

UTAH COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
AND PLANNING HANDBOOK AND GUIDELINES

1989

Prepared for the Utah Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Executive  
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Cooperating Agencies and Organizations:

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management  
U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and  
Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service  
Utah Department of Natural Resources  
Utah Association of Conservation Districts  
Utah Department of Agriculture  
Utah State University, Extension Service

## CONTENTS

Page

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY OF CRMP IN UTAH

THE PLANNING PROCESS

Introduction

Setting up a CRM Planning Group

Defining the Planning Area

Beginning the CRMP Process

Identifying Issues, Problems and Opportunities

Setting Objectives

Using the CRMP Checklist

Developing the Action Plan

Developing a Monitoring Plan

Completing the Plan

Implementing the Coordinated Resource Management Plan

Annual CRMP Review

CRMP GUIDELINES

CRMP FLOW CHART

APPENDIX A- Memorandum of Understanding for Coordinated Resource  
Management in Utah

APPENDIX B- Coordinated Resource Management Plan Cover Sheet

APPENDIX C- Planning Participants

APPENDIX D- List of Major concerns and Issues

APPENDIX E- List of Planning Objectives

APPENDIX F- CRMP Checklist

APPENDIX G- Planning Objective Worksheet

APPENDIX H- Action Worksheet

APPENDIX I- Decision Summary

APPENDIX J- Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX K- Signature Page

## FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A wide variety of individuals and groups are interested in the use of natural resources in Utah. Since the land resources of Utah are under a variety of ownerships or control, cooperation and coordination in resource management by landowners, managers and natural resource users it is important for the wise and efficient use of our natural resources.

An Executive Council and Task Group, each with representation from the U.S. Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service; the U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Soil Conservation Service; the Utah Department of Natural Resources; the Utah Association of Conservation Districts; the Utah Department of Agriculture; and Utah State University—Extension Service, were formed to provide emphasis and overall direction to coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) activities in Utah. Members of the Utah Coordinated Resource Management Planning Executive Council and Task Group feel that coordinated Resources Management Planning is an effective way to plan local natural resource use and address local resource management issues. Our desire is to promote the formation of local CRMP groups to address local issues. We will assist local groups on request, however, we want to stress that CRM plans and decisions are made locally to ensure sensitivity to local needs, conditions and circumstances.

The procedures and forms presented in this handbook are intended as guides to planning groups. They were designed to make the process orderly and comprehensive. This handbook is derived from the practical experiences of private and public resource managers working with Coordinated Resource Management and Planning in Utah and other Western States. We have drawn from Coordinated Resources Management Planning handbooks and guidelines from Nevada, Washington and Oregon in its preparation. We wish to specifically acknowledge and leadership and contributions of E. William Anderson and Robert C. Baum, proponents of Coordinated Resource Management and Planning, from whom many ideas and suggestions have been included.

# UTAH COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING HANDBOOK AND GUIDELINES

## INTRODUCTION

Coordinated Resource Management and Planning – CRMP or CRM- is a resource planning and management process. It is a method by which natural resource owners, users, and managers, working together with other interested groups as a team, formulate and implement plans for coordinated management of natural resources within a specific local. The purpose of CRMP is to enhance management and/or resolve specific conflicts or issues. It is based on the philosophy that, through direct communication, people with common, dependent or interrelated interests can meet and work together voluntarily on the ground to solve local resource management problems.

The goal of CRMP is sound on-the-ground management to enhance the quality and productivity of natural resources for the uses. The practical objective is to develop and implement plans that meet the needs and desires of those whose interests will be affected.

Key elements of CRMP include:

- Direct communication among participants;
- Inclusion of all interests and ownerships;
- Consideration of resources and resource uses;
- Respect of all rights and obligations of participants;
- Recognition of existing laws and regulations; and
- Decision-making based on consensus.

CRMP group decisions do not override the authority or prerogative of owners or managers ultimately responsible for both public and private resources. CRM Plans address specific situations, are practical and implementable.

The CRMP process has evolved with the growing realization that natural resource management often becomes mired in controversy and adversarial positioning due to a lack of understanding of various and differing individual needs and points of view. Interrelationships among affected interests are often needlessly antagonistic and detract from sound planning for use and management of the natural resources. The common thread linking CRMP group participants is their concern for the land. Their mutual goal is to develop and implement mutually beneficial and practical resource management plans in an atmosphere of cooperation.

There are three levels of natural resource planning based on land area. The most distant from the land is the land use planning level. This level includes planning for management and use of large areas such as National Forests, BLM Districts, or Forest Service Districts and BLM Resource Areas which usually includes intensive public involvement and results in highly politicized decisions. CRMP is not generally effective at this level of planning.

The second level involves planning on areas large enough to cover local problems and issues, but not so large an area that specific conflicts or issues cannot be resolved. This area may be a few allotments, subwatersheds, a wildlife management area or some other land area where the decisions are specific to issues and the area. At this level, public involvement is generally local. CRMP works well at this level of planning.

The third level of planning is at the project level. This could involve planning for a prescribed burn, a fence or a one-year action plan for implementing a longer term management plan for implementing a longer term management plan. Planning at this level involves specific decisions of limited scale with an implementation schedule limited in time and space.

### HISTORY OF CRMP IN UTAH

Coordinated resource management planning efforts have been used in Utah for nearly thirty years. In the early 1960s, private landowners working with the Soil Conservation Service coordinated the management of their private lands with public land administering agencies. Rural community development efforts in Utah in the early 1970's such as in Park Valley in western Box Elder County, were aimed at revitalizing the local agricultural economy by developing privately owned range resources and coordinating the use and management of private, state, and federal lands.

Federal laws including the Federal Land Management and Policy Act (1976) and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (1978) dictated that Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service land managers would pursue "consultation, cooperation and coordination" with other landowners and interests in their planning and management of federal lands. The first effort that was formally called Coordinated Resource Management Planning involved the use and management of private, state and federal lands near the Oak Creek Mountains in eastern Millard County in the late 1970's. In the 1980's, the Henry Mountains CRM Plan was developed for a large area in eastern Wayne and Garfield Counties and implementation of the plan is pending.

The early coordinated resource management efforts in Utah were accomplished under an agreement dated in the 1960's involving the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Utah Department of Agriculture. Interest and support for coordinated planning as an approach for resolving conflicts on public lands has continued to grow through the 1970's and 1980's. A formal memorandum of understanding (MOU) for coordinated Resource Management in Utah was signed in 1982. In 1988, this MOU was revised and signed, involving six federal and four state entities. These agencies and institutions have agreed to promote, participate in and support local coordinated planning (Appendix A). Agency or institutional participation is coordinated through the Executive Council (composed of the heads of each signatory organization) and the Task Group (composed of staff members of each signatory organization).

CRMP groups in Utah and other western states have succeeded in developing consensus plans that have resulted in tangible resource management improvement on the land and benefit to participants. In the process and to their credit, CRMP group participants have been able to find better understand of each other and common goals.

## THE PLANNING PROCESS

### **Introduction**

CRMP provides opportunity for citizens and local entities such as counties, conservation districts or agencies to take the initiative in establishing local planning groups and developing coordinated resource management plans. The CRMP Executive Council and Task Group are available to assist in the formation of local CRMP groups. This handbook has been prepared to simplify this process and help guide local planning and management efforts. It contains these helpful elements:

1. Guidelines and suggestions for setting up CRMP groups and defining the planning area;
2. Checklists of factors to be considered in management of land and associated resources;
3. Forms to help local groups organize information important for planning and management of resources; and
4. Forms to help allocate and assign responsibilities needed to carry out actions and accomplish objectives.

### **Setting Up a CRMP Group**

A landowner or land administering agency can initiate a coordinated plan by making a request at a local office of any of the organizations supporting CRMP in Utah (Appendix A). Soil Conservation District Boards are available to assist in initiating local CRMP groups. Any agency that is represented by a signatory organization on the Utah CRMP agreement can begin the process by initiating the formation of the CRMP group. Others with an interest in the general planning area will be contacted and a meeting scheduled. A CRMP group may be formed by simply bringing together everyone who is concerned about a given area of land. It is important that participants be involved from beginning to end of the process and attend each meeting (or nearly so). Only a minimum of organization is necessary although each group should select a chairman and a secretary. It may be advisable to involve a moderator, with professional credentials as well as the ability to work with people effectively. In most controversial situations selection of a moderator outside of the primary agencies enhances the groups' effectiveness.

The most important consideration in setting up a CRMP group is to make sure that everyone who wants to participate is included or adequately represented. The effectiveness of CRMP is limited unless all landowners, land management agencies and interest groups are involved; however it may prove possible to plan around a particular parcel if someone does not wish to participate. It is important that all participants have the authority to speak for the groups they represent.

In areas where many coordinated plans are going to be developed, it may be desirable if a central CRMP group is organized. This group may cover an entire county or public land agency resource area. This group can simplify several tasks. People interested in a CRM Plan can bring their request to this group, the group can help identify all "key players" and make sure they are invited to participate, and the group can generally open and maintain lines of communication among participants. This group can also assist in developing the consensus needed to make CRMP work. If a central coordinating group is set up, the individual CRM Planning groups would operate as subcommittees or technical

teams to plan for specific geographic areas or unique natural resource management concerns.

### **Defining the Planning Area**

The planning area boundaries will be directly related to the issues and users involved. Generally, all lands having a bearing on the issues and their resolution should be included. Planning area boundaries may encompass lands not included in the planning effort. However, all landowners or managers should be invited and encouraged to participate, especially if the potential for affecting them in some way exists. In a large area, more than one CRMP area may be appropriate. CRMP groups may wish to cooperate on resource problems extending beyond the boundaries of any one area. If a group organizes to cover a large area with a variety of resource management and use concerns, subgroups or committees can assume major responsibility for various aspects or for special resource problems.

Making a planning area too large will result in a plan so complex and lengthy that it may be very difficult to complete. Likewise, a large planning group may find it very difficult to meet and work together. For example, an entire county would be too large and necessarily involve too many members on the CRMP group to make it workable. Conversely, a planning area that is too small, such as one ranch or allotment, may result in a situation where problems cannot be solved because their causes and potential solutions lie partially outside the planning area. Also, time constraints will limit some of the needed group members' participation in many small planning groups. The planning effort should be balanced with the problems and land area involved.

### **Beginning the CRMP Process**

Appendices B-J contain forms developed to guide local groups through the planning process by helping organize information and assuring completeness of the effort. CRMP groups may wish to design and use their own forms to comprehensively cover local issues.

Prior to the first CRMP group session it is desirable for the coordinator to initiate the development of a packet of information on the planning area. Such a packet should include maps of sufficient detail to clearly show features with access to good sources of maps and resource information (perhaps an agency representative) to volunteer to pull this information together. The information packet should include such things as a brief history of the area, land ownership acreages and patterns, summaries of resource uses and values, soil surveys, climate, and water. Additional maps, inventories and information can be acquired after the first group meeting if needed.

### **Identifying Issues, Problems and Opportunities**

The next step in the planning process is to convene the planning group. The group can review and complete a "Coordinated Resource Management Plan" cover sheet (Appendix B) including a listing of planning participants at this time (Appendix C). General boundaries of the planning area should be reviewed and exact boundaries agreed upon.

Candid discussion of group members' various interests, concerns and ideas concerning the planning area should be encouraged as the process proceeds. From this

discussion, the group should identify specific issues and complete a “List of Major Concerns and Issues” (Appendix D). It is important that all suggestions be included in the list, although some may seem controversial. This part of the process may require field trips in addition to indoor sessions to acquaint everyone with the planning area and to promote participation in the CRMP process. Dialogue is best maintained if participants can travel together on field trips in a single vehicle. If this is not possible, a special effort by the chairman or moderator is needed to summarize the motivate group discussion at each stop so that everyone has the opportunity to listen, participate and learn from the discussion.

### **Setting Objectives**

The CRMP group then proceeds to develop and list specific objectives to address the issues identified (Appendix E). The list of issues and the list of objectives will tend to match. If adjustments in livestock forage allocation in the spring are an issue, improvements in spring forage production and utilization will probably be an objective. Do not be concerned if some objectives appear to be inconsistent. All ideas will be reconsidered in greater detail later as the plan is developed. As people meet and learn on another’s problems and needs, constructive suggestions, and ultimately, solutions may surface that will allow achievement of objectives that initially appeared contradictory.

The planning process will be easier if all objectives are specific, measurable and attainable.

### **Using the CRMP Checklist**

Appendix F is a checklist of resources, values and uses. Using a checklist helps make sure relevant items are considered in the CRM plan. Additional significant issues and objectives may result from group review of the checklist.

### **Developing the Action Plan**

Actions are the end-product of a CRM plan. After the CRMP group members are satisfied with the issues and objectives they have identified, the next step is to identify feasible actions to accomplish each objective and list them on a “Planning Objective Worksheet” (Appendix G). A group decisions must be made to identify the most appropriate action. Complete concurrence on all action decisions may not be possible; however, the group should strive for decisions that are as close to unanimity as possible. For each action, the moderator or chairman will specify who must undertake each task and when they will do so. The “Action Worksheet” (Appendix H) summarizes pertinent information about each action decision including assignments, time frames, benefits and costs. To make a plan work, actions must be carried out by people committed to accomplishing the objective. With the completion of the “Action Worksheets”, the planning group has almost finished constructing the coordinated plan. Action(s) should be selected to address each Planning Objective. A “Decision Summary” (Appendix I) should be complete to clearly record all actions planned.

### **Developing a Monitoring Plan**

Resources must be monitored to determine if plan objectives are being reached. Baseline information may be needed prior to implementation of some actions to allow



future evaluations of progress to be made. A monitoring and incorporated as part of the CRM Plan (Appendix J).

### **Completing the Plan**

The entire planning group should evaluate the plan and decide whether or not it makes sense and will produce the desired results. They will review the plan to determine the objectives are in harmony, realistic and internally consistent. If there are still contradictions in the plan, the group should work them out. Although it may take some time, any necessary compromises should be easier to obtain at this point than at any other point in the process.

When everyone is satisfied that they have developed a workable plan that addresses their basic concerns about the land, all planning participants “sign off” on the “Signature Page” (Appendix K), recording their agreement.

### **Implementing the Coordinated Resource Management Plan**

Coordinated Resource Management will not occur until the plan is implemented. Participants that have been identified as responsible for actions to be taken under the plan must carry out the actions as scheduled. Other participants should be willing to assist in implementation activities where needed.

### **Annual CRMP Review**

At the appropriate time as determined by the monitoring component of the CRM Plan, the planning group reconvenes to review the implementation of the plan. They will discuss problems, make revisions in the plan, record progress and accomplishments, set priorities and outline projects for the coming year.

## **CRMP GUIDELINES**

1. Planning is done with people not for people. Participants in CRMP should be involved from beginning to end.
2. Make sure the entire group is involved on the consideration of each resources. The group should follow an outline format listing each small area of interest (for example, “nesting habitat for sage grouse”), listing problems, reaching consensus on objectives and making decisions as to what to do about them. Determinations should be written in longhand at the meeting so consensus is not garbled as a result of post-meeting editing.
3. State problems clearly and specifically, make objectives specific, make actions measurable and practical.
4. Emphasize natural resources, land management and related problems:
  - a. Vegetation-include production, use, conservation and quality of forage, habitat, timber, etc.
  - b. Soil-erosion, fertility
  - c. Water-quantity, quality, timing, use, distribution
  - d. Wildlife-population levels, migration, critical areas
  - e. Land use-livestock grazing, cropping, recreation, intensive development

5. When problems such as zoning, roads and people management are present on the planning area:
  - The CRMP group can refer these problems to county government for action by majority decision.
  - If decisions on these problems are major issues and directly affect plan progress, county government officials may be invited to become part of the planning group.
6. If a problem is recognized that is:
  - a. outside the expertise of the local planning group
  - b. one that is highly technical or specialized
  - c. something that needs to be extensively researchedand needs to be considered as a part of the coordinated plan, seek outside assistance and have this item handled by a separate subcommittee. Do not let the planning process get “side-tracked” on complex, controversial or other issues beyond the plan goal and objectives. Have the subcommittee chairman gather facts, propose alternatives, outline their impact on the plan and present this information for consideration by the entire planning group.
7. Emphasize the soil/water/animal/plant inventory approach and consider the ecosystem on a physical rather than political unit basis:
  - a. Identify resources, values, and uses—soil, vegetation, topography, water, structures, wildlife, livestock, other
  - b. Assess their condition and potential
  - c. Assess natural and political limitations
  - d. Evaluate how management can be improved to solve problems given these factors
  - e. Determine how demands on resources by all interest groups can be met on the planning area
  - f. Try to establish a total resources management plan for the area.
8. Concentrate on management issues that occur on the planning area and that can be solved within the planning area

## CRMP FLOW CHART

CRMP Request from private or public entity.

Private and public landowners and managers, resources managers and others in the general planning area invited to initial meeting.

Define specific planning area; list issues, problems and concerns; list objectives.

Determine information available and needed, including maps and resource data.

List all problems on one sheet and all objectives on a separate sheet.

Use checklist to make sure all resources have been considered.

List each objective on a separate sheet. List all actions needed to accomplish it.

Use checklist to make sure all resources have been considered.

For each action, list the who, what, when and how long information; organize it into a logical sequence to meet the objective.

Make CRM decision.

Reevaluate the plan to determine if it will really solve the problems listed.

Set up a system to maintain actions.

Implement the plan

Schedule annual reviews of progress, accomplishments, problems, new objectives and lay out the coming year's work.

APPENDIX A  
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
FOR  
COORDINATED RESOURCE MENAGEMENT IN UTAH

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR  
COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN UTAH  
(Original Text)

1. PURPOSE: This Memorandum of Understanding establishes policy and general guidelines for use by participating federal, state, and local agencies, private landowners, and others in developing and implementing sound resources management and conservation programs. It established an organizational structure which will provide overall direction to coordinated Resource Management (CRM) activities.
2. DEFINITION: Coordinated resource management is an approach for reaching decisions and resolving resource conflicts. It can complement any planning or management uses are involved. It is a procedure designed to achieve (1) compatibility among various uses being made of the resources in the planning area, including but not limited to livestock production/forage, watershed, fish and wildlife, wood products, mining, wild horses and burros, recreation and others, and (2) improvement of the resources and their perpetuation in high-quality condition. Some of the elements common to the CRM approval are:
  - i. Cooperation and equitable voluntary participation of all affected interests using a “team” approach.
  - ii. Open communication among all participants.
  - iii. Availability of technical expertise.
  - iv. Strong and effective local leadership.
  - v. Agreement by consensus of the team.
  - vi. Commitment to monitoring, review and revision of plans, agreements and projects to ensure objectives are met.
3. OBJECTIVES:
  - i. Improve management of land resources while promoting cooperation between the agencies, landowners, groups, and individuals responsible for or interested I these resources.
  - ii. Develop and implement resources management programs and activities to achieve compatible resource uses based on sound ecologic and economic relationships.
  - c. Achieve optimum sustained production of food, fiber, and other goods, services, and benefits from such lands; while at the same time protecting and enhancing environmental quality.
  - d. Increase efficiency and reduce resource management costs of public agencies, private landowners, communities and the general public.
  - e. Improve communications among those interested in and affected by land and resource management decisions.
4. POLICY: The signatory parties agree to cooperate in developing and applying coordinated resource management concepts on operating units, allotments, watershed, and other appropriate resource areas which may be made up of

5. AUTHORITY: Authority for the Federal agencies is contained in a national Memorandum of Understanding for Coordinated Resource Management between the Forest Service (FS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Extension Service (ES) signed by the heads of each agency in 1987. Authority for state agencies involved to participate in this effort is covered by existing federal or state statutes or delegations of authority.
6. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS: This memorandum does not modify or supersede other existing agreements and/or Memorandums of Understanding.
  1. The resource management agencies and private landowners whose lands or resource responsibilities are included in a particular planned area will retain responsibility for meeting all requirements of the laws and regulations pertaining to the use of management of the lands or resources under their respective jurisdictions.
  2. The agency or organization having primary planning responsibility, as mutually agreed, will serve as the “lead agency” for the purposes of contact and follow-up assistance with other agencies cooperating in a plan.
  3. When any practices, structures, or projects are to be applied to or installed upon public lands under the jurisdiction of public agency, authorization must be obtained from the appropriate agency prior to initiation of the action. When they are to be installed on private lands, authorization must be obtained from the landowner.
  4. The priorities and management objectives for publicly-administered federal, state, or local lands will be determined by the responsible agency. However, special consideration will be given to situations where mixed land ownerships or multiple resource management uses are involved.
  5. Individual local governing bodies and conservation districts will be encouraged to have a Memorandum of Understanding with appropriate federal, state, and other land resource agencies.
  6. The NRCS may provide technical assistance on public lands included in coordinated resource management when private lands benefit from the assistance.
7. ORGANIZATION

The organization will consist of an Executive Council which will provide overall direction to interagency coordinated resource management activities

and a task group which will provide liaison between the executive and local groups.

Executive Council: The Executive Council is comprised of Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, USDA Forest Service; State Director, USDI Bureau of Land Management; State Conservationist, USDA-NRCS; Commissioner, Utah Department of Agriculture; Executive Director, Utah Department

The Executive Council will direct the interagency coordinated resource management activities in Utah, review progress and needs to facilitate this program by providing for training and scheduling personnel, establish guidelines for determining priorities and otherwise achieve agency cooperation and coordination throughout the state. They will arrange for distribution and discussion of this memorandum on each field location to assure mutual understanding and interpretation. They will meet at least annually to conduct these functions. The group will select its own chairman bi-annually. Representatives of other appropriate state and federal agencies or organizations will be invited to participate in the meetings of this group.

1. Task Group: The Task Group will consist of a technical representative of each signatory agency and organization as designated by the head of the individual agency. The group will provide liaison between the Executive Group and local groups. Objectives are:
  - i. Facilitate coordinated resource management among member agencies and provide local assistance and support.
  - ii. Assist in the coordination of federal, state, and local agency activities in resource management, and education with private landowners and others to develop and implement sound resource management and conservation programs.
  - iii. Promote coordinated resource management, provide guidance and ensure training in operating procedures for field personnel, review selected plans, monitor effectiveness of the coordinated resource management process as it relates to various geographical areas and the operational concepts involved, follow-up on plans to identify and resolve field problems, and carry out specific assignments received from the Executive Council
2. Membership of the Task Group consists of technical representatives of the following agencies and organizations as designated by the head of the individual agency represented on the Executive Council.
  - Utah State Department of Agriculture
  - U.S. Forest Service
  - Natural Resource Conservation Districts
  - Utah State University-Extension Service
  - U.S. Bureau of Land Management
  - U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

U.S. Fish and Wildlife service  
Utah State Department of Natural Resources  
Utah State Division of Lands and Forestry  
National Park Service

Members should be high-level staff officers from each agency with major responsibility for multiple-use resource management within their agency.

3. The Task Group shall have two officers, a chairperson and a vice chairperson. The chairperson shall be the representative of the Executive council chairperson and the vice chairperson shall be elected bi-annually by majority vote of the general membership.
  - a. Chairperson: In addition to calling and conducting meetings, and other duties normally assumed by or assigned to chairpersons, he/she shall perform or appoint a person to perform the duties of the Secretary.
  - b. Vice Chairperson: He/she shall assume the Chairperson's duties and responsibilities in his/her absence.
4. The Chairperson may appoint sub groups to perform specific technical duties or functions for the Task Group.
5. The Task Group will meet as often as necessary but at least once annually at a time and place established by the Chairperson. Other needed meetings will be called by the Chairperson at the request of any regular member.
6. Duties of the Task Group will be to:
  - a. Serve as liaison between Executive Council and local CRM groups.
  - b. Develop and implement an active information and training program in ensure that the local agency representatives, officials, and others are apprised of coordinated resource management needs, benefits, procedures, and responsibilities.
  - c. Accept requests for assistance from local groups and provide technical assistance on an individual request basis.
  - d. Develop and keep up-to-date a handbook, for use by Task Group Members and local groups, which outlines agencies responsibilities, provides guidelines on identifying potential planning areas and planning group participants, coordinated resource management.
  - e. Develop and distribute guidelines which will facilitate sound and effective multiple-use resource management and conservation programs.
  - f. Monitor and evaluate the coordinated resource management process of local CRM groups throughout the State.
  - g. Keep the Executive Council advised of the Task Group and local CRM group's activities, successes, and problems.
8. ORGANIZATION AT LOCAL LEVEL
  - a. Local CRM committees or steering groups should include representatives from landowners, resource administering agencies, county commissions, conservation Districts, and other appropriate organizations which are significantly involved with the planning area. These representatives should have



- b. Each agency and group has its own programs of activities for which priorities are established. Public land management agency land-use plans establish general management direction and multiple-use objectives for a planning area. Each coordinated resource management plan should be dove tailed with these plans and with each agency's activity schedule. This requires cooperation among agencies, groups and individual land managers in selecting requests and assigning priorities to request for coordinated resource management.
- c. At the request of local organizations, representatives of agencies and organizations engaged in coordinated resource management will present information about ongoing and proposed resource activities of local concern. Task Group members will be available, when appropriate, to assist.

9. MODIFICATION

This agreement shall be reviewed annually; shall remain in effect until modified by the parties in writing; is renegotiable at the option of any one of the parties, or any party's participation may be terminated upon giving 90 days notice to all other parties.

Kemp Conn  
Kemp Conn  
Acting State Director  
USDI - Bureau of Land Management

2-16-88  
Date

Stan Tixier  
Stan Tixier  
Regional Forester, Intermountain Region  
USDA - Forest Service

3/3/88  
Date

Frank Holt  
Frank Holt  
Soil Conservationist  
USDA - Soil Conservation Service

2/16/88  
Date

Miles "Cap" Ferry  
Miles "Cap" Ferry  
Commissioner, Utah Department of Agriculture

2/18/88  
Date

R. Paul Larsen  
R. Paul Larsen  
Vice President for Extension and Continuing Education  
Utah State University

3/8/88  
Date

Dee Hansen  
Dee Hansen  
Executive Director  
Utah Department of Natural Resources

2/19/88  
Date

Royal Norman  
Royal Norman  
State Executive Director  
Agriculture, Stabilization and Conservation Service

3/11/88  
Date

Norman Carroll  
Norman Carroll  
President - Utah Association of Conservation Districts

3-31-88  
Date

for Robert A. Ruesink  
Robert McCue  
Field Supervisor  
USDI - Fish and Wildlife Service

2/19/88  
Date

Richard A. Strait  
Richard A. Strait  
Associate Regional Director  
USDI - National Park Service

2/7/88  
Date

APPENDIX B

COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

NAME OF PLAN \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF ADOPTION \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION OF PLANNING AREA: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY, UTAH

\_\_\_\_\_ CONSERVATION DISTRICT

ACREAGE: PRIVATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

PUBLIC - SPECIFY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

\_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

\_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

\_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

\_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ ACRES

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA  
(KEY NATURAL/MAN-MADE CHARACTERISTICS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

MAJOR RESOURCE USES IN PLANNING AREA: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

## PLANNING PARTICIPANTS

NAME

REPRESENTING

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

## APPENDIX D

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

### LIST OF MAJOR PROBLEMS/ISSUES/OPPORTUNITIES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

## APPENDIX E

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

### LIST OF PLANNING OBJECTIVES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(For each OBJECTIVE, you will be filling out an **PLANNING OBJECTIVE WORKSHEET**.)

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

## APPENDIX F

CRM PLAN NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

### CRMP CHECKLIST

The following checklist is intended only to help stimulate a thought process and is not intended to limit the issues of problems to be resolved.

#### 1. LIVESTOCK GRAZING

##### A. Forage Management

(check if applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Planned grazing (consider constraints & mitigation in the EIS)

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Range readiness (earliest turnout dates for spring and summer range, and season-of-use)

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Safe degree of use - average stubble height to remain on selected forage species

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Supplemental feeding

##### B. Livestock Control

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Fencing

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Stockwater developments - to improve livestock distribution

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Salting - locations designated to improve livestock distribution

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Riding - for livestock distribution

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Roads and livestock trails

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Other (such as pest control)

#### C. Special Improvements

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Shrub management to improve forage production

\_\_\_\_\_ a. chemical

\_\_\_\_\_ b. mechanical

\_\_\_\_\_ c. prescribed burning

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Water spreading

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Critical area treatment (stabilize disturbed areas)

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rodent, Predator control

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Noxious and poisonous plant control

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Wildlife habitat - identify existing or potential conflict with livestock

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Conversion to range or non-irrigated pasture

#### II. IRRIGATED CROPLAND/PASTURE

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Erosion control

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Irrigation system

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Drainage

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Crop rotation

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Wildlife

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Conversion to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Seeding
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Fertilization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Noxious and poisonous  
plant control
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Planned grazing system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Rodents

### III. LAND CAPABILITY

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Soils
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Slope and other terrain  
features
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Floodplains
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Wetlands/Riparian areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Climatic limitations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Special land hazards

### IV. WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Firewood
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Christmas trees
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Special products (nuts,  
posts, poles, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Reforestation

### V. WATER & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Erosion control needs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Water quality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Wilderness values
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Visual or scenic values
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Riparian area function
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Other

### VII. MANAGEMENT OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Plants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Animals

### VIII. WILDLIFE AND FISH

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Waterfowl, shore and  
wading birds
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Upland gamebirds
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Fisheries
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Nongame wildlife (birds,  
reptiles, mammals)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Furbearers

### IX. BIG GAME MANAGEMENT

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Population levels
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Feed (winter and summer)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Escape cover
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Critical areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Migration routes

### X. OTHER

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6.



APPENDIX G

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLANNING OBJECTIVE WORKSHEET**

(ONE FOR EACH OBJECTIVE)

PLANNING OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ACTIONS PROPOSED TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Stop and think, have you considered everything? Will these actions require other actions before they can happen? Will they require others in order to work?)

(For each action, fill out an **ACTION WORKSHEET**.)

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

APPENDIX H

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTION WORKSHEET**

(ONE FOR EACH PROPOSED ACTION)

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_

WHO NEEDS TO DO WHAT AND WHEN?

WHO	WHAT	WHEN	HOW LONG
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Make sure assigned specific actions are willing and able to carry them out within the framework indicated.

BENEFITS: (WHO WILL BENEFIT AND HOW? TRY TO GIVE BENEFITS A DOLLAR VALUE.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

COSTS: (WHAT WILL THIS ACTION COST? WHO WILL PAY?)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

APPENDIX I

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

**DECISION SUMMARY**

(LIST ACTIONS SELECTED FOR EACH OBJECTIVE)

1. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ACTIONS SELECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ACTIONS SELECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ACTIONS SELECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ACTIONS SELECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEETS" as needed.)

APPENDIX J

NAME OF PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_

**MONITORING**  
(NOT ALL OBJECTIVES NEED A MONITORING PLAN)

1. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MONITORING PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WHO: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEN: \_\_\_\_\_
2. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MONITORING PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WHO: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEN: \_\_\_\_\_
3. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MONITORING PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WHO: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEN: \_\_\_\_\_
4. OBJECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MONITORING PLAN: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WHO: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEN: \_\_\_\_\_

(Use "CONTINUATION SHEET" as needed.)

APPENDIX K  
SIGNATURE PAGE

We, the undersigned, have participated in the development of the  
\_\_\_\_\_ coordinated resource management plan, and will act  
to implement it to the best of our ability.

An annual meeting for the review of this plan by the participants will be scheduled and organized each (month) \_\_\_\_\_ by (agency) \_\_\_\_\_. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss problems, make revisions and the plan, summarize accomplishments and to set priorities for implementation of planned items.

NAME

AGENCYThis image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery.