United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Lewistown District Office

September 1994

RECORD OF DECISION and RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

Judith-Valley-Phillips Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. It is committed to manage, protect, and improve these lands in a manner to serve the needs of the American people for all times. Management is based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield of our nation's resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. These resources include recreation; rangelands; timber; minerals; watershed; fish and wildlife; wilderness; air; and scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

BLM/MT/PL-95/001+1610

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Lewistown District Office
Airport Road
P.O. Box 1160
Lewistown, Montana 59457-1160

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dear Reader:

This is a copy of the Record of Decision (ROD) and the approval of portions of the Judith-Valley-Phillips Resource Management Plan (RMP). This ROD approves the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) decisions for managing 2,806,157 surface acres and 3,387,687 acres of mineral estate with the exception of decisions relating to oil and gas leasing and development. The land use decisions will guide future uses and activities on BLM land within the Judith, Valley, and Phillips Resource Areas.

This document has been sent to all recipients of the proposed Judith-Valley-Phillips RMP and final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) published in October 1992. The Lewistown District has also prepared a separate approved resource management plan for each resource area within the Judith-Valley-Phillips planning area. The approved plan consists of those decisions pertaining to a particular resource area. Copies of the approved RMPs are available by writing to the respective resource area office:

Judith RMP	Valley RMP	Phillips RMP
Judith Resource Area	Valley Resource Area	Phillips Resource Area
P.O. Box 1160	Route 1, Box 4775	501 S 2nd Street East
Lewistown, MT 59457-1160	Glasgow, MT 59230	Malta, MT 59538

We are pleased to provide this copy for your reference and we extend our appreciation for your cooperation and assistance during this planning process.

Sincerely,

David L. Mari

David L. Mari
District Manager

RECORD OF DECISION
and
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

for the
approval of portions of the

JUDITH-VALLEY-PHILLIPS
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
and
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

September 1994

Prepared by

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Montana State Office
Lewistown District Office

Francis R. Cherry, Jr.
Acting State Director, Montana
Bureau of Land Management

September 9, 1994
Date

This document records the decisions reached by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for managing 2,806,157 surface acres and 3,387,687 acres of mineral estate administered by the Judith, Valley, and Phillips Resource Areas, Lewistown District, Montana.

This Record of Decision (ROD) pertains to public lands administered by the BLM in the Judith, Valley and Phillips Resource Areas with the exception of decisions relating to oil and gas leasing and development.

DECISION

The decision is hereby made to approve the proposed Judith-Valley-Phillips Resource Management Plan (JVP RMP), as described in the JVP RMP and final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) published in October 1992, except for decisions relating to oil and gas leasing and development and the Collar Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This plan was prepared under the regulations for implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA).

The preferred alternative (Alternative E) in the proposed JVP RMP/final EIS has been selected as the approved RMP with the following modifications. Based on protests received on the proposed RMP, the decision for the Collar Gulch ACEC is changed from not designating Collar Gulch an ACEC to designating 1,618 BLM acres an ACEC with special management prescriptions. The BLM will also prepare a supplement to the proposed JVP RMP/final EIS to address an alternative that would avoid oil and gas leasing in areas with valuable wildlife habitat. A separate ROD will be issued for oil and gas leasing decisions.

ALTERNATIVES

Five management alternatives were considered in the development of this plan. These were identified as Alternative A the Current Management Alternative, Alternative B, Alternative C, Alternative D, and Alternative E the Proposed Decision. Each alternative was described and analyzed in the draft JVP RMP/EIS (1991) and in the proposed JVP RMP/final EIS (1992).

Alternative A, the Current Management Alternative, represents a continuation of present management direction and would continue to implement policies, regulations and decisions from previous planning documents. This alternative also serves as the No Action alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Alternative B would generally provide the maximum opportunity for exploration, development and production of BLM land and resources with minimum restrictions.

Alternative C represents an intermediate course between natural resource production and protection. It provides for balanced consumptive and non-consumptive uses of public land resources in the planning area.

Alternative D emphasizes resource protection. Some land uses would be restricted by withdrawals, stipulations, and/or mitigation to protect and enhance non-consumptive resources.

Alternative E, the Proposed Decision, would balance the demands of resource development and the protection of sensitive areas and resources.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative D is the environmentally preferred alternative, providing the greatest protection from surface disturbing activities. This alternative is followed closely by the preferred alternative, Alternative E, in providing environmental protection. Rather than eliminating uses in the preferred alternative, special management tools are used to provide environmental protection while allowing for uses to occur.

ALTERNATIVE E (THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

This alternative has been selected as the approved RMP. The following is a summary of the principle issues and major decisions.

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The BLM will pursue acquisitions as opportunities arise through exchange or purchase with willing proponents and/or sellers. The BLM recognizes and respects private property rights and will not use condemnation to implement land tenure adjustment under this land use plan. The main objective will be to attain a BLM land pattern which balances multiple resource values and brings about better manageability.

A total of 161,826 acres of BLM land will be available for disposal. The lands identified for disposal will be available for exchange. These lands may also be available for sale to

facilitate an individual land exchange or meet other plan objectives.

During any purchase or exchange action, the BLM will attempt to maintain the respective county tax base and allow no overall net gain in BLM land over the life of this plan. The BLM will monitor land tenure adjustments to identify potential problems in achieving this objective. BLM land may be sold to facilitate a purchase or exchange action or maintain the respective county tax base.

Access to BLM Land

The BLM has identified 71,793 BLM acres as needing new legal public access and 1,126,858 BLM acres needing additional access. Access will be pursued utilizing existing laws, regulations and guidelines. During activity planning and/or route analysis, access may be defined as foot, horse, or vehicular. Access will be confined to as narrow a corridor as is necessary to serve such purpose.

The BLM will support the public road network, primarily county roads, leading to BLM land by establishing limited cooperative agreements for maintenance with the respective counties.

Off-Road Vehicle Designations

The BLM will designate 1,990,441 BLM acres open to off-road vehicles (ORV); designate 813,769 BLM acres limited to protect the resource values in ACECs and wilderness study areas (WSAs), protect vegetation and soils to maintain watersheds and water quality, reduce user conflicts, and provide habitat security; and close 1,947 BLM acres to protect the resource values in the Square Butte Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) ACEC.

The BLM will designate and manage a 40-acre intensive ORV use area north of Glasgow for motorcycles and ATVs (T.29N.,R.39E., Section 34, NE1/4SE1/4).

The following exceptions will apply to the limited designations, except in the WSAs and ACECs:

1. Vehicle access for camping will be permissible within 100 yards of designated roads and trails. Exceptions could be granted on a case-by-case basis through the use of a special use permit.

2. The non-ambulatory handicapped, as defined by Montana Law, will be allowed motorized access off designated roads and trails.

3. Snowmobiles will be allowed off-road travel on BLM land in the Little Belt and Snowy Mountains.

4. Off-road vehicle use will be allowed for game retrieval. In some areas, retrieval may be restricted.

The BLM will pursue cooperative agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies and use BLM law enforcement rangers to monitor and implement restrictions.

Off-road travel for administration of a federal lease or permit will be granted, unless specifically prohibited.

Hardrock Mining

The BLM will provide for hardrock mineral development, while protecting other resources of exceptional value through withdrawal from mineral entry or with special management prescriptions. The BLM will segregate 4,647 BLM acres from mineral entry including; 100 acres high, 100 acres moderate, 60 acres low, and 4,387 acres very low mineral development potential.

The BLM will recommend revoking the withdrawals for the Judith Peak and Red Mountain Radar Sites, the Landusky Town Site, Landusky Recreation Site and the Zortman Town Site. The BLM will continue the Blacktail Fossil Site, Azure Cave, Camp Creek Campground and Montana Gulch Campground withdrawals.

The BLM will pursue protective withdrawals for the Big Bend of the Milk River ACEC to protect the area from any possible bentonite mining; the Square Butte ONA ACEC to segregate the area from locatable mineral entry to protect natural endemic systems, cultural sites, scenic qualities and rare geologic features unique to Montana; and the Zortman Cemetery.

To ensure orderly development of mineral resources while protecting other resource values, management prescriptions will be applied to Plans of Operation in the Judith Mountains Scenic Area ACEC, Collar Gulch ACEC, elk habitat in the Judith and North Moccasin Mountains and bighorn sheep habitat in the Little Rocky Mountains. Mitigating measures will be applied to all Plans of Operation to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation.

Riparian and Wetland Management of Watersheds

The BLM will maintain and/or improve the riparian-wetland areas in 348 allotments with 595 BLM stream miles

and 5,850 water sources based on proper functioning condition and the desired plant community.

The BLM will initially accomplish riparian-wetland objectives through livestock grazing methods at current stocking levels. If grazing methods are not successful in meeting management objectives, the BLM will take the necessary action to achieve those objectives. When the trend in riparian and wetland conditions is improving, the prescribed grazing method should be continued even if the riparian-wetland objectives are not achieved in the stated time frame.

To accomplish the above riparian-wetland objectives the BLM will consider the importance of the intermingled private lands, including valuable riparian-wetland areas, which could be adversely impacted as a result of management changes on BLM land.

Elk and Bighorn Sheep Habitat Management

The BLM will provide 593,980 acres of habitat for elk on BLM land in the Missouri Breaks, Highwood Mountains, Square Butte, Little Belt Mountains, Judith Mountains, and Little and Big Snowy Mountains.

The BLM will also provide 156,930 acres of habitat to maintain and expand bighorn sheep on BLM land in the planning area.

The BLM will plant lure crops on BLM land where determined to be necessary and feasible to draw elk from private crop land where depredation conflicts are occurring. Planting lure crops will be considered for small areas and management to protect lure crops could include fencing, grazing methods, or a change in season of use for livestock. Planting and maintenance of lure crops will be most feasible under a cooperative arrangement with Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MDFWP), other organizations or individuals.

Prairie Dog and Black-Footed Ferret Management

The BLM will provide prairie dog habitat for black-footed ferret reintroduction and long-term ferret recovery, associate species (mountain plover, burrowing owl, and ferruginous hawk), recreational viewing, and prairie dog shooting. Prairie dog towns on BLM land identified for reintroduction of the black-footed ferret will be designated an ACEC (12,346 acres). This habitat may also help prevent the listing of the mountain plover, burrowing owl and ferruginous hawk as threatened or endangered. If one of these species would become listed, the BLM will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to assure this RMP meets the habitat needs. If this plan would not meet those needs, the BLM will amend this RMP.

The BLM, in cooperation with the FWS and MDFWP, will maintain the existing prairie dog habitat and distribution on BLM land within the 7km Complex based on a 1988 survey. The BLM will also support cooperative agreements for prairie dog towns on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (CMR), Montana Department of State Lands (DSL), and private land within the 7km Complex. The 7km Complex contains approximately 26,000 acres of prairie dog towns (12,346 BLM acres, 5,800 CMR acres, 2,012 DSL acres and 5,821 private acres). Management actions will be directed to cooperatively maintain this amount of prairie dog habitat.

The BLM will maintain or manage prairie dog towns on BLM land in the Valley and Judith RAs, based on the values or problems encountered.

Judith Mountains Scenic Area ACEC

The BLM will designate 3,702 BLM acres an ACEC to protect the scenic, wildlife and recreation values in the Judith Mountains. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM. This area would be managed to mitigate impacts to resources from surface disturbing activities.

The BLM will implement the following management actions: off-road travel will be restricted yearlong to designated roads and trails; the ACEC will be an avoidance area for rights-of-way (ROWs); the area will be available for restricted management of forest products; and the area will remain open to mineral entry with mitigating measures specific to hardrock mining activities.

Acid Shale-Pine Forest ACEC

The BLM will designate two representative BLM tracts, War Horse (817 acres) and Briggs Coulee (1,646 acres), within an Acid Shale-Pine Forest ecosystem a Research Natural Area ACEC to protect an endemic plant community unique to the area and a fragile watershed. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM. The ACEC will be a Research Natural Area where research will be allowed to determine the effects of grazing, fire, etc. on this type of plant community. The BLM will allow research at War Horse and maintain Briggs Coulee as a control site.

The BLM will implement the following management actions: disposal of forest products from the area will be prohibited unless necessary for stand preservation; the area will receive intensive wildfire suppression; ORV use will be restricted yearlong to designated roads and trails; and the ACEC will remain open to mineral entry.

Square Butte Outstanding Natural Area ACEC

The BLM will designate 1,947 BLM acres an ACEC to protect natural endemic systems, cultural sites, scenic qualities, rare geologic features unique to Montana, and identify key wildlife viewing sites under the Watchable Wildlife Program. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM. This area will be managed primarily for wildlife, cultural resources and recreation.

The BLM will implement the following management actions: pursue a protective withdrawal for Square Butte to segregate the area from mining claim location; legal access will be pursued to the ACEC; the area will be closed to ORVs; surface disturbing activities will be prohibited including transmission lines, roads, communication sites, pipelines, etc.; recreation and habitat management plans for the area will include a trail system, camping areas, a recreation use policy and habitat management direction for wildlife populations including prescribed fire, security areas, etc.; and the sale of forest products will be prohibited, unless necessary for stand preservation.

Collar Gulch ACEC

The BLM will designate 1,618 BLM acres an ACEC to protect a pure strain of westslope cutthroat trout which is a Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks State Species of Special Concern. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM. The primary emphasis will be wildlife habitat protection and improvement for the westslope cutthroat trout population, with some non-motorized recreational use.

The area will be closed to motorized vehicles, except for the main Judith Peak road and connected Big Grassy Peak and Crystal Peak/Collar Ridge access roads. Additional public access to the area will not be pursued to protect natural resource values.

Developments in the area will be designed to protect trout habitat. Stream protection and enhancement structures will be initiated to improve trout habitat. The BLM will initiate a study to identify the source of water quality degradation in the drainage and develop appropriate measures to eliminate or mitigate the degrading source.

Management Prescriptions for the Collar Gulch ACEC

1. The BLM will implement a nondegradation policy for the waters in Collar Gulch Creek to protect the resident population of westslope cutthroat trout. The nondegradation policy will apply to operations located within the watershed; from the beginning of Collar Gulch Creek downstream to the point where the creek enters private land (in T.17N., R.20E., Section 32: SE1/4NW1/4 determined is the upstream limit of the known cutthroat trout occurrence. Variances will be provided for individual operations only after application of best reasonably available control technology; and only to the extent that it will not impact the trout population.

2. The BLM will initiate a routine water quality monitoring program in the drainage to establish baseline conditions.

3. Withdrawal of surface or ground water will be restricted when the flow in Collar Gulch Creek drops below 3 cubic feet per second measured at the point where the creek enters private land in T.17N, R.20E., Section 32: SE1/4NW1/4.

4. Concurrent reclamation will be emphasized, thereby reducing erosion and sedimentation potential.

5. Surface disturbing activities will be designed to minimize impacts to the Collar Peak Trail.

6. Surface disturbing activities will be designed to avoid impact to the Tate-Poetter Cave resources.

Azure Cave ACEC

The BLM will designate 140 BLM acres an ACEC to protect cave resources and potentially the northernmost bat hibernaculum in the United States. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM. The cave will be managed to protect bats during crucial hibernation periods and allow specific and general recreation use on a limited basis.

The BLM will implement the following management actions: prepare an activity plan to determine time periods for cave access and initiate appropriate management activities to protect the bats; continue the withdrawal from mining claim location; additional legal access will be pursued but limited to an unimproved road; and ORVs will be restricted yearlong to designated roads and trails.

Big Bend of the Milk River ACEC

The BLM will designate 2,120 BLM acres within the Big Bend of the Milk River area, which includes the Henry Smith and Beaucoup Sites, an ACEC to manage archaeological resources representing bison hunting and prehistoric ceremonial use of the Northwestern Plains. The Henry Smith Site will be managed for interpretation and the Beaucoup Site for research. Designation of an ACEC only applies to public lands administered by the BLM.

The BLM will implement the following management actions: consult with appropriate Native Americans to ensure that an activity plan is developed with sensitivity to Native American cultural values; ORVs will be restricted yearlong to designated roads and trails; and the area will be withdrawn from mineral location and withheld from solid mineral leaseables.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The approved RMP establishes management direction to accomplish BLM land adjustment. This RMP increases BLM's flexibility in accomplishing land adjustment while considering landowner preference to exchange or sell and the effects on the local tax base.

The approved RMP addresses the problem of providing legal access to BLM land and the expected increase in recreation use on BLM land. It does not provide access to all BLM land, but only those areas large enough to provide an adequate recreational experience, and that are expected to remain in public ownership.

The approved RMP provides for ORV restrictions to protect resource values in ACECs and WSAs, protect vegetation and soils to maintain watersheds and water quality, reduce user conflicts, and provide wildlife habitat security. The designations address resource conflicts and publics concerns while recognizing the possible future demands for ORV use on BLM land.

The approved RMP considers the hardrock mineral development potential in the planning area along with foreseeable activity when selecting areas open and closed to mining claim location. The BLM choose this alternative to leave most of the hardrock development potential lands open to mining claim location.

The approved RMP improves or maintains riparian-wetland areas based on proper functioning condition and the desired plant community. The RMP considers the trend toward meeting this objective, while considering the importance of intermingled private land which could be adversely impacted as a result of management changes on BLM land.

The approved RMP alleviates wildlife/landowner conflicts and maintains viable elk and bighorn sheep habitat with the potential of the land to sustain them.

The approved RMP allows for reintroduction of the black-footed ferret in keeping with the Endangered Species Act, provides for continued existence of prairie dogs and associated species and minimizes impacts on local and affected landowners and permittees.

The approved RMP designates the following ACECs: the Judith Mountains Scenic Area to protect the scenic, wildlife and recreation values in the Judith Mountains; the Acid Shale-Pine Forest to protect an endemic plant community unique to the area and a fragile watershed; the Square Butte ONA to protect natural endemic systems, cultural sites, scenic qualities, rare geologic features unique to Montana, and identify key wildlife viewing sites under the Watchable Wildlife Program; the Collar Gulch area to protect a pure strain of westslope cutthroat trout; Azure Cave to protect the cave resources and potentially the northern most bat hibernaculum in the United States; and Big Bend of the Milk River to protect archaeological resources representing bison hunting and prehistoric ceremonial use of the Northwestern Plains.

MITIGATION

The RMP has been designed to avoid or minimize environmental harm where practicable. Specific mitigation measures are described in Chapter 2 of the proposed JVP RMP/ final EIS (1992).

IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING DECISIONS

Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years depending on budget and staff availability. Funding levels will affect the timing and implementation of management actions and project proposals, but will not affect the decisions made under this RMP. An implementation schedule will be developed to provide for the systematic accomplishment of decisions in the approved RMP.

Decisions will be monitored to evaluate the continuing effectiveness of the decisions in the plan. Monitoring will provide the information needed to chart the progress being

made toward reaching the plan's stated goal and objectives. Monitoring the land use plan will provide the following:

1. Determine if a multiple-use prescription is fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed.

2. Determine if predictions of effects and impacts from management actions were accurate as a basis for appropriate management action.

3. Reveal unanticipated and/or unpredictable effects including off-site impacts.

4. Determine if mitigation measures are satisfactory and are as effective as predicted.

5. Determine if any established threshold levels have been met or exceeded.

6. Provide for continuing evaluation of consistency with plans or programs of federal, state, and local government or Indian Tribes.

7. Provide for continuing comparison of plan benefits versus costs (social, economic, and environmental).

8. Determine if new data and/or information have affected the plan, its conclusions, or estimation of effects.

9. Determine the rate and degree to which the plan is being implemented in terms of both the decisions that can be implemented without activity planning and those that require activity planning.

Monitoring guidelines can be found in the Judith, Valley and Phillips monitoring plans available at the respective resource area offices. These guidelines will be used to monitor implementation of specific management guidance and actions and updated as necessary.

Land tenure adjustments will be monitored to identify changes in the respective county tax base and the net change in BLM land.

The following inventory and monitoring requirements for riparian-wetland areas will begin with implementation of the plan for the six groups of allotments identified under the Preferred Alternative in Appendix J of the proposed RMP/final EIS (1992). The allotments were ranked into these six groups based on resource conditions and whether riparian objectives are being met. The list of allotments will be updated through plan maintenance based on inventories and monitoring.

Implementation will be by watershed and management will consider the streams, water sources, and uplands within that watershed. Prioritization for implementation will begin with the watershed containing the greatest number of group one allotments. All allotments within a watershed will be considered when managing for riparian-wetland values. The resource area will determine the size of the watershed applicable to management actions. The actual boundaries of the selected watershed will correspond to those major, submajor, minor, or hydrologic units as defined by the State of Montana, Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Division. Implementation for an individual allotment will consider the implications (standards and guidelines) and effects to the entire watershed and to other allotments within the watershed. Exceptions will be considered for Custocial (C) allotments, if it is determined that the amount of public land involved is to insignificant that overall improvement in the watershed cannot take place.

Inventories of riparian-wetland areas already have or will determine functioning condition (proper functioning condition, functioning at risk, or non-functioning) and the potential to produce a certain type of plant community.

Allotments with riparian-wetland areas that are in proper functioning condition (and apparent trend is static or upward) or are functioning at risk (and apparent trend is upward) will remain at the existing allotment category (Improve (I), Maintain (M), or C). The riparian-wetland objectives will be to maintain or meet proper functioning condition and achieve the desired plant community. To meet these objectives, grazing and other methods will continue as specified in the permit/lease, grazing agreement, or allotment management plan (AMP). The plant communities in these riparian-wetland areas will be monitored to determine if the trend is maintained or improving. If the trend is down or static/functioning at risk, the allotment will be recategorized as an I allotment and grazing and other methods will be specified to meet the objectives as discussed in the following paragraph.

Allotments with riparian-wetland areas that are in proper functioning condition (and apparent trend is down), functioning at risk (and apparent trend is static or down) or non-functioning will be recategorized as Category I allotments. The riparian-wetland objectives will be to maintain or meet proper functioning condition and achieve the desired plant community. Grazing and other methods to meet these objectives will be implemented during the next grazing season. Grazing methods will be specified in the permit/lease, grazing agreement, or AMP. The plant communities in these riparian-wetland areas will be monitored for two years immediately following implementation of the grazing methods to determine if the trend is improving to meet proper functioning condition. If the trend is not improving,

the necessary action will be taken the next grazing season to achieve an upward trend toward proper functioning condition and the desired plant community.

Figure 1 shows the general implementation schedule for riparian-wetland management. A specific implementation schedule will be prepared for the allotments with riparian-wetland areas. This specific implementation schedule will maintain the time frame shown in Figure 1 and will be updated each year based on additional inventory and monitoring.

MAINTAINING AND AMENDING DECISIONS

Decisions in this plan will be maintained to reflect minor changes in information. Maintenance is limited to refining or further clarifying a plan decision and cannot expand the scope of the decision nor change the terms or conditions of the decisions. Maintenance will be documented in supporting records. A plan amendment may become necessary if major changes are needed or to consider a proposal or action that is not in conformance with the plan. Plan amendments are accomplished with public input and environmental analysis.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The views and concerns of the public were actively solicited throughout this planning process. Public involvement and coordination is summarized in Chapter 5 of the proposed JVP RMP/final EIS.

CONSISTENCY

This plan is consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of other Federal, state and most local governmental agencies. The BLM cannot be entirely consistent with the Fergus, Petroleum, or Valley County Interim Land Use Policy Plans. As currently written, these Policy Plans have portions which are not consistent with federal laws and regulations.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF THIS DOCUMENT

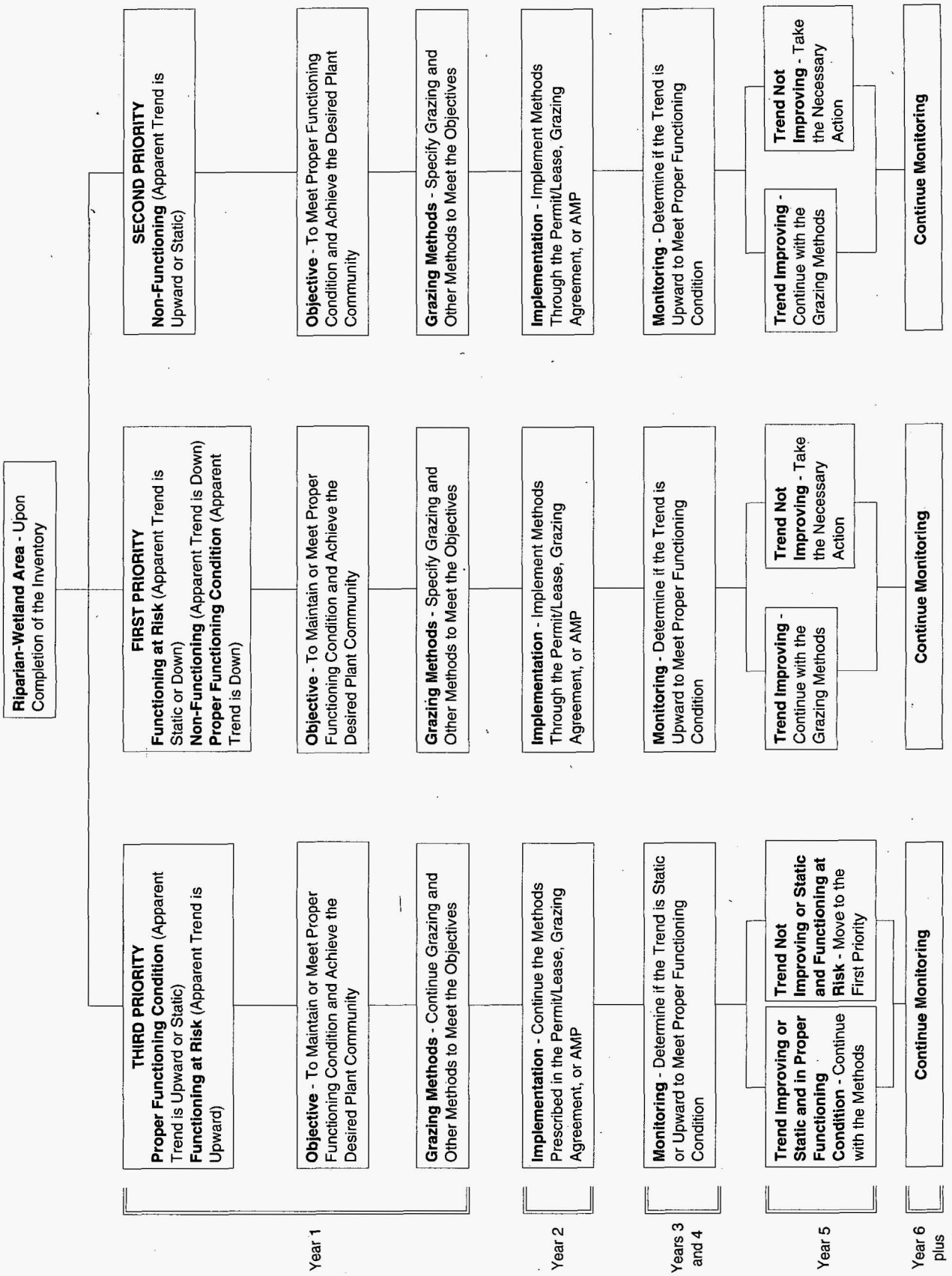
Copies of the ROD are available from the Lewistown District Office, Airport Road, P.O. Box 1160, Lewistown, MT 59457-1160. The Lewistown District has also prepared a separate approved resource management plan for each resource area within the Judith-Valley-Phillips planning area. The approved plan consists of those decisions pertaining to a particular resource area. Copies of the approved RMP's are available by writing or contacting the respective resource area office:

Phillips RMP
Phillips Resource Area
501 South 2nd St East
Malta, MT 59538
(406) 654-1240

Valley RMP
Valley Resource Area
Route 1, Box 4775
Glasgow, MT 59230
(406) 228-4317

Judith RMP
Judith Resource Area
P.O. Box 1160
Lewistown, MT 59457-1160
(406) 538-7461

Figure 1
General Implementation Schedule for Riparian-Wetland Management



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