

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction and Background

This Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) describes and analyzes alternatives for the future management of public lands and resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Lander Field Office. The administrative area is located in west-central Wyoming and includes approximately 6.6-million acres of land in most of Fremont County and some of Natrona, Carbon, Sweetwater, Hot Springs, and Teton counties. Although Teton County is in the large administrative boundary for the Lander Field Office, no BLM-administered surface or mineral estate lands occur in Teton County and the RMP makes no management decisions for Teton County lands. Within the Lander administrative area, the BLM manages approximately 2.4-million acres of public land surface and 2.8-million acres of mineral estate. Please note most acreage figures in this document are approximate and have been rounded to simplify reporting. Shaded text in this document identifies substantive changes between the Draft RMP and EIS and the Proposed RMP and Final EIS.

After passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), BLM-administered lands were managed according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Thus, since 1976, the BLM has managed for multiple use and to balance increasing and competing demands for resources on public lands. Current management follows the 1987 Lander Field Office RMP (existing plan) (BLM 1987a). The existing plan has undergone maintenance actions, updates, and amendments. However, the 1987 plan is now out-of-date because of changing circumstances, new information, and new, more modern planning requirements. Thus, as discussed further below, a new RMP is necessary to meet the need for current and future multiple use management of the public lands as mandated by FLPMA and BLM's planning regulations.

1.1.1. Land Ownership within the Lander Field Office Planning Area

BLM-administered surface land in the planning area is intermingled with state and private lands and is adjacent to the Wind River Indian Reservation (WRIR) and the Shoshone National Forest. While the BLM has Trust Duties for the management of minerals on the WRIR, the BLM does not make management decisions for the WRIR and Trust Duties are conducted independently of the RMP. Activities on the WRIR will be considered where appropriate in the cumulative analysis section of this document. Intermingled mineral ownerships, as well as federal minerals under privately owned surface, which are referred to as split-estate land, are located throughout the planning area. County governments have land use planning responsibility for the private lands located within their jurisdictions. Table 1.1, "Acreage of Surface Land within Each Jurisdiction of the Planning Area" (p. 2) and Table 1.2, "Acreage of Subsurface Mineral Ownership within Each Jurisdiction of the Planning Area" (p. 2) contain summaries of the surface and mineral ownership and administrative relationships for the planning area. The approved RMP will not include planning and management decisions for (1) lands or minerals privately owned or owned by the State of Wyoming or local governments or (2) lands and minerals administered by other federal agencies.

Table 1.1. Acreage of Surface Land within Each Jurisdiction of the Planning Area

Agency	Fremont County	Natrona County	Carbon County	Sweetwater County	Hot Springs County	Teton County	Total
Bureau of Land Management	1,933,368	297,981	38,406	122,624	1,831	0	2,394,210
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	125,666	40	0	0	0	0	125,706
Department of Defense	1,340	0	0	0	0	0	1,340
National Park Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State of Wyoming	239,364	30,042	3,174	5,386	164	0	278,131
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	112	0	0	0	0	112
U.S. Forest Service	873,947	0	0	0	0	1,658	875,605
Other federal agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (water and private lands)	1,123,148	94,344	3,853	325	44,184	0	1,265,855
Tribal Lands	1,326,018	0	0	0	220,487	0	1,546,505
Total	5,622,851	422,519	45,434	128,335	266,667	1,658	6,487,464

Source: BLM 2012a

Table 1.2. Acreage of Subsurface Mineral Ownership within Each Jurisdiction of the Planning Area

Agency	Fremont County	Natrona County	Carbon County	Sweetwater County	Hot Springs County	Teton County	Total
Bureau of Land Management	2,281,159	364,256	41,482	119,407	2,796	0	2,809,100
Other (state, tribal, and private)	2,468,482	58,279	3,951	8,974	263,747	0	2,803,433
Total	4,749,641	422,535	45,433	128,381	266,543	0	5,612,533

Source: BLM 2012a

1.2. Purpose and Need for the Resource Management Plan Revision

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1502.13) require the purpose and need of an EIS to “briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action.” The purpose and need section of this Proposed RMP and Final EIS provides a context

and framework for establishing and evaluating the range of reasonable alternatives described in Chapter 2.

1.2.1. Need for Revising the Existing Plan

The BLM identified the need to revise the existing plan based on considerations identified in the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) (BLM 2009a), an examination of issues identified during the public scoping process, and through collaboration with cooperating local, state, and federal agencies.

Additionally, since the Record of Decision (ROD) was signed (June 1987) for the existing plan, new data have become available, new policies have been established, and policies have been revised. These developments, along with emerging concerns and changing circumstances, resulted in the need to revise the existing plan.

New Data

Monitoring, availability of new information, and advances in science and technology provide new data to consider in the revision of the existing plan. Examples of this new data can be found in the following documents and sources:

- Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005a) and Final Programmatic EIS for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (BLM and USFS 2008), which identify areas within the planning area with wind or geothermal energy potential.
- Lander Field Office Mineral Occurrence and Development Potential Report (BLM 2009b), which identifies areas of mineral potential including locatable minerals, solid leasable minerals, and salable minerals.
- Lander Field Office AMS (BLM 2009a), which identifies areas that require a change in management and areas of potential concern.
- Scientific Inventory of Onshore Federal Lands Oil and Gas Resources and Reserves and the Extent and Nature of Restrictions or Impediments to their Development (DOI 2006a), which identifies constraints on development of oil and gas reserves.
- Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) Scenario for Oil and Gas, Lander Field Office (BLM 2009c), which identifies the historic development of oil and gas resources and the likelihood and location of future development.
- Lander Field Office Visual Resource Inventory Data (BLM 2012a), which provides information about the existing visual resources and its current condition.
- Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan (Wyoming Sage-Grouse Working Group 2003), Conservation Assessment of Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitats (Connelly et al. 2004), and Greater Sage-Grouse: Ecology and Conservation of a Landscape and Its Habitats (Knick and Connelly 2011), which identifies greater sage-grouse habitat, population concentration areas, and connectivity. In 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) made a determination that the listing of greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act was warranted but precluded.
- Lynx data for Lynx Analysis Units (BLM 2012a), which identify areas in the Dubois area as having lynx habitat and the potential for native lynx populations.

New and Revised Policies

Numerous policies either have been revised or adopted since the ROD for the existing RMP was signed in 1987 and are important to consider in revising the existing plan. Appendix A (p. 1427) includes a complete list of relevant policies, including new and revised policies. For example, on September 28, 2009, the BLM Washington Office issued Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2009–215 which provided special guidance for land use plans in connection with components of the National Landscape Conservation System with regard to multiple use of those lands. The policy states in part:

A presidential proclamation or act of Congress that designates an area within the National System of Public Lands supersedes conflicting direction by the FLPMA. These designations include, but are not limited to, National Monuments, National Conservation Areas (NCAs), Wilderness Areas, National Scenic or Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Cooperative Management and Protection Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, National Recreation Areas, Forest Reserves or any other lands described in Public Law 111-11 Sec. 2002(b). Specifically, the land use plan and management direction for such a designation must comply with the purposes and objectives of the proclamation or act of Congress regardless of any conflicts with the FLPMA's multiple-use mandate.

Emerging Concerns and Changing Circumstances

Emerging concerns and changes in local, regional, and national circumstances were considered during the revision of the existing plan, as identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI).

Management under BLM's multiple use mandate can result in conflicts between resource uses, such as energy and minerals management, and resources, such as areas with special resource values like sensitive species habitat. This tension is further compounded by changing conditions in surrounding areas, such as air quality concerns in southwestern Wyoming, greater sage-grouse habitat protection issues, the growing recognition of the difficulty of establishing reclamation following surface disturbance, and the increased potential for the introduction and spread of invasive plant species. Increasing demand for rights-of-way on public land and access for recreational use including travel management issues may conflict with protection of the values of concern in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). Changing demographics and a continuation of the shift from labor income to non-labor income such as retirement and investments may have changed the demands for different types of uses on the public lands. Visual resources are an important component to the quality of life in the community; visual resource management decisions have important implications for development and land use. Guidance and regulations for analysis of lands with wilderness characteristics and waterway segments with wild and scenic characteristics result in the need for public involvement in planning processes associated with these areas. The pace of mineral development and the areas in which development will be authorized have important implications for the local and state economy and are directly related to land use decisions and authorizations. The BLM has issued guidance following oil and gas leasing reform (IM 2010-117) which authorizes analyzing external and internal proposals for Master Leasing Plans (MLPs) in RMP revisions. Both external and internal proposals have been received for having MLPs in different portions of the planning area.

1.2.2. Purpose of Revising the Existing Plan

Section 102 of the FLPMA sets forth the policy for periodically projecting the present and future use of public lands and their resources using the land use planning process. Sections 201

and 202 of the FLPMA and BLM's planning regulations (43 CFR 1600) establish the BLM's land use planning requirements. BLM Handbook H-1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook, provides more detailed and up-to-date guidance for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements. The purpose of the land use plan is to ensure BLM-administered lands are managed in accordance with the FLPMA and the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The land use plan establishes management direction for land within an administrative area through desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. The reason for revising the existing plan is to address the changes occurring in the planning area and to select a future management strategy that best achieves a combination of the following:

- Employ a community-based planning approach to collaborate with federal, state, and local cooperating agencies.
- Establish goals and objectives for management of resources and resource uses within the approximately 2.4-million surface acres and 2.8-million acres of federal mineral estate administered by the Lander Field Office in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Identify land use plan decisions to guide future land-management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions.
- Identify management actions and allowable uses anticipated to achieve the established goals and objectives and reach desired outcomes.
- Provide comprehensive management direction by making land use decisions for all appropriate resources and resource uses administered by the Lander Field Office.
- Provide for compliance with applicable tribal, federal, and state laws, standards, implementation plans, and BLM policies and regulations.
- Recognize the nation's needs for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber, and incorporate requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58).
- Retain flexibility to adapt to new and emerging issues and opportunities and to provide for adjustments to decisions over time based on new information and monitoring.
- Strive to be compatible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and consistent with federal law, regulations, and BLM policy.

1.3. Planning Process

The BLM is directed by the FLPMA to plan for and manage "public lands." As defined by the Act, public lands are those federally owned lands, and any interest in lands (e.g., federally owned mineral estate), that are administered by BLM. RMPs are developed to address the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The RMP provides basic program direction with the establishment of goals, objectives, and allowable uses. The RMP focuses on what resource conditions, uses, and visitor experiences should be achieved and maintained over time. Since this involves considering natural processes with long-term timeframes, the RMP must take a long-term view.

An approved RMP establishes the 1) resource condition goals and objectives, 2) the allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained, 3) land areas to be managed for limited, restricted, or exclusive resource uses or for transfer from BLM administration, 4) program constraints and general management practices and protocols, and 5) intervals and standards for monitoring the plan.

Revision of an existing plan is a major federal action for the BLM. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for major federal actions; thus, this Proposed RMP and Final EIS accompanies the revision of the existing plan. This Proposed RMP and Final EIS analyzes the impacts of four alternative RMPs for the planning area, including the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative identifies current status of resources and land uses as well as current management practices (the existing plan). Under the No Action Alternative, current management practices would continue for all resources and land uses. NEPA requires analysis of a No Action Alternative.

The BLM planning process, as set forth in the BLM Handbook H-1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005b), is designed to help the BLM identify the uses of BLM-administered lands desired by the public and to consider these uses to the extent they are consistent with the laws established by Congress and the policies of the executive branch of the federal government. The steps in the planning process include:

1. Identification of Issues
2. Development of Planning Criteria
3. Collect and Compile Inventory Data
4. Analysis of the Management Situation
5. Formulate Alternatives
6. Estimation of Impacts of Alternatives
7. Selection of a Preferred Alternative
8. Selection of the Resource Management Plan
9. Monitoring and Evaluation

As part of these steps, the BLM wrote a preparation plan to focus the planning process and provide management direction, oversight, structure, and a cost estimate for the RMP revision. The publication of the NOI in the *Federal Register* on February 13, 2007 announced BLM's decision to prepare an EIS, formally initiated the plan revision, and began the scoping process. The BLM utilized the public scoping process to identify planning issues to direct the revision of the existing plan (see Chapter 5). The BLM also used the scoping process to introduce the public to preliminary planning criteria, which set limits to the scope of the RMP revision.

As appropriate, the BLM collected data to address planning issues and to fill data gaps identified during public scoping. Using these data, the planning issues, and the planning criteria, the BLM conducted an AMS to describe current management and identify management opportunities for addressing the planning issues. Current management, under the existing plan, would continue through selection of the No Action Alternative. Results of the scoping process and the AMS clarified the purpose and need and identified key planning issues that focus planning efforts and that need to be addressed by the RMP revision.

During alternative formulation, the BLM collaborated with cooperating agencies to identify goals and objectives for resources and resource uses in the planning area. These desired outcomes addressed the key planning issues, were constrained by the planning criteria, and incorporated the management opportunities identified by the BLM.

The details of alternatives were developed through the development of management actions and allowable uses anticipated to achieve the goals and objectives. The alternatives represent a reasonable range for managing resources and resource uses within the planning area. Chapter 2 of this document describes and summarizes the alternatives.

The BLM analyzed the impacts of each alternative in Chapter 4. With input from cooperating agencies and BLM specialists, and consideration of planning issues, planning criteria, and the impacts of alternatives, the BLM selected Alternative D as the Preferred Alternative, and published the plan in the Draft RMP and EIS.

A Notice of Availability (NOA) announcing the release of the Draft RMP and EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on September 9, 2011, initiating a 90-day public comment period. The BLM later extended the comment period for an additional 45 days, ending the comment period on January 20, 2012. Following receipt and consideration of public comments on the Draft RMP and EIS, the BLM prepared this Proposed RMP and Final EIS. The BLM prepared a Comment Analysis Report, which summarizes all substantive comments received during the 135-day public comment period and the BLM's responses to those comments, including how the agency revised the RMP and EIS based on comments. The report is presented in Appendix X (p. 1829).

The publication of the NOA in the *Federal Register* for this Proposed RMP and Final EIS began a 30-day protest period and 60-day Governor's consistency review period. The BLM will resolve protests and the Governor's recommended changes and prepare a ROD and Approved RMP.

After issuing the Approved RMP and ROD, an Implementation Strategy will be developed. The Implementation Strategy will include an annual coordination meeting between BLM and the agencies cooperating in the RMP revision. The annual coordination meeting will include an update on implementation of the plan, foreseeable activities for the upcoming year, and opportunities for continued collaboration with the RMP cooperators. Additional coordination meetings may be held as needed.

1.4. Planning Issues

The BLM conducted an early public scoping process to determine the scope of issues to be addressed in this RMP and EIS. Scoping is a collaborative public involvement process to identify planning issues to be addressed in the planning process. As part of the scoping process, the BLM solicited comments and issues (including during five public scoping meetings [see Chapter 5]) from the public, organizations, tribal governments, and federal, state, and local agencies, as well as from BLM specialists. The BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005b) defines planning issues as "...disputes or controversies about existing and potential land and resource allocations, levels of resource use, production, and related management practices." Issues identified during the scoping and RMP revision process comprise two categories:

- Issues within the scope of the EIS and used to develop alternatives or otherwise addressed in the EIS
- Issues outside the scope of the EIS or that could require policy, regulatory, or administrative actions

1.4.1. Issues Addressed

Those planning issues determined to be within the scope of the EIS are used to develop one or more of the alternatives or are addressed in other parts of the EIS. For example, as planning issues were refined, the BLM collaborated with cooperating agencies to develop a range of reasonable alternatives designed to address and/or resolve key planning issues, such as what areas are suitable for energy and mineral resource development. A range of reasonable alternatives provides various management approaches for how the BLM and cooperating agencies can address this and other key planning issues, including the management of resources and resource uses in the planning area. During the scoping period, the key planning issues identified for developing alternatives in the Draft RMP and EIS are listed below:

Energy and Minerals Management

- What areas are suitable or not suitable for energy and mineral resource development?
- What areas should be offered for oil and gas leasing with MLPs?
- What level of development should be allowed in areas suitable for energy and mineral resource development?

Management of Riparian Areas and Water Quality Concerns

- How should riparian areas be managed to protect the integrity of fish and wildlife habitat as well as protect local water quality?

Livestock and Wild Horse Grazing and Vegetation Management

- How should soil, water, and vegetation be managed to reduce fuel loads and achieve forest health and healthy rangelands while providing for livestock and wild horse grazing and fish and wildlife habitat?

Recreation/Visitor Use and Safety Management

- How should BLM-administered land be managed to provide access for recreation and general enjoyment of the public lands while protecting cultural and natural resources and public safety?

Travel Management, Including Off-highway Traffic

- How should travel be managed to provide access for recreation, commercial uses, and general enjoyment of the public lands while protecting cultural and natural resources?

Management of Wildlife Habitat, Including Protection of Sensitive Species Habitat

- How should special status species conservation strategies be applied given the BLM's requirement for multiple use management and sustained yield? How will these strategies affect other public land resources?

Access to Public Lands and Management Considerations

- What land adjustments are necessary to improve access and management of public lands?

Management of Areas with Special Values

- What areas, if any, contain unique or sensitive resources requiring special management?

Management and Protection of Public Land Resources While Allowing For Multiple Uses

- How should BLM-administered lands be managed to protect natural and cultural resources, while fulfilling the BLM's mandate to provide access for multiple uses?

For a detailed description of all issues identified during scoping, please refer to the Lander Field Office Scoping Comment Summary Report (BLM 2007a). The scoping report is available on the Lander RMP website, <http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/wy/en/programs/Planning/rmps/lander.html>.

1.4.2. Issues Considered but Not Further Analyzed

Laws, regulations, policies, and executive orders require specific resource topics be examined during the NEPA process. In some instances, initial evaluation reveals issues that are not relevant to the planning area or do not require further analysis. Examples of these topics are listed below.

Prime and Unique Farmlands – In accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the BLM determined that no prime or unique farmlands or farmland of statewide or local importance occur on public lands in the planning area. None of the actions proposed in this RMP revision would disturb farmlands; therefore, impacts on prime and unique farmlands were not analyzed further in this RMP revision.

1.5. Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and guidelines that help to guide the RMP planning process. These criteria influence all aspects of the planning process, including inventory and data collection, developing issues to address, formulating alternatives, estimating impacts, selecting the Preferred Alternative and the Proposed RMP. In conjunction with the planning issues, planning criteria ensure that the planning process is focused and incorporates appropriate analyses. Planning criteria are developed from appropriate laws, regulations, and policies. The criteria also help to guide the final plan selection and are used as a basis for evaluating the responsiveness of the planning options. Planning criteria used in this RMP revision are as follows:

- The plan will be completed in compliance with the FLPMA (43 United States Code [U.S.C.]1701 et seq.) and NEPA.
- The plan will recognize valid existing rights.
- Public participation will be encouraged throughout the process by collaborating and building relationships with tribes, state and local governments, federal agencies, local stakeholders, and others with interest in the plan.
- Planning decisions will cover BLM-administered public lands, including split-estate lands where the subsurface minerals are severed from the surface right, and the BLM has legal jurisdiction over one or the other. No decisions will be made relative to non-BLM-administered lands.
- The proposed RMP will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
- Impacts from the management alternatives considered in the revised RMP will be analyzed in an EIS developed in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR 1610 and 40 CFR 1500.

- The planning process will follow the stages of an EIS-level planning process. For specific information, please see the Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005b).
- For program specific guidance of land use planning level decisions, the process will follow the Land Use Planning Manual 1601 and Handbook H-1601-1, Appendix C (BLM 2005b).
- Decisions in the plan will strive to be compatible with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, federal, and tribal agencies as long as the decisions are consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of federal law, and regulations applicable to public lands.
- The RMP will recognize the State of Wyoming's responsibility and authority to manage wildlife. BLM will consult with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD).
- Planning decisions will comply with the Endangered Species Act and BLM interagency agreements with the USFWS.
- The National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (BLM 2004a) requires that impacts to sagebrush habitat and sagebrush-dependent wildlife species be analyzed and considered in BLM land use planning efforts for public lands with sagebrush habitat in the planning area. Management of surface-disturbing and disruptive activities will follow the policy set forth in IMs Washington Office (WO)-2012-044, WY-2010-012, and WY-2010-013 for the protection of greater sage-grouse habitat.
- The planning team will work cooperatively and collaboratively with cooperating agencies and all other interested groups, agencies, and individuals.
- The BLM and cooperating agencies will jointly develop alternatives for resolution of resource management issues and management concerns.
- The planning process will incorporate the Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the State of Wyoming as goal statements.
- Areas with special environmental quality will be protected and if necessary designated as ACECs, Wild and Scenic Rivers, or other appropriate designations.
- Any public land surface found to meet the eligibility criteria to be given further consideration for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System will be addressed in the RMP revision effort in terms of developing interim management options in the alternatives for the EIS.
- Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be managed under BLM Manual 6330, Management of Wilderness Study Areas, which replaces the Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review, until Congress either designates all or portions of the WSA as wilderness or releases the lands from further wilderness consideration. It is no longer the policy of the BLM to make formal determinations regarding wilderness character, to designate additional WSAs through the RMP process, or to manage any lands other than existing WSAs in accordance with BLM Manual 6330.
- The BLM will consider management to protect and maintain lands with wilderness characteristics through the RMP revision process.
- The BLM will protect, manage, and control for a healthy wild horse population consistent with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971.
- Forest management strategies will be consistent with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- Fire management strategies will be consistent with the Wyoming Fire Management Plan (BLM 2004b).
- Geographic Information System (GIS) and metadata information will meet Federal Geographic Data Committee standards, as required by Executive Order 12906. All other applicable BLM data standards will also be followed.
- The planning process will involve American Indian tribal governments and will provide strategies for the protection of recognized traditional uses.

- All proposed management actions will be based upon current scientific information, research and technology, as well as existing inventory and monitoring information.
- The RMP will include adaptive management criteria and protocol to deal with future issues. Adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or to re-evaluate the outcomes.
- The planning process will use the Wyoming BLM Mitigation Guidelines to develop management options and alternatives and analyze their impacts, and as part of the planning criteria for developing the options and alternatives and for determining mitigation requirements.
- A RFD scenario for fluid minerals will be developed from analysis of past activity and production, which will aid in environmental consequences analysis.
- Planning and management direction will be focused on the relative values of resources and not the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or economic output.

1.6. Related Plans

BLM planning policies require that the BLM review approved or adopted resource plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments and, to the maximum extent consistent with federal law and the purposes of FLPMA, be consistent with those plans. The following plans are related to the management of land and resources and apply to this RMP revision.

- Shoshone National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 2009a)
- Fremont County Land Use Plan (Fremont County 2004)
- Natrona County Development Plan (Natrona County 1998)
- Carbon County Land Use Plan (Carbon County 1998)
- Sweetwater County Comprehensive Plan (Sweetwater County 2002)
- Hot Springs County Land Use Plan (Hot Springs County 2002)
- Natrona County Conservation District Long Range Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (Natrona County Conservation District 2010)
- Popo Agie Conservation District Long Range Plan 2008-2012 (Popo Agie Conservation District 2007)
- Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins Conservation District Long Range and Natural Resource Management Plan 2007-2011 (Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins Conservation District 2006)
- Sweetwater County Conservation District Land and Resource Use Plan and Policy (January 2005) (Sweetwater County Conservation District 2005)
- Dubois-Crowheart Conservation District Land Use and Resource Management Plan 2011-2015 (DCCD 2010)
- Lower Wind River Conservation District Long Range Plan 2011-2015 (Lower Wind River Conservation District 2010)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pathfinder Interim Management Plan (USFWS 2004)
- National Park Service's Comprehensive Management and Use Plans for the California, Pony Express, Oregon and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails (NPS 1999)
- The 2009 Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan (USFS 2009b)
- Lander Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 1987a)
- Pinedale Field Office Draft Resource Management Plan (BLM 2008a)
- Cody Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 1990)
- Grass Creek Resource Management Plan (BLM 1998)

- Washakie Resource Management Plan (BLM 1988)
- Casper Resource Management Plan (BLM 2007b)
- Rawlins Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2004c)
- Green River Resource Management Plan (BLM 1997a)