the existing road. The group would like to get it in before July, 1982, when the rut begins. The will able to do the project in one weekend.

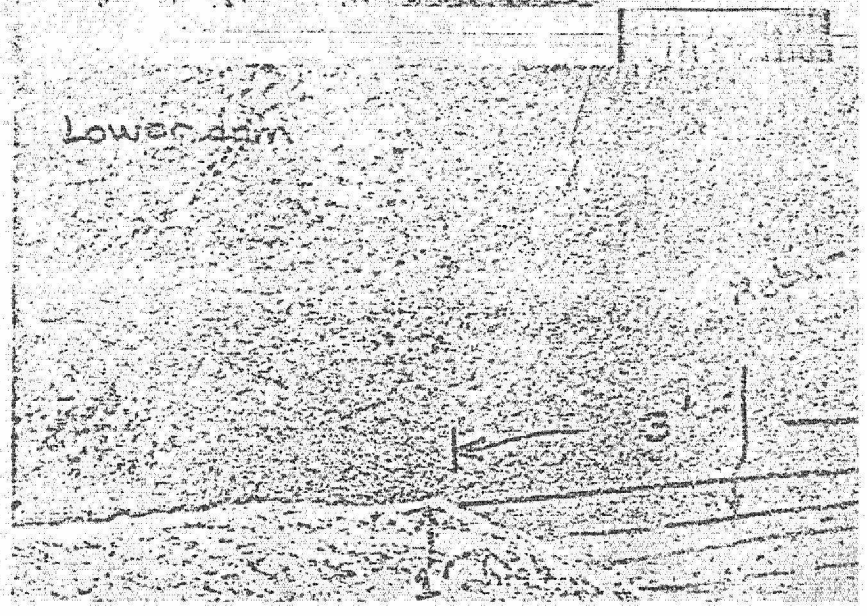
Rob Parker

USAV-00005220









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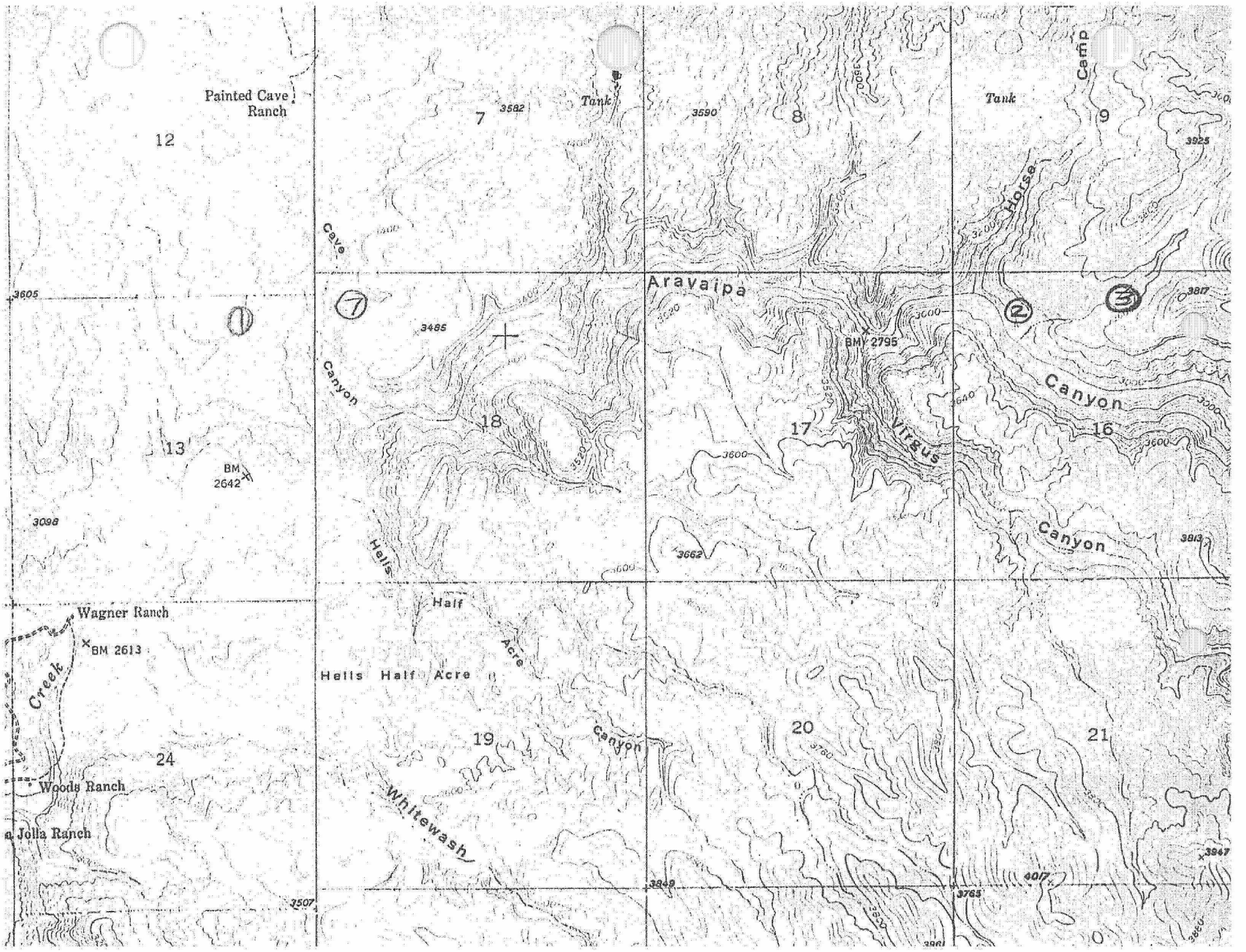

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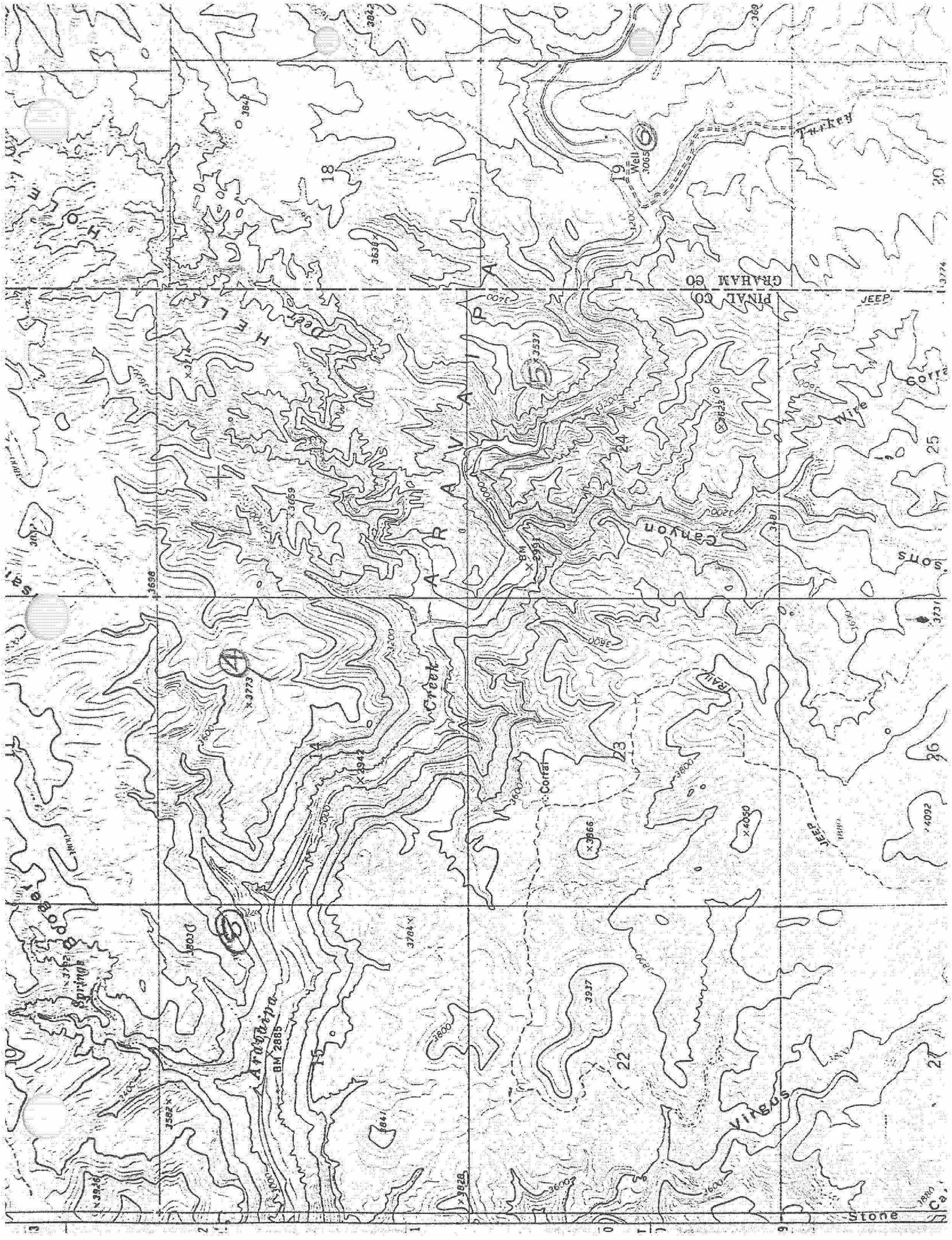


Turkey
Well
3065
GRAHAM CO
PINAL CO
JEEP
Deer
Wire
Canyon
Creek
Corral
Aravaipa
BM 2885
Virgus
Stone
Spring

Fisted Cave Bighorn Water E.A.

VRM - The proposed project is located in a Class I area. Visibility of the project, however, will be confined only to the immediate project area. The dams should be constructed with an exterior finish that matches the adjacent rock in texture and color. If rocks are used in the construction of the dams, they should not form part of the dams' exterior.

Wilderness - In general, construction of facilities in a primitive area is inconsistent with the free operation of natural processes. However, this particular project would be substantially unnoticeable and would satisfy the IMP requirements. Removal of the rock ledge above the one waterpocket by dynamite or other means should not be undertaken as it would be a significant alteration of the natural environment. Another alternative, such as placing rocks in the water hole, should be employed to allow the sheep to utilize the water without further affecting the natural character of the area. No motorized access into the primitive area as stated in the project proposal, should be strictly enforced for both construction and any future maintenance of the project.

Ken Mahoney
6-2-82

USAV-00005224

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Painted Cave Bighorn Mtns Date 6-2-82

Activity 4350 Location: T 6S. R 18E Sec 18

Describe Operation: construct masonry dam

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	entrenched slickrock drainage, potholes w/water
	LINE	steeply sloping to vertical walls.
	COLOR	tan
	TEXTURE	smooth
VEGETATION	FORM	NONE PRESENT IN DRAINAGE BOTTOM
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	NONE
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	larger pools of water
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
VEGETATION	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	small masonry dam, 3-4 feet high
	LINE	horizontal across top
	COLOR	tan
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	4	(0)		12	8	(4)	0	
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)		9	6	(3)	0	
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)		6	4	2	(0)	
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	1	(0)	
TOTAL		4				0					7				

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST (F) L C T | F L C T | F (L) C T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

MFP Step 3 VRM Class I	score:	feature/element:
Max. Element Contrast weak	weak	line (structures)
Max. Feature Contrast 10	7	structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 6-2-82

IF CONTRAST RATING IS OVER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS ACCEPTABLE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005225

ARAVAIPA BIGHORN WATER

LOCATION : SEE MAP

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. BACKGROUND

The desert bighorn sheep are extending their range in Aravaipa Canyon east and westward. They currently use seeps and temporary potholes on the north slopes. These seeps, temporary potholes, and slick rock washes need to be enhanced if a more permanent source of water is to exist on the slopes.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

We propose to enhance 10 locations on the uplands and slopes around Aravaipa Canyon. They are as follows :

B-1 Brandenberg Wildlife Water (EA done)
W-1 Whittell Wildlife Water (EA done)
W-2 Whittell Wildlife Water (EA done)
A-1 Painted Cave West
A-2 Painted Cave (EA done)
A-3 Horse Camp Talus
A-4 Horse Camp East
A-5 Booger Seep
A-6 Paisano East
A-7 Parker Overlook

Brandenburg is a masonary dam in a slick rock wash with a pipeline leading to a 2000 gallon storage. W-1 is a masonary dam in a slick rock with 50' of fencing.

USAV-00005226

W-2 is a masonary dam in a slick rock wash with about 600' of fence. A-1 will involve a masonary dam (3' high, 6'-7' wide) in a slick rock wash. A-2 is 2 masonary dams 20' from each other in a slick rock wash.

A-3 is a small (1' high, 3' wide) masonary dam to enhance an existing pothole. A-4 is a masonary dam (3' high, 6'-8' wide) in a slick-rock wash. A-5 is a masonary dam in a slick-rock wash (similar to A-4). A-6 is a small (½'-1' high, 3'-4' wide) masonary dam on an existing seep and will also involve cleanout of the seep area. A-7 involves a masonary dam (3' high, 6'-8' wide) in a slick rock wash.

Supplies and equipment will be helicoptered or carried by hand to the sites. No roads will be built. Volunteer labor will be used as much as possible. Otherwise AG&FD, BLM, or Contractor labor will be used. BLM will supply materials.

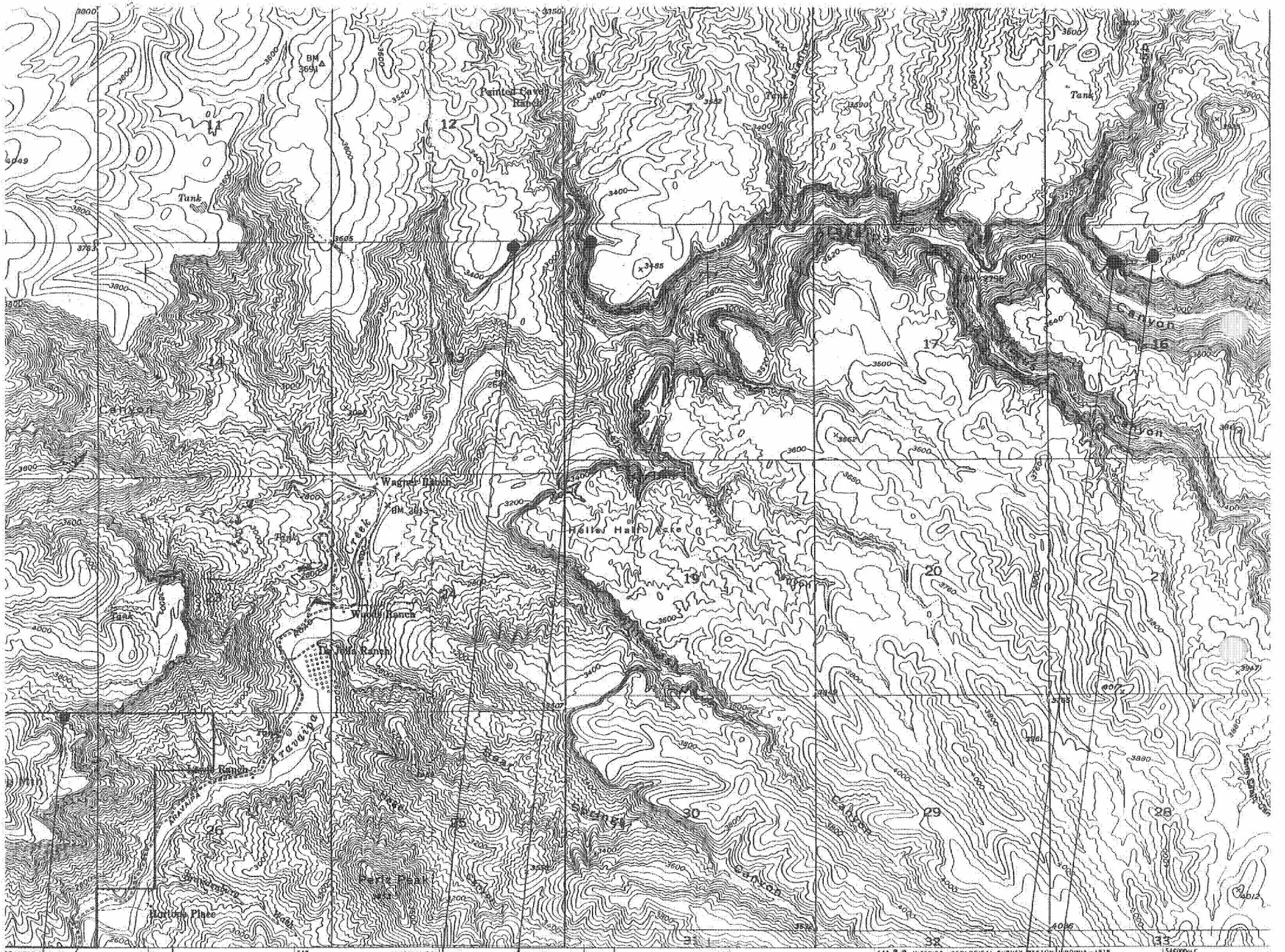
Cement will be color-coordinated to match the surrounding rock. All except B-1 and W-2 are involved in a Wilderness and WSA situation.

3. ALTERNATIVES

a. Less than 10 projects could be built, the final number decided on through the EA process

b. No Action

USAV-00005227



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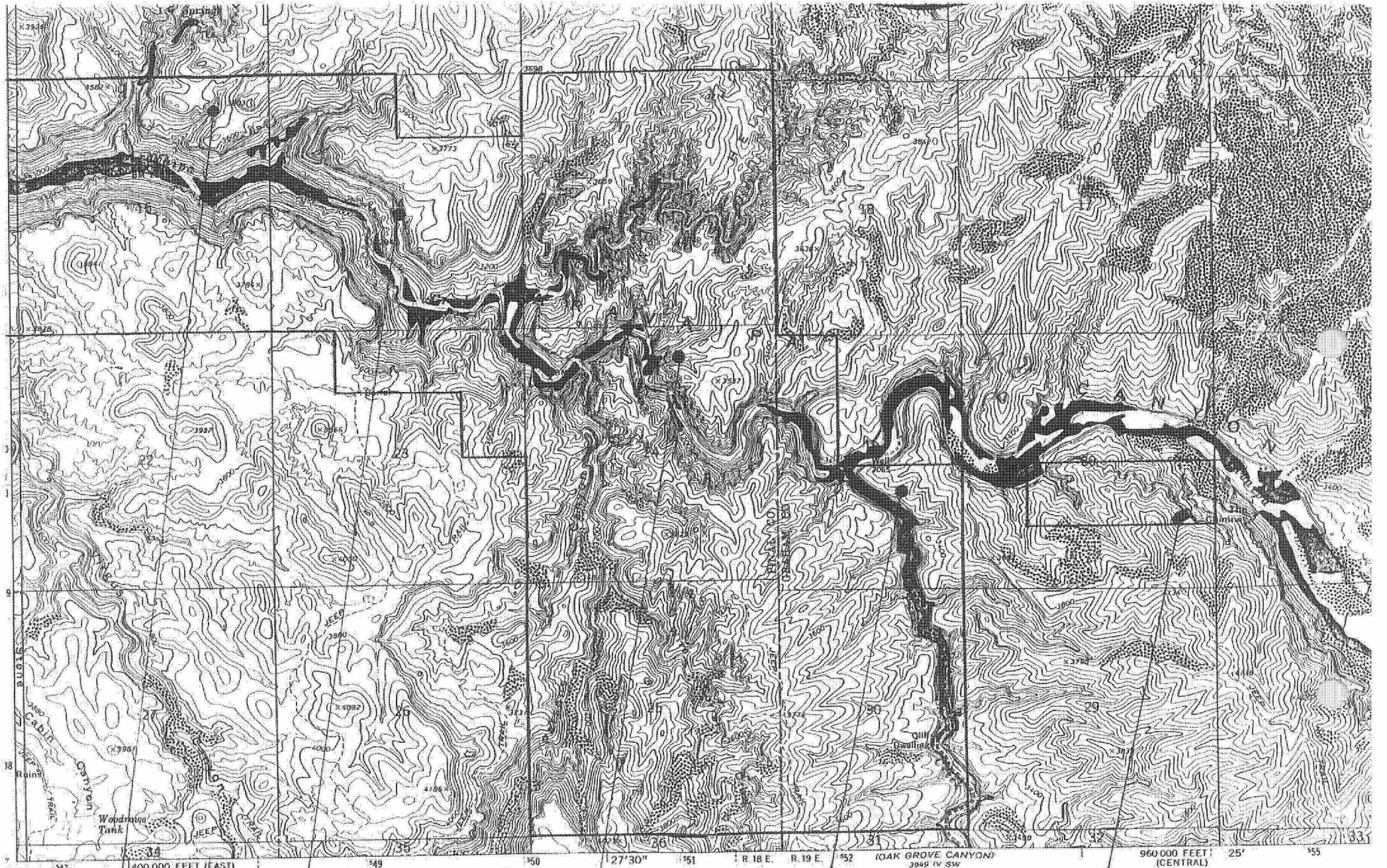


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972

Projection: Arizona coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arizona coordinate system, east and central zones

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 0 1 KILOMETRE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

GN MN

0°18' 13°

5 MILS 231 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

ARIZON

QUADRANGLE L

USAV-00005229

Wildlife waters proposed for Aravaipa area

The waters proposed here are essentially all contained in Mescal-Dripping Springs HMP. A brief description will follow pending completion of the EA for the projects. Three separate EAs are being written - One for Brandenburg, one for Whittell and one for the remaining projects. An EA for Painted Cave was completed previously.

① Painted Cave - Masonry dam 6'-8' wide, 3'-4' high, not visible from canyon bottom.

② Horse camp talus - Develop a small seep with 1-2 sacks concrete creating a small storage 10-15 gallons. Not visible from canyon bottom. Lip will be 4"-6" high.

③ Horse Camp East - Similar to ②, currently water runs from a seep into the ground after running over a slick rock. The proposal is to build up a lip 6"-10" high to catch the water - 1-2 bags cement. Not visible from bottom.

④ Paisano West - This would involve shovelling out a depression below the seep and building up a lip 6"-8" high with 2-3 bags of concrete. Not visible from bottom of canyon.

⑤ Parker overlook - Build a masonry dam 3' high, 6'-8' wide at top using 4-5 bags cement on a slick rock area. Not noticeable from bottom of canyon.

⑥ Whittell Wildlife Water - 2 sites, 1 a masonry dam with provision for a storage, and 50' fence, Other also masonry dam, storage and fencing (500-600' fencing). See Project file for more detail. Not visible from roads.

⑦ Painted Cave - 2 masonry dams, 1 3' high, other 1' high. Not visible road. EA done.

USAV-00005230

⑧ Brandenburg Wildlife Water Masonry dam w/storage and drinker. No fencing. Not visible from any roads or trails

These constitute the projects for the Aravaipa area. These are under the HMP which is good for 5 years so nothing new will be proposed unless for some kind of emergency situation. After 5 years we review the HMP but don't have any idea what the situation will be at that time. With Aravaipa a designated wilderness it's unlikely we'd propose new projects.

As part of the proposal we'd remove old fencing, etc from the Canyon. After we finish the last EA we can put them in one folder and you can comment them, recommending those you'd like us to drop or whatever.

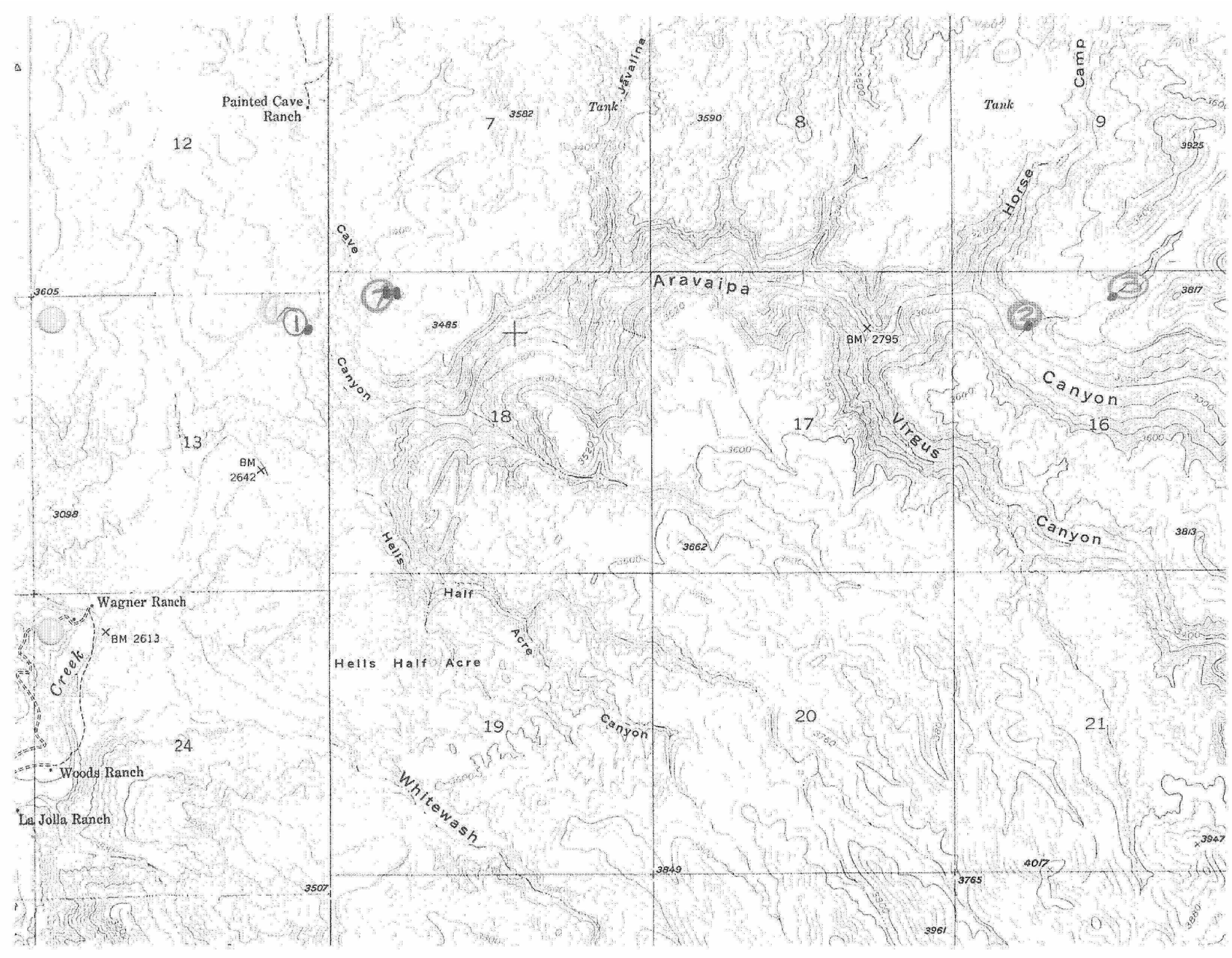
Bob Parker

USAV-00005231

Appendix 8. (Planned Action 9.2) Wildlife waters to be constructed in the Mescal-Dripping Spring Habitat Area.

Location					Allotment		BLM		AG&FD		BLM Yearly	
T.	R.	Sec.	¼	Name	No.	Type	WM	Material	MD*	Material	Mntnc. (WM)	FY
11S.	20E.	30	SE	Coati Tank	4409	Masonry	.25	1000			.03	84
11S.	20E.	29	SW	Two Holer	4409	" "	.10	100			.02	"
11S.	20E.	29	SW	West Fork	4409	Masonry	.10	1000			.03	84
11S.	20E.	29	SW	Rainbow	4409	" "	.10	200			.02	"
⑧ 6S.	17E.	27	NW	Brandenburg Mtn.	4530	Trick tank	.25	2500			.05	84
⑥ 6S.	19E.	19	SE	Whittell	4528	Masonry/Storage	.25	200	6		.05	"
⑧ 6S.	18E.	15	NE	Booger Seep	4519	Masonry	.25	100			.03	84
② 6S.	18E.	16	NW	Horse Camp Talus	4519	" "	.25	100			.02	"
③ 6S.	18E.	16	NE	Horse Camp East	4519	Masonry	.25	100			.03	85
④ 6S.	18E.	14	NE	Paisano West	4519	" "	.25	100			.02	"
⑤ 6S.	18E.	24	NE	Parker Overlook	4519	Masonry	.25	100			.03	85
① 6S.	17E.	13	NE	Painted Cave West	4518	" "	.25	100			.02	"
⑦ 6S.	18E.	18	NW	Painted Cave	4518	" "	.25	100			.02	89
3S.	16E.	17	or 20	Mescal Ridge	4509	Catchment	.25	4000	40		.05	85
3S.	16E.	26	NE	Military Storage	4509	Drinker only	.10	300			.03	"
6S.	21E.	7	S½	Jackson Mountain	4632	Catchment	.25	4000	40		.05	86
6S.	20E.	7	NE	Imperial Mountain	4521	" "	.25	4000	40		.05	"
6S.	20E.	17	or 20	10 Strike	4525	Catchment	.25	4000	40		.05	86
7S.	20E.	3	NE	Juniper	4526	" "	.25	4000	40		.05	"

USAV-00005232



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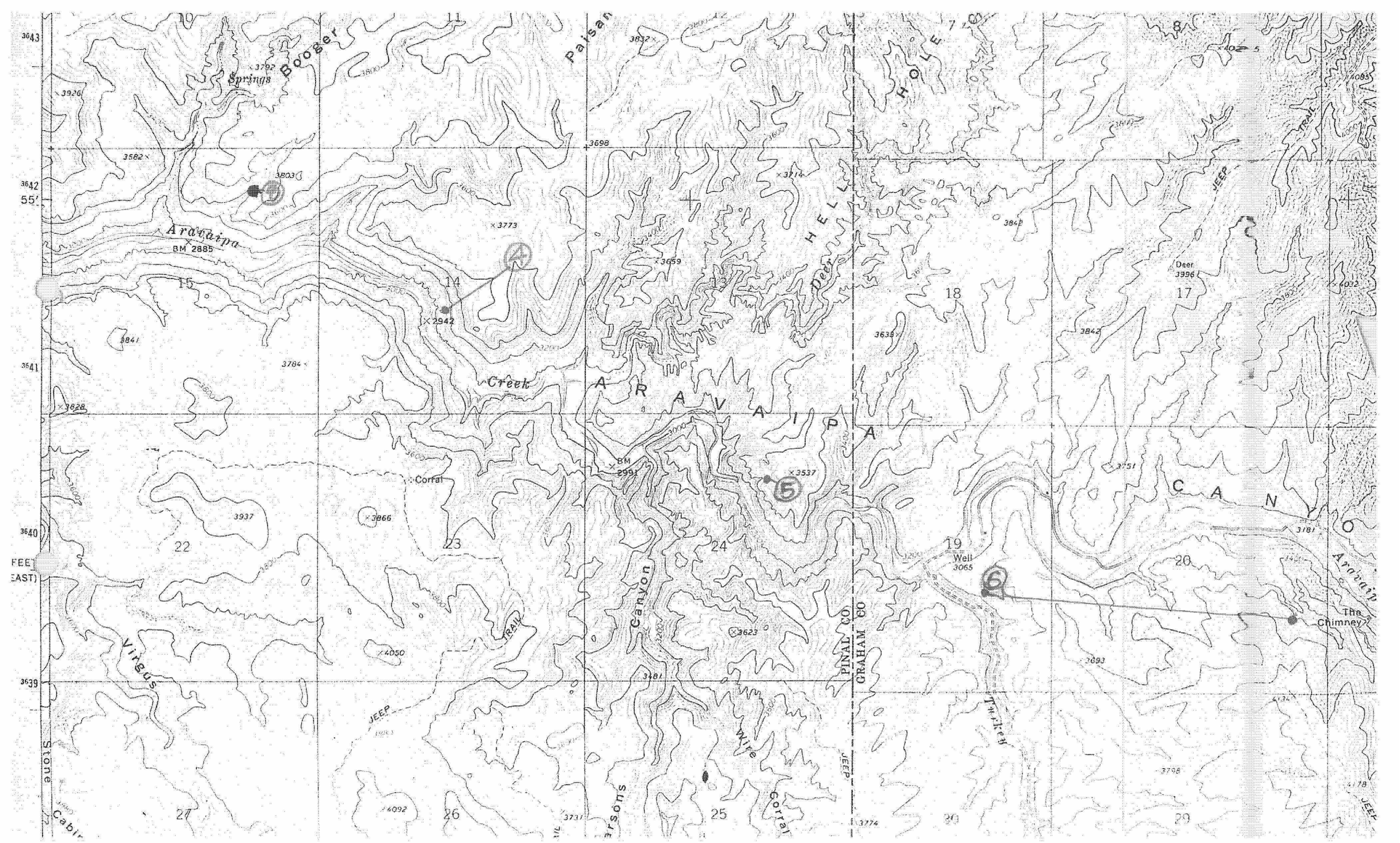


USAV-00005234

Form 2060-1
(May 1980)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND REPORT-DECISION RECORD-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

State	District
Arizona	Safford
County	**Resource area**
Graham - Pinal	Gila

Type of Action	Serial Numbers
PLO 5298 Withdrawal & C&MU Classification Review	A-6592 A-2696A A-2696

Applicant's name	Address *(include zip code)*
Bureau Motion	

Date(s) of examination

LANDS INVOLVED

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	MERIDIAN	SECTION	SUBDIVISION	ACRES
SEE ATTACHMENT A					

Purpose of report
To review the subject withdrawal and C&MU Classifications and recommend revocation or continuation and establish a term if continued.

Prepared by	Title	Date of report
Clarence F. Hougland Clarence F. Hougland	Realty Specialist	1-2-85

GPO 856 - 21

USAV-00005235

ATTACHMENT A

(A-2696)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

PINAL COUNTY

T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Section 13: Lots 1-8 inclusive.

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.:
Section 7: SE¼SE¼;
13: SW¼, S½SE¼;
14: SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, S½SE¼;
15: NE¼, N½S½;
16: N½, NW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼;
17: N½, NW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼;
18: Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½;
23: N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼;
24: N½, SW¼, N½SE¼.

GRAHAM COUNTY

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: Lots 1,2,3, SE¼;
30: Lots 1, SE¼NE¼, E½SE¼.

The above land is segregated from sale, exchange, selection, and from appropriation under the agricultural and mining laws.

PINAL COUNTY

T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Section 13: SE¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼;
23: E½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼;
24: SW¼SW¼.

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 7: SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼;
8: S½;
9: S½SW¼, S½S½SE¼;
10: S½S½SW¼, S½SW¼SE¼;
15: NW¼;
23: SW¼NE¼.

GRAHAM COUNTY

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: NE¼.

The land above contains a federal subsurface estate and is segregated from appropriation under the mining laws only. The total acreage above is 5,297.29 acres.

USAV-00005236

(A-2696A)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona
PINAL COUNTY
T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 13: N½SE¼;
14: SE¼NE¼,NE¼NW¼,N½SE¼;
17: NE¼SW¼,SW¼SW¼.NW¼SE¼,SE¼SE¼.

The land described above aggregates 400 acres. This land is segregated from sale, exchange, selection, and from appropriation under the agricultural laws and the mining laws.

(A-6592)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona
PINAL COUNTY
T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 15: S½S½;
24: S½SE¼;
25: W½E½,W½.

GRAHAM COUNTY
T. 6 s., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: Lot 4;
30: Lots 2-6 inclusive, SW¼NE¼,W½SE¼.

The land described above aggregates 1,062.70 acres. This land is segregated from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws.

USAV-00005237

Decision Record Page
Categorical Exclusion and Decision on the Proposed Action

1. Environmental Compliance

We have reviewed the proposed action and have determined that the action is excluded from the environmental assessment and environmental impact statement requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 by section 1508.4 of Title 40 CFR.

Land-use proposal reviewed by:

Clarence F. Hoagland — Realty Specialist

Jan. 2, 1985 — Date

Environmental Coordinator — Date

Date

I Concur

Area Manager — Date

2. Review/Decision

a. Review

We (I) have reviewed the recommendations on the land-use proposal contained in the Land Report and find that they are (are not) technically adequate and that consideration has (has not) been given to all resource values. We (I) recommend that the recommendation(s) on the approved action be (not be) approved as the Bureau's decision on the proposed action.

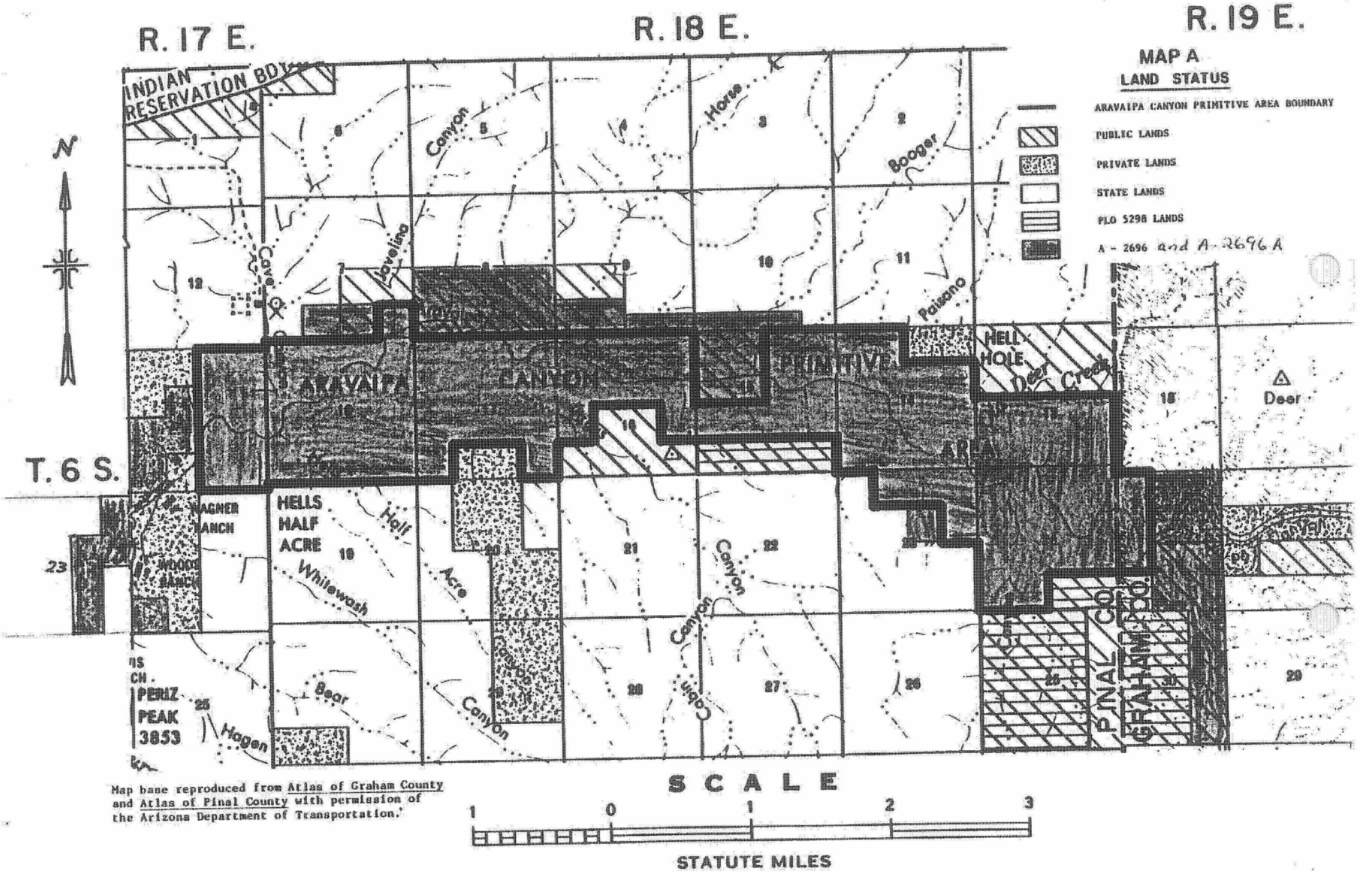
Area Manager — Date

b. Decision

I have reviewed the recommendation(s) on the proposed action contained in this Land Report and approve the recommendation(s) as the decision of the Bureau on the proposed action.

District Manager — Date

USAV-00005238



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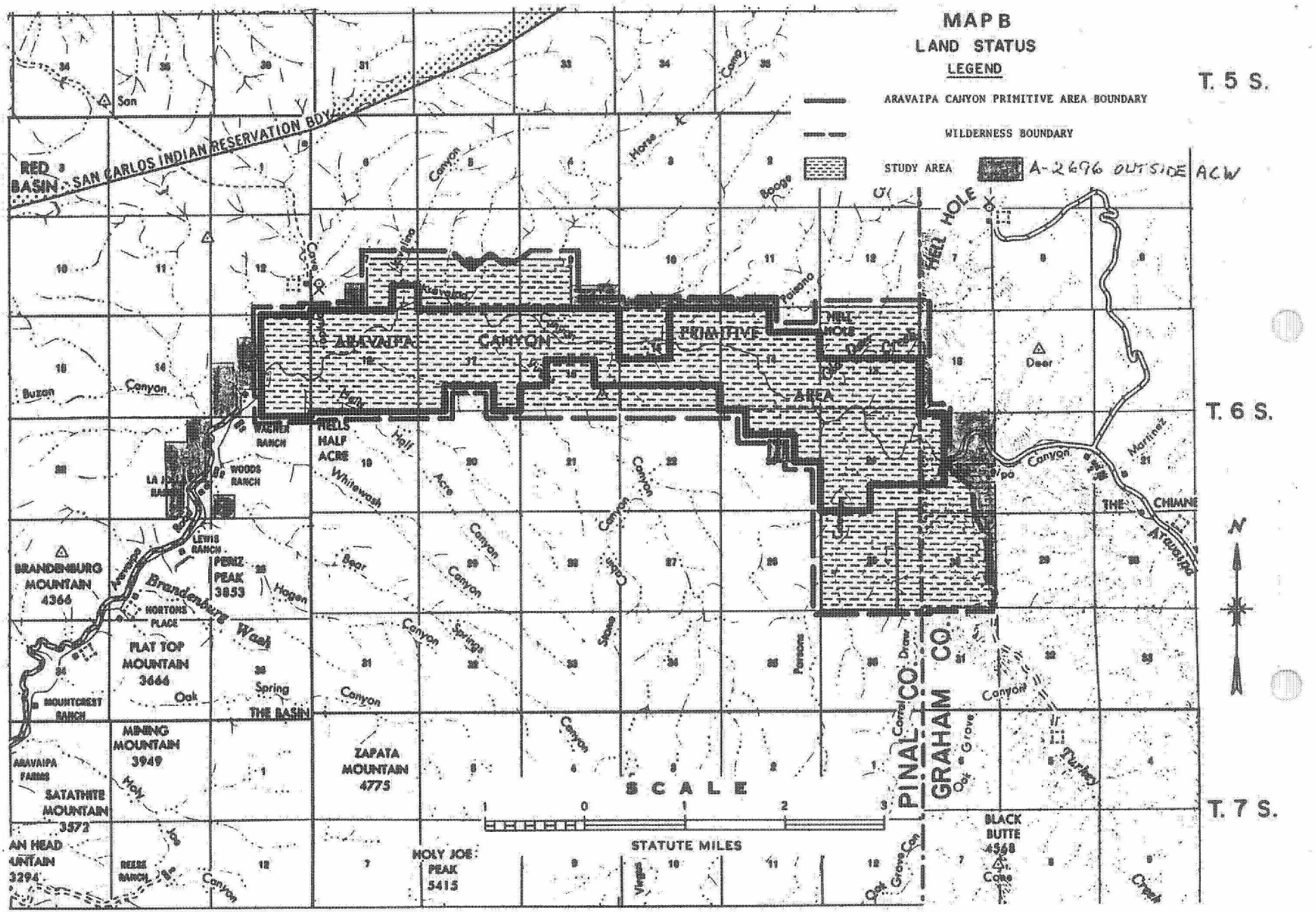


Map base reproduced from Atlas of Graham County and Atlas of Pinal County with permission of the Arizona Department of Transportation.

USAV-00005240

I. Background Information and Present Situation

Situation

On November 15, 1968 and December 8, 1970 a total of 5,697.29 acres of public land was classified under the Classification and Multiple Use Act (C&MU) of September 19, 1964 and closed to the land and mining laws. This land was classified and subsequently designated as the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area (ACPA). By April 28, 1971 the ACPA contained 4,044.31 acres. Some of the original land segregated under C&MU contained only a federal subsurface mineral estate and was closed only to the mining laws (see Map A).

Public Land Order (PLO) 5298 (A-6592) withdrew an additional 1,062.70 acres for the expansion and protection of ACPA. This land was segregated from all forms of appropriations under the public land laws, including the mining laws (See Map A).

The Arizona Wilderness Bill signed on August 28, 1984 included 6,670.18 acres designated as Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW). Most of the land within ACW was originally classified for C&MU or withdrawn under PLO 5298. Approximately 969 acres are outside the ACW (See Map B).

This report concerns the revocation of A-2696, A-2696A and A-6592 in total except for that portion of A-2696 which is within Turkey Creek Canyon.

II. Site Data

The subject land is located in eastern Pinal County and western Graham County. The land is located within and adjacent to Aravaipa Canyon. Aravaipa and Turkey Creeks are perennial streams. These streams are two of only a few perennial streams in southeastern Arizona.

The vegetation of the canyons represents some of the finest riparian habitat in southern Arizona. This riparian habitat supports a great variety of wildlife including several threatened bird species.

The desert shrub-mountain shrub habitat types occur throughout the remainder of the area. Big-game species; javelina, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and bighorn sheep occur in this area. The bighorn sheep are expanding in number and range.

The canyons are surrounded by State and private holdings and therefore offers the only large block of public land, protected for its recreational and wildlife habitat values, in a large area. ACW was designated on August 28, 1984.

USAV-00005241

III. Environmental Assessment

Revocation of the C&MU classification and the PLO meets the categorical exclusion criteria contained in 516DM, Appendix 5.4B (4). It does not meet any of the nine criteria for exception contained in 516 DM 2.3 A(3). Accordingly, neither an environmental impact statement nor environmental assessment is required.

IV. Expected Land Use

No change in land use is expected upon revocation. The majority of the lands are within ACW. Those areas outside the wilderness area with the exception of these lands in Turkey Creek Canyon will be opened to the land and minerals laws. The lands in Turkey Creek Canyon located outside the ACW would continue to be closed to the land and mineral laws until such time as pending planning for this area is completed. This land is used in support of ACW and contains recreational, wildlife and archaeological values. There could be an increased interest in mineral activity if the lands are opened to mineral entry. Adjacent lands, however, contain no mining claims.

V. Mineral Report

Little mineral exploration and development have occurred in the area and no mineral commodities have been produced. Prospecting and mining have been precluded from Aravaipa Canyon and some of the surrounding land, and no valid mining claims exist. Mineral leasing could be allowed at BLM discretion if it would not impair wilderness characteristics.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines conducted a survey of Aravaipa in 1979. The report concludes that no mineral ore deposits are known in the ACW. Zeolite deposits are found in the canyon but do not appear to constitute a significant resource because of mining costs that would probably be prohibitive. The area appears to have low mineral potential for metallic minerals. There are no mining claims on adjacent open lands.

The prepared mineral report is on file in the Safford District Office and available for public inspection.

VI. Justification

The Aravaipa Wilderness designation protects the lands within the ACW from mineral entry or disposal under the land laws. The land outside the ACW with the exception of the land in Turkey Creek Canyon do not require continued closure. The majority of these lands contain only a federal mineral estate. Due to the high scenic, recreational, wildlife and archaeological values in Turkey Creek Canyon there is a need to continue the C&MU classification until further planning is completed, which may lead to formal protection for this area.

USAV-00005242

III. Environmental Assessment

Revocation of the C&MU classification and the PLO meets the categorical exclusion criteria contained in 516DM, Appendix 5.4B (4). It does not meet any of the nine criteria for exception contained in 516 DM 2.3 A(3). Accordingly, neither an environmental impact statement nor environmental assessment is required.

IV. Expected Land Use

No change in land use is e ty
of the lands are within ACW. T ea
with the exception of these lan
opened to the land and minerals
Canyon located outside the ACW
land and mineral laws until suc
area is completed. This land i s
recreational, wildlife and arch n
increased interest in mineral a
mineral entry. Adjacent lands,

Clarence - The mineral leasing statement was correct prior to wilderness. Now as wilderness ACW is also closed to mineral leasing

V. Mineral Report

Little mineral exploratior ie
area and no mineral commodities id
mining have been precluded frou
rounding land, and no valid mining claims exist. Mineral leasing could be allowed at BLM discretion if it would not impair wilderness characteristics.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines conducted a survey of Aravaipa in 1979. The report concludes that no mineral ore deposits are known in the ACW. Zeolite deposits are found in the canyon but do not appear to constitute a significant resource because of mining costs that would probably be prohibitive. The area appears to have low mineral potential for metallic minerals. There are no mining claims on adjacent open lands.

The prepared mineral report is on file in the Safford District Offic on.

VI. Justi

You might replace "protects" w/ "precludes" or "prohibits" These words are more definitive than "protects".

the A protects the lands within
outsi der the land laws. The land
do no land in Turkey Creek Canyon
tain jority of these lands con-
tiona to the high scenic, recrea-
there s in Turkey Creek Canyon
plann sification until further
area. formal protection for this

USAV-00005243

Zone-tailed hawks, coatis and white-tailed deer inhabit the area. The zone-tailed hawks are listed by the Arizona Game and Fish as a species whose status in Arizona may be in jeopardy in the foreseeable future. The coati is listed as a species of special interest because of limited distribution in Arizona. The area also has potential as desert bighorn habitat.

The perennial stream in Turkey Creek Canyon not only increases the value for wildlife habitat, but has also increased the occurrance of archaeological sites in the canyon. The Turkey Creek cliff dwelling is located in this portion of the canyon (See Map C). The canyon's watershed also needs protection because it is a tributary of Aravaipa Creek and any deterioration of the Turkey Creek watershed could result in a deterioration of Aravaipa Creek.

This area is identified in the Aravaipa Canyon Management Plan for use by visitors unable to obtain a permit to enter ACW. The canyon would also be used by those who would rather camp with their vehicles and take day hikes into ACW and for the physically handicapped. The management plan recommends that Turkey Creek Canyon be used for picnicking and primitive camping opportunities.

The Winkelman Management Framework Plan recommends designation of Turkey Creek Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

In light of the foregoing resource values, it should be noted that revocation of the C&MU classification on Turkey Creek and its subsequent opening to the operation of the mining laws could result in unmitigable problems. Although all mining activities would come under the 3809 regulations, Turkey Creek Canyon and its unique values could be irreplaceably damaged.

VII. Conclusion/Recommendation

It is concluded that the wilderness designation protects all lands with high resource values except the land in Turkey Creek Canyon. Because of its scenic, recreational, wildlife and archaeological values it is further concluded that this land should remain closed to the public land laws and the operation of the mining laws.

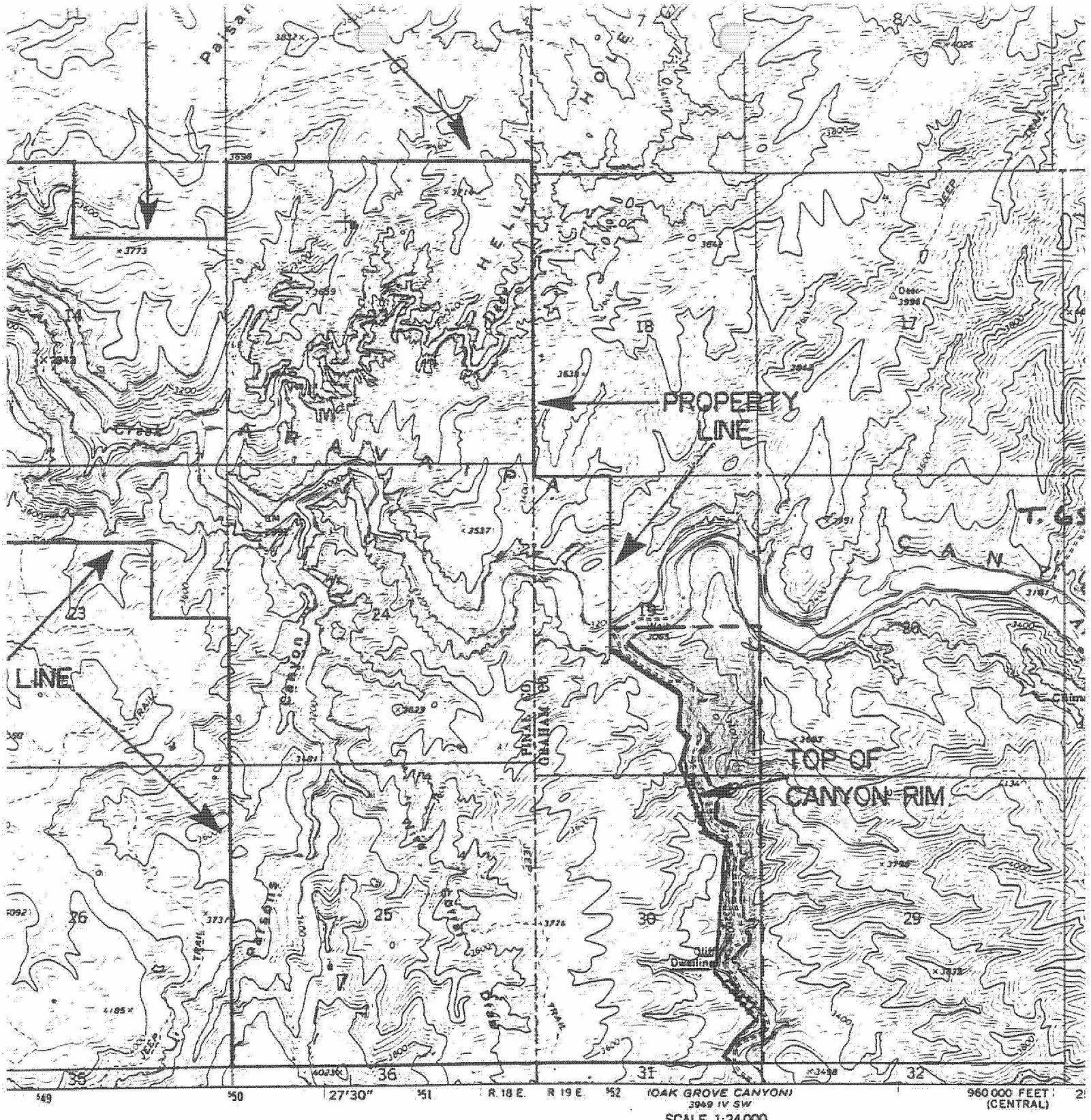
Recommendations

It is recommended that A-6892, A-2696 and A-2696A be revoked on the following described land:

A-2696

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona
T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Section 13: Lots 1-8 inclusive, SE¼NW¼,N½SW¼,SW¼SW¼;
Section 23: E½NE¼,SW¼NE¼,W½SE¼;
Section 24: SW¼SW¼.

USAV-00005244



SCALE 1:24000

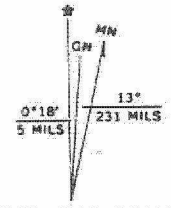
1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETRE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP C



UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

USAV-00005245

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 7: SE¼SW¼,S½SE¼;
Section 8: S½;
Section 9: S½SW¼,S½S½SE¼;
Section 10: S½S½SW¼,S½SW¼SE¼;
Section 13: SW¼,S½SE¼;
Section 14: SW¼NE¼,NW¼NW¼,S½NW¼,SW¼,S½SE¼;
Section 15: N½,N½S½;
Section 16: N½,NW¼SW¼,NE¼SE¼;
Section 17: N½,NW¼SW¼,NE¼SE¼;
Section 18: Lots 1-4, E½W½,E½;
Section 23: NE¼,NE¼NW¼;
Section 24: N½,SW¼,N½SE¼.

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: Lots 1,2,3,NE¼ and all of that portion of the SE¼ lying west of Turkey Creek Canyon contained within the following described boundary:

Beginning at a point of 1320 feet West of the corner common to Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, Townships 6 South, Range 19 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 19° 00' W a distance of 290.0 feet; thence N 13° 0' E a distance of 365.0 feet; thence N 47° 00' W a distance of 200.0 feet; thence N 4° 30' E a distance of 620.0 feet; thence N 56° 00' W a distance of 1462.0 feet; thence S 0° 03' E a distance of 2202.0 feet; thence East a distance of 1320 feet, to the point of beginning;

Section 30: All of that portion of Lot 1, SE¼NE¼, and the E½SE¼ lying west of Turkey Creek Canyon contained within the following described boundary:

Beginning at a point 550.0 feet N 89° 51' W of the corner common to Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, Township 6 South, Range 19 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 42° 00' W a distance of 210.0 feet; thence N 47° 30' E a distance of 875.0 feet; thence N 43° 30' W a distance of 1125.0 feet; thence N 4° 00' E a distance of 2302.0 feet; thence N 58° 00' W a distance of 425.0 feet; thence N 19° 00' W a distance of 1000.0 feet; thence S 0° 17' E a distance of 5028.29 feet; thence S 89° 51' W a distance of 770.0 feet, to the point of beginning. Containing approximately 5,297.29 acres.

A-2696A

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 13: N½SE¼;
Section 14: SE¼NE¼,NE¼NW¼,N½SE¼;
Section 17: NE¼SW¼,SW¼SW¼,NW¼SE¼,SE¼SE¼. Containing approximately 400 acres.

USAV-00005246

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 15: S½S½;
Section 24: S½SE¼;
Section 25: W½E½,W½.

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: Lot 4;
Section 30: Lots 2-6 inclusive, SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼. Containing approximately 1,062.70 acres.

The above described lands should be opened to the land laws and the operation of the mining laws.

It is further recommended that the following described land located in Turkey Creek Canyon but outside the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness continue to be classified under C&MU until the completion of the Araviapa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan is completed. This plan will be completed by September 30, 1986:

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona
T. 6 S., R. 19E.,
Section 19: All of that portion of the SE¼ lying east of the following described Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness boundary:

Beginning at a point of 1320 feet West of the corner common to Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, Townships 6 South, Range 19 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 19° 00' W a distance of 290.0 feet; thence N 13° 0' E a distance of 365.0 feet; thence N 47° 00' W a distance of 200.0 feet; thence N 4° 30' E a distance of 620.0 feet; thence N 56° 00' W a distance of 1462.0 feet; thence S 0° 03' E a distance of 2202.0 feet; thence East a distance of 1320 feet, to the point of beginning.

Section 30: All of that portion of Lot 1, SE¼NE¼ and E½SE¼ lying east of the following described Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness boundary:

Beginning at a point 550.0 feet N 89° 51' W of the corner common to Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, Township 6 South, Range 19 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 42° 00' W a distance of 210.0 feet; thence N 47° 30' E a distance of 875.0 feet; thence N 43° 30' W a distance of 1125.0 feet; thence N 4° 00' E a distance of 2302.0 feet; thence N 58° 00' W a distance of 425.0 feet; thence N 19° 00' W a distance of 1000.0 feet; thence S 0° 17' E a distance of 5028.29 feet; thence S 89° 51' W a distance of 770.0 feet, to the point of beginning. Containing approximately 219 acres. Refer to Map C for location.

USAV-00005247

A-6592

I don't suppose this statement is incorrect but it is misleading. The wilderness designation closes ACW to mineral entry (mining laws) and many of the land laws (disposal, etc).

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Section 15: S½S½;
Section 24: S½SE¼;
Section 25: W½E½,W½.

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Section 19: Lot 4;
Section 30: Lots 2-6
approximately 1,062.7 ng

The above described lands should be opened to the land laws and the operation of the mining laws.

It is further recommended that the following described land located in Turkey Creek Canyon but outside the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness continue to be classified under C&MU until the completion of the Araviapa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan is completed. This plan will be completed by September 30, 1986:

This sentence is repetitous: "completion of the ACW mgmt. plan is completed."

Salt River Meridian, Arizona
R. 19E.,
): All of that portion of the SE¼ lying east of the following described Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness boundary:

ıning at a point of 1320 feet West of the corner Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, Townships 6 South, East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 19° istance of 290.0 feet; thence N 13° 0' E a dis- 365.0 feet; thence N 47° 00' W a distance of 200.0 ıce N 4° 30' E a distance of 620.0 feet; thence N a distance of 1462.0 feet; thence S 0° 03' E a of 2202.0 feet; thence East a distance of 1320 the point of beginning.

): All of that portion of Lot 1, SE¼NE¼ and E½SE¼ lying east of the following described Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness boundary:

Beginning at a point 550.0 feet N 89° 51' W of the corner common to Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, Township 6 South, Range 19 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence N 42° 00' W a distance of 210.0 feet; thence N 47° 30' E a distance of 875.0 feet; thence N 43° 30' W a distance of 1125.0 feet; thence N 4° 00' E a distance of 2302.0 feet; thence N 58° 00' W a distance of 425.0 feet; thence N 19° 00' W a distance of 1000.0 feet; thence S 0° 17' E a distance of 5028.29 feet; thence S 89° 51' W a distance of 770.0 feet, to the point of beginning. Containing approximately 219 acres. Refer to Map C for location.

USAV-00005248

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

USAV-00005249

Categorical Exclusion Review (CER) Checklist

Project Aravaipa Canyon Withdrawal Review & C&MU Classification File No. _____ Date _____

Applicant BLM Location Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness

Description One withdrawal (A-6592) and two C&MU Classifications (A-2696, A-2696A) need to be reviewed.

Categorical Exclusion No. AZ-040-CE-5-29

Exception *	Date	Source **	Comments
(1) Health & Safety			
(2) Unique Resources			
(3) Controversial			
(4) Risks			
(5) Precedent			
(6) Cumulative			
(7) Cult. & Hist.			
(8) T. & E. Species			
(9) Violate Law			

* Refer to BLM Categorical Exclusion Review (CER) Procedures: Criteria for Exception - Description, for full explanation.

** Indicate the source of the information that lead to a determination by the specialist that the exception is not met. Information may come from several sources. Specialist must initial this column.

Recommended Mitigation

all exceptions have been met.

11 Dec 1984

Keith [illegible]

Gila Area Manager

Enclosure 1

USAV-00005250

Categorical Exclusion Document

Case Numbers A-2592 A-2696 A-2696A Date _____

The attached application and the public estate involved have been reviewed using the Categorical Exclusion Review (CER) process. The proposed action does not seem to conflict with major land-use plans and will not have major adverse impacts on other resources, except possibly with the resources checked below. Specialists for each resource checked below should review the proposed action and determine whether major impacts can be anticipated. If impacts are anticipated, provide feedback to the Area Manager.

Check	Resource	Comments	Initials
✓	Cultural	No impacts	PR
✓	T&E Species	No impacts	REP
✓	Lands (surface impediments)	No impacts	C.F.H.
✓	Wilderness	no impacts	KM
✓	ACEC	no impact beneficial to Turkey Creek ACEC designation	KM
✓	Range	No impacts	LL
✓	Wildlife	No Impacts	REP
✓	Recreation	no impacts	KM
✓	Mining/Geology	No impacts	KC
✓	VRM	no impacts	KM

This review indicates that the proposed action:

___ does not meet the criteria for a CER. A decision will be based on an EA .

✓ does meet the criteria for a CER. The decision is based on this review.

Date 11 Dec 84

Enclosure 2

USAV-00005251

Environmental Assessment Checklist

EA No. AZ-040-3-33

A. Title of Action Whitell Wildlife Water

Applicant Wildlife

Resource Area Gila

Activity 4350-5557 Included in EIS? NO

EA Team Leader ~~Bammann~~ Parker

B. The following checklist is to be completed by persons submitting data for inclusion into the EA. Those submitting input are EA Team Members.

Subject	Input By	Major Issues Addressed (Scope)	Proposed Action	Alt. #	Alt. #	Alt. #
Archaeology*	Selle	Class I. Field investigation if change involved.				
Paleontology						
Animal T&E*	Parker					
Plant T&E*						
Wildlife						
Wilderness*	N/A					
Hydrology	Melita	water permits.				
VRM*	Mahoney	Class II & Class III				
Vegetation						
Soils, Geol.						
Air Quality						
Land Use						
Socio. Econ.						
Flood Plains*						
Access						
Engineering	Boyd/ possibly AGFD					
Range	Tank	Contact with DOW.				
Outdoor Rec.						

Required*

AZA 11

USAV-00005252

C. Draft EA Approvals

	Team Leader	A.M.
1. Scoping Adequate		KY
2. Proposal & Alternative Adequately Analyzed		KK

Remarks _____

Quality Control Review

Date EA posted on Q.C. Review File _____

Date review period concludes _____

Q.C. Reviewer	Discipline	Date	Type of Comment - Narrative, Tec.
H. Kimbrough	CRM	6-6-83	Narrative - see text
S Knox	Wildlife/Rec Wilderness	6-7-83	Attached
L		6/10	
D Molitor	Hydrology	6/10	Attached

D. Environmental Coordinator

NEPA requirements adequately met

Jerome Carlson — 6/27/83 Date

E.

EA approval - ROD attached

Kent J. Kotter — 13 Jul 83 Date

EA reported as completed work unit — 9-30-83 Date

By Jerome Carlson

USAV-00005253

RECORD OF DECISION

Whittell Wildlife Water
EA No. AZ-040-3-33

Decision: It is my decision to select Alternative 2 and 4 for implementation subject to the following stipulations:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Gila Area Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the Area Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Dams would be constructed of native rock and cement colored to match the surrounding rock.

4. Fenceposts would be green.

5. All garbage, leftover materials, etc., will be removed from the site at the end of work.

6. Wildlife standard fence will be used at Alternative 4.

Rationale: The main concern with this project focuses on impairment of wilderness values. Alternative 2 is located within the Aravaipa Canyon Instant Study Area (ISA); however, it is located outside the boundary of the proposed Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area. In my view, this means we, BLM, do not have any intention of considering the Public Land east of the Turkey Creek Road as potential wilderness. The visual impacts associated with Alternative 2 and 4 are acceptable and certainly do not have any significant impact on wilderness suitability.

The issue raised by the District ORP is well taken. Any proposed projects that fell within the proposed Aravaipa Wilderness Area will be assessed in total; i.e., we will assess cumulative impacts.

14 July 1983
Date

Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Area Manager

USAV-00005254

EA No. AZ-040-3-33

WHITTELL WILDLIFE WATER
Title of Action

Prepared by

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Robert E. Parker

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Safford District
Safford, Arizona

Kurt L. Kotter
Area Manager

USAV-00005255

SUMMARY

The project will provide water for white-tailed deer and other wildlife and has little negative impacts. Visual resources, and possibly, archaeology will be impacted; but those can be mitigated. Building at two sites will ensure greater water availabiltiy.

A. PURPOSE AND NEED

BLM and AG&FD wildlife personnel have determined there is a need for a permanent source of water on the uplands east of Turkey Creek and south of Aravaipa Creek. White-tailed deer are the target species.

B. SCOPING

Issues will be Cultural, T&E, Wildlife, Hydrology (water permits), VRM (Class I and III), Engineering, Range (DOW), and wilderness. Access to the proposed sites is a problem.

C. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposal is to provide a source of permanent water for wildlife in the higher country. The alternatives are:

1. A dam 3 ft. high and 8 ft. across would be built on a slick rock wash. A pipe would be built into the dam and capped. Approximately 100 ft. of fencing would be needed. An outlet pipe (3" diameter) will be built into the lower portion of the dam.

2. A dam 40 ft. below the site at "1", on the terrace below would be 4 ft. high and 7 ft. across. A pipe would also be built-in. This may collect more water than "1".

3. At this location a dam 4 ft. high and 13 ft. across would be built. Approximately 100 ft. of fencing would be necessary. A pipe would also be built into the dam.

4. A dam 4 ft. high and 15 ft. across would be built. Approximately 600 ft. of fencing would be needed. A pipe will similarly be built into the dam.

5. Catchments (aprons, etc.) could be built at the locations indicated. 1,200 ft. of fencing would be needed. These do not meet VRM standards and will not be considered further.

6. Pumping water from Aravaipa Creek is not feasible and will not be considered at this time.

7. A joint range/wildlife project was not considered due to opposition by AG&FD, and other complications.

8. No Action.

USAV-00005256

DISCUSSION

Our preferred alternative is to do both "2" and "4". (AG&FD has verbally expressed a preference for "2" over "4", so "2" has a higher priority). Building at two sites increases the availability of water.

Access is by the Aravaipa Road to within ½ mile of the projects. Material and equipment will be flown in by helicopter and carried in by hand. Holes for fence posts will be drilled. To mitigate visual impacts, the dams will be constructed with native rocks, and concrete would be colored to match the surroundings. Wildlife fence will be used.

The waters will be evaluated over a 3 year period and we'll determine if they are adequate. If not we'll propose adding a storage (the built-in pipe in the dam will allow this) and run it through the EA process.

Impacts to wilderness values of this project will not be great. One-two-three will not be significant but four may be, with the large amount of fencing.

Range will be impacted with 2 new waters, but 2 additional ones would not impact the vegetation significantly more. The additional fencing may cause problems for livestock movement. The "4" is recommended over "3" because it will allow better distribution (it's further from 1-2 than "3").

There is no impact associated with the No Action alternative.

D. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The landscape is steeply slopping hills with small rims and cliffs and is related as class I and III VRM areas. The portion in Section 19 is within Aravaipa WSA and must be treated as wilderness.

No cultural sites are located in the immediate area of the project. No federally listed T&E species occur at the sites. State listed ones include the zone-tailed hawk, Black hawk and coati. Wildlife diversity is high due to the presence of Aravaipa Creek; however, access from the uplands to the canyon bottoms is limited to 3-4 trails due to steep cliffs. White-tail deer currently use this area and bighorn sheep are moving into new areas nearby. Livestock are grazed in these areas but the allottee DOW, is currently taking non-use. Vegetation is scrub grassland with some open chapperel and in good condition around the water sites.

The Aravaipa watershed is involved.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

There will be no direct impacts to cultural sites. Visual impacts of 1-4 will be acceptable to VRM standards with mitigation. The dams will be out of sight from the road. The visual impact of building at all 4 sites is not significantly greater than at 2.

USAV-00005257

The short-term impacts to wildlife will be negligible and there will be none to T&E (coatis are mobile and the hawks nest in the canyon bottoms). Long-term benefits to wildlife will be substantial and mainly to white-tail deer, javelina and possible bighorn sheep. The increased benefits from building at all 4 sites to wildlife is not significant.

Impacts to range will be slight. Fencing has been placed, however, to avoid hampering livestock movement. Building in at 4 sites would mean additional fencing to impact the ranching operation.

The impact to the vegetation by increased deer numbers will be negligible around the waters. The impacts will be more spread out over the range.

An insignificant amount of water will be detained. Impacts to wilderness values will be slight but will be additive with respect to the other proposed masonry structures in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (proposed) Area. "1" and "2" are involved. One or two additional dams would represent that much more intrusion.

The No Action alternative will have no negative impacts, but no positive ones either.

F. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Position	Responsibility
Kurt Kotter	Area Manager	Decision
Mike Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural
Bob Parker	Wildlife Biologist	T&E, Wildlife
Ken Mahoney	Recreation Planner	VRM
Homer Byrd	Engineer	Engineering
Del Molitor	Hydrologist	Water Permit
Paul Tankersley	Range Conservationist	Range

G. OUTSIDE AGENCIES, PERSONS CONSULTED

Name	Organization	Position
John Holcomb	Arizona Game & Fish Dept.	Wildlife Manager
Tom Waddell	Arizona Game & Fish Dept.	Wildlife Manager
Norris Dodd	Arizona Game & Fish Dept.	Wildlife Manager
John Lupke	Whittell Wildlife Preserve	Caretaker
"Tex" and Bill Salazar	Salazar Ranch	Ranchers
Dave Brown	Arizona Game & Fish Dept.	Big Game Supervisor

USAV-00005258

STIPULATIONS

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Any use of explosives will require additional evaluation prior to blasting.

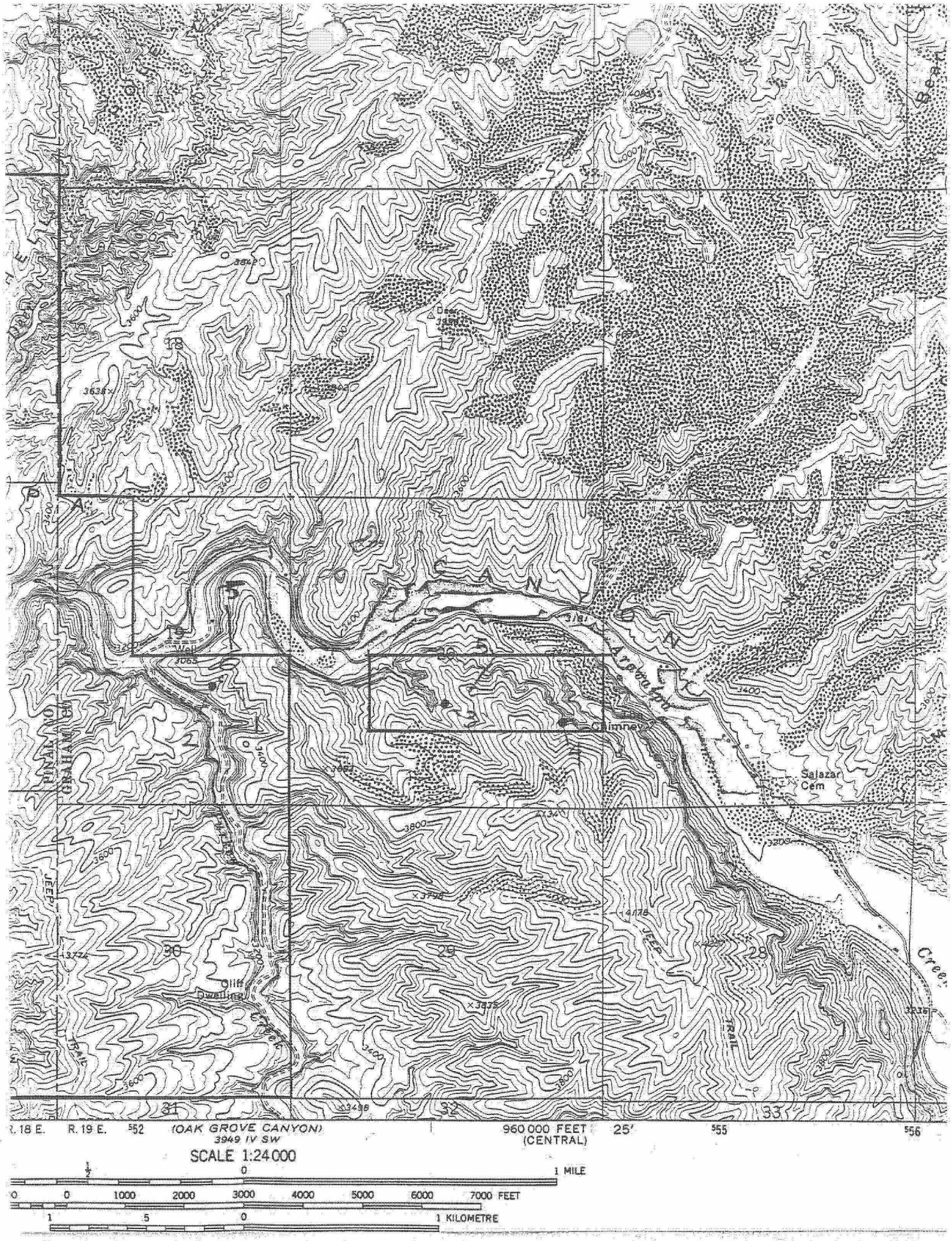
4. Dams would be constructed of native rock and cement colored to match the surrounding rock.

5. Fenceposts would be green.

6. All garbage, leftover materials, etc. will be removed from the site at the end of work.

7. Any future modification will require the standard EA process.

USAV-00005259



USAV-00005260

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Whitell Wildlife Water Alt. A,B,C,D Date 4-7-83

Activity 4350 Location: T6S. R19E Sec 19, 20

Describe Operation: build small masonry dams Sec 19 I

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class Sec 20 III

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	steeply sloping hills, small rims & cliffs
	LINE	diagonal, vertical
	COLOR	light brown, tan
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
VEGETATION	FORM	free-flowing, no definite pattern
	LINE	free-flowing
	COLOR	dark green, tans, grays
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	none

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	no
VEGETATION	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	no
STRUCTURES	FORM	low massive or linear
	LINE	horizontal
	COLOR	light brown to tan (use of local rock)
	TEXTURE	fine

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	4	(0)		12	8	(4)	0	
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)		9	6	(3)	0	
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)		6	4	(2)	0	
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	(1)	0	
		TOTAL 0				TOTAL 0					TOTAL 10				

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST	F	L	C	T	F	L	C	T	F	L	C	T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE OR IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

MFP Step 3 VRM Class I & III	score:	feature/element:
Max. Element Contrast	weak/med	weak
Max. Feature Contrast	10/16	10 structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 5-27-83

IF CONTRAST RATING IS GIVEN MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6
IF CONTRAST RATING IS NOT TAKEN, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005261

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit Winkelman

PROJECT NAME Whitlell Wildlife Water Alt. E. Date 4-7-83

Activity 4350 Location: T.6S. R.19E. Sec. 19, 20

Describe Operation: Construct catchment, storage, fence

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class sec 19 I sec 20 III

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	steeply sloping hills, small rims, slightly rounded to flat ridge tops
	LINE	diagonal, horizontal
	COLOR	light brown, tan
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
VEGETATION	FORM	free flowing
	LINE	" "
	COLOR	green, tans, grays
	TEXTURE	fine
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	none
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	some leveling
	LINE	horizontal
	COLOR	light brown > no change
	TEXTURE	fine
VEGETATION	FORM	some clearing
	LINE	rectilinear along edge of catchment
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	no change
STRUCTURES	FORM	low rectilinear (catchment) low massive (storage)
	LINE	horizontal, small amount vertical
	COLOR	dull silver, white
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	(4)	0		12	(8)	4	0	
LINE	(3x)	9	6	(3)	0	9	(6)	3	0		9	(6)	3	0	
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)		6	(4)	2	0	
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	(1)	0	
				TOTAL 7				TOTAL 10					TOTAL 19		

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST: F L C T | F L C T | F L C T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

	score:	feature/element:
MFP Step 3 VRM Class I + III		
Max. Element Contrast weak / mod	mod	form, line, color
Max. Feature Contrast 10/16	19	structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? ( )yes (✓)no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 5-27-83

IF CONTRAST RATING IS GIVEN MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, DESCRIBE PROJECT CONCENTRATION ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE RELEVANT ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS NOT ACHIEVABLE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005262

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET (PAGE 2 OF 2)

PROJECT Whitbell Wildlife Water DATE 5-27-83

6. REDESIGN, STIPULATIONS, MITIGATING MEASURES

paint catchment & storage color of surrounding landscape

7. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY AS REDESIGNED

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	same as above
VEGETATION	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	same as above
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	same as above
	COLOR	light brown
	TEXTURE	smooth

8. CONTRAST RATING (REDESIGN)

FEATURE: LAND/WATER BODY		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
ELEMENT: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	0

TOTAL 7

VEGETATION		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	0

TOTAL 10

STRUCTURES		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	0
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	0
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	0
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	0

TOTAL 17

9. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

MFP Step 3 VRM Class I / III score: feature/element:

Max. Element Contrast Weak/mod | mod form, line

Max. Feature Contrast 20/16 | 17 structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? ( )yes (✓)no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 5-27-83

IF VRM CLASS STILL CANNOT BE MET, REQUEST SERVICES OF DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

10. REQUEST FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Are Landscape Architect Services required? ( )yes (✓)no

DESCRIBE AMOUNT OF TIME AND WHEN REQUIRED

Fiscal Year?_____ Which Third? (1) (2) (3) Days Req'd?_____ MH?_____

11. STAFF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT RECOMMENDATION

Staff Landscape Architect's recommendation if allowable contrast rating cannot be met:

Signature:_____ Date_____

12. DISTRICT AREA MANAGER'S DECISION AND REASONS

Area or District Manager's decision and justification:

Signature:_____ Date_____

(CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)

( ) Proceed with project/activity AS MITIGATED

( ) CANCEL PROJECT/ACTIVITY as proposed

Signature:_____ Date_____

USAV-00005263

8111.2
1792 (EAR)
DATE: 4/14/83

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Gila Area Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Cultural Resource Clearance and Stipulations Pursuant to NEPA-Section 101; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966-Sec. 106; E.O. 11593-Sec. 1(3), 2(b); 36 CFR 800; BLM Manual 8100-Cultural Resource Management.

TO: Gila Area Manager

Project: Whittell Wildlife Water

Type: BLM Wildlife Habitat Management
Description: A masonry dam on a slick rock area to provide water for Whitetail deer.

Location: County: Graham T. 6S. R. 19E. Sec. 19NESE, 20NE¼SE¼
USGS Quad Map: Booger Canyon 7.5'

Planning Unit: Winkelman

__X__ Class I Records Search Inventory Date: 4/8/83

Sites: None

__X__ Class III Intensive Survey Date: 4/7/83

Sites: None

It is Bureau policy to avoid inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural and paleontological resources by Bureau actions or authorizations, irrespective of land ownership.

Protection and compliance with legal mandates would be accomplished by completion of inventory, evaluation, mitigation, and when required, by requesting comments from the SHPO and Advisory Council.

- -

In my opinion, the proposed project will have the following effect on the cultural or paleontological properties present:

__X__ No surface cultural or paleontological remains present.

_____ No effect.

_____ Positive (beneficial) effect.

_____ No adverse effect.

_____ Adverse effect.

In my opinion, the sites located within the project area are:

_____ Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ Not Eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

USAV-00005264

Recommended Mitigat[illegible] of expected adverse impacts:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction should be left intact; all work in the area should stop immediately and the Safford District Manager should be notified immediately. Commencement of work would be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. Any additional archaeological survey would be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

_____Archaeological clearance is recommended.

_X_ Archaeological clearance is recommmended subject to the attached stipulations.

_____Archaeological clearance is not recommended until completion of:

_____State Historic Preservation Officer Comment (required).

_____Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Comment (required).

_____Additional Survey.

_____Mitigation.

_____Other.

Attachments: Project Map, Stipulations

Comments: All projects as inspected in field are not near cultural resources. Specific use of explosives will require specific analysis.

Maps Submitted		Coordinated w/Ops. Div.		Project is Feasible		Coordinated w/Res. Div.		Stipulation Provisions
(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)
X			X	X			X	X

Michael Pelletier
Resource Area Archaeologist

USAV-00005265

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Any use of explosives will require additional evaulation prior to blasting.

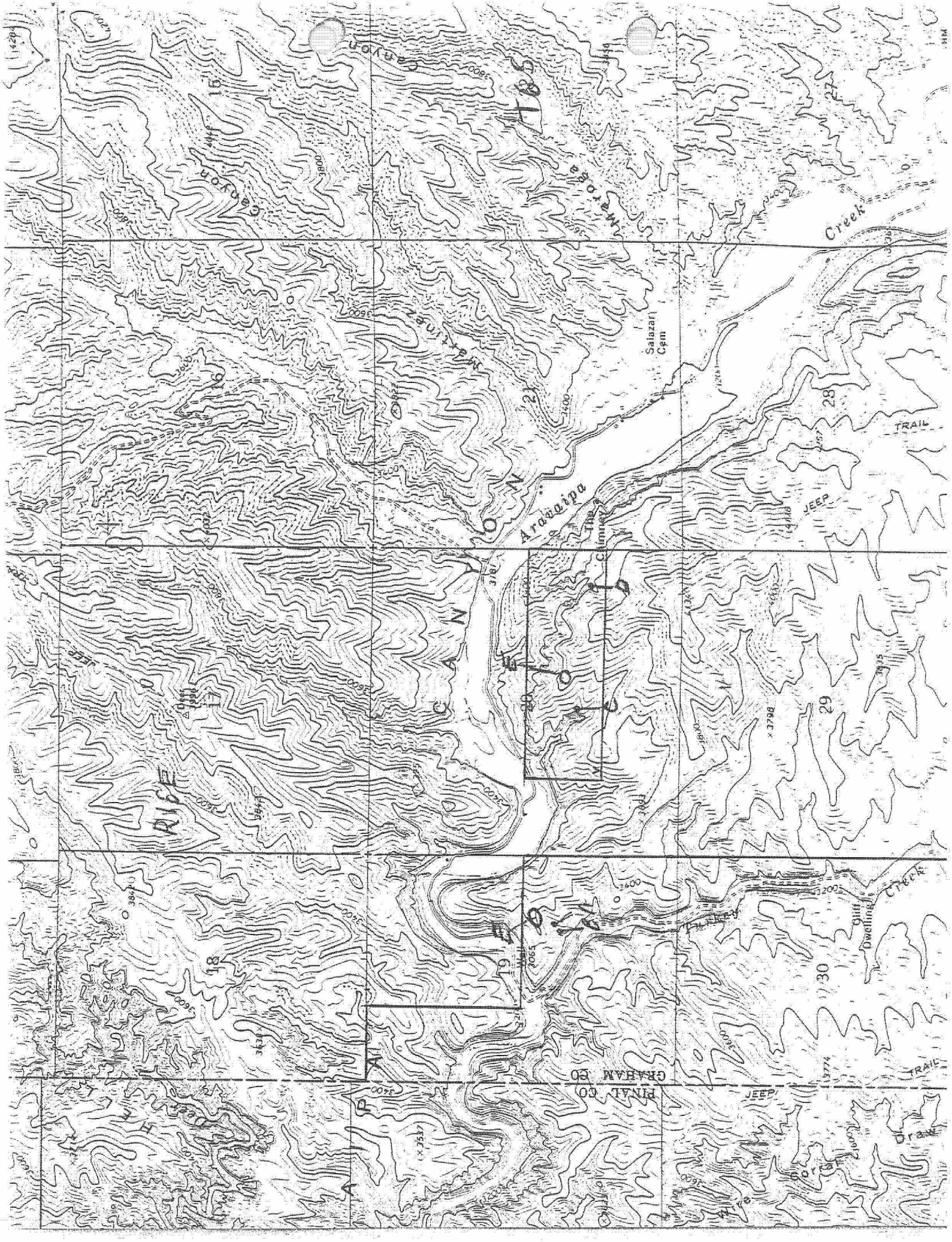
USAV-00005266

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

USAV-00005267



USAV-00005268

IMP MONITORING

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED/UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

STATE: Arizona
DISTRICT: Safford

WSA NAME: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW)
WSA NUMBER: None
WSA ACREAGE: 6,670

FLPMA SECTION 603 or 202 STUDY: 603
FORMER WSA UNDER LITIGATION IN SIERRA CLUB et al. v. WATT: N/A

IMP Violation:

None - authorized activity - Adalpho Pasture Fence

Description of the Activity:

Construction about 3/4 mile of fence along the boundary of ACW and adjacent State lands to control livestock use on public lands in the wilderness. The project was determined to be substantially unnoticeable through the environmental assessment process.

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Activity:

January 1983 - wilderness specialist's input made to the environmental analysis.

February 1983 - Project authorized.

January 1984 - Project constructed.

USAV-00005269

Reclamation Plan:

No reclamation plan is needed. Vegetation removed to allow fence location will regrow naturally.

Status of Reclamation:

N/A

Future Planned Actions:

N/A

USAV-00005270

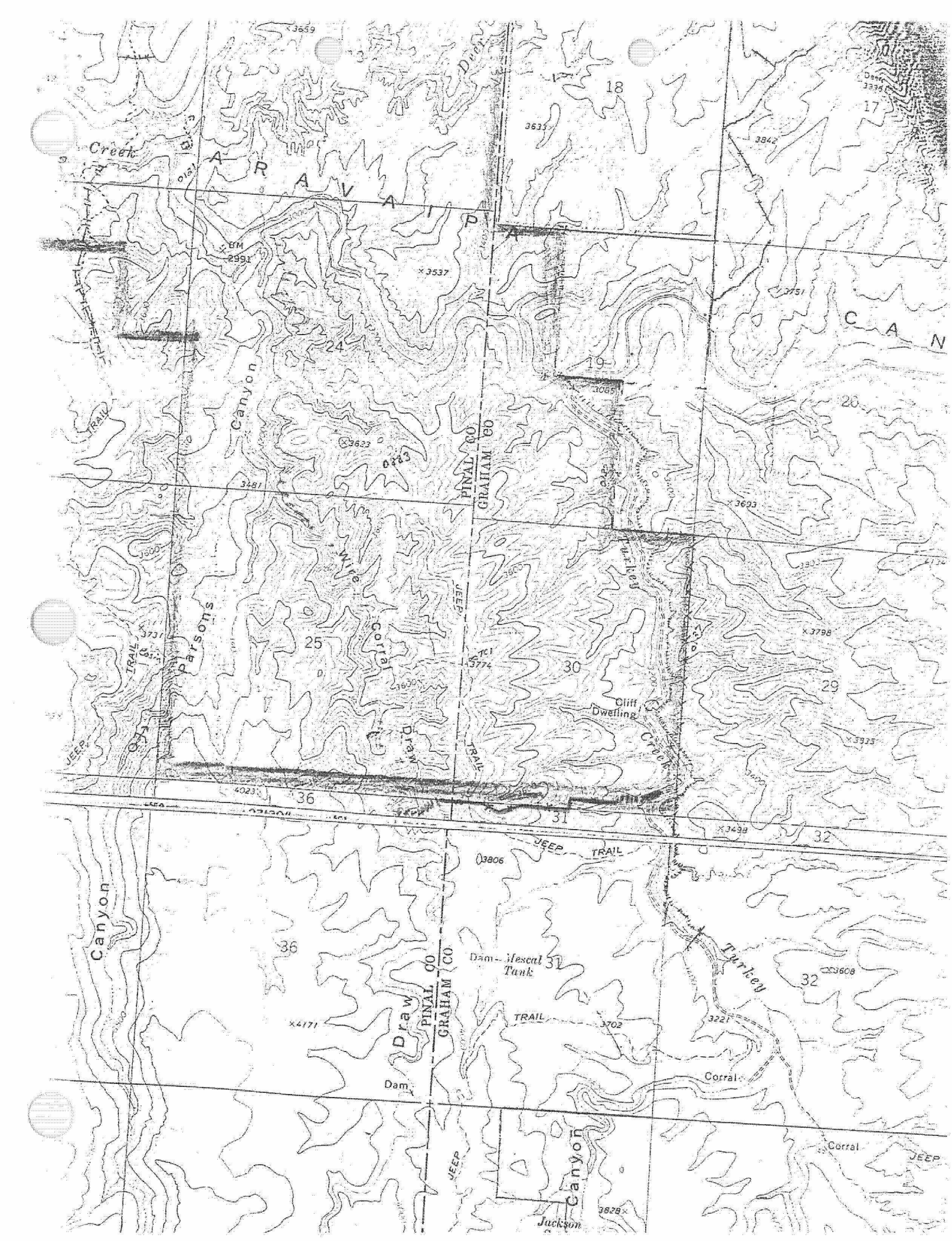
Adolpho Pasture Fence E.A.

The proposed project would be located at the south boundary of the proposed Arrow Canyon Wilderness Area. Approximately 1/4 m of fence would be within that area with remainder located on the boundary betwe public land and state land. Public lan in the area is also within a VRM Cl area. VRM Class I allows primarily for natural ecological changes to occur.

The effects of constructing the fence would meinimized by allowing only hand clearin the fence line where necessary. The locat of the fence is also a factor in arrivin an assessment of little or no impact on to wilderness values and visual resour the area. Screening by topography and alig along the boundary have the effect of ~~not~~ re eliminating impacts from within the pr wilderness area.

Ken Mahoney
1-18-83

USAV-00005271



USAV-00005272

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

6320.23

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit _____

PROJECT NAME Adolpho Pasture Fence Date 1-18-83

Activity 4322 Location: T 6S. R 19E. Sec 30, 31

Describe Operation: fence building

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class I

Name of Evaluator: Ken Mahoney

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	undulating, hilly
	LINE	sloping
	COLOR	light tan
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
VEGETATION	FORM	free flowing, scattered spotty
	LINE	free flowing
	COLOR	light to dark green, gray
	TEXTURE	fine
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
VEGETATION	FORM	small amount of removal
	LINE	
	COLOR	no change
	TEXTURE	
STRUCTURES	FORM	low linear
	LINE	mostly straight
	COLOR	dull silver, green
	TEXTURE	smooth

4. CONTRAST RATING ( )SHORT TERM (✓)LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY						VEGETATION					STRUCTURES				
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)		STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	
ELEMENTS: FORM	(4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	(4)	0		12	8	(4)	0	
LINE	(3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	3	(0)		9	6	(3)	0	
COLOR	(2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)		6	4	(2)	0	
TEXTURE	(1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)		3	2	(1)	0	
		TOTAL 0				TOTAL 4					TOTAL 10				

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST	F	L	C	T		F	L	C	T		F	L	C	T
						(F)	L	C	T					

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS

INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES

MFP Step 3 VRM Class I	score:	feature/element:
Max. Element Contrast weak	weak	FLCT (structure)
Max. Feature Contrast 10	10	structures

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (✓)yes ( )no

Evaluator: Ken Mahoney Date 1-18-83

IF CONTRAST RATING IS OVER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6

IF CONTRAST RATING IS ACCEPTABLE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

USAV-00005273

SDO-8500-1
(July, 1981)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Safford District Office

WILDERNESS IMPACT EVALUATION

EAR NO.: Project No. 4845 — Ken Mahoney, Reviewing Specialist

Job: Adolpho Pasture Fence

Location: T. 6 S., R. 19 E. Sec 30, 31 — 1-18-83, Date

A. ☐ 1. The proposed project is not located in a Wilderness study Area (WSA).

☒ 2. The proposed project is located in WSA Aravaipa Canyon.

B. Does the EAR include the following IMP requirements?

1. Description of the proposal and its alternatives, including:
   - ☐ a. Purpose and need for the action
   - ☐ b. Exact location
   - ☐ c. Access required
   - ☐ d. Design considerations: size, color, materials
   - ☐ e. Support facilities or structures
   - ☐ f. Construction methods
   - ☐ g. Maintenance schedules and procedures
   - ☐ h. Miles and/or acres of soil and vegetation disturbance

   Comments: _____

2. Description of the existing environment, including:
   - ☐ a. Descriptions of soils, erosion potential, vegetation, reclamation potential, topography, and climate _____
   - ☐ b. Existing uses and man-made or man-caused features _____
   - ☐ c. Wilderness characteristics can be referenced in wilderness file.
   - ☐ d. Scenery characteristics _____

3. Analysis of reclamation, including:
   - ☐ a. What the reclamation will accomplish
   - ☐ b. How the process will be implemented
   - ☐ c. Vegetation to be reestablished
   - ☐ d. Schedule
   - ☐ e. Probability for success
   - f. Other needed measures _____

   Comments: though not anticipated, could be accomplished if need

USAV-00005274

4. Assessment of cumulative impacts

a. If the project's impacts (after reclamation) had existed at the time of intensive inventory, would those impacts have disqualified the area from being identified as a wilderness study area?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Comments: _____

b. Will this addition produce an aggregate effect upon the area's wilderness characteristics that would constrain the Secretary's suitability recommendation?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Comments: _____

c. For wilderness study areas that are pristine in character, will the addition of this proposal significantly reduce the overall wilderness quality of the WSA?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A

C. Based upon the Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

☐ 1. The proposed action would impair the suitability of the WSA.

☒ 2. The proposed action would not impair the suitability of the WSA.

☐ 3. A portion of the proposed action would impair the suitability of the WSA. _____

_____

D. Recommendation

☒ 1. The proposed project be approved.

☐ 2. The proposed project be rejected.

☐ 3. A portion of the proposed project be approved. _____

_____

E. Stipulations:

Vehicular travel on existing roads and trails

hand clearing of fenceline only when necessary

USAV-00005275

Record of Decision

Adolphe Pasture Fence
EA No. AZ-040-3-18

Decision: It is my decision to select Alternative one subject to the following stipulations:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Gila Area Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the Area Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. Fenceline route shall be cleared by hand. (Maximum width is four (4) feet each side of center.)

4. Use green steel posts.

5. Access is limited to helicopter, and/or foot access.

6. Type A 4 strand barbed wire fence is required. Top wire shall not exceed 42 inches in height and bottom smooth wire will be 16 inches above the ground.

Rationale: This project is needed to separate public land in lower Turkey Creek from the remainder of Salazar's Allotment on state and private land. Without fencing, the carrying capacity for the public lands cannot be achieved because of high carrying capacities on the non-federal unfenced land mentioned above. Turkey Creek is an important recreation area and also an important riparian area. For these reasons, I propose to go ahead with the project in spite of a low benefit/cost ratio of .76 : 1.0. This EA does not identify any significant adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated subject to the stipulations outlined above.

4 February, 1982
DATE

Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Area Manager

ISA

USAV-00005276

Project 4845

Environmental Assessment Checklist

EA No. AZ-040-_____

A. Title of Action Mescal Drift Fence

Applicant Tex Salazar

Resource Area Gila

Activity 4322 Included in EIS? NO

EA Team Leader Tankersley

B. The following checklist is to be completed by persons submitting data for inclusion into the EA. Those submitting input are EA Team Members.

Subject	Input By	Major Issues Addressed (Scope)	Proposed Action	Alt. #	Alt. #	Alt. #
Archaeology*	Sallee	possible clearance on state land.				
Paleontology						
Animal T&E*						
Plant T&E*						
Wildlife	Parker	No real problem				
Wilderness*	Mahoney	fencing on ACPA boundary ~~(illegible)~~				
Hydrology						
VRM*	Mahoney	Class I VRM				
Vegetation						
Soils, Geol.						
Air Quality						
Land Use						
Socio. Econ.						
Flood Plains*						
Access/Easement	Tank					
Engineering	Jones	survey for state land alt.				
Range						
Outdoor Rec.						

Required*

USAV-00005277

C. Draft EA Approvals

	Team Leader	A.M.
1. Scoping Adequate		
2. Proposal & Alternative Adequately Analyzed		

Remarks _____

Quality Control Review

Date EA posted on Q.C. Review File _____

Date review period concludes _____

Q.C. Reviewer	Discipline	Date	Type of Comment - Narrative, Tec.
Erich J. Campbell	w.l. life	1-17-83	Attached
L Humphrey	B/C	1-18-83	11
D Molitor	Hydrology	1/21/83	None

D. Environmental Coordinator

NEPA requirements adequately met

Jerrold Erlich 2-4 83
Date

E.

EA approval - ROD attached

Kent J. Kotter 4 Feb 83
Date

EA reported as completed work unit 3-4-83
Date

By Jerrold Erlich

USAV-00005278

EA # AZ-040-3-18

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ADOLPHO PASTURE FENCE

By:

Paul Tankersley

Range Conservationist

Gila Resource Area

Safford District

USAV-00005279

SUMMARY

The described area in the Turkey Creek Allotment has had historic heavy use. The carrying capacity on the public lands is probably not too far off, but due to large numbers of cattle on the state lease and distribution problems, the described area receives heavy use.

A fence between the public land and state land would make it possible to control the use on public land. The proposed fence will effectively form a pasture that will be used to wean replacement heifers. Utilization will be held to 40%.

USAV-00005280

A. PURPOSE AND NEED

The 1982 utilization survey confirmed previous observations, that the public land along the Aravaipa Canyon has received heavy use. More control of livestock use in this area is needed. Most of the public land can be protected by existing barriers. However, the public land south of Aravaipa Canyon and between Turkey Creek and Parsons Canyon presently has no barrer to the south to prevent cattle from moving into this area from the state land to the south.

B. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

1. The construction of approximately 3/4 mile of fence along the boundary of public land (see Map A) would effectively provide control of public land in the area described in the Purpose and Need. If there is ever a need to fence off the public lands entirely, this portion would already be complete.

2. No Action - There will continue to be heavy use in this area with no barrier to establish a proper carrying capacity.

C. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The area is composed of deep canyons with broad, flat ridge tops. The vegetation is primarily a desert scrub type with scattered junipers.

There are no significant impacts anticipated from the preferred alternative. No cultural/paleontological sites were recorded at the subject area.

The subject lands are part of the proposed Aravaipa Wilderness area and have Class I VRM status.

This area has high wildlife values of both mule and whitetail deer and javelina. A fence in this area could be a barrier to them.

The No Action alternative would continue to make it difficult to control livestock numbers on public land within the described area. The present rate of utilization on public land is excessive.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The preferred alternative will have no significant impacts. However, the following mitigations shall be made:

- Fenceline cleared by hand.
- Use green steel or wooden posts.
- Access by helicopter or foot.
- Type A barbed wire fence, smooth wire 16" off ground.

The construction of the proposed fence will make it possible to properly manage the described area and improve the range condition.

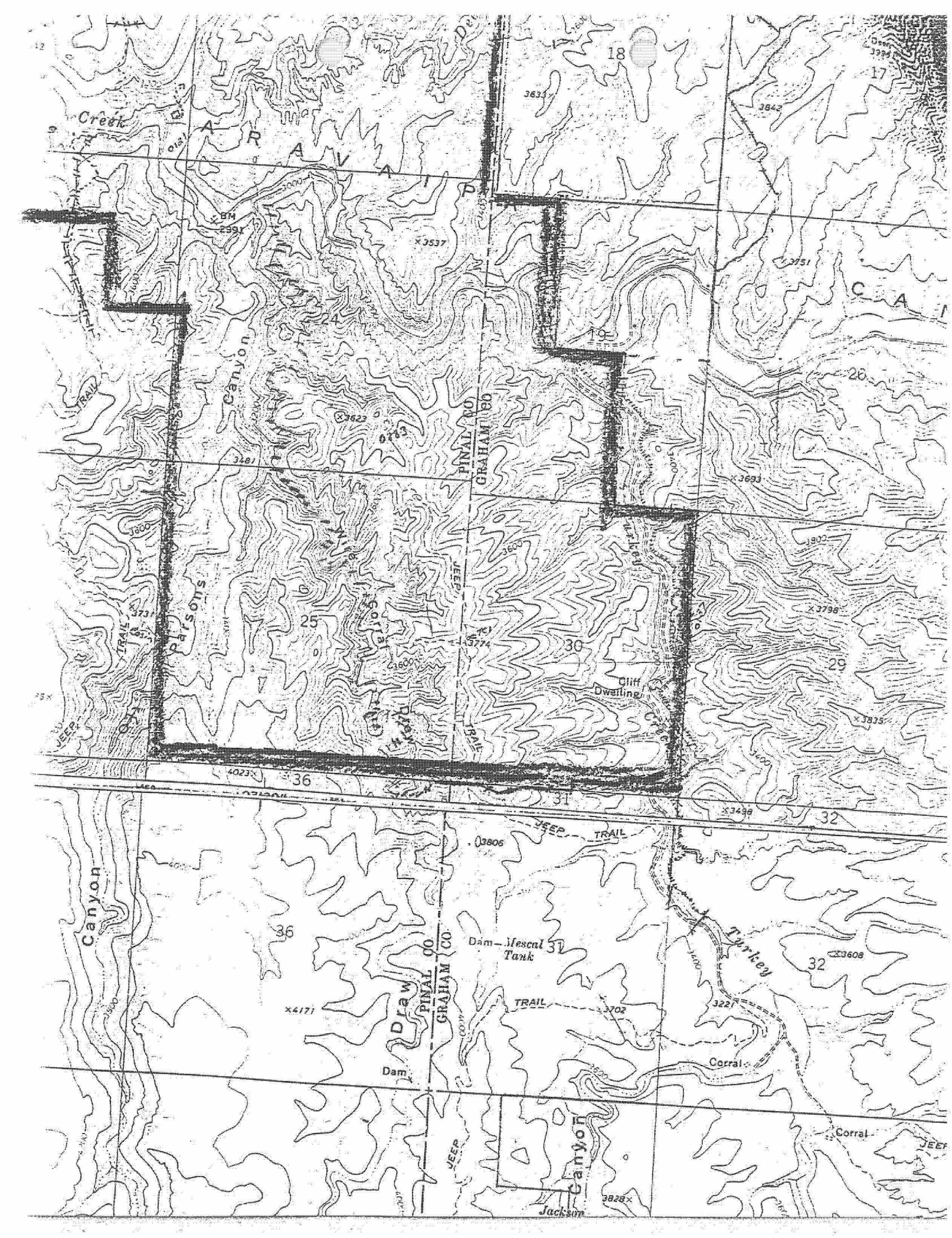
USAV-00005281

The No Action alternative will allow utilization to continue at the current rate. This alternative would cause a decrease in forage quality and production, increased soil erosion, reduced wildlife and livestock use, and lessen the aesthetic value.

E. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Position	Education	BLM Experience
Kurt Kotter	Gila Area Manager	B.S. Wildlife Mgmt. M.S. Range Science	10 years
Bill Brandau	Superv. Range Con.	B.S. Rec. & Parks M.S. Range Mgmt.	6 years
Paul Tankersley	Range Conservationist	B.S. Wildlife Biology	4 years
Mike Selle	Archaeologist	B.A. Anthropology	4 years
Al Bammann	Wildlife Biologist	B.A. Wildlife Mgmt. M.S. Wildlife Mgmt.	7 years
Ken Mahoney	Outdoor Rec. Planner	B.S. Park Planning/ Resource Mgmt.	5 3/ years
Homer Byrd	Range Conservationist	B.S. Animal Science	18 years

USAV-00005282



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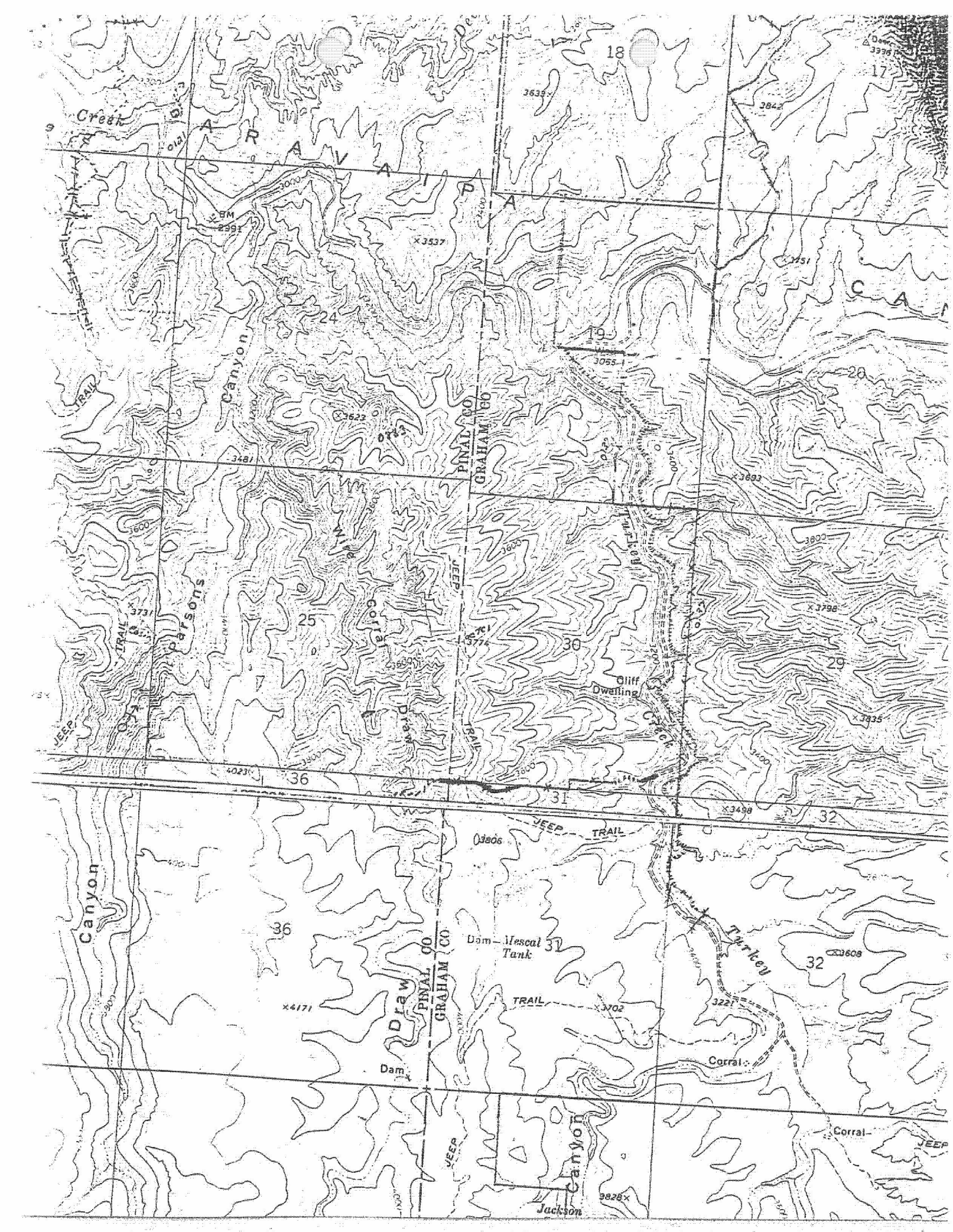

USAV-00005284

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Scoping Brief

Activity: 4332/4322
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: Aravaipa Canyon Management Plan

EAR No.: AZ-040-2-34
Date Completed: 7-16-79
Date Completed: 3-30-81
Date Completed: 7-29-79

Title: Aravaipa Alternate Water Source
Location: T. 6S., R. 18E., Section 26 $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

A. BACKGROUND

During severe drought periods the operator of the Turkey Creek Allotment is authorized to drive a motor vehicle in the Aravaipa Creek streambed to haul a portable pump three miles into the primitive area. Water is pumped from the creek through an existing steel pipeline to an earthen reservoir on the south rim of the canyon. Although this priviledge has been used infrequently, adverse impacts to aquatic habitat and vegetation and soil along the streambed are unavoidable and can be visible for several weeks afterward. The provision of an alternative source of water was proposed at the time of the wilderness review of Aravaipa Canyon. Once this alternate water source has been provided, the operator's authorization to drive into the primitive area and pump from the stream will be rescinded.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

A dirt tank would be constructed on state land in the $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 26, T. 6S., R. 18E. This is a site selected by the operator and is approximately centered on equal distance from existing dirt tanks in the area. Access is by an existing road that passes within 1/8 mile of the site. From the road, the bulldozer would be walked to the site with the blade up. Permission to construct the improvment on state land must be obtained from the Arizona State Land Department.

3. ALTERNATIVES

a. Alternate dirt tank site

A dirt tank would be constructed at a site just above an existing dirt tank in the $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, T. 6S., R. 18E., on state land. An existing road provides access to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the site.

b. Well Drilling

Location of sites and feasibility of this alternative are yet to be determined.

c. No Action.

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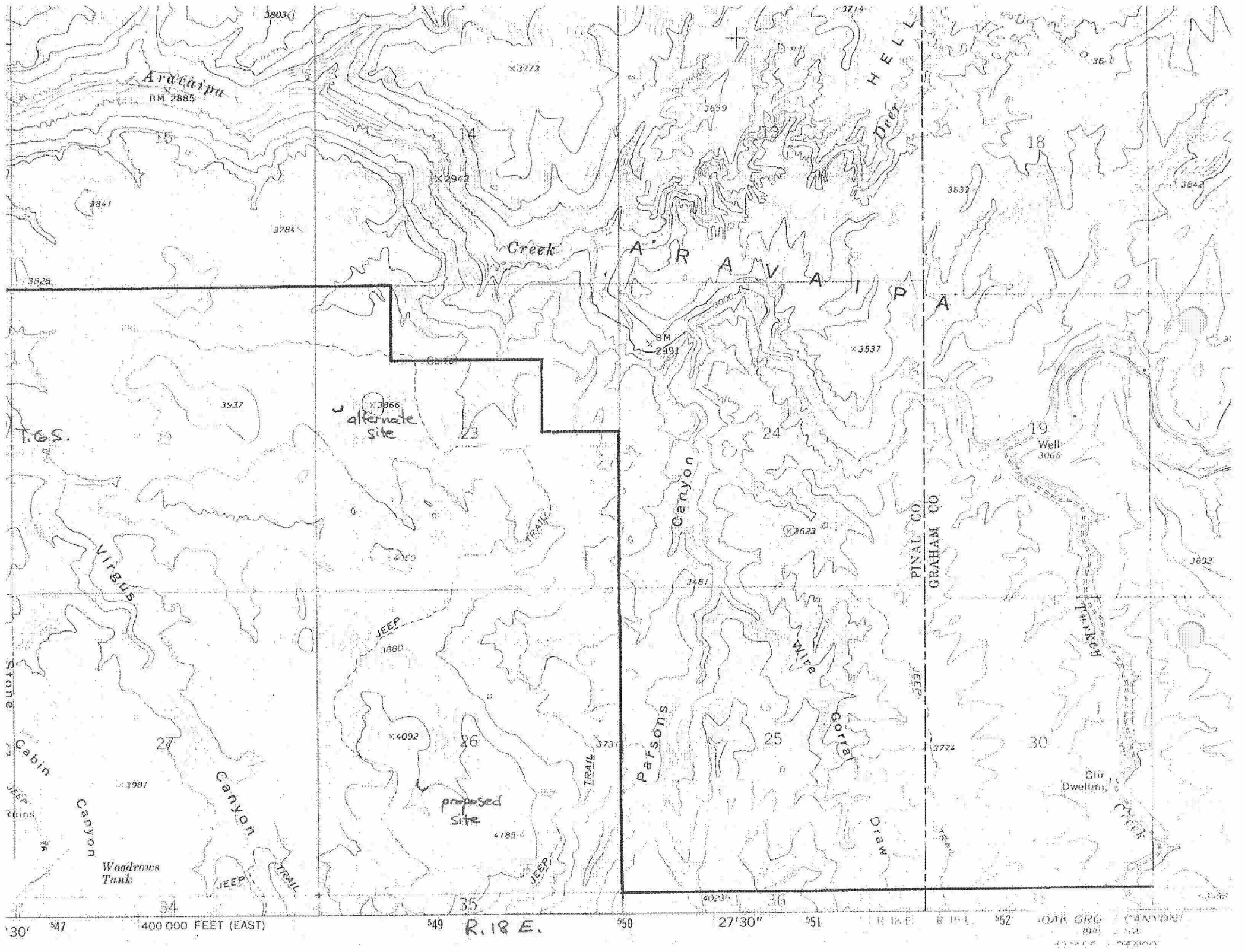


USAV-00005286

Environmental Assessment Checklist

EA No. AZ-040- 2-34

A. Title of Action Aravaipa Alternate Water Source

Applicant Salazar

Resource Area Gila

Activity 4332/4322 Included in EIS? _____

EA Team Leader Ken Mahoney

B. The following checklist is to be completed by persons submitting data for inclusion into the EA. Those submitting input are EA Team Members.

Subject	Input By	Major Issues Addressed (Scope)	Proposed Action	Alt. #	Alt. #	Alt. #
Archaeology*	Selle	cultural inventory of dam site				
Paleontology						
Animal T&E*		NOT AN ISSUE				
Plant T&E*		NOT AN ISSUE				
Wildlife						
Wilderness*	Mahoney	OUTSIDE OF AREA remove right in ACPA.				
Hydrology						
VRM*		N/A				
Vegetation						
Soils, Geol.						
Air Quality						
Land Use	Melita	disclaimer statement well alternative.				
Socio. Econ.						
Flood Plains*						
Access						
Engineering	Byrd	CONSTRUCTION of dam. alt. R.I.				
Range	Tankersley	alternative Range Improvements.				
Outdoor Rec.						

Required*

ISA

USAV-00005287

C. Draft EA Approvals

	Team Leader	A.M.
1. Scoping Adequate	K. Mabrey	KK
2. Proposal & Alternative Adequately Analyzed	"	KK

Remarks _____

Quality Control Review

Date EA posted on Q.C. Review File August 24, 1982

Date review period concludes August 30, 1982

Q.C. Reviewer	Discipline	Date	Type of Comment - Narrative, Tec.
Hayes Kenbrode	CRM	8-24-82	Narrative - comment in EA Text.
John Rietz	Range	8/25/82	- a dirt reservoir seems like a poor substitute for a perennial stream
E. Campbell	4350	8-27-82	Very good EA!
Delbert Nolte	Hydrology	8/27/82	None
[illegible]	Wildlife	8/30/82	Attached
[illegible] Environmental Coordinator	EC	8/30/82	

NEPA requirements adequately met

Jerrold A. Gabrisch — 9-2-82 Date

E.

EA approval - ROD attached

Kent J. Kotter — 2 Sep 82 Date

EA reported as completed work unit — 9/17/82 Date

By Jerrold Gabrisch

USAV-00005288

RECORD OF DECISION

Aravaipa Alternate Water Source
EA No. AZ-040-2-34

Decision : It is my decision to accept Alternative #1 (Proposed Action) subject to the following stipulations:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Area Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the Area Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. No blading or clearing of a road into the dirt tank site identified in Alternative #1 will be done.

Rationale : This project will facilitate the resolution of a long-standing intrusion into Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area.

September 2, 1982
DATE

Kurt J. Kotter
KURT J. KOTTER
GILA AREA MANAGER

USAV-00005289

EA No. AZ-040-2-34

ARAVAIPA ALTERNATE WATER SOURCE

Prepared by

Kenneth L. Mahoney
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Gila Resource Area

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Safford District
Safford, Arizona

Kent R. Kotter
Area Manager

USAV-00005290

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Purpose of and Need for Action

II. Scoping

III. Alternatives

IV. Affected Environment

V. Environmental Consequences

VI. Participating Staff

USAV-00005291

SUMMARY

Only minor environmental impacts are associated with the proposed action (Alternative #1) and Alternatives #2 through #5. These impacts primarily involve removal of vegetation and soil disturbance on sites of less than ½ acre in size. Direct benefits to livestock and wildlife would result from implementation of any of Alternatives #1 through #5 by providing an additional or more reliable source of water. Alternatives #3 (well drilling) and #5 (catchment) would be considerably more expensive to implement than the other alternatives. Alternative #1 is the choice of the grazing allotment operator.

No action (Alternative #6) would result in no direct environmental impacts. However, if no alternate water source to that obtained by pumping from Aravaipa Creek is provided, impacts to the environment will continue to occur as an indirect result of no action. These impacts take place when a motorized vehicle hauling the pump is driven, as currently authorized, in the Aravaipa Creek streambed about 3 miles into Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area. Such use is inherently disruptive of primitive recreation use, aquatic resources, and other natural values. Also, if no action is taken, the commitment made in the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Suitability Report to end this vehicle use in the canyon would not be fulfilled. Upon receiving an alternate source of water, the grazing allotment operator agrees to relinquish the authorization to drive in the canyon for the purpose of pumping water from the creek. Benefits to be obtained in Aravaipa Canyon by providing an alternate source of water outweigh the adverse impacts of implementing any of Alternatives #1 through #5.

USAV-00005292

I. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of the project is to provide a source of water for livestock use other than obtaining water by pumping from Aravaipa Creek within the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area.

B. Need

The project is needed to preserve the aquatic and other natural values of Aravaipa Creek and Aravaipa Canyon. Currently, the operator of the Turkey Creek Allotment is authorized to drive a motorized vehicle in the Aravaipa Creek streambed within the primitive area, for the purpose of hauling a portable pump. The pump is used during periods of drought to pump water from the creek through a steel pipeline to an earthen reservoir or dirt tank on the south rim of the canyon. Once the alternate source of water is provided, the authorization to haul in the pump by motorized vehicle will be rescinded.

II. SCOPING

During the scoping process, two additional alternatives were identified. One alternative involved the construction of a masonry dam and 10,000 gallon or 20,000 gallon storage. The other alternative involved the construction of a catchment and storage. The need to provide the state with information on the inventory of the site for cultural resources was also identified in the scoping process.

The main concern raised during the scoping process involved assuring that the right to drive in the Aravaipa Creek streambed for the purpose of hauling a pump and pumping from the creek be relinquished by the grazing allotment operator. Once the alternate water source is provided, BLM will have no further responsibility to furnish livestock water replacing the source lost from Aravaipa Creek.

III. ALTERNATIVES

A. Alternative #1 (Proposed Action) - Dirt Tank.

Construction of a dirt tank would take place on state land in the NE¼SW¼ Section 26, T. 6 S., R. 18 E. The dirt tank would be located in a small drainage away from existing dirt tanks in the area. The proposed site was selected by the grazing allotment operator. This alternative is preferred by the allotment operator.

The dam would be about 130 feet long across the top and 15 feet high at its deepest point. All construction would be by bulldozer.

An existing road passes within 1/8 mile of the proposed site. No blading or clearing would be needed between the road and the proposed site. Access to the area is by way of the Turkey Creek road, south to where Parsons Creek is crossed and back north to the proposed site.

USAV-00005293

Permission to appropriate water and to construct the dirt tank on state land must be obtained from the State of Arizona.

B. Alternative #2 - Dirt Tank at Alternate Site.

A dirt tank would be constructed on state land in the SW¼NW¼ Section 23, T. 6 S., R. 18 E. It would be located just up the drainage from an existing dirt tank. A road passes within ¼ mile of the site. Access on this road is by way of Turkey Creek as described in Alternative #1.

C. Alternative #3 - Well Drilling.

A well would be drilled on the state land in the NE¼SE¼ Section 23, T. 6 S., R. 18 E. The site would be near the dirt tank to which water is pumped from Aravaipa Creek during periods of drought. Water from the well would be pumped into the dirt tank.

About 1/10 acre would be cleared and leveled to set up the drilling operation. The drill site would be located adjacent to the road. Access to the site is again the same as described in Alternative #1.

D. Alternative #4 - Masonry Dam and Storage.

A small masonry dam would be constructed on state land across a slickrock area about 1/10 mile down the drainage from the site identified in Alternative #1. The dam would be approximately 4 feet high and 8 feet across. Cement and local rock materials would be used to build the dam. A six inch aluminum pipe would connect the dam with one or two 10,000 gallon cylindrical storage tanks, about 150 feet from the dam. A small pipe and trough would be located down the drainage from the storage tanks.

The storage tanks would be pulled in along the road up Turkey Creek and onto the tablelands south of Aravaipa Canyon, as described in Alternative #1. From that road, a route about ¼ mile in length would be cleared to the site to pull the tanks in on. A small area less than 60 feet across would need to be leveled to place the tanks on. In total, less than ¼ acre would be affected by the project in this alternative.

E. Alternative #5 - Catchment.

A site on state land in the SW¼ Section 26, would be used to put in an asphalt apron, storage, and trough. The site would be located near the road, and access would be the same as in the other alternatives. Storage tanks would be pulled in along the road as in Alternative #4. The apron would be about 150 feet by 150 feet in size. Application to the state for a permit to appropriate water would not be required for this type of project.

USAV-00005294

F. Alternative #6 (No Action)

An alternate water source to that obtained by pumping from Aravaipa Creek would not be provided. The operator of the grazing allotment would continue to be authorized to drive into Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area in the Aravaipa Creek streambed to the place where the pumping is done. The pumping site is about 3 miles downstream from the eastern boundary of the primitive area.

IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The area of the proposed action is in a normally dry drainage that empties into Parsons Canyon. The site of the proposed action is located near the head of that drainage in a small draw. The sides of the draw are steep.

Soils in the area are rocky and granular with some silt associated. Bedrock is not too far beneath the surface of the drainage and is at the surface down the drainage at the site of the masonry dam alternative.

No surface cultural or paleontological resources are present at the site of the proposed action. See the attached cultural resources report.

The area of the proposed action and alternatives is in the scrub-grassland vegetation type. Some of the area is also of an open chaparral vegetation type. Common plants in the area include sideoats grama, turbinella oak, mesquite, snakeweed, red brome, prickly pear, catclaw acacia, whitethorn, and juniper. The site of the proposed action appears to be excellent habitat for javelina. Signs of cottontail, coyote, and deer were also noted around the site. No Threatened or Endangered plant or animal species were found to occur in the area.

Visual resource values were not evaluated as all alternatives would be located on state land.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. Alternative #1 (Proposed Action)

Construction of the dirt tank would remove vegetation and disturb soil on about a ½ acre area at the site. Vegetation around the perimeter and in the vicinity of the completed dirt tank would also be adversely affected by livestock congregating at the site to use the water. This, in turn, would have some effect on deer, quail, cottontails, and other small game animals in the area. However, javelina would not be so affected. All wildlife would benefit from additional water in the area. Impacts of moving the bulldozer the 1/8 mile from the road to the site would be minor as the blade will be left up.

Though adverse impacts to vegetation and soil at the dirt tank site cannot be avoided, these impacts will be confined to a small area, about ½ acre. Soils at the site are granular in nature and may

USAV-00005295

not be particularly conducive to holding water. The dirt tank should have the effect of increasing long-term productivity of the range by allowing better distribution of livestock. No irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources will occur by constructing the dirt tank at this site. The cost of constructing a dirt tank in this area would be about $3,500.

A major indirect effect of implementing this alternative and Alternatives #2 through #5 is the benefit to be gained by eliminating vehicle use in the streambed and pumping from the creek in Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area. In the desert southwest, the unique qualities of Aravaipa Canyon underscore the importance of protecting the aquatic and other natural values present in the primitive area.

B. Alternative #2

Impacts of constructing a dirt tank at the alternate site would be similar to those described under Alternative #1 in terms of resources and amount of area effected. The distance from the road to this site is about ¼ mile. Some clearing along the route into the site may be required, creating additional disturbance.

Unavoidable adverse impacts would be confined to an area just over ½ acre in size. Additional water would be provided by constructing this dirt tank, but as other dirt tanks exist in the vicinity of this site, no significantly better distribution of livestock would result. Therefore, long-term productivity of the range would not increase substantially. No irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources would occur by implementing this alternative.

C. Alternative #3

Disturbance of vegetation and soil on about a 1/10 acre area adjacent to the road would occur as a result of well drilling operations. Once drilling and installing a pump were completed, vegetation could return to the site. These short-term impacts and very small area of disturbance make the effects of this alternative minimal.

An adverse indirect effect of this alternative is the cost involved in drilling a well at this site. Drilling would probably be required to a depth of 1000 feet to reach water. At current prices, the cost of this well would be in the range of $15,000 to $20,000 including casing. This alternative, as well as Alternatives #4 and #5, would require more maintenance than would a dirt tank.

D. Alternative #4

The main impacts of implementing this alternative would result from clearing and blading a route about ¼ mile long from the existing road into the storage tank site. A small area would also be cleared and leveled for the storage tanks. Though these adverse impacts to vegetation and soils cannot be avoided, the affected area will be small, less than ¼ acre. No irreversible and irretrievable commit-

USAV-00005296

ments of resources will occur. One 10,000 gallon cylindrical steel tank would cost about $5,300. Depending on whether one or two tanks are utilized, implementing this alternative would cost about $7,500 or $13,000.

By providing water at this site, long-term productivity of the range will be enhanced by better livestock distribution. Livestock congregating around the water trough, and to a lesser extent around the site, will have some additional adverse effects on vegetation and wildlife dependent on habitat in that area. Another factor to consider in building a masonry dam and storage at this site is that water will be available for use in the storage tanks longer than would be available in a dirt tank.

E. Alternative #5

Building a catchment would require removing vegetation and leveling an area covering about ¼ acre. Unavoidable adverse impacts would be confined to this small area. A route would not have to be cleared to the site. Otherwise, impacts and benefits of implementing this alternative would be similar to those described in Alternative #4. However, cost of putting this system into place, currently ranging from $10,000 to $15,000, would be greater than for Alternatives #1, #2, or #4.

F. Alternative #6 (No Action)

No direct adverse environmental impacts would be associated with this alternative. However, an indirect adverse impact on Aravaipa Canyon would be allowed to continue if no action is taken to provide an alternate water source. Under the No Action Alternative, the grazing allotment operator would retain authorization to drive into the canyon to pump water from the creek when needed. Under those circumstances, adverse effects upon aquatic resources and other natural values in the primitive area cannot be avoided. Also, if no action is taken, the commitment made in the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Suitability Report to end this vehicle use in the canyon would not be fulfilled.

USAV-00005297

VI. PARTICIPATING STAFF

NAME	TITLE	INPUT
Kurt Kotter	Gila Area Manager	Scoping
Ken Mahoney	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Team Leader, Wilderness, Recreation
Paul Tankersley	Range Conservationist	Range
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Archaeology, Paleontology
Bob Parker	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife, Vegetation, Threatened or Endangered Plants and Animals
Delbert Molitor	Hydrologist	Hydrology
Jerry Satterlee	Civil Engineer	Engineering, Soils

USAV-00005298

STIPULATIONS

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager. .

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

3. No blading or clearing of a road into the dirt tank site identified in Alternative #1 will be done.

USAV-00005299

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Scoping Brief

Activity: 4332/4322
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: Aravaipa Canyon Management Plan

EAR No.: AZ-040-2-34
Date Completed: 7-16-79
Date Completed: 3-30-81
Date Completed: 7-29-79

Title: Aravaipa Alternate Water Source
Location: T. 6S., R. 18E., Section 26 $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

A. BACKGROUND

During severe drought periods the operator of the Turkey Creek Allotment is authorized to drive a motor vehicle in the Aravaipa Creek streambed to haul a portable pump three miles into the primitive area. Water is pumped from the creek through an existing steel pipeline to an earthen reservoir on the south rim of the canyon. Although this priviledge has been used infrequently, adverse impacts to aquatic habitat and vegetation and soil along the streambed are unavoidable and can be visible for several weeks afterward. The provision of an alternative source of water was proposed at the time of the wilderness review of Aravaipa Canyon. Once this alternate water source has been provided, the operator's authorization to drive into the primitive area and pump from the stream will be rescinded.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

A dirt tank would be constructed on state land in the $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 26, T. 6S., R. 18E. This is a site selected by the operator and is approximately centered ~~on~~ equal distance from existing dirt tanks in the area. Access is by an existing road that passes within 1/8 mile of the site. From the road, the bulldozer would be walked to the site with the blade up. Permission to construct the improvment on state land must be obtained from the Arizona State Land Department.

3. ALTERNATIVES

a. Alternate dirt tank site

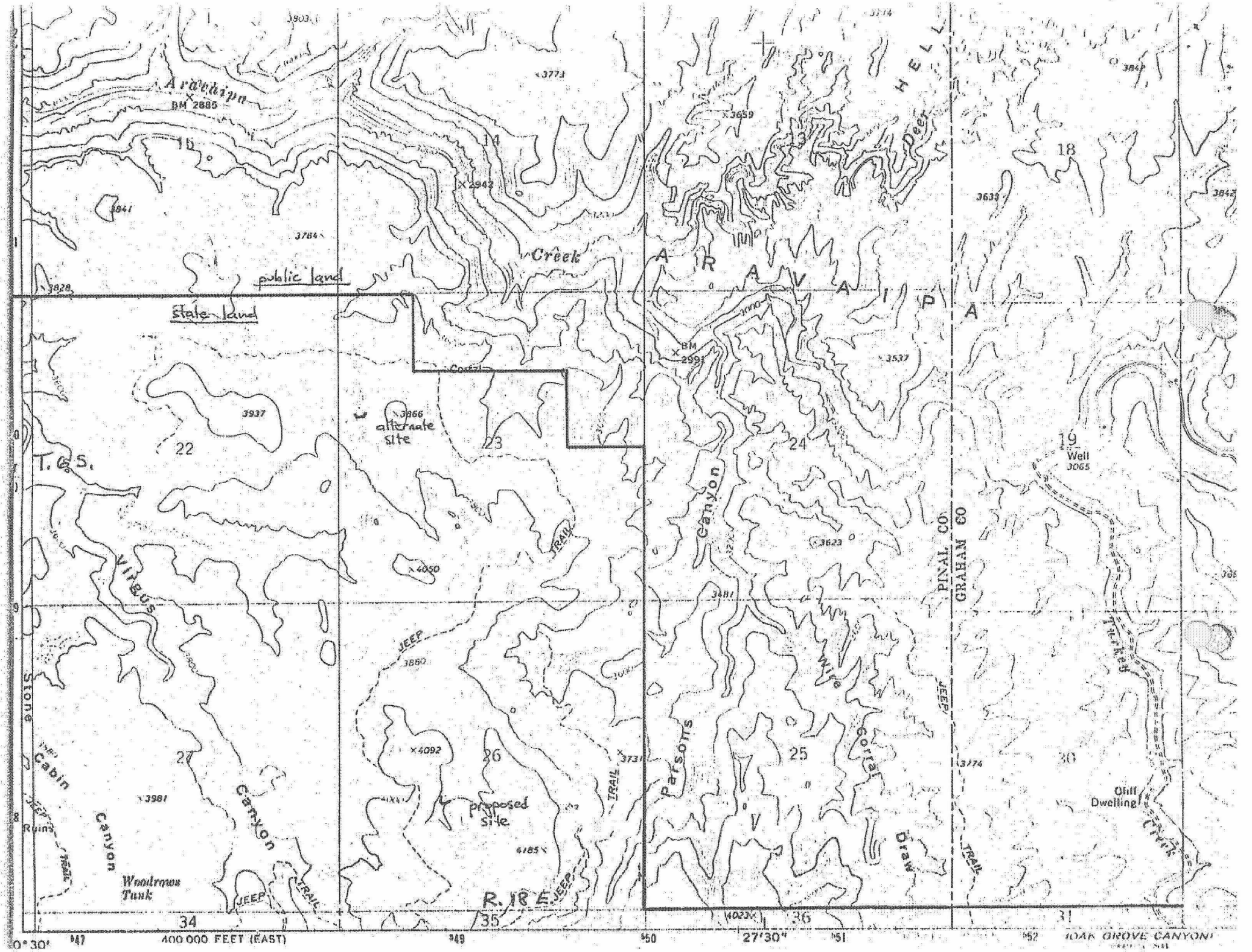
A dirt tank would be constructed at a site just above an existing dirt tank in the $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, T. 6S., R. 18E., on state land. An existing road provides access to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the site.

b. Well Drilling

Location of sites and feasibility of this alternative are yet to be determined.

c. No Action.

USAV-00005300



USAV-00005301

(JOB)
8111.2
1792 (EAR) AZ-040-2-34
DATE: 8/16/82

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Gila Area Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Cultural Resource Clearance and Stipulations Pursuant to NEPA-Section 101; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966-Sec. 106; E.O. 11593-Sec. 1(3), 2(b); 36 CFR 800; BLM Manual 8100-Cultural Resource Management.

TO: Gila Area Manager

Project: Aravaipa Alternate Water Source.

Type: BLM Range and Wilderness Management
Description: Construction of a 1/8 mile dirt road to a proposed dirt tank site comprising about 1.1 acre of blade work.

Location: County: Pinal T. 6S. R. 18E. Sec. 26
USGS Quad Map: Booger Cyn. 7.5

Planning Unit: Winkelman

__X__ Class I Records Search Inventory Date: 3/22/82

Sites: NONE

__X__ Class III Intensive Survey Date: 5/20/82

Sites: NONE

It is Bureau policy to avoid inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural and paleontological resources by Bureau actions or authorizations, irrespective of land ownership.

Protection and compliance with legal mandates would be accomplished by completion of inventory, evaluation, mitigation, and when required, by requesting comments from the SHPO and Advisory Council.

- -

In my opinion, the proposed project will have the following effect on the cultural or paleontological properties present:

__X__ No surface cultural or paleontological remains present.

_____ No effect.

_____ Positive (beneficial) effect.

_____ No adverse effect.

_____ Adverse effect.

In my opinion, the sites located within the project area are:

_____ Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ Not Eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

USAV-00005302

Recommended Mitigation of expected adverse impacts:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction should be left intact; all work in the area should stop immediately and the Safford District Manager should be notified immediately. Commencement of work would be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. Any additional archaeological survey would be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

_____ Archaeological clearance is recommended.

_X_ Archaeological clearance is recommmended subject to the attached stipulations.

_____ Archaeological clearance is not recommended until completion of:

_____ State Historic Preservation Officer Comment (required).

_____ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Comment (required).

_____ Additional Survey.

_____ Mitigation.

_____ Other.

Attachments: Project Map, Stipulations.

Comments:

Maps Submitted		Coordinated w/Ops. Div.		Project is Feasible		Coordinated w/Res. Div.		Stipulation Provisions
(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)	(NO)	(YES)
X		X		X			X	X

Michael Fillo
Resource Area Archaeologist

USAV-00005303

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS

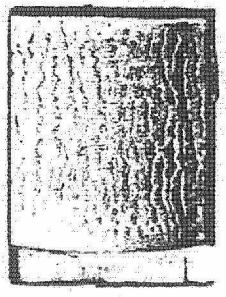
1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction, maintenance, and repair shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

USAV-00005304

Environmental Consequences -

You have done a pretty good job of comparing alternatives + the impacts of each. One aspect which could be improved is that of cost: If we throw out well drilling because it is more costly than the dirt tank, the AM should know the costs of each method.



USAV-00005305

Comments to Arrowx Alton. H_2O Source.

Summary

The No Action alternative would also not fulfil our commitment to end vehicular use in the canyon as stated in the wilderness suitability report.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Same comment as above

S Knox

USAV-00005306

Ken,

I may have missed it, but somewhere in this EA it should be stated that the operator's (Salazar's) preferred alternative by far is alternative #1

The AM needs to be aware of this for his decision.

Tank

USAV-00005307

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 1500

REPLY TO ATTN OF: District Manager, Safford

SUBJECT: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Recommendation - Development of Alternate Water Source

TO: State Director, Arizona (931)

The Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Suitability Report recommends, on page 1, that Congress authorize the present livestock operator's (Salazar) use of motorized vehicles within the proposed wilderness area. The purpose of this authorization would be to allow the operator to drive approximately three miles down Aravaipa Creek to pump water up onto the south rim of Aravaipa Canyon for livestock use. This use would be authorized until an alternate water source was developed on the south rim.

This issue was discussed with Joyce Kelly, Washington Office Wilderness Chief, during her recent trip through Aravaipa Canyon. She recommended that we proceed with development of the alternate water source as soon as possible so that this issue would be resolved. The Wilderness Suitability Report identifies that funds would be requested for FY 1982 to construct the water source.

In our discussions with Mr. Salazar on the type and location of the water source, he has indicated the desire to construct an earthen reservoir at a location yet to be specifically determined. It is presently known, however, that the site will be located on State of Arizona lands and that an easement or right-of-way will have to be obtained prior to construction. The cost of this proposal has been estimated to be $10,000.

I intend to pursue and complete this project in FY 1982. The workmonths and construction dollars were identified in the preliminary annual workplan exercise recently submitted. We will be programming for this project in the FY 1982 annual workplan.

My intent with this memorandum is to make you aware of our plans with respect to the wilderness proposal and the upcoming annual workplan. We will be working with Mr. Salazar and the State of Arizona to determine the exact location of the water source and its cost. I will provide you with further details as they become available to me.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

USAV-00005308

AGREEMENT:
ALTERNATE WATER SOURCE AND TERMINATION OF
VEHICLE USE IN ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

Mr. E.G. "Tex" Salazar, Rancher, (Turkey Creek Allotment #4528) has used, over the last 11 years, a gasoline pump to pump water through a 3/4 mile long 2-inch steel pipeline. The pipeline extends from from Aravaipa Creek within Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area to a dirt reservoir (NW¼SE¼, Sec. 23, T. 6 S., R. 18 E.) on the tablelands of the south rim of the canyon. A portion of the pipeline and the dirt reservoir are located on the State of Arizona land in Sec. 23, T. 6 S., R. 18 E.

In the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Suitability Report, the wilderness suitability recommendation states:

> "BLM further recommends that Congress recognize the present livestock operator's (Salazar) use of motorized vehicles within the proposed wilderness area and grant specific authorization for that rancher to continue such use as identified in the Management Compromises and Constraints sections. Such vehicles would be used to haul a pump for pumping water from the creek for livestock use. To protect wilderness values, the authorized BLM officer will strictly control this use until the proposed alternative source of water is developed. Funding will be proposed for fiscal year 1982. At such time, the authorization of such use will be rescinded."

Money has been authorized. The proposed alternate source of livestock water is a dirt reservoir. The site of the proposed reservoir is in the NE¼SW¼, Sec. 26, T. 6 S., R. 18 E. An alternate location is in the SW¼NW¼, 23, T. 6 S., R. 18 E. Other alternatives such as drilling a well were also considered in the environmental assessment.

Once the reservoir is constructed, the Safford District, BLM will relinquish its responsibility for furnishing additional livestock water to replace that source lost from Aravaipa Creek. The BLM will not assume liability if the newly constructed reservoir has insufficient capacity, washes out during flooding, or is otherwise insufficient as a source of livestock water. Mr. Salazar will relinquish his right to vehicle access to the pipeline in Aravaipa Canyon.

I concur: E. G. Salazar Jr. — Mr. E.G. "Tex" Salazar — 10/1/82 — Date

I concur: Kurt L. Kotter — Gila Area Manager — 30 Sep 82 — Date

USAV-00005309

IMP MONITORING

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED/UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

STATE: Arizona
DISTRICT: Safford

WSA NAME: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW)
WSA NUMBER: None
WSA ACREAGE: 6,670

FLPMA SECTION 603 or 202 STUDY: 603
FORMER WSA UNDER LITIGATION IN SIERRA CLUB et al. v. WATT: N/A

IMP Violation:

None - authorized activity: Aravaipa Canyon Tree Planting.

Description of the Activity:

Hand planting of about 2,000 cottonwood and willow poles to enhance the natural regeneration of riparian vegetation along Aravaipa Creek. The 1983 flood through ACW took out many cottonwood and willow trees. The project was determined to be substantially unnoticeable through the environmental assessment process.

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Activity:

March 1982 - project authorized.

February 1984 - volunteers of the University of Arizona and Arizona State University student chapter of the Wildlife Society planted about 2,000 trees throughout Aravaipa Canyon streambottom.

USAV-00005310

Reclamation Plan:

No reclamation plan was needed.

Status of Reclamation:

N/A

Future Planned Actions:

Monitor the survival rate of the planted trees.

Record of Decision

Native Tree Planting

AZ-040-CE-3027

I. Decision: Based on the attached CER checklist it is my decision to allow the planting of native broad-leafed riparian trees in native habitat subject to the following stipulations:

1. No surface disturbance is allowed other than the hole needed to plant the tree.

2. Planting sites are confined to the 100 year floodplain zone.

3. No fencing of planted trees is allowed.

II. Rationale: This proposal did not identify any significant adverse impacts. The benefits associated with the broad-leaf riparian species are well documented. Care should be taken to select those sites where the potential for survival if maximized in the existing environmental situation, i.e., adequate flooding, little livestock pressure, etc.

3 March 82
Date

Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Area Manager

USAV-00005312

IMP MONITORING

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED/UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

STATE: Arizona
DISTRICT: Safford

WSA NAME: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW)
WSA NUMBER: None
WSA ACREAGE: 6,670

FLPMA SECTION 603 or 202 STUDY: 603
FORMER WSA UNDER LITIGATION IN SIERRA CLUB et al. v. WATT: N/A

IMP Violation:

None - authorized activity: Aravaipa Tamarix Control.

Description of the Activity:

Hand cutting and pulling of tamarix (Tamarix pentandra) in ACW. Plants will be removed in the dry season (June-July) to discourage resprouting and will be burned. Several crews of 5-10 people will thoroughly cover the area over a 3-5 day period. The project was analyzed through the environmental assessment process and determined to be substantially unnoticeable.

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Activity:

March 1980 - State Director concurs with the proposal to eradicate salt cedar in Aravaipa Canyon.

May 1980 - wilderness specialist's input made to the environmental analysis.

June 1980 - project authorized.

July 1980 - project implemented and completed.

USAV-00005313

Reclamation Plan:

No reclamation plan is needed but all evidence of burning plants will be eliminated.

Status of Reclamation:

Complete

Future Planned Actions:

Monitor to determine need for follow-up treatments.

USAV-00005314

(MAY 1979)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office

WILDERNESS IMPACT EVALUATION

EAR NO.: —
Job: ARAVAIPA TAMARIX CONTROL
Location: ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

Reviewing Specialist _____ Date _____

A.

☐ 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which has been dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☑ 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the inventory phase of wilderness determination. (Inventory Unit ARAVAIPA CANYON ISA)

Initial Inventory Public Review Complete ☐ Yes ☐ No
Intensive Inventory Public Review Complete ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ a. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☑ b. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they ~~be studied further~~. be designated wilderness.

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

☐ 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☑ 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☐ 3. A portion of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

C. Recommendation:

☑ 1. The proposed project be approved.

☐ 2. A portion of the project be approved.

☐ 3. The proposed project be delayed.

D. Comments (continue on back):

a. A description of the proposal and its alternatives - see Aravaipa Tamarix Control EAR No. —

b. A description of the affected environment

USAV-00005315

(1.) Meaningful description of soils, vegetation, topography and climate – See Aravaipa [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See Aravaipa Canyon EIS and Suitability Report

(3) Wilderness [illegible] [illegible] – per Aravaipa ESA Wilderness Inventory Report

(4) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] – See Aravaipa Canyon [illegible] Suitability [illegible] Report [illegible] Inventory

C. Analysis of [illegible]

"No reclamation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] surface disturbance will occur.

D. Cumulative Impacts.

This project would not disqualify the area from becoming a wilderness area if it had occurred prior to the inventory. It would only help the area qualify. The impacts of the project will not restrict the Secretary from making his decision. This project will not reduce wilderness values, only benefit them.

E. Recommended Disposition

Since this project would rehabilitate a portion of the Aravaipa watershed and the proposed methods of operations would not impair the wilderness values, the project is acceptable provided:

1. To reduce the impact on the primitive experience visitors strive to achieve, close the canyon to visitor use from the beginning to the end of the project. Maximum time day closure.
2. Eliminate all evidence of burning upon completion of the project

For a wilderness area prohibiting any use necessary to control a biological phenomena (IMP page 22), this project is acceptable under the IMP.

USAV-00005317

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 4350 Number:
U.R.A.: Winkleman Date Completed: 10/1/79
M.F.P.: Winkleman Date Completed: 7/29/79
Activity Plan: ACPA Management Plan Date Completed:

Title: Aravaipa Tamarix Control

Location: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. Background

This past year Tamarix Pentandra (Tamarix) has made an invasion of the primitive area. Tamarix has been evident at the west end of the Canyon for sometime, ~~but not~~ and in the interior of the primitive area. Floods in 1979 may have caused the sudden appearance of Tamarix throughout the Canyon.

The Tamarix plants in the Canyon are small (2-3 feet tall). They are primarily located along the stream bed. Tamaris is a phreatophyte, with the potential to completely engulf the Canyon bottom in a relatively short period of time, especially with a perennial stream as a water source.

2. Proposed Action

Control Tamarix in the Canyon by hand cutting and hand pulling plants. Plants removed will have to be burned to prevent resprouting. The treatment should occur during the dry season (~~May~~-June) to discourage resprouting. Annual follow-up maintanence will be required to keep the population at a manageable level.

The initial control measure will be labor intensive, requiring several hand crews (5-10 people per crew) to cover the area throughly. Approximately 3-5 days will be required to perform the treatment.

USAV-00005318

3. Alternatives

a. Hand removal coupled with followed Chemical Control. Hand removal by the same method as the proposed action. Chemical control consists of treating cut Tamarix stumps with a herbicide. Crews would directly apply herbicide to stump with a small sprayer. The herbicide should have a cut surface registration. Possible herbicides to be used are: 2,4-D Ester Fumulation (DMA-4, Formula 40) Tordon 101-R, Dowco 233 or Roundup; in an oil or diesel base.

b. Hand Removall and Burning

Hand removal by the same method as the Proposed Action followed by burning the plant stumps. Burning would be accomplished by using a portable butane weed burner.

c. Delay any action to see if flooding will remove the plants.

d. No action.

USAV-00005319

ARAVAIPA TAMARIX CONTROL
EA # AZ-040-0-39

Decision

Based on the attached EA it is my decison that the proposed action be implemented. This will be accomplished by hand cutting and hand pulling invading salt cedar plants. The work will be accomplished by YCC personnel and is subject to the following stipulations:

1. Initiate the proposed action after 6/15 and restrict activities to 5 days to minimize disturbance to nesting Black Hawks and other wildlife by plant eradication crews.

2. Adequate supervision will be necessary to insure that:

   a. All evidence of burning is eliminated and plants are burned in existing fire rings.

   b. All litter and debris is removed from these public lands after project completion.

   c. The project is initiated on days when the least number of recreation permits are issued. (This essentially means that eradication work will be done during the week. The work must proceed now (June 17) because of the rapid growth and potential for reseeding. To wait until mid-July would be too late for efficient control.

   d. Only Salt Cedar plants are to be removed.

3. Park technicians should make a thorough search to locate and remove all tamarix plants, conduct annual surveys to check for future invasions, survey the entire Aravaipa Creek watershed to locate potential seed sources, and study the feasibility of removing these sources.

4. Inform DOW when we intend to start the iradication work. Follow up with a newspaper article for the general public.

5. Crew size should be limited to no more than 10 people and they should spread out while working.

Rationale

In my view, Salt Cedar is a noxious exotic invading phreatophyte that has the potential to completely engulf the Canyon bottom in a relatively short period of time. This action is necessary in order to protect the "naturalness" of Aravaipa Canyon and to maintain a high quality recreation opportunity for the visiting public.

This EA does not identify any unacceptable adverse impacts subject to the incorporation of the stipulations outlined above.

Kurt J. Kotter 6/17/80
Gila Area Manager Date

USAV-00005320

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 4350
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: ACPA Management Plan

Number: AZ-040-0-39
Date Completed: 10/01/79
Date Completed: 7/29/79
Date Completed:

Title: Aravaipa Tamarix Control

Location: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. BACKGROUND

This past year Tamarix (Tamarix pentandra) has made an invasion of the primitive area. Tamarix has been evident at the west end of the Canyon for sometime, but not in the interior of the primitive area. Floods in 1979 may have caused the sudden appearance of Tamarix throughout the Canyon.

The Tamarix plants in the Canyon are small (2-3 feet tall). They are primarily located along the streambed. Tamarix is a phreatophyte, with the potential to completely engulf the Canyon bottom in a relatively short period of time, especially with a perennial stream as a water source.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

Control Tamarix in the Canyon by hand cutting and hand pulling plants. Plants removed will have to be burned to prevent resprouting. The treatment should occur during the dry season (June-July) to discourage resprouting.

The initial control measure will be labor intensive, requiring several hand crews (5-10 people per crew) to cover the area thoroughly. Approximately 3-5 days will be required to perform the treatment.

3. ALTERNATIVE

a. Hand Removal Coupled With Followed Chemical Control

Hand removal by the same method as the proposed action. Chemical control consists of treating cut Tamarix stumps with a herbicide. Crews would directly apply herbicide to stump with a small sprayer. The herbicide should have a cut surface registration. Herbicide to be used; 2,4D Ester Fumulation (DM-4, Formula 40) in an oil or diesel base.

USAV-00005321

b. Hand Removal and Burning

Hand removal by the same method as the Proposed Action followed by burning the plant stumps. Burning would be accomplished by using a portable butane weed burner.

c. Delay any action to see if flooding will remove the plants.

d. No action.

4. NO RECLAMATION IS PROPOSED. Annual follow up maintenance may be required to keep the population at a manageable level.

5. Access to the area will be by foot. If spike camps are required for the crews they will be located outside of the primitive area, 4-mile campground.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

1. NON-LIVING

a. Water Resource

The free flowing water in the canyon is one of the most important resources of the canyon. The creek has a drainage area of 541 square miles, primarily the Klondyke Valley. The creek has 15 miles of free-flowing water. The flow is fairly constant, with the lowest flow during late spring and early summer.

There are 14 major tributaries in the primitive area, with four being perennial. The canyon has 10 perennial springs with many seeps and ephemeral springs.

Flooding is a frequent occurrence, with the late summer and early fall being the most flood prone period. However, the canyon has experienced an increase in winter floods in the last few years.

Untreated surface water from the creek is not safe for human consumption because of bacterial contamination. At certain times and locales, mercury exceeded the recommended maximum levels for drinking water and for freshwater aquatic life. No other dissolved element exceeds recommended levels (Minckley, 1972).

b. Soils

Soils in the canyon bottom are alluvial, exceeding 60 inches in depth. Their texture is gravelly, fine sands to sandy loams on the surface and generally a gravelly sand subsurface. The soils are quite permeable. Soils close to the creek are usually at saturation.

c. Consult the Winkelman URA and Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Final Environmental Statement for information on climate, topography, geology, and air quality.

USAV-00005322

2. LIVING

a. Vegetation

The canyon is floristically diverse. Vegetation types can be divided into two general classes: Sonoran Desert vegetation (desert shrub on south slopes and mountain shurb on north slopes), and Broadleaf riparian vegetation which occurs in the Canyon bottom along the creek.

The proposed action and alternatives are in the riparian vegetation. Other types will not be affected.

The canyon bottom and major side canyons contain riparian species such as: cottonwood, Arizona walnut, Arizona sycamore, netleaf hackberry, velvet ash, batamone, chuparosa, junegrass, bermuda grass, and many species of annuals.

Candidates for threatened and endangered listing include Echeveria rusbyi, Perityle lemmoni, and Choisya arizonica. These are confirmed as existing in Aravaipa Canyon. An additional 13 species may occur in the canyon.

b. Animals

A number of threatened and endangered species utilize the canyon. Fish, such as the Gila topminnow (Federally listed), Loach minnow, Round-tailed chub and spikedace are found at various locations throughout the creek. The Gila Monster, Coatimundi and Desert Bighorn Sheep are found in the canyon and adjacent upland habitats.

Threatened and endangered birds include several nesting, wintering and transient species. Nesters include the Zone-tailed hawk, Black hawk, and Beardless flycatcher. Birds using the canyon for short periods of time (some on migration) include the Bald Eagle (Federally listed), Peregrine falcon (Federally listed), Snowy Egret, Great Egret, Caracara, and Osprey.

The combination of riparian and desert-shrub-mountain shrubs vegetation types provide a habitat for a variety of nesting birds as well as reptiles (approximately 35 species), and mammals (25 species). A total of approximately 202 species of birds have been observed in the canyon.

Big game animals: white-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, javelina, mountain lion, and an occasional bear have been observed in the canyon bottom but all use the upland and surrounding areas as well.

c. See the Winkelman URA and the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Draft Environmental Statement for additional living components.

USAV-00005323

C. ECOLOGICAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS

1. FOOD RELATIONSHIPS

The food chain is complete due to the presence of a high-quality riparian habitat, cliff habitat, desert and mountain shrub habitat, and permanent water.

2. COMPETITION

There is no competition between wildlife and livestock in the bottom as cattle are excluded.

3. SUCCESSION

The bottom area will eventually approach a climax condition; it has been 6-7 years since cattle were removed. There is much regeneration of the larger trees and a developing understory.

4. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population of plants and animals contains a high diversity of species and age classes, due to a lack of grazing pressure and the presence of several productive/habitats.

D. HUMAN VALUES

1. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

a. The project is located in a Class I VRM area. (See attached critique).

b. Wilderness - The project is located in a proposed wilderness area. (See attached critique).

c. The proposed action will not be located in an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

d. The project will have no impact on prime and unique farmland.

e. The Proposed Action will take place on areas which are suceptable to flood conditions.

2. SOCIO-CULTURAL

a. The area of the proposed action has been surveyed for archaeological and historical sites. Nine prehistoric and two historic sites are located within the primitive area.

b. The area is used primarily for outdoor recreation of a wilderness character.

USAV-00005324

E. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

1. PROPOSED ACTION

a. Anticipated Impacts

(1) Disturbance to wildlife, including nesting black hawks, during the period crews are in the canyon.

(2) Soil and vegetation disturbance from pulling tamarix plant roots.

(3) Reduced air quality during burn period.

(4) Accrued litter and debris on site.

(5) Visitors seeking solitude while hiking and camping in the canyon may be intruded upon by the several 5-10 person crews removing plants.

(6) Visitors viewing the plant removal without knowledge of the reason why, may create a negative impression of BLM activities.

(7) The established use limit of 50 visitors per day may be exceeded during the plant removal process.

(8) Enhancing measure: maintenance of native riparian wildlife habitat.

b. Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

(1) Keep disturbance of wildlife to a minimum. Do work after June 15.

(2) Keep disturbance of soil and vegetation to a minimum.

(3) Burn plants outside the proposed wilderness area.

(4) Remove all litter and debris from site.

(5) Initiate action in days when least number of recreation permits are issued.

(6) Limit size of crews and spread out.

(7) Inform public of project. Cancel existing permits and reschedule.

(8) Close supervision of crews when doing the work.

USAV-00005325

(9) No reclamation plan was submitted. No reclamation plan will be required since little surface disturbance will occur.

(10) To reduce the impact on the primitive experience visitors strive to achieve, close the canyon to visitor use from the beginning to the end of the project. Maximum three day closure.

(11) Eliminate all evidence of burning upon completion of the project. Burn plants in existing fire rings.

(12) Removal of Tamarix from the canyon.

(13) Locate seed sources for Tamarix and remove them.

(14) Close the canyon to visitors during plant removal dates.

c. Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(1) Initiate the proposed action after June 15 and restrict activities to five days to minimize disturbance to nesting black hawks and other wildlife. Adequate supervision of crews will be necessary to minimize any unnecessary harassment of wildlife during the project.

(2) Adequate supervision will be necessary to insure that: ~~(a) only tamarix plants are removed, and (b) all holes are filled following pulling of tamarix plants. Have Park Techs. oversee plant removal operations.~~

(3) Eliminate all evidence of burning. Burn plants in existing fire ring.

(4) Remove all litter and debris from site after project completion.

(5) Initiate action on days when least number of recreation permits are issued.

(6) Remove only Tamarix plants.

(7) Thoroughly search site to locate and remove all tamarix plants, conduct annual surveys to check for future invasions, survey the entire Aravaipa Creek watershed to locate potential seed sources, and study the feasibility of removing these sources.

(8) Inform the public of the project.

(9) Limit crew size to a minimum and spread them out when doing the work.

~~(10) Close the canyon to visitors use during the project date, maximum of 3 day closure.~~

USAV-00005326

d. Residual Impacts

(1) The only residual impact identified is the actual loss of the tamarix plants.

(2) This project would not have disqualified the area from becoming a wilderness area if it had occurred prior to the inventory. The impacts of the project will not restrict the Secretary from making his decision.

e. Relationship Between Short-Term and Long-Term Productivity

(1) The short-term disturbance to wildlife or wildlife habitat and visitors will be offset by the long-term maintenance and improvement of this valuable native riparian wildlife habitat.

(2) No long-term recreational or visual impact by the proposed action will result if mitigating measures are taken.

(3) No long-term effect on wilderness suitability.

f. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

2. ALTERNATIVES

a. Alternative A

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) Same as Proposed Action.
(b) Herbicide may be detrimental to vegetation, aquatic and wildlife resources.

(2) Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Close supervision of crews working.
(b) Do not use chemical substances within the primitive area.
(c) Better control of Tamarix.
(d) Use a non-mobile, short life herbicide.
(e) Same as proposed action.

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Close supervision of crews.
(b) Better control of tamarix.
(c) Use a non-mobile, short life herbicide
(d) Same as proposed action.

(4) Residual Impacts

(a) There may be residual impacts of the herbicide.
(b) Herbicide may kill other than Tamarix.

USAV-00005327

(5) Relationship Between Short-term Use and Long-Term Productivity

(a) Possible short-term detriment to aquatic vegetation and fauna.

(b) Same as Proposed Action.

(6) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

b. Alternative B

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) Same as Proposed Action

(b) Possible fire hazard.

(2) Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Same as Proposed Action

(b) Cool off stump with water following burning to minimize fire hazard.

(3) Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

(a) Same as Proposed Action.

(b) Better Tamarix control.

(4) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Same as proposed action.
(b) Better Tamarix control.

(5) Residual Impacts

None

(6) Relationship Between Short-Term Use ane Long-Term Productivity

Same as Proposed Action

(7) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

USAV-00005328

c. Alternative C

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) If flooding removes all tamarix plants, no further action will be necessary, and therefore, no impacts are identified.

(b) If flooding does not remove all tamarix plants, the anticipated impacts of the delayed proposed action (implemented at an unspecified later date) generally will be the same as the proposed action, although impacts probably will be more severe, due to the greater effort required to remove or kill the larger, deeper-rooted tamarix plants.

(2) Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

If a major tamarix invasion occurs, studies to monitor the impacts on the existing flora and fauna of the canyon might be instructive.

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

Conduct studies to monitor the impacts of the invasion on the canyon flora and fauna.

(4) Residual Imapcts

(a) The continued presence and probable progressive increase in numbers of tamarix in the canyon.

(b) If invasion increases, it may result in reduced recreation potential in the canyon.

(c) If dense stand of tamarix develops, the surface water source will be reduced.

(5) Relation Between Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

A gradual increase in tamarix in the canyon resulting in a less productive riparian ecosystem.

(6) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Tamarix is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate once becomes established. The presence of tamarix will reduce the overall quality of the riparian habitat, resulting in a less productive riparian ecosystem and a perennial loss of floral and faunal diversity.

USAV-00005329

d. Alternative D (No Action)

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) No action would allow the invasion of tamarix plants permanently degrading the native riparian community.

(b) Reduced recreational opportunity.

(2) Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None

(4) Residual Impacts

(a) Degradation of the riparian community.

(b) Reduced recreational opportunity.

(5) Relationship Between Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

Same as Residual Impacts.

F. PERSONS, GROUPS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Clyde Hurst, U.S. Park Service
Bill Roe - Defenders of Wildlife
Pete Sanchez - U.S. Park Service
John Brook - ASU

G. INTENSITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Possible high, but the situation is not generally known by the general public.

H. PARTICIPATING STAFF

Gila Area Manager - Kurt Kotter
Range Conservationist - Bill Brandau
Wildlfie Biologist - Steve Hoffman
Outdoor Recreation Planner - Ed Aguirre
Wilderness Coordinator - Steve Knox
Environmental Coordinator - Don Woodman

USAV-00005330

KUX'S COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 4350
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: ACPA Management Plan

Number: AZ-040-0-39
Date Completed: 10/01/79
Date Completed: 7/29/79
Date Completed:

Title: Aravaipa Tamarix Control

Location: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. BACKGROUND

This past year Tamarix (Tamarix pentandra) has made an invasion of the primitive area. Tamarix has been evident at the west end of the Canyon for sometime, but not in the interior of the primitive area. Floods in 1979 may have caused the sudden appearance of Tamarix throughout the Canyon.

The Tamarix plants in the Canyon are small (2-3 feet tall). They are primarily located along the streambed. Tamarix is a phreatophyte, with the potential to completely engulf the Canyon bottom in a relatively short period of time, especially with a perennial stream as a water source.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

Control Tamarix in the Canyon by hand cutting and hand pulling plants. Plants removed will have to be burned to prevent resprouting. The treatment should occur during the dry season (June-July) to discourage resprouting. Annual follow-up maintenance will be required to keep the population at a manageable level.

The initial control measure will be labor intensive, requiring several hand crews (5-10 people per crew) to cover the area thoroughly. Approximately 3-5 days will be required to perform the treatment.

3. ALTERNATIVE

a. Hand Removal Coupled With Followed Chemical Control

Hand removal by the same method as the proposed action. Chemical control consists of treating cut Tamarix stumps with a herbicide. Crews would directly apply herbicide to stump with a small sprayer. The herbicide should have a cut surface registration. Possible herbicides to be used are: 2,4D Ester Fumulation (DM-4, Formula 40) in an oil or diesel base.

USAV-00005331

b. Hand Removal and Burning

Hand removal by the same method as the Proposed Action followed by burning the plant stumps. Burning would be accomplished by using a portable butane weed burner.

c. Delay any action to see if flooding will remove the plants.

d. No action.

4. NO RECLAMATION IS PROPOSED this is where you should discuss potential annual maintenance proje

5. Access to the area will be by foot. If spike camps are required for the crews they will be located outside of the primitive area, 4-mile campground.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

1. NON-LIVING

a. Water Resource

The free flowing water in the canyon is one or the most important resources of the canyon. The creek has a drainage area of 541 square miles, primarily the Klondyke Valley. The creek has 15 miles of free-flowing water. The flow is fairly constant, with the lowest flow during late spring and early summer.

There are 14 major tributaries in the primitive area, with four being perennial. The canyon has 10 perennial springs with many seeps and ephemeral springs.

Flooding is a frequent occurrence, with the late summer and early fall being the most flood prone period. However, the canyon has experienced an increase in winter floods in the last few years.

Untreated surface water from the creek is not safe for human consumption because of bacterial contamination. At certain times and locales, mercury exceeded the recommended maximum levels for drinking water and for freshwater aquatic life. No other dissolved element exceeds recommended levels (Minckley, 1972).

b. Soils

Soils in the canyon bottom are alluvial, exceeding 60 inches in depth. Their texture is gravelly, fine sands to sandy loams on the surface and generally a gravelly sand subsurface. The soils area quite permeable. Soils close to the creek are usually at saturation.

c. Consult the Winkelman URA and Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Final Environmental Statement for information on climatee, topography, geology, and air quality.

USAV-00005332

2. LIVING

a. Vegetation

The canyon is floristically diverse. Vegetation types can be divided into two general classes: Sonoran Desert vegetation (desert shrub on south slopes and mountain shurb on north slopes), and Broadleaf riparian vegetation which occurs in the Canyon bottom along the creek.

The proposed action and alternatives are in the riparian vegetation. Other types will not be affected.

The canyon bottom and major side canyons contain riparian species such as: cottonwood, Arizona walnut, Arizona sycamore, netleaf hackberry, velvet ash, batamone, chuparosa, junegrass, bermuda grass, and many species of annuals.

Candidates for threatened and endangered listing include Echeveria rusbyi, Perityle lemmoni, and Choisya arizonica. These are confirmed as existing in Aravaipa Canyon. An additional 13 species may occur in the canyon.

b. Animals

A number of threatened and endangered species utilize the canyon. Fish, such as the Gila topminnow (Federally listed), Loach minnow, Round-tailed chub and spikedace are found at various locations throughout the creek. The Gila Monster is found in the upland habitats and mammals include the Coatimundi and Desert Bighorn Sheep.

Threatened and endangered birds include several nesting, wintering and transient species. Nesters include the Zone-tailed hawk, Black hawk, and Beardless flycatcher. Birds using the canyon for short periods of time (some on migration) include the Bald Eagle (Federally listed), Peregrine falcon (Federally listed), Snowy Egret, Great Egret, Caracara, and Osprey.

The combination of riparian and desert-shrub-mountain shrubs vegetation types provide a habitat for a variety of nesting birds as well as reptiles (approximately 35 species), and mammals (25 species). A total of approximately 202 species of birds have been observed in the canyon.

Big game animals: white-tailed deer, big horn sheep, javelina, mountain lion, and an occasional bear have been observed in the canyon bottom but all use the upland and surrounding areas as well.

c. See the Winkelman URA and the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Draft Environmental Statement for additional living components.

USAV-00005333

C. ECOLOGICAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS

1. FOOD RELATIONSHIPS

The food chain is complete due to the presence of a high-quality riparian habitat, cliff habitat, desert and mountain shrub habitat, and permanent water.

2. COMPETITION

There is no competition between wildlife and livestock in the bottom as cattle are excluded.

3. SUCCESSION

The bottom area will eventually approach a climax condition; it has been 6-7 years since cattle were removed. There is much regeneration of the larger trees and a developing understory.

4. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population of plants and animals contains a high diversity of species and age classes, due to a lack of grazing pressure and the presence of several productive/habitats.

D. HUMAN VALUES

1. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

a. The project is located in a Class I VRM area. (See attached critique).

b. Wilderness - The project is located in a proposed wilderness area. (See attached critique).

c. The proposed action will not be located in an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

d. The project will have no impact on prime and unique farmland.

e. The Proposed Action will take place on areas which are sucseptable to flood conditions.

2. SOCIO-CULTURAL

a. The area of the proposed action has been surveyed for archaeological and historical sites. Nine prehistoric and two historic sites are located within the primitive area.

b. The area is used primarily for outdoor recreation of a wilderness character.

USAV-00005334

E. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

1. PROPOSED ACTION

a. Anticipated Impacts

(1) Disturbance to wildlife, including nesting black hawks, during the period crews are in the canyon.

(2) Soil and vegetation disturbance from pulling tamarisk plant roots.

(3) Reduced air quality during burn period.

(4) Accrued litter and debris on site.

(5) Enhancing measures; in maintenance of native riparian wildlife habitat.

(6) Visitors seeking solitude while hiking and camping in the canyon may be intruded upon by the several 5-10 person crews removing plants.

(7) Visitors viewing the plant removal without knowledge of reason why, may create a negative impression of BLM activities.

(8) The established use limit of 50 visitors per day would be exceeded during the plant removal process.

(9) Less vegetation and stream-side disturbance.

(10) Air quality reduced during burn period.

b. Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

(1) Keep disturbance of wildlife to a minimum. Do work after June 15.

(2) Keep disturbance of soil and vegetation to a minimum.

(3) Burn plants outside the ~~canyon~~ proposed wilderness area.

(4) Remove all litter and debris from site.

(5) Enhancing measures: remove each and every tamarisk from site, locate seed source, and study his feasibility of removing this source.

(6) ~~Issue no permits~~ Close the canyon to visitors during plant removal dates.

(7) Limit size of crews and spread out.

USAV-00005335

(8) Inform public of project. Cancel existing permits during project dates and reschedule.

(9) Burn plants outside the primitive area or at county/city landfill.

(10) No reclamation plan was submitted. No reclamation plan will be required since little surface disturbance will occur.

(11) To reduce the impact on the primitive experience visitors strive to achieve, close the canyon to visitor use from the beginning to the end of the project. Maximum three day closure.

(12) Eliminate all evidence of burning upon completion of the project.

(13) This project would not disqualify the area from becoming a wilderness area if it had occurred prior to the inventory. ~~It would only help the area qualify.~~ The impacts of the project will not restrict the Secretary from making his decision. ~~This project will not reduce wilderness values only benefit them.~~

This is a discussion of residual impacts not a possible mitig. measure.

c. Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(1) Initiate the proposed action after June 15 and restrict activities to five days to minimize disturbance to nesting black hawks and other wildlife. Adequate supervision of crews will be necessary to minimize any unnecessary harassment of wildlife during the project.

(2) Adequate supervision will be necessary to insure that: (a) only tamarisk plants are removed, and (b) all holes are filled following pulling of tamarisk plants.

(3) Burn plants outside the canyon.

(4) Remove all litter and debris from site after project completion.

(5) Enhancing measures: thoroughly search site to locate and remove all tamarisk plants, conduct annual surveys to check for future invasions, survey the entire Aravaipa Creek watershed to locate potential seed sources, and study the feasibility of removing these sources.

same step.

(6) Issue no permits to general public during plant removal. Cancel existing permits and reschedule.

(7) Remove only Tamarix plants.

combine

(8) Burn plants at county landfill site.

(9) Close the canyon to visitor use ~~from~~ during project date. Maximum 3 day closure

(10) Eliminate all evidence of burning upon complete

 of the project.

USAV-00005336

d. Residual Impacts

(1) The only residual impact identified is the actual loss of the tamarisk plants.

(2) Less vegetation.

(3) This project would not have disqualified the area from becoming a wilderness area if it had occurred prior to the inventory. ~~It would only help the area qualify~~. The impacts of the project will not restrict the Secretary from making his decision. ~~This project will not reduce wilderness values only benefit them~~.

e. Relationship Between Short-Term and Long-Term Productivity

(1) The short-term disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat will be offset by the long-term maintenance and improvement of this valuable native riparian wildlife habitat.

add visitor disturbance too

(2) No long-term recreational or visual impact by the proposed action if mitigating measures are taken.

(3) No long-term effect on wilderness suitability will result.

f. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

2. ALTERNATIVES

a. Alternative A

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) Same as Proposed Action.
(b) Herbicide may be detrimental to vegetation, aquatic and wildlife resources.

(2) Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures ← Might discuss another

Depending upon type of herbicide - they may be able to be used certain distances from waters - might research this.

(a) Do not use chemical substances within the primitive area.
(b) Better control of Tamarix.

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures ← application method of the herbicide for better control

(a) Better control of tamarix.

(4) Residual Impacts

None ? think there could be residual impacts of herbicides - you might research this

USAV-00005337

(5) Relationship Between Short-term Use and Long-Term Productivity

(a) Possible short-term detriment to aquatic vegetation and fauna.

(b) Same as Proposed Action.

(6) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

b. Alternative B

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) Same as Proposed Action

(b) Possible fire hazard.

(2) Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Same as Proposed Action

(b) Cool off stump with water following burning to minimize fire hazard.

(3) Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

(a) Same as Proposed Action.

(b) Better Tamarix control.

(4) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

(a) Better Tamarix control.

(5) Residual Impacts

None

(6) Relationship Between Short-Term Use ane Long-Term Productivity

Same as Proposed Action

(7) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

USAV-00005338

c. Alternative C

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) If flooding removes all tamarisk plants, no further action will be necessary, and therefore, no impacts are identified.

(b) If flooding does not remove all tamarisk plants, the anticipated impacts of the delayed proposed action (implemented at an unspecified later date) generally will be the same as the proposed action, although impacts probably will be more severe, greater effort may be required to remove or kill the larger, deeper-rooted tamarisk plants.

(2) Possible Mitigation or Enhancing Measures

If a major tamarisk invasion occurs, studies to monitor the impacts on the existing flora and fauna of the canyon might be instructive.

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

Conduct studies to monitor the impacts of the invasion on the canyon flora and fauna.

(4) Residual Imapcts

(a) The continued presence and probable progressive increase in numbers of tamarisk in the canyon.

(b) If invasion increases, it may result in possible reduced recreation potential in the canyon.

(c) If dense standd of tamarix develops, the surface water source will be reduced.

(5) Relation Between Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

A gradual increase in tamarix in the canyon resulting in a less productive riparian ecosystem.

(6) Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Tamarisk are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate one they become established. The presence of tamarisk will reduce the overall quality of the riparian habitat, resulting in a less productive riparian ecosystem and a perennial loss of floral and faunal diversity.

USAV-00005339

d. Alternative D (No Action)

(1) Anticipated Impacts

(a) No action would allow the invasion of tamarix plants permanently degrading the native riparian community.

(b) Reduced recreational opportunity.

(2) Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None

(3) Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None

(4) Residual Impacts

(a) Degradation of the riparian community.

(b) Reduced recreational opportunity.

(5) Relationship Between Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

Same as Residual Impacts.

F. PERSONS, GROUPS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Clyde Hurst, U.S. Park Service
Defenders of Wildlife
Pete Sanchez - U.S. Park Service
John Brook - ASU

G. INTENSITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Possible high, but the situation is not generally known by the general public.

H. PARTICIPATING STAFF

Gila Area Manager - Kurt Kotter
Range Conservationist - Bill Brandau
Wildlife Biologist - Steve Hoffman
Outdoor Recreation Planner - Ed Aguirre
Wilderness Coordinator - Steve Knox
Environmental Coordinator - Don Woodman

I know you don't have alot of time but you might contact some user groups for their views (Sierra Club, S. Az. Hiking Club, etc.) S Knox 5/30/90

USAV-00005340

Wilderness RC. review
Tamarix Control
AZ-040-0-39

Page 6 rec. Mitigating Measures

(1) recommendation #1 + #10 conflict -
I suggest you close the canyon, and reschedule permits - max. closure - 3 days

Done ✓

(2) Supervision is necessary to:
(a) control crews
(b) eliminate evidence of burning

Done ✓

(3) will green tamarix completely burn? If not, do you anticipate a lot of evidence to eliminate?

NO - green not burning sw 6/18/80

We will Done ✓ (4) I highly recommend we inform the public of the Project.

N/A (5) I still think we should contact environmental groups for their reaction

N/A sw 6/18/80

(6) I still don't like this project - It is acceptable but it bothers me

N/A (7) I would like to know what

USAV-00005341

6320.23

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

District Safford Planning Unit [illegible]

PROJECT NAME [illegible] Date 6-10-80

Activity 4350 Location: T___ R___ Sec___ [illegible] P.A.

Describe Operation: Tamarix Control [illegible]

Critical Viewpoint: # ___ x ___ y ___ z ___ VRM Class 1A

Name of Evaluator: [illegible]

2. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LAND/WATER	FORM	[illegible]
	LINE	[illegible]
	COLOR	[illegible]
	TEXTURE	[illegible]
VEGETATION	FORM	[illegible]
	LINE	[illegible]
	COLOR	[illegible]
	TEXTURE	[illegible]
STRUCTURES	FORM	[illegible]
	LINE	[illegible]
	COLOR	[illegible]
	TEXTURE	

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE IN TERMS OF FORM, LINE, COLOR, AND TEXTURE INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED. REFER TO BLM MANUAL 1791 AND 6320 FOR PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

LAND/WATER	FORM	[illegible]
	LINE	[illegible]
	COLOR	[illegible]
	TEXTURE	[illegible]
VEGETATION	FORM	[illegible]
	LINE	[illegible]
	COLOR	[illegible]
	TEXTURE	[illegible]
STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	

4. CONTRAST RATING (X) SHORT TERM ( ) LONG TERM

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) RATE CONTRAST OF INTRODUCED OR MODIFIED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES AGAINST CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND FEATURES.
(2) CIRCLE ONE SCORE ON EACH ELEMENT LINE FOR EACH FEATURE (LAND/WATER BODY, VEGETATION, STRUCTURES) TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF CONTRAST FOR THAT FEATURE/ELEMENT COMBINATION.
(3) ADD TOTAL SCORES IN EACH FEATURE AND ENTER IN TOTAL.

FEATURES:	LAND/WATER BODY				VEGETATION				STRUCTURES			
DEGREE OF CONTRAST:	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)	STRONG (3x)	MODERATE (2x)	WEAK (1x)	NONE (0x)
ELEMENTS: FORM (4x)	12	8	4	0	12	8	4	0	12	8	4	0
LINE (3x)	9	6	3	0	9	6	3	0	9	6	3	0
COLOR (2x)	6	4	2	0	6	4	2	0	6	4	2	0
TEXTURE (1x)	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0
	TOTAL 3				TOTAL 7				TOTAL 0			

CIRCLE ELEMENTS OF GREATEST CONTRAST (FORM, LINE, COLOR, TEXTURE) EACH FEATURE

HIGHEST DEGREE OF CONTRAST: F L C T | F L C T | F L C T

LIST ASSUMED MITIGATING MEASURES NOT DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 3 ABOVE IN SECTION 6

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONTRASTS FROM BLM MANUAL 6320.11 FOR THE VRM CLASS — *INSERT BELOW THE MAXIMUM FEATURE AND ELEMENT SCORES FROM SECTION 4 INDICATE FEATURE/ELEMENT CAUSING HIGHEST SCORES*

MFP Step 3 VRM Class 1A score: feature/element:

Max. Element Contrast 1X | 1X [illegible]

Max. Feature Contrast 10 | 7 [illegible]

DOES PROJECT DESIGN MEET VRM REQUIREMENTS? (X) yes ( ) no

Evaluator: ____________ Date [illegible]

IF CONTRAST RATING IS OVER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FOR ANY FEATURE OR ELEMENT, REDESIGN PROJECT CONCENTRATING ON FEATURE/ELEMENT OF GREATEST CONTRAST. DESCRIBE REDESIGNED ACTIVITY IN SECTION 6
IF CONTRAST RATING IS ACCEPTABLE, THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL MITIGATING MEASURES. PROPOSE AS STIPULATIONS AND LIST IN SECTION 6

Encl 1

Form ASO-8500-1
(MAY 1979)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office

WILDERNESS IMPACT EVALUATION

EAR NO.: —
Job: ARAVAIPA TAMARIX CONTROL
Location: ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

Steve Lamp — Reviewing Specialist — 5/14/80 — Date

A.

☐ 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which has been dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☑ 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the inventory phase of wilderness determination. (Inventory Unit ARAVAIPA CANYON I&A)

Initial Inventory — Public Review Complete ☐ Yes ☐ No
Intensive Inventory — Public Review Complete ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ a. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☑ b. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they ~~be studied further~~. be designated wilderness.

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

☐ 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☑ 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☐ 3. A portion of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

C. Recommendation:

☑ 1. The proposed project be approved.

☐ 2. A portion of the project be approved.

☐ 3. The proposed project be delayed.

D. Comments (continue on back):

a. Description of the proposed action - See Aravaipa Tamarix Control EA No. 74-R-4678.

b. [illegible]

(over)

USAV-00005343

(1) Meaningful [illegible] records of [illegible], topography [illegible] — See [illegible] Cultural Resource Report no. — H4-R-4678.

(2) [illegible] wild [illegible] or [illegible] — see [illegible] Canyon [illegible] Suitability Report

(3) [illegible] — see [illegible] [illegible] Inventory Report

(4) [illegible] — See [illegible] Canyon [illegible] Suitability Report [illegible] Inventory Report

C. Analysis of Alternatives

"No action" alternative [illegible] was [illegible]. No [illegible] would be required since [illegible] surface [illegible] will occur. [Follow-up treatments will be conducted as necessary. They are anticipated.]

D. Cumulative Impacts.

This [illegible] have [illegible] the area [illegible] [illegible]. [

[illegible] impacts of the project [illegible] the Secretary [illegible] this project [illegible]

[illegible].

E. [illegible]

Since this project would rehabilitate [illegible] the [illegible] and the proposed methods of operations would [illegible] the [illegible] the project [illegible] [illegible]

This section would be deleted as proposed pb 6/17/80

To reduce the impact on the prim. tribe experience visitor use to achieve, close the area to visitor use from the beginning to the end of the Project. Maximum three day closure.

2. Eliminate all evidence of burning upon completion of the project provided ✓ 6 - DW 6/17/80

As a intensive rehabilitation measure necessary to control a biological phenomena (IMP page 22), this Project is acceptable under the IMP.

USAV-00005345

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 4350 Number:
U.R.A.: Winkleman Date Completed: 10/1/79
M.F.P.: Winkleman Date Completed: 7/29/79
Activity Plan: ACPA Management Plan Date Completed:

Title: Aravaipa Tamarix Control

Location: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. Background

This past year Tamarix Pentandra (Tamarix) has made an invasion of the primitive area. Tamarix has been evident at the west end of the Canyon for sometime, ~~but not~~ and in the interior of the primitive area. Floods in 1979 may have caused the sudden appearance of Tamarix throughout the Canyon.

The Tamarix plants in the Canyon are small (2-3 feet tall). They are primarily located along the stream bed. Tamaris is a phreatophyte, with the potential to completely engulf the Canyon bottom in a relatively short period of time, especially with a perennial stream as a water source.

2. Proposed Action — Through entire Canyon

Control Tamarix in the Canyon by hand cutting and hand pulling plants. Plants removed will have to be burned to prevent resprouting. The treatment should occur during the dry season ([redacted]-June) to discourage resprouting. Annual follow-up maintanence will be required to keep the population at a manageable level.

The initial control measure will be labor intensive, requiring several hand crews (5-10 people per crew) to cover the area throughly. Approximately 3-5 days will be required to perform the treatment.

USAV-00005346

3. Alternatives

a. Hand removal coupled with followed Chemical Control. Hand removal by the same method as the proposed action. Chemical control consists of treating cut Tamarix stumps with a herbicide. Crews would directly apply herbicide to stump with a small sprayer. The herbicide should have a cut surface registration. Possible herbicides to be used are: 2,4-D Ester Fumulation (DMA-4, Formula 40) Tordon 101-R, Dowco 233 or Roundup; in an oil or diesel base.

b. Hand Removall and Burning

Hand removal by the same method as the Proposed Action followed by burning the plant stumps. Burning would be accomplished by using a portable butane weed burner.

c. Delay any action to see if flooding will remove the plants.

d. No action.

USAV-00005347

STAFF REPORT

Tamarisk Invasion into Aravaipa Canyon

I. PROBLEM: On October 26, 1979, we received an inquiry from William Roe concerning BLM's position with respect to the salt cedar that is appearing in the canyon. The purpose of this report is to establish a course of action to control the invasion. This is especially important in light of the high public interest in Aravaipa Canyon.

II. DISCUSSION: In response to Mr. Roe's letter, BLM personnel made an inspection of the eastern portion of Aravaipa Canyon. (Note attached reports.)

III. FINDINGS: The field investigation confirmed the problem mentioned by Mr. Roe. The plants in evidence were generally under 2½ feet tall and all plants were within a few meters of the stream. Long-time residents feel that this is the first salt cedar invasion into the canyon. The use of toxic chemicals, in my view, should be approached with care in light of the unique native fishery in Aravaipa Creek coupled with the current status of the canyon itself. It appears that a practical method of control would be to cut adult trees, if any, well below ground level when the ground is dry and to pull the seedlings before they are able to become well established.

Chemical control should be viewed as an alternative measure.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Develop proposed action as outlined above and prepare an EAR.
2. Use YACC as a labor source for any proposed control work.
3. The eradication should be attemped yet this FY.
4. Respond to Mr. Roe's inquiry outlining the action we are contemplating.
5. On a long-term basis, BLM should identify source of invasion if possible and develop cooperative effort with upstream landowners to control salt cedar.

dlw 1/9/80

Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Area Manager

12/28/79

Attachments: (3)

I agree - forward - [illegible]

USAV-00005348

7411

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: January 16, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: District Manager, Safford District

SUBJECT: Tamarisk Invasion into Aravaipa Canyon

TO: State Director, Arizona (930)

Discussions with the District staff indicate a need to follow up the January 10, 1980 memo to the State Director regarding the Tamarisk Invasion into Aravaipa Canyon.

The recommended actions to resolve the issue could, perhaps, be construed to fall within the guidelines specific to the vegetative manipulation section of the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for lands under wilderness review (page 21).

The District is taking the position that those guidelines pertain to impairing actions such as chaining, brush removal with heavy equipment, etc. The actions we are proposing will not have such severe surface disturbing results and will be relatively unnoticeable.

The nature of the problem is such that, if no action is taken to control the spread of Tamarisk, the naturalness of the Canyon's riparian habitat will be subject to severe and highly visible degradation.

An environmental assessment will be prepared on the proposal before a final decision is made.

Roy E Bair

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-1
5010-112

USAV-00005349

United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO
8352 (931)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

MAR 14 1980

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Safford District

From: State Director

Subject: Eradication of Salt Cedar in Aravaipa Canyon

We concur with your proposal to control salt cedar in Aravaipa Canyon with hand tools and YACC labor. We do not believe chemical control to be an acceptable method in this case. Care should be taken to ensure that YACC personnel are closely supervised to prevent undue disturbance in the area.

We suggest that some record be made of the relative severity of the present salt cedar infestation with the intent that the Bureau can plan for periodic re-treatment in the future. Perhaps several permanent photo points, photographed before and after removal of the salt cedar, would provide a good basis for comparison over the next several years.

The Resources staff will continue to seek information from other western states on controlling salt cedar.

Please provide Resources an information copy of the environmental assessment.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAR 18 1980
SAFFORD DISTRICT

	ACTION	INFO	INITIAL	DATE
DIST. MGR.				
RESC. MGT.				
PECS.				
OPERS.				
ADM.				
S. SIBICH				
GHA				

USAV-00005350

Project No. A4-R-4666
Turkey Creek Corral
EAR NO. AZ-040-0-2

Decision

Based on the attached Environmental Assessment, it is my decision that the proposed action for construction of the Turkey Creek Corral be implemented subject to the following stipulations:

1. Limit construction area to 100' x 150'.

2. Handclear the fenceline and only clear vegetation if necessary.

3. Do not build the corral in April.

4. Construction time is limited to 30 days.

5. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical or paleontological remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately, and the District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

6. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

7. All construction materials, debris, or trash will be removed from the public lands upon completion of the project.

Since the permittee will construct the corral, he should be made aware of the above stipulations because he will be expected to comply with the same.

Rationale

1. The environmental analysis of the proposed action does not identify any unacceptable adverse impacts subject to the incorporation of the stipulation outlined above.

JSA

USAV-00005351

2. The corral construction fulfills a BLM commitment to replace a similar corral that was removed to provide a parking area for Aravaipa Canyon.

3. The corral will permit easier handling of livestock during roundups.

Kurt J. Kotter
Gila Resource Area Manager

12/20/79
Date

USAV-00005352

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JOB PLANNING CHECKLIST

District SAFFORD

Resource Area GILA Job Name TURKEY CREEK CORRAL

Planning Unit Winkelman ~~GERONIMO~~ Job Number AA-R-4666

SECTION I - ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO PAWP

		Date	Initials
1.	Land Status Checked (Job 54)	10/29/79	CLM
2.	Mining Claims Identified (Job 33)	—	—
3.	Easement or R/W Required (Job 54) ☐ Yes ☒ No	—	—
4.	Check for Water Claims on Water Developments (Job 54)	—	—
5.	Site Inspection - Units Confirmed (Job 33)	10/29/79	CLM
6.	Arizona Game & Fish Department Review (Job 54)	—	—
7.	Cultural Resource Clearance (Job 33)	10/29/79	CLM
8.	Complete all items required on JDR. Include topographic map w/status, narrative description and justification (Job 54)		
9.	Environmental Assessment Prepared (Job 26 or 27)	11/6/79	CLM
10.	Consultation with Fish & Wildlife Services, as appropriate (Job 54)	—	—
11.			
12.			
13.	Operations and Resources Staff Review, as appropriate	1-22-80	RF

USAV-00005353

Proposal: _____

Land Description: T. 6 S. R. 19 E., Sec. 30

Applicant: _____ Type of Case _____ Serial No. _____

AZ-040-0-2	8100	4461	
EAR No.	Activity	Work/Job Code	Project Code

Field Exam/Report: Assigned to: _____

Date of Team Review: _____

Degree of Documentation: Minimal _____ Standard ✓ Major _____

COORDINATION

Each resource specialist responsible for the disciplines identified below will surname the appropriate space provided, indicating whether they have comments with an asterisk in the appropriate column.

Discipline	Team Input and Review	*	Non-Team Input	*
Recreation ✓	Robert W. Heidemann			
Archaeology ✓	Michael Kelly	*		
Visual ✓	[illegible]	*		
Range ✓	Carl W. Dossard			
~~Forest~~ Wilderness	Robert W. Heidemann	*		
Watershed				
Surface Protection ✓				
Engineering ✓				
Geology				
Mining				
Realty				
Wildlife ✓	Robert A. Parker			
Area Manager ✓	William K. Boehm			
Environmental Coordinator ✓	Don Hoodman			
Other				

APPROVAL

Carl W. Dossard
Writer

Nov 6, 1979
Date

Don Hoodman
Environmental Coordinator

Nov. 8, 1979
Date

William K. Boehm
Area Manager

Nov 8, 1979
Date

USAV-00005354

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: 8100
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: Allotment #4528

Number: AZ-040-0-2
Date Completed: 2-26-74
Date Completed: 5-27-75
Date Completed:

Title: Turkey Creek Corral (Non-E.S.)

Location: T. 6 S., R. 19 E., NESE¼, Sec. 30

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

A. Proposed Action

Construction of a corral in Turkey Creek Canyon. The corral will be constructed of wood posts and wire. The corral will consist of 2 pens, a loading chute and 2 gates.

The corral will help the rancher during gathering operations.

Three sides of this corral are already present as there is a fence present in the canyon which is tied into two verticle walls. The only needed construction to make a corral is to build another fence approximately 100 feet north of the existing fence.

No new roads or trails will need to be constructed to allow access to the corral site.

B. Alternatives

1. No action

2. Alternate location. The location of the proposed action was chosen because 3 sides of a corral are already present. It will require minimal disturbance to soil, vegetation, and wildlife to build the corral at the proposed site. Because of this, ~~the~~ alternate location will not be addressed in this EAR.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

A. Non-living Components

1. Soils and Topography

Soils in the area are alluvial in origin. The soils generally exceed 60 inches in depth and have a gravelly, fine, sandy loam surface and a gravelly sandy loam to greatly sand subsurface. Topography is mostly steep canyons.

2. Water

The area receives an average of about 16 inches of precipitation a year, most of this occurring as summer thundershowers. In Turkey Creek, there is water available year-round when underground flow comes to the surface.

USAV-00005355

3. See the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Draft Environmental Statement for more information on the non-living components in this area.

B. Living Components

1. Plants

a. The vegetation in the area is riparian in nature. Dominant species are Cottonwood, Sycamore, Walnut, Velvet Ash, Junegrass, and Bermuda grass.

b. There are 3 threatened or endangered plant species in the Turkey Creek Area. These are Echeveria rusbyi, Perityle lemmoni, and Choisya arizonica. None were seen in the immediate area of the proposed project.

2. Animals

a. Riparian habitats support a large variety of wildlife. Major species include bighorn sheep, mule deer, white-tailed deer, coyote, and mountain lion. There are also many species of birds present in the area.

b. There are two raptor species in the area which are on the State Threatened and Endangered species list. These are the Black-tailed Hawk, and the Zone-tailed Hawk. There are also a few fish species present in Turkey Creek that are on the Threatened and Endangered list.

C. Ecological Interrelationships

1. Food relationships

There is a very complex food chain in the area due to the high diversity of plant and animal species present.

2. Competition

Competition for forage resources between cattle and wildlife species is not very high as most of the area is inaccessible to cattle.

3. Population Characteristics

All populations are relatively stable at the present time.

4. Succession

This area is always moving toward climax. This is because of the regular flooding which takes place. Everytime a flood moves through, it regresses the community.

D. Human Values

1. Landscape Character

a. This area is in a Class III VRM area. See attached visual clearance.

USAV-00005356

b. This area is in the Aravaipa ISA. See attached Wilderness evaluation.

c. This area is not in an area of critical Environmental Concern at the present time.

d. The proposed project will not be located in a floodplain as considered under E.O. 11988.

e. The project will have no impact on prime and unique farmland.

2. Socio-Cultural Interests

a. The area of the project has been surveyed and cleared for cultural and archaeological sites. See attached clearance.

b. Ranching and recreation are the main uses on this allotment. Turkey Creek is located adjacent to the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area.

III. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

1. Anticipated Impacts

a. Distrubance of vegetation and soil in the 100' x 150' area of the corral.

b. Disturbance of wildlife during construction and use.

c. Increased livestock activity in the area; a sacrifice area of 100' x 150'can be anticipated.

d. Presence of a man-made object.

2. Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

a. Reduce impact to soil and vegetation.

b. Reduce impact to wildlife.

c. Reduce visual impact.

3. Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

a. Keep impact on soil and vegetation limited ot the 100' x 150' area of the corral.

b. Hand clear the fenceline and only clear vegetation if necessary.

c. The corral should not be built in April due to the possibility of nesting raptors in the area.

d. Limit construction time to 30 days to reduce impact to wildlife.

USAV-00005357

e. Visual impact is mitigated by the minimal intrusion caused by the proposed action.

4. Residual Impacts

a. Sacrifice area inside corral.

b. Presence of a man-made object.

5. Relationship Between Short-term Use and Long-term Productivity

Concentrated use will occur around the corral during roundup. The long-term benefit is easier handling of livestock during roundups.

6. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

B. No Action

1. Anticipated Impacts

None

2. Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None are needed due to no impacts.

3. Recommended Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

None

4. Residual Impacts

None

5. Relationship Between Short-term Use and Long-term Productivity

None

6. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None

C. Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted

Tex and Bill Salazar

D. Intensity of Public Interest

None

USAV-00005358

E. Participating Staff

Bill Brandau, Acting Gila Area Manager
Carl Gossard, EAR Team Range Conservationist
Bob Parker, EAR Team Wildlife Biologist
Mike Selle, EAR Team Archaeologist
Robert Heidemann, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Ed Aguirre, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Larry Humphrey, Natural Resource Specialist
Donald Woodman, Environmental Planner

USAV-00005359

Turkey Creek Corral
EAR #AZ-040-0-2

STIPULATIONS

1. Limit construction area to 100' x 150'.

2. Handclear the fenceline and only clear vegetation if necessary.

3. Do not build the corral in April.

4. Construction time is limited to 30 days.

5. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the D.M. shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

6. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

7. All construction materials, debris, or trash will be removed from the public lands upon completion of the project.

USAV-00005360

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

1. Action

Tolley Creek Corral

2. Stages of implementation

Construction, Use, & Maintenance

3. DISCRETE OPERATIONS

4. COMPONENTS, SUBCOMPONENTS, AND ELEMENTS IMPACTED	5. ANTICIPATED IMPACTS: Survey & Design	Construction	Use	Maintenance		6. REMARKS
I. NONLIVING COMPONENTS						
A. AIR						
Particulate matter	x	x	x	x		
B. LAND						
Soil Disturbance	x	x	-L	x		Only disturbance will be within corral (100' by 150')
C. WATER						
Litter to Corral	x	x	x	x		Negligible

USAV-00005361

DISCRETE OPERATIONS	Survey & Design	Construction	Use	Maintenance		
COMPONENTS, SUBCOMPONENTS, AND ELEMENTS IMPACTED	**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**					**REMARKS**
II. LIVING COMPONENTS (Con.)						
B. PLANTS (*Terrestrial*)						
Shrubs	X	X	-L	X		No shrubs in corridor
Trees	X	X	-L	X		site. Veg. limited in immediate area. There will be no reproduction of trees in corridor
C. ANIMALS (*Aquatic*)						
Fishes	X	X	X	X		Although present they will not be affected
D. ANIMALS (*Terrestrial*)						
Wildlife	X	-L	-L	X		Wildlife will be temporarily
Cattle	X	X	+L	X		disturbed. No major impacts to T&E spp. Cattle will benefit by not having to be trailed causing stress.
III. HUMAN VALUES						
A. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
Visual	X	X	X	X		Negligible impact due to use of color paint
B. SOCIOCULTURAL INTERESTS						
Cultural	X	X	X	X		Negligible
Archaeological	X	X	X	X		
Historical	X	X	X	X		
IV. INTERRELATIONSHIPS						
A. ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES, STRUCTURES, AND FUNCTIONS						
Range Trend	X	X	X	X		Negligible
Range Condition	X	X	X	X		

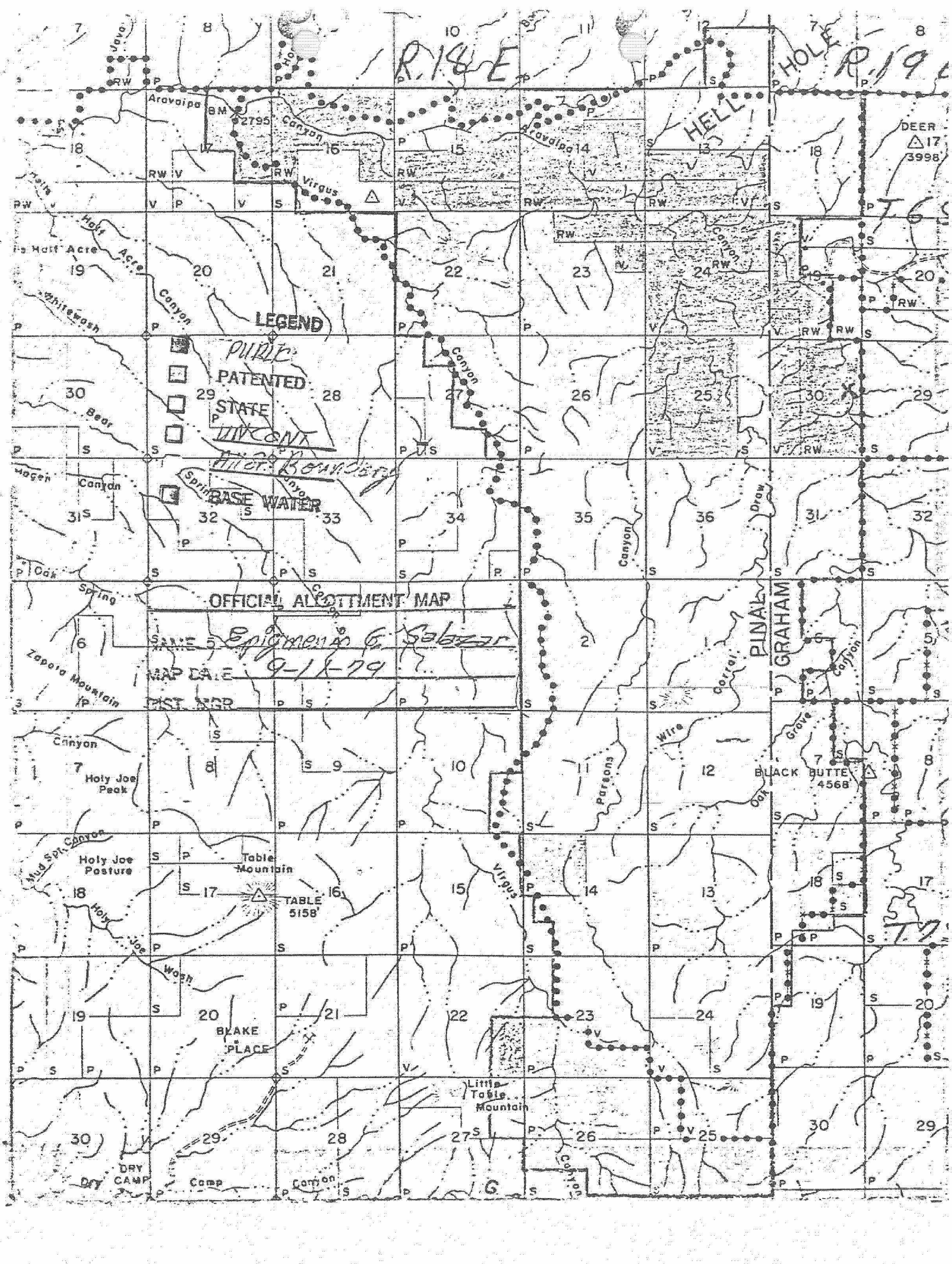
INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Action* — Enter action being taken, analytic step for which worksheet is being used, environmental viewpoint of impact, and any assumptions relating to impact.

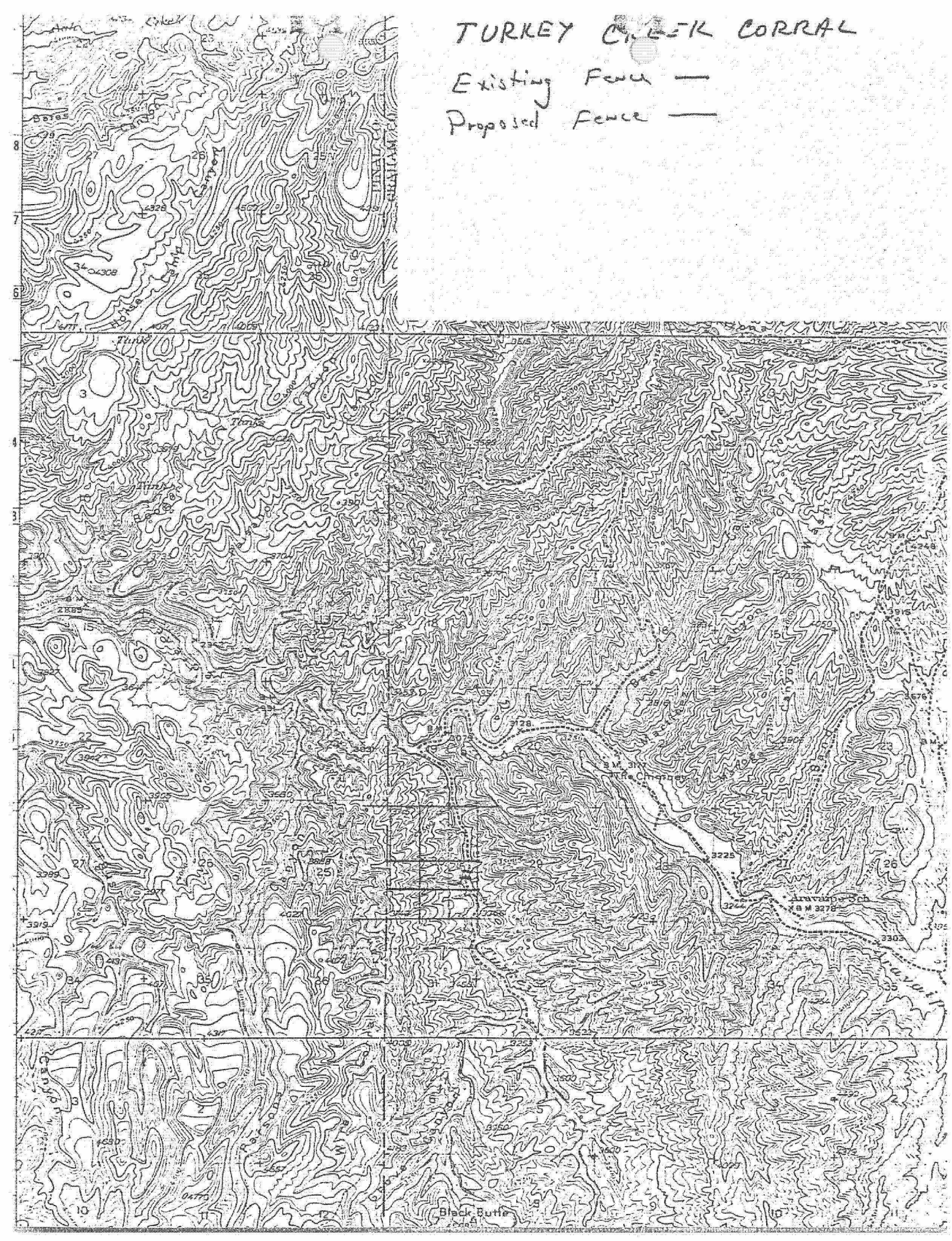
   a. Worksheet is normally used to analyze "*Anticipated Impacts*" of action; *however*, it may be used to analyze

5. *Anticipated Impact* — Evaluate anticipated impact on each element and place an entry in the appropriate square indicating degree of impact as low (L), medium (M), high (H), no impact (O), or unknown or negligable (X). Preceed each entry by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign indicating a

USAV-00005362



USAV-00005363



USAV-00005364

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office

WILDERNESS IMPACT EVALUATION

EAR NO.:
Job: A4-R-4666
Location: T6S, R19E, Sec. 30

Robert W. Heidemann 11-2-79
Reviewing Specialist Date

A.

☐ 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which has been dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☒ 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the inventory phase of wilderness determination. (Inventory Unit Aravaipa ISA)

Initial Inventory	Public Review Complete	☒ Yes	☐ No
Intensive Inventory	Public Review Complete	☒ Yes	☐ No

☒ a. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

☐ b. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be studied further.

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

☐ 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☒ 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

☐ 3. A portion of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

C. Recommendation:

☒ 1. The proposed project be approved.

☐ 2. A portion of the project be approved.

☐ 3. The proposed project be delayed.

D. Comments (continue on back):

USAV-00005365

8111.2
1792 (EAR)
DATE:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Gay M. Kinkade, Safford District Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Cultural Resource Clearance and Stipulations Pursuant to NEPA- Section 101; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - Sec. 106; E.O. 11593 - Sec. 1(3), 2(b); 36 CFR 800; BLM Manual 8100 - Cultural Resource Management.

TO: Gila Area Manager, Safford

Project: Turkey Creek Corral

Type: BLM Range Management

Description: 100 foot fence - 100 feet north of existing fence in Turkey Creek Canyon using Canyon walls to complete corral.

Location: County: Graham T. 6S. R.19E. Sec. 30 NE

USGS Quad Map: Klondyke 15' Planning Unit: ~~Geronimo~~ Pinaleno

__x__ Class I Records Search Inventory Date: 10/26/79

Sites: AR-8
AR-263 in area

__x__ Class III Intensive Survey Date: 10/26/79

Sites: AR-8
AR-263 within 300 ft. of corral fence

In my opinion, the proposed project will have the following effect on the cultural or paleontological properties present:

_____ No surface cultural or paleontological remains present.

__x__ No effect.

_____ Positive (beneficial) effect.

_____ No adverse effect.

_____ Adverse effect.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

USAV-00005366

Recommended mitigation of any expected adverse impacts:

It is Bureau policy to avoid inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural and paleontological resources by Bureau actions or authorizations, irrespective of land ownership.

Protection and compliance with legal mandates would be accomplished by completion of inventory, evaluation, mitigation, and when required, by requesting comments from the SHPO and Advisory Council.

In my opinion, the sites located within the project area are:

___x___ Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ Not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

_____ Archaeological clearance is recommended.

___x___ Archaeological clearance is recommended subject to the attached stipulations.

_____ Archaeological clearance is not recommended until completion of:

_____ State Historic Preservation Officer Comment (required).

_____ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Comment (required).

_____ Survey

_____ Mitigation

_____ Other

Attachments: Stipulations, project map

Comments:

Signed Michael Selle
Resource Area Archaeologist

Gary M. Kinkade
Safford District Archaeologist

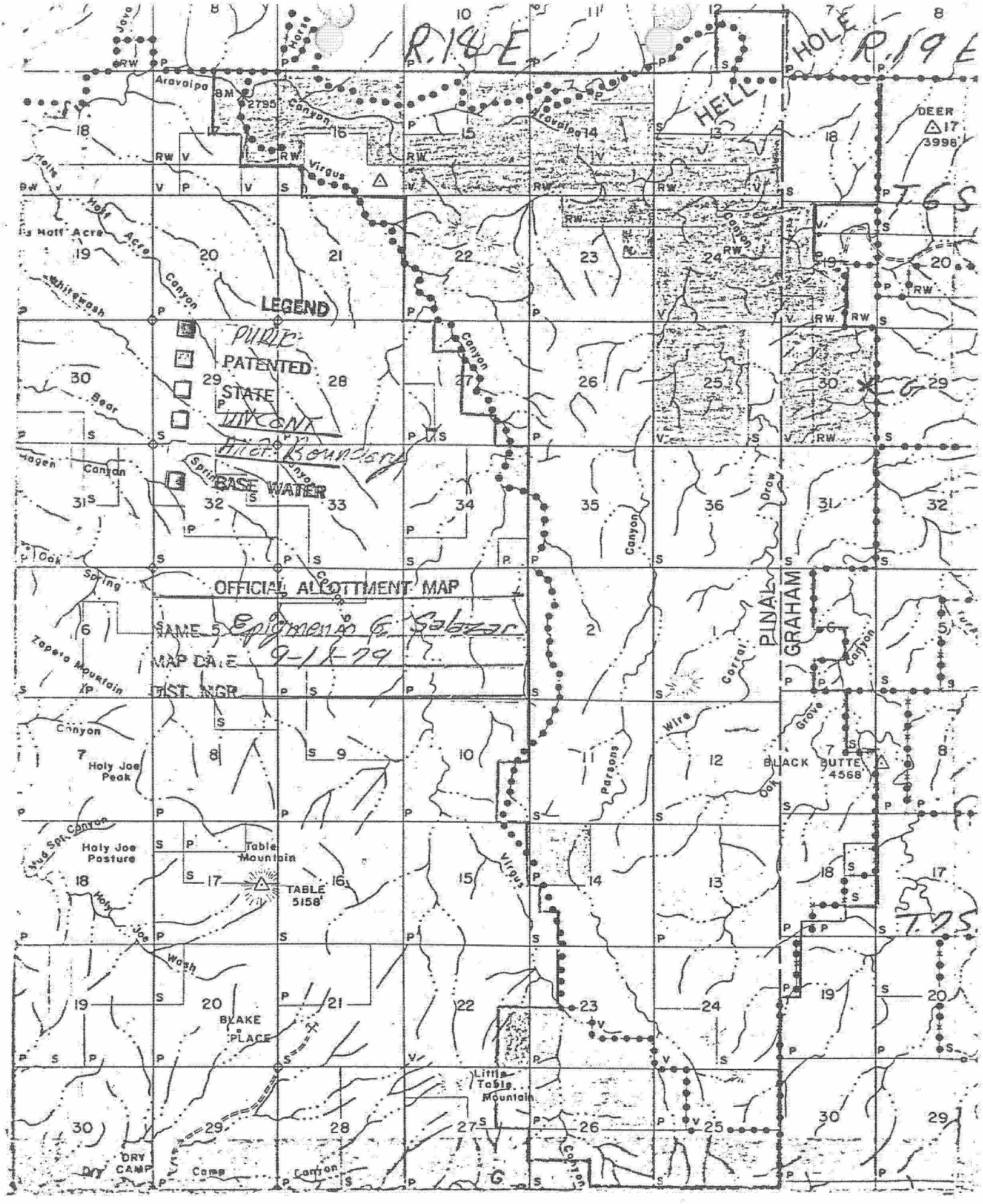
USAV-00005367

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Manager shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Manager.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

USAV-00005368



USAV-00005369

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date: Oct 26, 1979
District: Safford
Planning unit: Winkelman
Activity: 4320

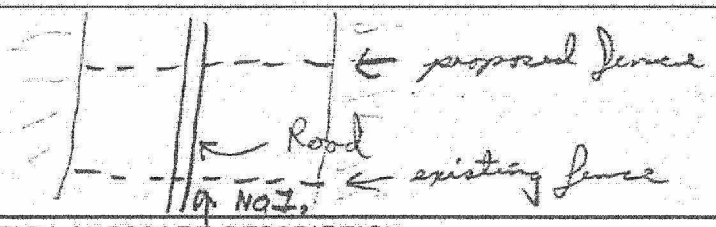
SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project name: Turkey Creek Corral
2. Critical viewpoint number: No. 1
3. MFP Step III VRM class: Class III

4a. LOCATION

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION
6S.	19E.	NE, SE ¼ 30

b. LOCATION MAP



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER	FORM	Canyon floor - mostly flat and level
	LINE	Near horizontal - canyon floor Near vertical canyon walls
	COLOR	Light sandy browns
	TEXTURE	Medium
2. VEGETATION	FORM	Free flowing
	LINE	Freeflowing Distinct ~~straight~~ edges - Tree trunks
	COLOR	Light + dark olive greens
	TEXTURE	Fine to medium
3. STRUCTURES	FORM	Low horizontal - existing wood fence + wood gate linear
	LINE	Horizontal and vertical
	COLOR	Weathered wood - dark brown - gray
	TEXTURE	Smooth to medium

(Continued on page 2)

Form 8400—4 (September 1978)
U.S. Government Printing Office - 78-779-312

USAV-00005370

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

(Refer to BLM Manual Section 8131 for proposed descriptions and requirements)

1. LAND/WATER	FORM	N/C
	LINE	N/C
	COLOR	N/C
	TEXTURE	N/C
2. VEGETATION	FORM	N/C - provided no vegetation is disturbed
	LINE	N/C - provided no vegetation is disturbed; however cattle kept in holding pens will have some impact on the veg
	COLOR	N/C
	TEXTURE	N/C
3. STRUCTURES	FORM	1. Low horizontal - linear - fence 2. Angular - Loading chute -
	LINE	1. Horizontal & vertical, rounded fence posts 2. Angular, straight edges, milled wood
	COLOR	Natural wood - cedar fence posts; Milled wood for chute Silver - Wire
	TEXTURE	Smooth to medium

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☑ LONG TERM

DEGREE OF CONTRAST		FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)	VEGETATION (2) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)	STRUCTURES (3) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)
ELEMENTS	Form (4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	(4)	0
	Line (3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	(3)	0	9	6	(3)	0
	Color (2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	(2)	0
	Texture (1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	(1)	0
TOTALS					0				7				10

1a. Maximum element contrast: Moderate

b. Maximum feature contrast: 16

2. Does project design meet visual resource management requirements? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If "no," (or if rating is over maximum allowable) redesign project in section E, concentrating on feature/element of greatest contrast. If contrast is acceptable, this does not prelude additional mitigating measures; propose as stipulations, and list in section E.

Evaluator *(signature)* Ed Aguirre Date Oct 26, 1979

USAV-00005371

SECTION E. REDESIGN, STIPULATIONS, MITIGATING MEASURES

No vegetation removed or land leveling, or blading along fence line.

SECTION F. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY *(Redesigned)*

1. LAND/WATER	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	
2. VEGETATION	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	
3. STRUCTURES	FORM	
	LINE	
	COLOR	
	TEXTURE	

(Continued on page 4)

USAV-00005372

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JOB DOCUMENTATION REPORT

1. State (2–3) 42
2. District (4–5) 04
3. Job Number (6–9) 4666
4. Transaction Code (10) 1

I – GENERAL DESCRIPTION — Card 1

5. Job Name (11–30): TURKEY CREEK CORRAL

LOCATION CODES

6. Special Project Code (31–34)
7. Planning Unit (35–36): 05
8. Subregion (37–38): 66
9. County (39–41): 009
10. Watershed Area Number (42–44)
11. Allotment Number (45–48): 4528
12. Wildlife Habitat Area (49–52)
13. Wild Horse/Burro Area Number (53–56)
14. Meridian (57–58): 14
15. Township (59–63): 006S
16. Range (64–68): 019OE
17. Section (69–70): 30
18. Subdivision (71–74): NESE

SITE AND VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

19. Present SSF (75–76)
20. Percent Slope (77–78)
21. Exposure (79)
22. Soil Texture (80)
23. Precipitation *(inches)* (81–82)
24. Elevation *(feet)* (83–87)
25. Vegetation Subtype (88–90)

COMPOSITION *(Percent)*

26. Grasses (91–92)
27. Forbs (93–94)
28. Browse (95–96)

COVER *(Percent)*

29. Vegetation (97–98)
30. Litter (99–100)
31. Bare Ground (101–102)

II – ANNUAL WORK PLAN INPUT DATA — Card 2

75. Subactivity (11–14): 8100
76. Component-Job Code (15–18): 4461

UNITS PLANNED

77. Primary (19–24): 1.0
78. Secondary (25–29)

TIME OF AWARD

79. Fiscal Year (30–31): 80
80. Third (32): 2

TIME OF COMPLETION

81. Fiscal Year (33–34): 80
82. Third (35): 2

BLM COST

83. Method (36)
84. Material (37–41): 390
85. Contract (42–47)

CONTRIBUTED COST

86. Material (48–52): 425
87. Labor/Equipment (53–57): 1000

MAINTENANCE

88. Responsibility (58): J
89. Cycle (59–61): 101

III – JOB DETAILS AND BENEFITS — Card 3

37. Primary Job Objective (11): 5

PLANT AND PEST CONTROL

39. Chemical (12)
42. Method (13)
45. Mechanical – Method (14)

ARTIFICIAL REVEGETATION

47. Pounds Seed/Acre (15–17)
48. Seedlings/Acre (18–21)
49. Method (22)
51. AUM's Livestock Forage Added (23–26)
52. Future SSF (27–28)

WATERSHED TILLAGE

54. Method (29)

FACILITIES

55. Type (30)
56. Other Misc. (31): 1

WATER DEVELOPMENT/CONTROL

59. Type (32–33)
60. Water Filing Number (34–39)
STORAGE (Ac. Ft.) 61. Flood (40–45)
62. Silt (46–51)

WILDLIFE HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/PROTECTION

63. Type (52–53)
64. Primary Species (54–56)
65. Animal Months (57–61)
66. Number Increase (62–66)
67. Pounds Fish Increase (67–71)
68. Rare/Endangered (72)

VISITOR DAYS ADDED

69. Fisherman (73–76)
70. Hunter (77–80)
71. Other (81–84)

IV – PROGRESS REPORT — Card 4

COMPLETION DATA

UNITS 90. Primary (11–16)
91. Secondary (17–21)
TIME 92. Fiscal Year (22–23)
93. Third (24)
94. Job Cost (25–29)
95. Work-Months (30–32)

CONTRIBUTION DETAIL

96. Agreement (33)
97. Contributor (34)
98. Contributor's Name (35–54)

CONTRIBUTIONS

99. Deposited (55–59)
UNDEPOSITED 100. Materials (60–64)
101. Labor/Equipment (65–69)

V – DETAIL OF UNITS AND COSTS ☐ ESTIMATE ☐ ACTUAL

WORK DESCRIPTION AND MATERIALS (a)	UNITS EA.MILE,ETC. (b)	UNITS COST (c)	BLM COSTS MATERIALS (d)	BLM COSTS CONTRACT (e)	COOPERATOR COSTS MATERIALS (f)	COOPERATOR COSTS LABOR (g)
Material			390		425	
Construction						1000
Administrative		1 item				
TOTALS Materials			390		425	
Labor/Equipment						1500

Form 1732–1 (March 1979) (formerly 1630–8)

USAV-00005373

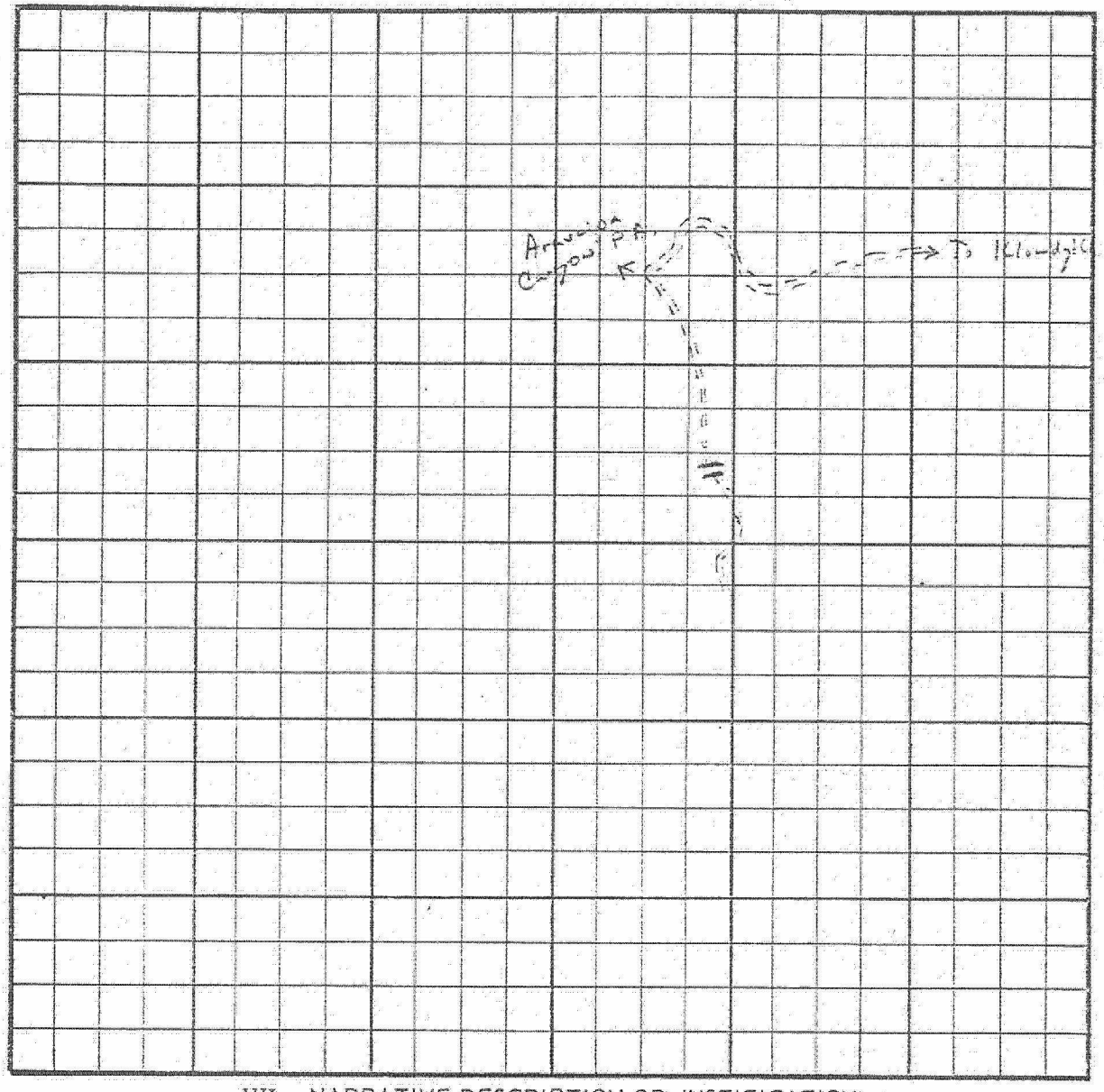
JOB IDENTIFICATION STATE AZ DISTRICT 04 JOB NUMBER 4666

VI – LOCATION PLAT

T. 6 S R. 19 E

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Meridian G & S R B M



VII – NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OR JUSTIFICATION

The BLM removed a corral to put in a parking area for Arnaiza Canyon. The rancher was told that the corral would be replaced. This corral will be the replacement corral for the one that was removed.

Prepared by	Title	Date
Carl W Gossard	Range Conservationist	11-6-79
Approved by	Title	Date
William K Blount	Acting Gila Area Manager	10-6-79

U.S. Government Printing Office 1978-679-205/456

USAV-00005374

IMP MONITORING

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED/UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

STATE: Arizona
DISTRICT: Safford

WSA NAME: Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (ACW)
WSA NUMBER: None
WSA ACREAGE: 6,670

FLPMA SECTION 603 or 202 STUDY: 603
FORMER WSA UNDER LITIGATION IN SIERRA CLUB et al. v. WATT: N/A

IMP Violation:

None - authorized activity: Aravaipa Boundary Fence.

Description of the Activity:

Construct ¼ mile of barbed wire fence on the west boundary of ACW and adjacent private land to prevent livestock from entering the wilderness area. The project was determined to be substantially unnoticeable through the environmental assessment process.

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Activity:

April 1979 - wilderness specialist's input made to the environmental analysis.

May 1979 - project authorized.

March 1985 - to date, the fence was never built.

USAV-00005375

Reclamation Plan:

No reclamation plan is needed.

Status of Reclamation:

N/A

Future Planned Actions:

The fence will probably be built this fiscal year or next.

USAV-00005376

WILDERNESS CRITIQUE

EAR/CASE No.: AZ-040-9-81 Date: April 25, 1979
Job: Aravaipa Boundary Fence
Location: T. 6 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 13

A.

/ / 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which should be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

/X/ 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the study phase of wilderness determination. (Aravaipa Canyon Instant Study Area).

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

/ / 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

/X/ 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

/ / 3. An element of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitabilit of the area. (See comments)

C. Recommendation:

/X/ 1. The proposed project be approved.

/ / 2. A portion of the project be approved with mitigating measures. (See comments)

/ / 3. The proposed project be delayed. (See comments)

D. Comments:

Stephen E. Knapp
Reviewing Specialist

District Manager

USAV-00005377

605Stred.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity:
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: "
Activity Plan:

Number: AZ-440-9-81
Date Completed: 2-26-74
Date Completed: 5-27-75
Date Completed:

459/

Title: Aravaipa Boundary Fence

Location: T. 6 S., R. 17 E., NE¼SW¼ Section 13

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

1. PROPOSED ACTION

BLM installation of 1/4 mile of standard 4-strand barbed wire fence on the boundary between Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area and the Ash allotment.

This fence is needed to stop a trespass occurring on the primitive area.

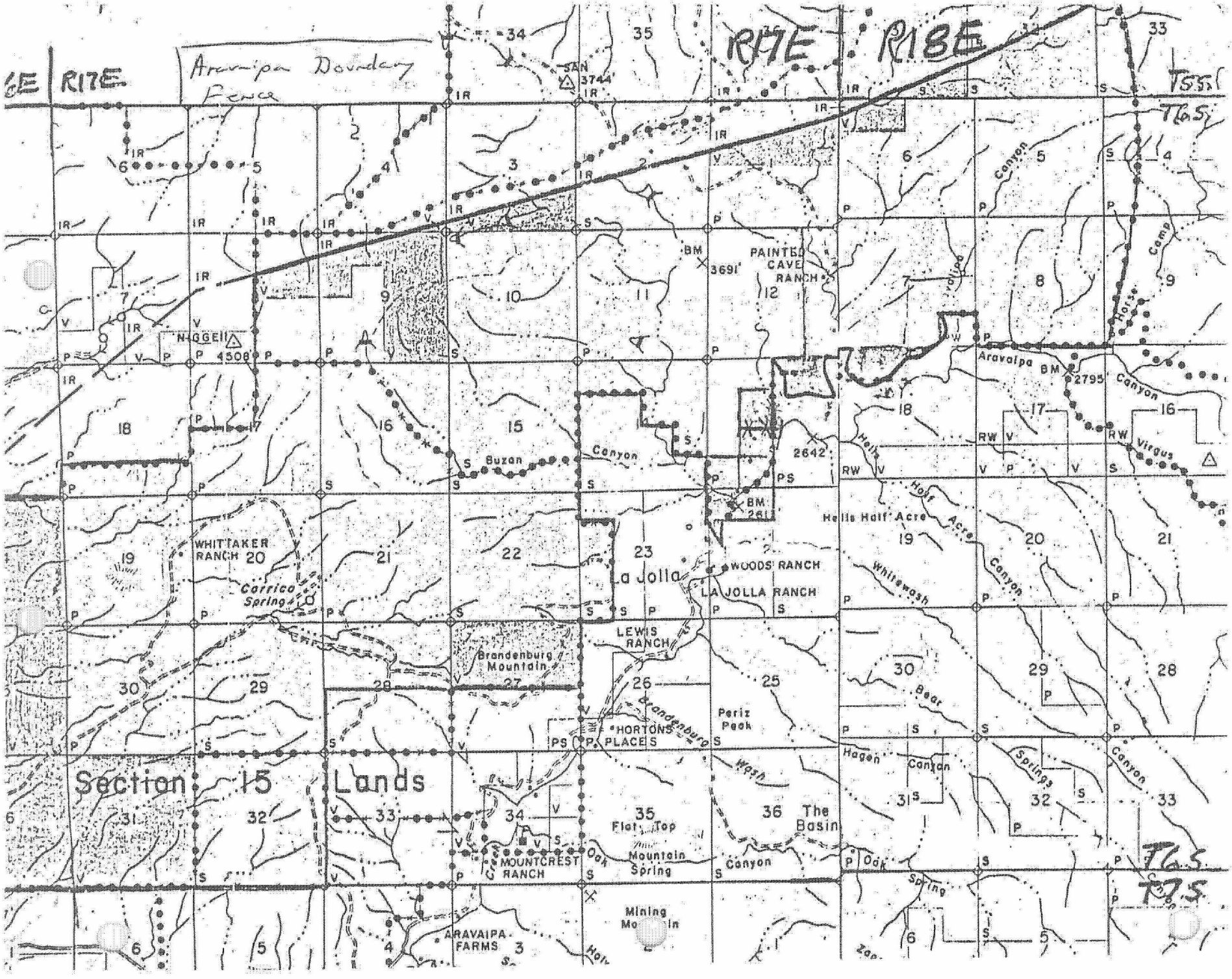
Access will be limited to existing roads and trails and no new access will be provided.

This project is not covered in the ES.

2. ALTERNATIVES

a. No action.

USAV-00005378



USAV-00005379

Proposal: Arapipa Boundary Fence

Land Description:

Applicant: Type of Case Serial No.

AZ-040-9-81	8100	4460	
EAR No.	Activity	Work/Job Code	Project Code

Field Exam/Report: Assigned to:

Date of Team Review:

Degree of Documentation: Minimal Standard Major

COORDINATION

Each resource specialist responsible for the disciplines identified below will surname the appropriate space provided, indicating whether they have comments with an asterisk in the appropriate column.

Discipline	Team Input and Review	*	Non-Team Input	*
Recreation				
Archaeology	Michael Miller			
Visual	Ed Aguirre			
Range	Carl N. Osmond			
Burros				
Watershed				
Surface Protection				
Engineering				
Geology				
Mining				
Realty				
Wildlife	Robert Parker			
Area Manager				
Environmental Coordinator	Don Hoffman			
Other				

APPROVAL

Robert E Parker — Writer — April 27, 1979 — Date

Don Hoffman — Environmental Coordinator — 7/3/79 — Date

Homer L Byrd — Area Manager — 7/12/79 — Date

USAV-00005380

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD

Activity: Number: AZ-040-9-81
U.R.A.: Winkelman Date Completed: 2-26-74
M.F.P.: Winkelman Date Completed: 5-27-75
Activity Plan: Date Completed:

Title: Aravaipa Boundary Fence (NOW-EIS)
Location: Township 6 South, Range 17 East, NE¼SW¼, Section 13

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

A. Proposed Action

BLM istallation of 1/4 mile of standard 4-strand barbed wire fence on the boundary between Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area and the Ash allotment.

This fence is needed to stop a trespass occuring on the primitive area.

Access will be limited to existing roads and trails and no new access will be provided.

This project is not covered in the ES.

B. Alternatives

1. No action.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

A. Non-living Components

1. Land

Soils: The project is located on an alluvial plain along the Aravaipa Creek.

2. Water

The project is located on a flood plain associated with Aravaipa Creek.

3. See Winkelman URA for additional non-living components.

USAV-00005381

B. Living Components

1. The project is located on a cultivated pasture in the vicinity of riparian vegetation.

2. The Gila Monster (Heloderma suspectum) may occur in the area and is on the threatened and endangered list.

3. The Black Hawk (Buteogallus anthracinus) as well as a wide variety of other riparian wildlife occur in the area.

4. See the Winkelman URA for other information on threatened and endangered plants and animals as well as other living components.

5. Big Horn Sheep occur within one mile of the proposed action and are protected in this locality.

C. Ecological Relationships

1. Food Relationships: In the vicinity of the project, the food chain is complex due to riparian habitat as well as the more upland types away from the creek.

2. Competition: There is little direct competition between cattle and wildlife in the riparian area as this is fenced off from the pasture. Competition varies on the pasture between livestock and wildlife but is generally negligible.

3. Succession: Livestock have been excluded from the riparian habitat; the increasing climax vegetation is inhibited by flooding. The pasture is grazed by livestock, thus holding succession down.

4. Population Characteristics: The population of plants and animals is more diverse in the riparian habitat than on the pasture. For example, birds associated with trees and brush are not commonly found in the pasture area, but birds associated with the pasture may be found in the grass understory of the riparian habitat.

D. Human Values

1. Landscape Character

a. The project is located in Class I VRM area. (See the attached rating.)

b. Wilderness. See the attached Wilderness Critique.

c. The area of the proposed action has at this time not been identified as an area of critical environmental concern.

USAV-00005382

d. Project is located in a floodplain as considered under E.O. 11988. The floodplain project is, however, located 10' to 15' above the level of the creek bottom.

e. The project will have no impact on prime and unique farmland.

f. The fence will form a boundary for Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area which receives intensive recreational use (hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, bird watching, etc.).

E. Socio-cultural Interests

1. The main land use of the pasture has been grazing livestock. When fenced, the BLM portion will be used primarily for recreation.

2. The area of the project has been surveyed, and cleared for cultural and archaeological sites.

III. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

1. Environmental Impacts

a. Anticipated Impacts

1) Disturbance of soil and vegetation along fenceline.

2) Visual Impact of fence on landscape.

3) Increase in vegetation diversity with improvement of wildlife habitat in fenced area.

4) Restriction of movement of large mammals.

5) Disturbance of wildlife during construction.

2. Possible Mitigating Measures

a. Keep vegetation and soil disturbance to a minimum.

b. Minimize visual impact.

c. Keep disturbance to wildlife to a minimum.

USAV-00005383

3. Recommended Mitigating Measures

a. Hand clear the fenceline.

b. Keep color of fence posts a color compatible with the background.

c. Limit construction to 30 days or less.

d. Fence shall conform to BLM Manual 1737 specs.

4. Residual Impacts - Long Term

a. Presence of fence on landscape. (Negative)

b. Increase in vegetation and wildlife diversity in area fenced off from livestock. (Positive)

5. Relationship Between Short-term Use and Long-term Productivity

a. The disturbance to wildlife and vegetation along the fence-line would be minimal compared with the increase in numbers and diversity of vegetation and wildlife in the fenced off area. This will enhance some recreation activities.

6. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None.

B. Alternative

1. No action - see additional sheet A.

IV. RECORDATION OF PERSONS, GROUPS, AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES CONSULTED

Anthony Ash, Rancher.

V. INTENSITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST

None identified.

VI. SUMMARY CONCLUSION

A. Adverse: There will be minor short-term disturbances and the visual effects of the presence of the fence.

USAV-00005384

B. Beneficial: This fence will better delineate the boundary of the primitive area. The area fenced off will experience an increase and diversity of vegetation and wildlife. This will increase the recreation potential of the area.

VII. PARTICIPATING STAFF

Homer Byrd, Gila Area Manager
Elson Alvarez, Range Conservationist
Carl Gossard, Range Conservationist
Mike Selle, Archaeologist
Ed Aguirre, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Bob Parker, Wildlife Biologist
Steve Knox, Wilderness Coordinator
Don Woodman, Environmental Specialist

USAV-00005385

B. Alternative

1. No Action

a. Environmental Impacts

1) Anticipated Impacts

a) The impact of no action will be continued use of pasture by livestock. within the Anavaipa Primative Area. JWG

2) Possible Mitigating Measures

a) None.

3) Recommended Mitigating Measures

a) None.

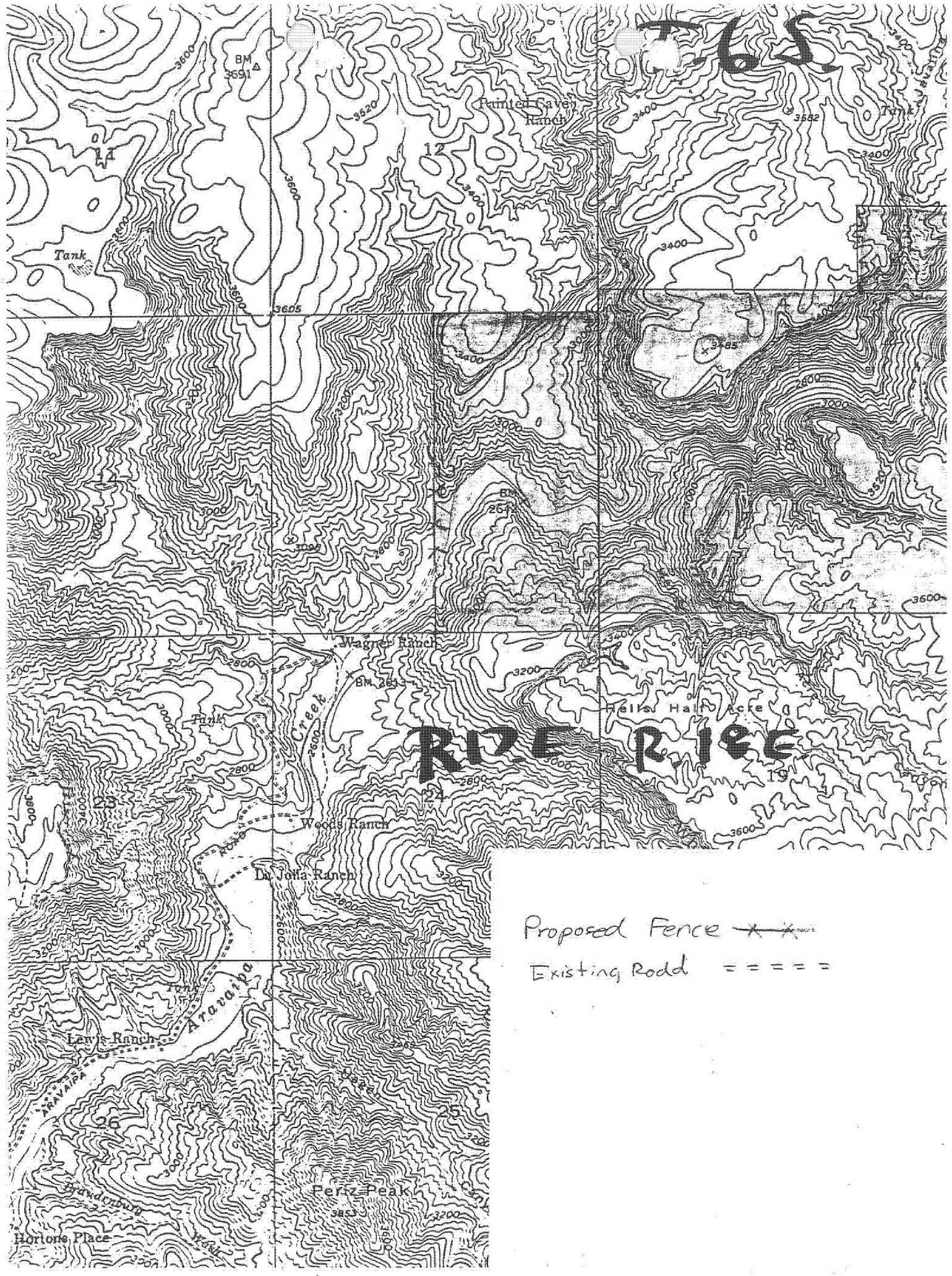
4) Residual Impacts

a) None.

5) Relationship Between Short-Term Use and Long-term Productivity

a) None.

USAV-00005386



USAV-00005387

DECISION/RATIONALE

Project No. A4-R-4591
EAR No. AZ-040-981

Decision

Based on the attached Environmental Assessment and the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area Activity Plan, it is my decision that the proposed action for construction of ¼ mile of standard 4-strand barbed wire fence on the boundary between Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area and private property be constructed subject to the following stipulations:

1. No new roads will be constructed.

2. Only hand clearing of the fenceline and only where necessary will be allowed.

3. Color of fence post to be used will be compatible with the environmental background.

4. Construction will be limited to 30 days in order to minimize adverse impacts to wildlife.

5. Fence will be constructed to BLM specifications.

Rationale

1. The Environmental Assessment of the proposed action does not identify any unacceptable adverse impacts.

2. Construction of fence will alleviate a current occupancy trespass in the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area.

3. The fence will help to control drift of livestock into the Primitive Area.

4. The boundary of the Primitive Area will be identified at this location.

5. The proposed action will not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

6. There are no surface cultural or paleontological remains present on the site of the proposed action; therefore, no cultural values are expected to be disturbed.

Gila Resource Area Manager

Date

USAV-00005388

WILDERNESS CRITIQUE

EAR/CASE No.: AZ-040-9-81 Date: April 25, 1979
Job: Aravaipa Boundary Fence
Location: T. 6 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 13

A.

[ ] 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which should be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

[X] 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the study phase of wilderness determination. (Aravaipa Canyon Instant Study Area).

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

[ ] 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

[X] 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

[ ] 3. An element of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area. (See comments)

C. Recommendation:

[X] 1. The proposed project be approved.

[ ] 2. A portion of the project be approved with mitigating measures. (See comments)

[ ] 3. The proposed project be delayed. (See comments)

D. Comments:

Stephen E. Knapp
Reviewing Specialist

Robert T. Jones
Acting District Manager

USAV-00005389

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

8111.2
1792 (EAR)
AA4-R-4591 Job File

: EAR File #AZ040-9-81
Job File #A4-R- 4591

DATE: 4/20/79

OM : Safford District Archaeologist

UBJECT: Cultural Resource Clearance and Stipulations Pursuant to NEPA-Section 101; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - Sec. 106; E.O. 11593 - Sec. 1(3), 2(b); 36 CFR 800.

Project: Aravaipa Boundary Fence

Type: BLM Boundary Maintenance

Description: A quarter mile of 4 strand barb wire fence on Aravaipa Primitive Area Boundary.

Location: County: Pinal T. 6 S. R. 17 E. Sec. 13 S½

USGS Quad Map: Holly Joe 15' Planning Unit: Winkelman

__X__ Records Search Inventory Date: 4/18/79

Sites: None

__X__ Intensive Survey Date: 4/19/79

Sites: None

In my opinion, the sites located within the project area are:

_____ Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ Not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

USAV-00005390

In my opinion, the proposed project will have the following effect on the cultural or paleontological properties present:

__X__ No surface cultural or paleontological remains present.

_____ No effect.

_____ Positive (beneficial) effect.

_____ No adverse effect.

_____ Adverse affect.

__X__ Archaeological clearance is granted subject to stipulation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPULATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN PROJECT EAR AND PERMIT, LEASE CONTRACT, ETC.:

1. Any sub-surface archaeological, historical, or paleontological remains discovered during construction shall be left intact; all work in the area shall stop immediately and the Safford District Archaeologist shall be notified immediately. Commencement of work shall be allowed upon clearance by the District Archaeologist.

2. An additional archaeological survey shall be required in the event the proposed project location is changed or additional surface disturbing activities are added to the project after the initial survey. Any such survey would have to be completed prior to commencement of the project.

_____ Archaeological clearance is denied upon completion of:

_____ State Historic Preservation Officer Comment

_____ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Comment

_____ Survey

_____ Mitigation

_____ Other:

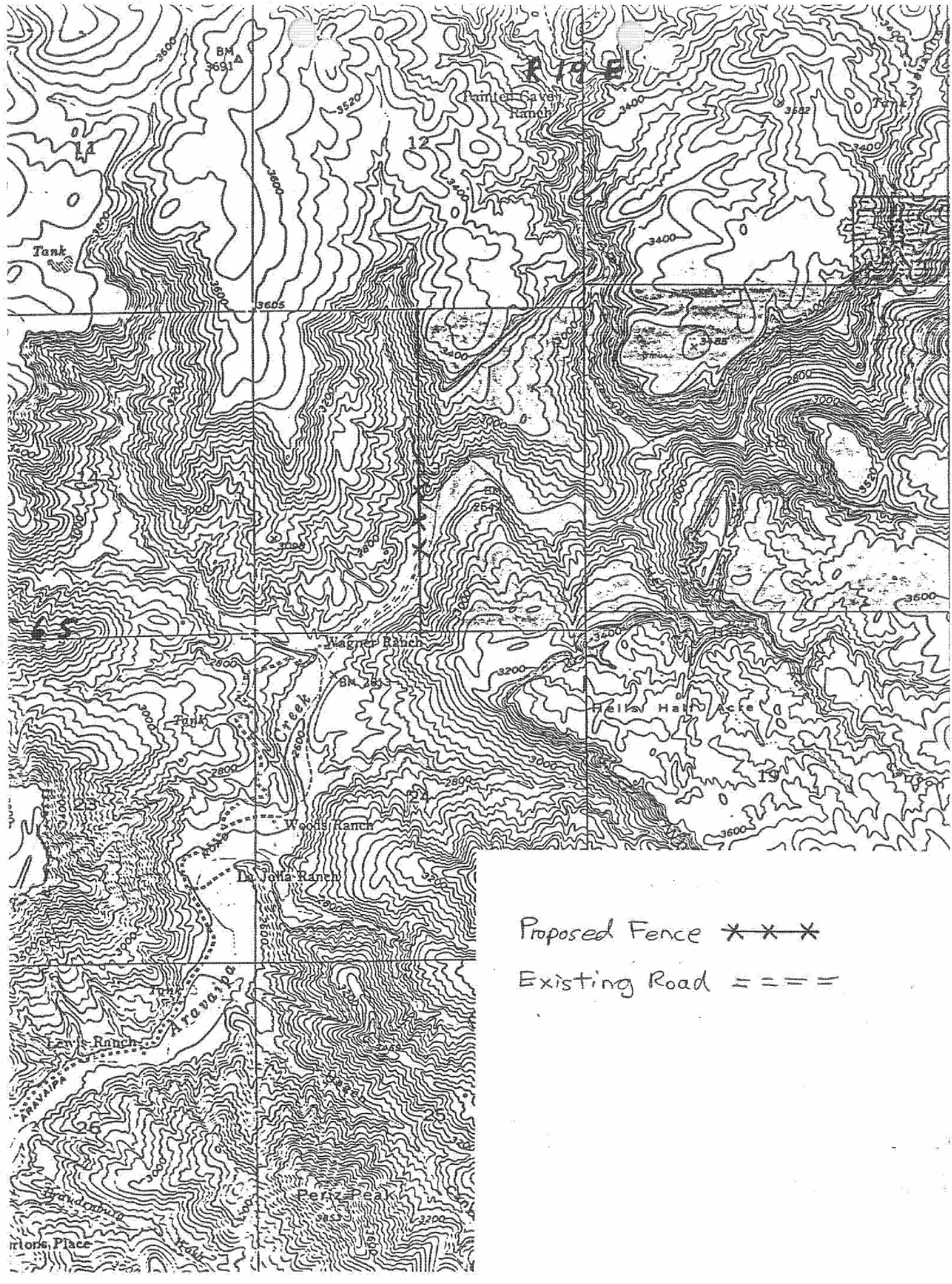
Attachments: 1 Map

Comments:

Jay M. Kimball
Safford District Archaeologist

Michael Lelle
Gila Area Archaeologist

USAV-00005391



USAV-00005392

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date 9/19/79
District Safford
Planning unit. Winkelman
Activity 8100

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project name	2. Critical viewpoint number	3. MFP Step III VRM class
Aravaipa Boundary Fence	No 1	Class III

4a. LOCATION			b. LOCATION MAP
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	
6 S.	17 E.	13	See attached map.

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER	FORM	Flat field w/ hilly background
	LINE	linear
	COLOR	sandy brown.
	TEXTURE	fine to medium
2. VEGETATION	FORM	freeflowing
	LINE	horizontal w/ feathered edges
	COLOR	light greens to light browns
	TEXTURE	fine
3. STRUCTURES	FORM	① tall cylindrical (telephone poles) ② low horizontal - (fence)
	LINE	① vertical ② linear and vertical - horizontal
	COLOR	① dark brown ② light brown w/ red & white spots
	TEXTURE	medium and smooth

(Continued on page 2)

Form 8400—4 (September 1978)
U.S. Government Printing Office - 78-779-312

USAV-00005393

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

(Refer to BLM Manual Section 8131 for proposed descriptions and requirements)

1. LAND/WATER	FORM	N/C
	LINE	N/C
	COLOR	N/C
	TEXTURE	N/C
2. VEGETATION	FORM	rectilinear (little change - clearance along fence)
	LINE	horizontal vs vertical (little change - clearance along fence)
	COLOR	N/C
	TEXTURE	N/C
3. STRUCTURES	FORM	four horizontal
	LINE	horizontal and vertical
	COLOR	green & white metal posts
	TEXTURE	smooth

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☑ LONG TERM

DEGREE OF CONTRAST		FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)	VEGETATION (2) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)	STRUCTURES (3) Strong (3x)	Moderate (2x)	Weak (1x)	None (0x)
ELEMENTS	Form (4x)	12	8	4	(0)	12	8	(4)	0	12	8	(4)	0
	Line (3x)	9	6	3	(0)	9	6	(3)	0	9	6	(3)	0
	Color (2x)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	2	(0)	6	4	(2)	0
	Texture (1x)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	1	(0)	3	2	(1)	0
TOTALS					0				0				10

1a. Maximum element contrast: Moderate

b. Maximum feature contrast: 16

2. Does project design meet visual resource management requirements? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If "no," (or if rating is over maximum allowable) redesign project in section E, concentrating on feature/element of greatest contrast. If contrast is acceptable, this does not prelude additional mitigating measures; propose as stipulations, and list in section E.

Evaluator *(signature)* Ed Aguirre Date 4/25/79

USAV-00005394

WILDERNESS CRITIQUE

EAR No.: AZ-040-9-55
Job: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area
Location: Aravaipa Canyon

A.

[ ] 1. The proposed project is located in an area of less than 5,000 acres of roadless public lands which should be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

[X] 2. The proposed project is located in an area of 5,000 acres or more of roadless public lands which are involved in the inventory phase of wilderness determination. (Inventory Unit AZ-4-Aravaipa Instant Study Area)

[ ] a. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

[X] b. These lands have been reviewed and evaluated for wilderness resource potential, and it is recommended that they be studied further.

B. Based upon Wilderness Interim Management Policy and Guidelines:

[ ] 1. The proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

[X] 2. The proposed action would not impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

[ ] 3. A portion of the proposed action would impair the wilderness suitability of the area.

C. Recommendation:

[X] 1. The proposed project be approved.

[ ] 2. A portion of the project be approved.

[ ] 3. The proposed project be delayed.

D. Comments: The proposed action would improve the wilderness values of the area.

Wilderness Coordinator

District Manager

USAV-00005395

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Activity: 4330
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area Management Plans

Number: AZ-040-9-55
Date Completed: 1979
Date Completed: 1979
Date Completed: 1975

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Implement the Recreation Management Plans for Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area. the management plans provide for closing the area to vehicular traffic, preventing construction of improvements within the primitive area, controlling visitor use, closing the canyon bottoms to the discharge of firearms to protect the public safety, controlling livestock grazing to protect resource values, and the necessary support facilities at each end of the primitive area.

The proposed action will enhance existing wilderness values.

There will be no construction of facilities in a flood plain.

The proposed action will have no impact on prime and unique farmland.

The primitive area is considered to be located within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The implementation of the management plans will preserve and enhance those values.

After a careful review of the revised management plans and the environmental analysis, which was prepared for the original plan in 1973, I believe that there will be no significant adverse impacts to the quality of the environment caused by the implementation of these plans in excess of those identified in the original EAR.

USAV-00005396

Activity: 4135
U.R.A.: Winkelman
M.F.P.: Winkelman
Activity Plan: Mescal-Dripping Springs HMP

Number: AZ0-040-
Date Completed: 1980
Date Completed: 1980
Date Completed: Proposed

Title: Exotic Fish Removal

Location: T. 6S, R. 17E. sec. 13
T. 6S, R. 18E. S. 7, 8, 9; 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25
T. 6S, R. 19E. S. 19, 20, 30

A. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

1. BACKGROUND

Aravaipa canyon is currently being proposed as a wilderness area. One aspect of a wilderness situation is the presence of native species of organisms and the lack of exotics. A number of the side canyons adjoining Aravaipa and dirt tanks above the canyon contain green sunfish and other exotics. AG & FD and BLM biologists have ascertained that the native species would benefit by the removal of exotic species and their removal could be done without affecting aquatic life in the main stream.

2. PROPOSED ACTION

We propose to eradicate the green sunfish and other exotic species from stock ponds and the side canyons around Aravaipa Canyon. The side canyons involved are located on the accompanying maps (only BLM administered land is marked). State land will also be involved though, and the BLM will coordinate with ASLD and AG&FD.

AG & FD personnell will do the actual eradication following stipulations set forth by BLM. The technique used will depend on the situation. Rhotenone is very effective and will be used in many cases. Electro-shocking

USAV-00005397

and netting may be used in certain situations and explosives could be used in others. Other chemicals may be considered if proposed by AG+FD.

The time of year of the treatment is important. June or early July appears to be the best time for application. Rhotenone is most effect in warm water and at this time of the year the water has warmed up and fish are restricted to isolated pools in the side canyons. In most cases the flows are reduced and there isn't a direct contact with the main channel. There would be no danger of any chemicals getting into the main stream at this time. Also, with higher water temperatures, chemicals such as rhotenone breakdown faster and there would be little danger of a flash flood carrying residual chemicals in to the main stream.

Rhotenone, if used, affects only organisms with gills so that frogs, turtles, garter snakes will not be affected, although polywogs and insects will be killed. Since the flesh of these poisoned organisms is not poisonous there will be no secondary poisoning.

Pools close to the main channel may have water running out into the creek. In this case electro shocking and netting would be used so no chemical would get into the main stream. This method may also have less negative impacts on visitors encountering the operation. Explosives could be used on waters outside the canyon area or on state lands

Access will be by existing roads and jeep trails, helicopter, and overland on foot or horseback. There will be no overland vehicle travel on the public land or new road construction.

USAV-00005398

The presence of dead fish could present a visual and water quality problem. Therefore fish will be removed from the water and disposed of in a sanitary manner (buried where feasible).

The operation will be conducted in the middle of the week to avoid the bulk of the visitors. The park technicians will be involved, providing information to visitors. Personnel involved will be advised about policy regarding cultural sites and wilderness.

As soon as possible these waters will be restocked with native fish. The result will be a return to a more natural fishery more compatible with wilderness values.

3. Alternatives

a. No Action

b. Restrictions on any method in any location.

c. Limiting the treatment to sections of the side canyons cannot be considered because the remaining fish could move to previously vacated ones.

USAV-00005399

USAV-00005400

USAV-00005401

Comment on Exotic Fish Removal E.A.

VRM - The proposed action will have no effect on visual resources.

Wilderness - It appears that the project as proposed will meet the non-impairment criteria of the Interim Management Policy. The effects of the project will be temporary and substantially unnoticeable.

Other - In the Purpose and Need section, I don't believe there is an obvious connection between the first sentence and the purpose and need for the action. I don't think that Aravaipa Canyon being proposed as a wilderness area requires that exotic fish be removed from the area. Correction of unnatural wildlife habitat conditions resulting from human influence is allowable within a wilderness area. However, a wilderness proposal should not be the primary reason for the purpose and need for this action. The remainder of the paragraph in the Purpose and Need section has little or nothing to do with the wilderness proposal.

In the Discussion section, I'm not sure

USAV-00005402

I understand the use of the phrase "even though it is natural", referring to the use of the chemical. Using chemicals to eliminate living organisms even though they may not be native to that particular ecosystem doesn't strike me as being a natural action.

Public awareness of the fish removal, and of the use of the chemical in particular, is a very important consideration. Regardless of the safety of the use of rhotenone, there may very well be skepticism expressed by some persons visiting the canyon at that time. That possibility should be considered in preparing information to be given the public on the project.

Even though this EA is considering the proposed action only as it will occur on public land, it would seem we should be concerned that the source of these exotic species on state land be eliminated at the same time so that this project doesn't have to be done again.

Ken Mahoney
9-9-82

USAV-00005403