

# RECORD OF DECISION and APPROVED Kemmerer Resource Management Plan



Wyoming High Desert District - Kemmerer Field Office



May 2010

The BLM manages more land – 253 million acres – than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western States, including Alaska. The Bureau, with a budget of about \$1 billion, also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation. The BLM's multiple-use mission is to sustain the health and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Bureau accomplishes this by managing such activities as outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, mineral development, and energy production, and by conserving natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.

# RECORD OF DECISION AND APPROVED KEMMERER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kemmerer Field Office  
Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties, Wyoming

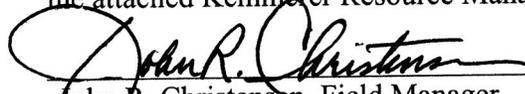
May 2010

*Prepared by*  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kemmerer Field Office  
Kemmerer, Wyoming

### *Cooperating Agencies*

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)
- State of Wyoming
- Lincoln County Commissioners
- Lincoln Conservation District
- Uinta County Commissioners
- Uinta County Conservation District
- Sweetwater County Commissioners
- Sweetwater County Conservation District

**FIELD MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:** Having considered a full range of alternatives, associated effects, and public input, I recommend adoption and implementation of the attached Kemmerer Resource Management Plan (RMP).

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John R. Christenson, Field Manager  
Kemmerer Field Office

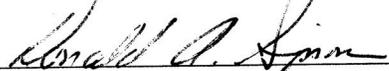
5/13/2010  
Date

I concur:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John F. Ruhs, District Manager  
High Desert District, Wyoming

5/13/2010  
Date

**APPROVAL:** I approve the attached Kemmerer RMP as recommended. This document meets requirements for a Record of Decision (ROD) as provided in 40 CFR Part 1505.2 and for the RMP as described in 43 Code of Federal Regulation Part 1610.0-5(k).

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Donald A. Simpson  
Wyoming State Director

5/24/10  
Date

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAQS	ambient air quality standards	MMTA	Mechanically Mineable Trona Area
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	MR	Mineral Resources
APD	application for permit to drill	MSA	Management Situation Analysis
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	NA	Not Applicable
APWG	Activity Plan Working Group	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
AQD	Air Quality Division	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value	NHT	National Historic Trail
AUM	animal unit month	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NSO	no surface occupancy
BMP	Best Management Practice	NSS	Native Species Status
BR	Biological Resources	Obj.	objective
CBNG	coalbed natural gas	OHV	Off-highway vehicle
CCF	hundred cubic feet	PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
CD	Compact Disk	pH	potential of hydrogen
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	PR	Physical Resources
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
CSU	controlled surface use	Pub. L.	Public Law
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	R	range
DOI	Department of the Interior	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	RMP	Resource Management Plan
EO	Executive Order	RNA	Research Natural Area
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	ROD	Record of Decision
EPCA	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	ROW	rights-of-way
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area	SD	Special Designations
ESA	Endangered Species Act	SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	SH	state highway
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations	SIP	State Implementation Plan
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	SR	Socioeconomic Resources
FM	Fire and Fuels Management	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
FR	Fire and Fuels Management	SRP	Special Recreation Permit
H <sub>2</sub> S	hydrogen sulfide	SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
HR	Heritage Resources	T	township
I-80	Interstate Highway 80	TMA	Travel Management Area
IM	Instruction Memorandum	U.S.C.	United States Code
IMP	Interim Management Policy for Lands	USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
INNS	invasive nonnative specie	USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
LAC	level of acceptable change	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
LBA	Lease By Application	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
LOC	level of concern	VRM	Visual Resource Management
LR	Land Resources	WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
MBF	thousand board feet	WSA	Wilderness Study Area
MMBF	million board feet	WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
		WYPDES	Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination

## 1.0 Record of Decision

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Kemmerer Field Office Planning Area (planning area) is located in southwestern Wyoming and includes approximately 3.9-million acres of land in most of Lincoln and Uinta counties and part of Sweetwater County. This Record of Decision (ROD) approves the attached Kemmerer Resource Management Plan (RMP). This ROD and RMP provides overall direction for management of all resources on BLM-administered land in the Kemmerer Field Office planning area.

### 1.1 Decision

The decision is made to approve the attached RMP (hereafter referred to as the Approved RMP) for the Kemmerer Field Office. The Approved RMP was prepared under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 1701, *et seq.*) and other applicable laws (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 1600) and includes broad land use plan decisions that provide overall direction for management of resources and resource uses within the Kemmerer Field Office planning area. Land use plan decisions are expressed as goals and objectives (desired outcomes), allowable uses, and management actions anticipated to achieve desired outcomes. Although land use plan decisions identified in the Approved RMP are final and effective upon signing of this ROD, they may require additional implementation decision steps before on-the-ground activities can begin. The Approved RMP does not include new implementation level decisions. Subsequent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis will be required as necessary for implementation decisions requiring on-the-ground activities.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared for the RMP in compliance with NEPA. Following publication of the Kemmerer Proposed RMP/Final EIS in August 2008, the BLM carried forward text for the Proposed RMP to incorporate in the Approved RMP/ROD. During preparation of the Approved RMP, changes were made to the Proposed RMP to correct errors, clarify decisions, and address issues raised during the protest period. These changes are detailed more fully below.

#### 1.1.1 Changes and Clarifications

One protest issue resulted in a change to the ROD from what was presented in the Proposed RMP/FEIS. The decision change is presented below and is reflected in the decisions found in the Approved RMP. In addition, a variety of issues raised during protest for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS resulted in further changes and clarifications to certain planning decisions presented in the Proposed RMP. These changes and clarifications are also presented below and are reflected in the decisions found in the Approved RMP. Clarifications and changes are supported by, or compliant with, the resolution of protest issues.

##### 1.1.1.1 Changes

###### Sage-grouse

During protest resolution, the Kemmerer Field Office acknowledged that the public was not provided adequate opportunity to comment on expanded sage-grouse restrictions developed between the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS as required by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations at 40 CFR 1503.1. As a result, the Approved RMP reflects no new decisions on protections for greater sage-grouse. The Kemmerer Field Office understands the importance of viable sage-grouse populations and maintaining sagebrush ecosystems. To ensure that sage-grouse habitat is adequately addressed by the decisions in the Approved RMP the following strategies are incorporated into the decision or will be implemented:

1. The Wyoming BLM has issued Instruction Memoranda (IM) WY-2010-012 and WY-2010-013. These memoranda direct the consideration and evaluation of the Governor's sage-grouse core areas (Wyoming E.O. 2008-2) and support of Wyoming Game and Fish Department population objectives into the Wyoming BLM sage-grouse management strategy. These IMs are to be applied on a project specific case-by-case basis. Land use plans will be maintained or amended as necessary to incorporate any needed plan changes. These land use plan changes will be incorporated after appropriate NEPA analysis.
2. Site-specific application of expanded restrictions may occur based on project-specific analysis where conditions merit additional protection.
3. Statewide sage-grouse seasonal habitat models and sagebrush mapping will be used as they are developed.
4. Wyoming State Governor's Office Executive Order (EO) 2008-2 requires state agencies to focus efforts to conserve and protect greater sage-grouse populations within identified core habitat areas (see: #1 above). As the decisions from the Kemmerer RMP are implemented, the BLM will continue to coordinate with other agencies to ensure that the goals of the Wyoming Governor's EO are achieved including managing sage-grouse habitats in support of population objectives consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy.
5. The BLM also provides for additional sage-grouse protections during fluid mineral development through a statewide lease stipulation – Lease Notice No.3: “Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat: The lease may in part, or in total, contain important greater sage-grouse habitats as identified by the BLM, either currently or prospectively. The operator may be required to implement specific measures to reduce impacts of oil and gas operations on the greater sage-grouse populations and habitat quality. Such measures shall be developed during the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) on-site and environmental review process and will be consistent with the lease rights granted.”

### **Forage Reserve Allotments**

The BLM has reviewed the administrative record and found that comments submitted during the public comment period on the Draft RMP/EIS included recommendations for dropping the Christy Canyon as a forage reserve allotment. These recommendations were considered but did not contain sufficient data to change the preferred alternative. Subsequent investigation revealed that the conditions (lack of water, topography) in the allotment would not provide full-season emergency relief for a livestock operation. Therefore, the Christy Canyon allotment will not be designated as a forage reserve in the Approved RMP.

#### **1.1.1.2 Clarifications**

In resolution of a protest concerning the Rock Creek/Tunp and Bear River Divide management areas, the BLM identified that the placement of the prescriptions for these areas under “Special Designations” created confusion that requires further clarification. BLM land use planning provides the means to identify land use allocations and prescriptions on a landscape scale. The term “management area” was used to describe a physical land area and not as an Administrative Designation (H-1601-1, Appendix C page 27). The management prescriptions for Rock Creek/Tunp and Bear River Divide are consolidated under the “Special Designations” section of the document for organizational reasons.

### **1.1.1.3 Corrections**

Decision 6031 (see Table 2-1): The prescriptions for the Raymond Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) do not allow mechanized vehicle use within the area.

Map 11, Heritage Resources Physical Protection Zones for Cultural Resources was corrected in the following areas to reflect current conditions along these segments of National Historic Trail (NHT): 1) ¼ mile NHT in T24N, R119W, section 21, 22 from Class 1 to Class 4; 2) ¼ mile NHT in T23N, R119W, section 16, 17; TR 60 from Class 1 to Class 3; 3) 1.25 miles in T24N, R117W, section 33, 34 from Class 3 to Class 1; 4) ¾ mile in T23N, R117W, section 34 from Class 4 to Class 1.

Map 16, Land Resources Recreation was corrected to accurately reflect the boundary of the Pine Creek SRMA. The BLM should have excluded the Lincoln County RPPA Ski Area lease from the boundary of the Pine Creek SRMA. A mapping error was made in the PRMP resulting in an error in the placement of the Pine Creek SRMA boundary. The boundary is corrected and the land area of the Lincoln County RPPA Ski Area lease WYW45359 is excluded from the Pine Creek Special Recreation Management Area SRMA.

Map 17, Land Resources Travel Management – Off-Highway Vehicles, name change to Land Resources Travel Management – Off-Highway and Motorized Vehicles. The changes to the mapped area of the Pine Creek SRMA were also reflected on the travel management map. Legend change for Decision 6044 to: Seasonal Closures to Motorized Vehicle Use.

Map 18, Land Resources Travel Management – Snowmobiles, was corrected to accurately reflect the boundary of the Pine Creek SRMA.

The following definition change occurred to the Glossary, Page 20 **Surface-disturbing Activity**: An action created through mechanized or mechanical means that would cause soil mixing or result in alteration or removal of soil or vegetation and expose the mineral soil to erosive processes. Used in the literal context of actual, physical disturbance and movement or removal of the land surface and vegetation. Examples of surface disturbance include construction of well pads, pits, reservoirs, pipelines, and facilities (e.g., parking lot and tanks).

### **1.1.2 Categories of Land Use Plan Decisions**

Categories of land use plan decisions made final and adopted by this ROD and Approved RMP include:

- Physical Resources – Air Quality, Soil, and Water Resources
- Mineral Resources – Locatable, Leasable – Oil and Gas Including coalbed natural gas (CBNG), Coal, Sodium, Other Solid Leasables (Phosphate), and Salables
- Fire and Fuels Management
- Biological Resources – Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife, Special Status Species, and Invasive Nonnative Species
- Heritage Resources – Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Land Resources – Lands and Realty, Livestock Grazing Management, Recreation, Travel Management, and Visual Resource Management
- Special Designations – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Study Areas, and Back Country Byways
- Socioeconomic Resources – Health and Safety and Social and Economic Conditions

Specific management decisions for BLM-administered land within the Kemmerer planning area are presented in the section titled “Approved Resource Management Plan” later in this document.

### **1.1.3 Continuity of Previous Decisions**

The decisions included in this ROD and Approved RMP supersedes the 1986 Kemmerer RMP and subsequent amendments. The following activity-level plans are consistent with the Approved RMP and are therefore incorporated into the Approved RMP and remain in effect:

- Raymond Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan
- Thomas Fork Aquatic Habitat Management Plan
- Fire Management Plan for the High Desert District
- Cumberland/Uinta Allotment Cooperative Management Plan
- Lost Creek Cooperative Management Plan

## **1.2 Overview of Alternatives Presented in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS**

### **1.2.1 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis**

Many of the alternatives described in this section are actually components of alternatives and were considered, but not carried forward for detailed analysis because (1) they did not fulfill requirements of the FLPMA (43 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*) or other existing laws or regulations; (2) they did not meet the purpose and need as described in Chapter 1; (3) they were already part of an existing plan, policy, or administrative function; (4) they did not fall within the limits of the planning criteria; or (5) they were not comprehensive alternatives, addressing all resource programs, planning criteria, and key planning issues. A brief description of alternatives considered and not carried forward for detailed analysis due to reasons previously described are provided below.

- Suspend all future federal mineral leasing and development operations and cancel existing oil and gas leases.
- Emphasize the protection of resources by removing most, if not all, human uses.
- Prohibit or exclude parts or all of the planning area from wind-energy development, oil and gas leasing, all-terrain vehicles/off-highway vehicles (OHV) use, and livestock grazing.
- Adopt or modify policies to favor specific resources or resource uses.
- Prohibit all surface water disposal of CBNG wastewater.
- Initiate land-tenure adjustments to protect resources, resource uses, or private property rights.
- Prohibit or require use of specific technology.
- Conduct cultural resource inventories.
- Conduct wildlife and special status species surveys and (or) perform conservation measures.
- Designate or apply special management to specific areas or resources, including ACECs or Wilderness.

### **1.2.2 Alternatives Considered in Detail**

The Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Section 2.4 Alternatives Considered in Detail summarizes the four alternatives (A through D) considered in detail. Chapter 4 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS analyzes the impacts associated with each of the alternatives considered. This analysis includes an estimate of the social and economic impacts that are anticipated as a result of the alternatives considered. It may also provide a suitable starting point for local governments to use in local planning efforts. General overviews of each alternative are provided below.

#### **Alternative A**

The No Action Alternative represents a continuation of current management and provides a baseline from which to identify potential environmental consequences when compared to the Action Alternatives. The No Action Alternative describes current resource and land management direction as represented in the existing plan and associated maintenance actions, updates, and amendments. Current management addresses resource conflicts on a case-by-case basis. The current designation of the Raymond Mountain ACEC does not change, and no other prescriptive management areas (MAs) are identified if the No Action Alternative is selected. Selection of the No Action Alternative results in no revision to the existing plan at this time and does not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action.

#### **Alternative B**

Alternative B emphasizes conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources with the most constraints on resource uses compared to all other alternatives. Alternative B designates the highest number of ACECs (10) and establishes the most land area for other MAs (3), Research Natural Areas (2), Wild and Scenic River waterway segments (13), and Back Country Byways (1). Alternative B also manages contiguous blocks of native vegetation to minimize habitat fragmentation, includes the most restrictions to protect highly erosive soils, and is the most restrictive to OHV use, wind-energy development, and leasing for oil and gas and other solid leasable minerals.

#### **Alternative C**

Alternative C emphasizes resource uses (e.g., energy and minerals, grazing, recreation, and forest products) while reducing some resource conservation measures to protect physical, biological, and heritage resource values. Compared to all alternatives, Alternative C conserves the least land area for protecting physical, biological, and heritage resource values; designates no ACECs; identifies the smallest area for special management; is the least restrictive to OHV use; places the fewest constraints on resource uses; and allows the most land area for leasing oil and gas and other solid leasable minerals.

#### **Alternative D (Proposed RMP)**

Alternative D emphasizes a moderate level of protection for physical, biological, and heritage resource values and moderate constraints on resource uses. Alternative D retains the Raymond Mountain ACEC, designates the Bridger Butte ACEC, and two additional ACECs, one for special status plant species habitats and one for cushion plant communities. Alternative D is a balanced approach to land management that the best meets BLM's multiple use sustained yield mandate under FLPMA.

### **1.2.3 Environmentally Preferred Alternative**

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in NEPA and subsequent guidance by the CEQ (CEQ 1981). The CEQ has defined the environmentally preferable alternative as the alternative that will

promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of NEPA. This section lists six broad policy goals for all federal plans, program, and policies as follows:

- Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
- Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
- Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.
- Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our National heritage, and maintain, whenever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
- Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
- Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Based on these criteria, identification of the most environmentally preferable alternative involves a balancing of current and potential resource uses with that of resource protection and Alternative D (Proposed RMP) best fulfills that role. Therefore, BLM finds Alternative D best meets the definition of the environmentally preferred alternative.

### **1.3 Management Considerations**

Based on input received during the planning process, there was both support and opposition to certain components of the proposed RMP. No formal comments were received from federal or Tribal governments indicating the proposed plan was inconsistent with other existing plans or policies. No inconsistencies with State plans, policies, or programs were identified during the Governor's consistency review of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

BLM considered all protests and comments received on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, and input from the Governor's consistency review. For more information, see the Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination Section of this document. This ROD serves as the final decision for the land use plan decisions for the Kemmerer RMP, and the RMP becomes effective on the date this ROD is signed.

The BLM is tasked with the job of multiple-use management as mandated under the FLPMA and other laws and regulations governing management of public land. The Approved RMP provides a balance between those reasonable measures necessary to protect existing resource values and continued public need to make beneficial use of the planning area. Therefore, implementation of the Approved RMP is the alternative best able to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policy, and agency direction.

#### **1.3.1 Mitigation Measures**

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm are encompassed in the alternatives as described in Table 1-1 and the appendices of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

### **1.3.2 Plan Monitoring**

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR Part 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring of resource management plans on a continual basis with a formal evaluation done at periodic intervals. Implementation of the Approved RMP will be monitored over time and plan evaluations conducted periodically. Management actions arising from activity plan decisions will be evaluated to ensure consistency with RMP objectives. Monitoring and the evaluation process are described in more detail in the Plan Evaluation/Adaptive Management Section of the Approved RMP (Section 2.4).

## **1.4 Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination**

### **1.4.1 Public Involvement**

The BLM decision making process is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the CEQ regulations implementing NEPA, and the United States Department of the Interior (USDI) and BLM policies and procedures implementing NEPA. NEPA and the associated regulatory and policy framework require federal agencies involve the interested public in their decision making. The public involvement process, consultation, and coordination conducted for the Approved RMP are described in Appendix C of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

In accordance with CEQ scoping guidance, the BLM provided avenues for public involvement as an integral part of revising the RMP and preparing the EIS. CEQ scoping guidance defines scoping as the “process by which lead agencies solicit input from the public and interested agencies on the nature and extent of issues and impacts to be addressed and the methods by which they will be evaluated” (CEQ 1981).

In addition to scoping, two open houses and three public meetings were held during the 90-day comment period for the Draft RMP/EIS. The BLM provided a variety of avenues through which the public could submit comments during the scoping period and the 90-day comment period including mail, email, online, telephone, and in person. Four newsletters were distributed periodically throughout the planning process to keep the public informed of the Kemmerer RMP revision process. In addition, the Kemmerer RMP revision website (<http://www.blm.gov/rmp/kemmerer/>) serves as a repository for documents related to the development of the RMP revision, including announcements, bulletins, and draft and final documents.

A 30-day protest period was provided on the land use plan decisions contained in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in accordance with 43 CFR Part 1610.5-2. Ten protest letters were received and subsequently resolved by the BLM Director, whose decision constitutes final agency action for the USDI. The main protest issues pertained to special status species, wildlife, oil and gas leasing and development, special designations and prescriptive management areas, air quality, and cultural resources.

### **1.4.2 Consultation and Coordination**

#### **1.4.2.1 Cooperating Agency Status**

For the Kemmerer RMP revision planning effort, cooperating agency status was extended to the State of Wyoming, Lincoln County, Uinta County, Sweetwater County, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), various conservation districts, and tribal governments. Cooperators’ representatives have been a part of the RMP interdisciplinary team throughout the planning process.

### **1.4.2.2 Governor's Consistency Review**

By letter of October 6, 2008 Wyoming Governor Freudenthal advised the BLM the Proposed RMP contained no inconsistencies with state plans, policies, or programs. The Governor did, however, express concerns with (1) the use of statutory categorical exclusions authorized under the Energy Policy Act and the qualitative analysis used in the Draft EIS/Final EIS to predict air quality impacts (2) the need for BLM to work cooperatively with Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality in implementing air quality protective measures at all stages of oil and gas lease development (3) the desire for Kemmerer to use the same definition for surface disturbing activity as used in the Rawlins RMP and (4) requested that the ROD refer to the Governor's EO 2008-2 regarding protection measures for greater sage-grouse. The Wyoming BLM State Director responded by letter to the Governor's comments.

### **1.4.2.3 Section 7 Consultation**

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) collaborated on potential impacts to listed species from activities potentially authorized during implementation of the Kemmerer RMP. Copies of the BLM's Draft and Final Biological Assessment were placed on the Kemmerer RMP website for public review. No public comments were received on the documents. The USFWS submitted a programmatic Biological Opinion concurring with BLM's effects determinations (ROD Appendix T).

### **1.4.2.4 Native American Consultation**

Coordination with Native American tribes occurred throughout the planning process. Several letters were sent to Tribal councils as part of the consultation process with Native Americans asking them to identify sacred sites or other places of concern. BLM also met with interested tribes and toured areas of concern.

### **1.4.2.5 Coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency**

The BLM coordinated with EPA during the RMP revision and provided information relative to their agency's responsibilities, goals, policies, and expertise. The EPA provided comments and a rating of EC-2 on the Draft RMP/EIS. They expressed concerns with (1) air quality monitoring, (2) protection of sensitive and unique resources, and (3) off-highway vehicle use. Responses to all protests and comments are available on the Kemmerer RMP revision website at <http://www.blm.gov/rmp/kemmerer/>.

## **2.0 Approved Resource Management Plan**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The BLM Kemmerer Field Office planning area is located in southwestern Wyoming and includes approximately 3.9-million acres of land in most of Lincoln and Uinta counties and part of Sweetwater County. This Approved RMP and resulting ROD for the Kemmerer planning area are intended to provide land use planning and management direction at a broad scale and to guide future actions. The regulations for making and modifying land use plan decisions, which comprise an RMP, are found in 43 CFR Part 1600. Land use plan decisions consist of (1) desired outcomes (goals and objectives) and (2) allowable uses and management actions.

#### **2.1.1 Purpose and Need for the Plan**

##### **2.1.1.1 Purpose**

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. Section 1712 of the FLPMA establishes the BLM's land use planning requirements. BLM Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook*, provides guidance for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements established by FLPMA and the regulations in 43 CFR 1600 (BLM 2005a).

The purpose, or goal, 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 purpose of revising the existing plan is to address the growing needs of the planning area and to select a 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 (desired outcomes) for management of resources and resource uses within the approximately 1.4-million surface acres and 1.6-million acres of federal mineral estate administered by the BLM Kemmerer 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 BLM Kemmerer 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 [Pub. L.] 2005).
- 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 overlapping local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and consistent with federal law, regulations, and BLM policy.

### ***2.1.1.2 Need for Revising the Existing Plan***

BLM identified the need, or requirement, to revise the existing plan through a formal evaluation of the existing plan (BLM 2001a), consideration of the Management Situation Analysis (MSA) (BLM 2003a), examination of issues identified during the public scoping process and through collaboration with cooperating local, state, and federal agencies. Since the ROD was signed (April 1986) for the existing plan, new data have become available, new laws and regulations have been passed, new policies have been established, and old policies have been revised. This, along with emerging issues and changing circumstances, resulted in the need to revise the existing plan. In addition, the existing plan's decisions no longer serve as a useful guide for resource management in the Kemmerer planning area. For example, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58) coupled with the Nation's growing demand for domestic energy, resulted in a significant increase in resource conflicts that was not foreseen when the existing plan was established in 1986. These and other select examples of new data, new and revised policies, and emerging issues and changing circumstances, demonstrate 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. Select new data can be found in the following documents and sources:

- BLM Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands (BLM 2003b)
- BLM Evaluation of the Kemmerer RMP (BLM 2001a)
- BLM Mineral Occurrence and Development Potential Report (BLM 2004a)
- BLM MSA (BLM 2003a)
- BLM Wyoming Statewide Biological Assessments for Species Regulated by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) published between 2004 and 2005
- Coal Screening Summary Report, Kemmerer Field Office Planning Area (BLM 2004b)
- Cultural Class I Regional Overview (BLM 2004c)
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) Scientific Inventory of Onshore Federal Lands Oil and Gas Resources and Reserves and the Extent and Nature of Restrictions or Impediments to their Development (USDI 2003)
- Final Reasonable Foreseeable Development Scenario for Oil and Gas, Kemmerer Field Office (BLM 2006b)
- Final Report: Kemmerer Unleased Federal Lands Geologic Oil and Gas Analysis, Kemmerer Field Office, Wyoming (see Appendix S) (BLM 2008a).
- Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005b)
- Visual Resource Inventory (BLM 2003h)

- Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan (Wyoming Sage Grouse Working Group 2003) and Conservation Assessment of Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitats (Connelly et al. 2004)
- Wyoming Governor's EO 2008-2: Greater Sage Grouse Core Area Protection.

### **New and Revised Policies**

Numerous laws and policies either have been revised or developed since the ROD for the existing plan was signed in 1986. Some of the more important and relevant law and policy changes since 1986 to consider when revising the existing plan include the following:

- BLM Instruction Memoranda (IM), including, but not limited to,
  - Wyoming State Office IM-2010-012-Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Management Policy on Wyoming Bureau of Land Management Administered Public Lands including the Federal Mineral Estate
  - Wyoming State Office IM-2010-013-Oil and Gas Leasing Screen for Greater Sage-Grouse
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L.109-58)
- EPCA Reauthorization of 2000 (EPCA 2000)
- EOs
  - EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)
  - EO 13112 (Invasive Species)
  - EO 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments)
  - EO 13186 (Migratory Birds)
  - EO 13211 (Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use)
  - EO 13212, as amended by 13302 (Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects)
  - EO 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation
- Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005a)
- Handbook H-8550-1, *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (BLM 1995a)
- Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-148)
- Manual 6840 – Special Status Species (BLM 2001d)
- Manual 8351 – Wild and Scenic Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management (BLM 1992e)
- Manual H-8410 –1, *BLM Visual Resource Inventory, Section V. Visual Resource Classes and Objectives* (BLM 2003e)
- National Fire Plan (USFS 2000)
- Onshore Oil and Gas Operations; Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases; Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 1, Approval of Operations (USDI 2007a)
- Onshore Oil and Gas Operations; Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases; Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 7 (USDI 1993)
- Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, *The Gold Book* (BLM and USFS 2007)

- Rights-of-Way, Principles and Procedures; Rights-of-Way Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the Mineral Leasing Act; Final Rule published April 22, 2005, in the *Federal Register* (USDI 2005)
- *Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the State of Wyoming* (BLM 1998a)
- Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act Designated List – Designated Noxious Weeds and Declared List of Weeds and Pests (Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2005a; 2005b; 2006; 2007)
- Wyoming Weed Management Strategic Plan (Wyoming State Weed Team 2003).

### **Emerging Issues and Changing Circumstances**

Emerging issues and changes in local, regional, and national circumstances to consider when revising the existing plan include the following:

- Increasing and conflicting demands on the planning area's resources and resource uses
- Increasing complexity of resource management issues
- Increasing energy prices and interest in energy (including wind) exploration and development
- Increasing interest in energy related corridors
- Changes in the legal status of plants and wildlife potentially occurring in the planning area
- Growing Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas and fire management
- Urbanization of rural areas and the WUI
- Changes in the NHT setting as it relates to adjacent development
- Addressing habitat fragmentation given BLM's requirement for multiple use management and sustained yield
- Public access to public lands
- Spreading of invasive nonnative species on public lands
- Increasing use of OHVs on public lands
- Increasing interest in travel management.

#### **2.1.2 Planning Area and Map**

Within the Kemmerer planning area, the BLM manages approximately 1.4-million acres of BLM-administered public land surface and 1.6-million acres of mineral estate (see Figure 2-1).

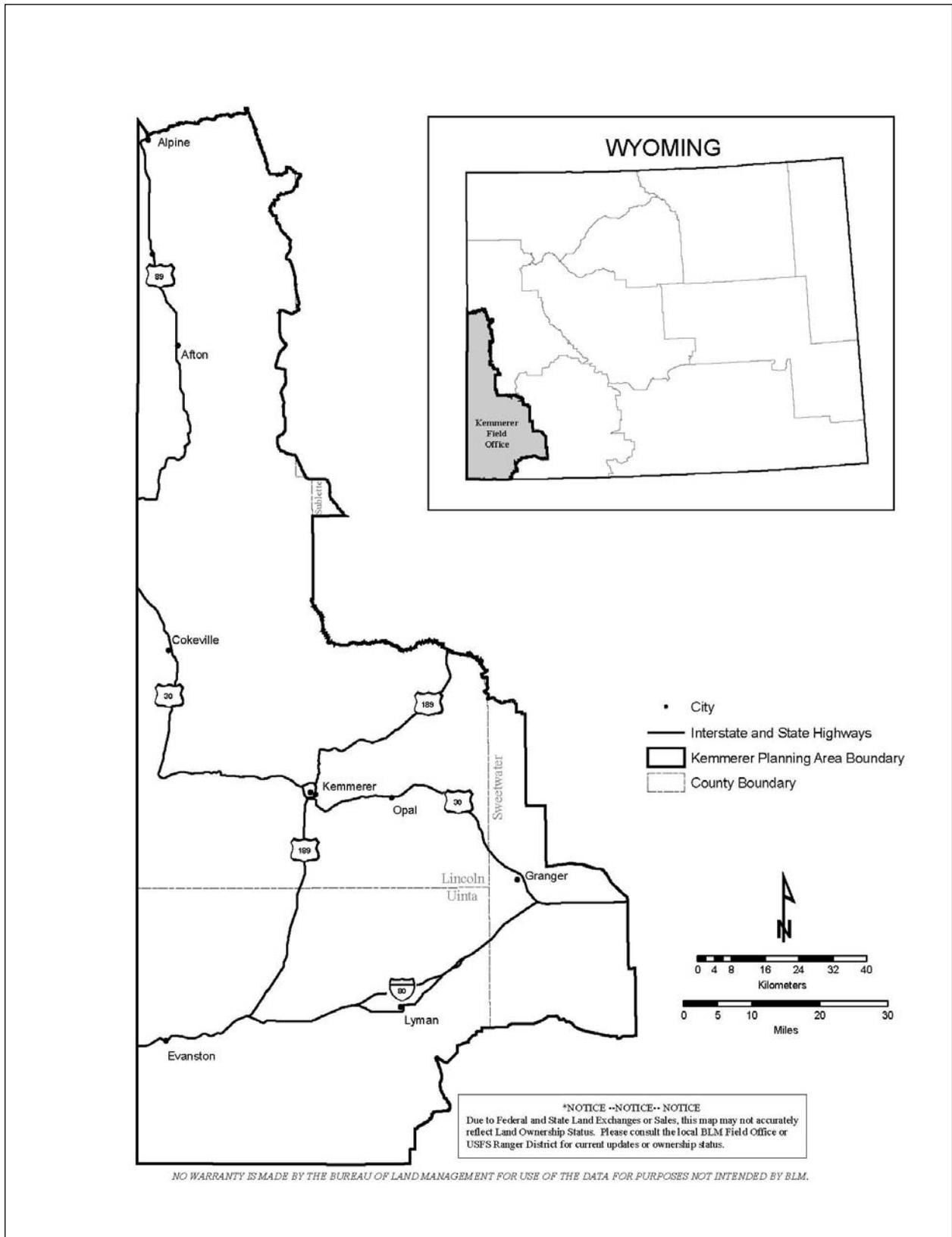


Figure 2-1. Kemmerer Field Office Planning Area

### **2.1.3 Scoping/Issues**

Issues identified during the scoping and revision process for the RMP and EIS 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.

#### **2.1.3.1 Issues Addressed**

As a result of the scoping process, the key planning issues identified for developing alternatives in the RMP and EIS were as follows.

##### **Energy and Mineral Resources**

- What areas are suitable or not suitable for energy and mineral resource development?
- What conflicting resource issues should be considered in areas suitable for energy and mineral resource development?

##### **Vegetation and Habitat Management**

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

##### **Land Ownership Adjustments, Access, and Transportation**

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

##### **National Historic Trails Management**

- How should NHTs be managed to protect the physical trail trace and the integrity of the setting?
- How should BLM manage areas with National Historic Trails that no longer retain their physical properties or setting characteristics?

##### **Special Designations**

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

#### **2.1.3.2 Issues Considered, But Not Further Analyzed**

In addition to key planning issues, other issues, themes, and positions were identified during the scoping process. Items that were considered but not carried forward for detailed study in the EIS because they were outside the scope of the RMP revision, could not be acted upon or did not require action, or because they required the BLM to exceed its authority, are summarized below:

- The BLM should consult, work, and coordinate with or recognize specific organizations, agencies, and (or) authorities.

- The BLM should analyze impacts from specific actions or activities that will occur or be addressed during subsequent RMP implementation decisions.
- The BLM should conduct site-specific analyses, inventories, or surveys, or adopt specific measures or mandates.
- The BLM should adopt or otherwise ensure the RMP revision is compatible with specific plans outside of BLM's authority.
- The BLM should adopt or require site-specific stipulations, resource protection measures, or technologies.

### **2.1.3.3 Planning Criteria/Legislative Constraints**

Planning criteria used in the RMP revision are as follows:

- The revised RMP will recognize valid existing rights.
- Decisions in the revised RMP will comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Decisions will comply, as appropriate, with policy and guidance.
- Planning decisions in the revised RMP 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.
- The RMP planning effort will be collaborative and multi-jurisdictional in nature. The BLM will strive to ensure that its management decisions are complementary to its planning jurisdictions and adjoining properties within the boundaries described by law and regulation.
- The environmental analysis will consider a reasonable range of alternatives that focus on the relative values of resources and respond to the issues. Management prescriptions will reflect the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- The BLM will consider best available scientific information, research, new technologies, and the results of resource assessments, monitoring, and coordination to determine appropriate local and regional management strategies that will enhance or restore impaired ecosystems.
- The *Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidance for Livestock Grazing Management for the Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the State of Wyoming* will apply to all activities and uses (BLM 1998a).
- The BLM will provide for public safety and welfare relative to fire, hazardous materials, and abandoned mine lands.
- Visual resource management class designations will be analyzed and modified to reflect present conditions and future needs. The BLM will consider current and potential future uses of the public lands through the development of reasonable foreseeable future development and activity scenarios based on technical analysis of historical, existing, and projected levels of use.
- Planning decisions will include the preservation, conservation, and enhancement of cultural, historical, paleontological, and natural components of public land resources, while considering energy development and other activities.
- The BLM will coordinate with tribes to identify sites, areas, and objects important to their cultural and religious heritages.

- Planning decisions will comply with the ESA and BLM interagency agreements with the USFWS.
- Waterway segments are classified and determinations of eligibility and suitability will be made in accordance with Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Appropriate management prescriptions for maintaining or enhancing the outstanding remarkable values and classifications of waterway segments meeting suitability factors will be part of the RMP revision.
- OHV use management decisions in the revised RMP will be consistent with the BLM's National OHV Strategy (BLM 2001b).
- A coal lease application, the Haystack Lease by Application, is located in northwestern Uinta County. Coal-screening determinations were made on this area during planning efforts for the Kemmerer RMP (BLM 2004b). No additional coal-screening determinations or coal-planning decisions are anticipated for the Kemmerer Field Office RMP, unless public submissions of coal resource information or surface resource issues indicate a need to update these determinations.

### **2.1.3.4 Planning Process Summary**

The BLM uses a nine-step planning process when developing and revising RMPs as required by 43 CFR Part 1600 and planning program guidance in the BLM Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005a). The planning process 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 planning process is issue-driven. The BLM utilized the public scoping process to identify planning issues to direct (drive) the revision of the existing plan. The scoping process also was used to introduce the public to preliminary planning criteria, which set limits to the scope of the RMP revision.

Title II, Section 202, of FLPMA directs the BLM to coordinate planning efforts with Native American tribes, other federal departments, and agencies of the state and local governments as part of its land use planning process. The BLM is also directed to integrate NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements to reduce paperwork and delays (40 CFR Part 1500.4-5). The BLM accomplished coordination with Native American tribes, other agencies, and consistency with other plans through ongoing communications, meetings, and collaborative efforts with the Interdisciplinary Team, which includes BLM specialists and federal, state, and local agencies.

### **2.1.3.5 Related Plans**

BLM planning policies require that the BLM review approved or adopted land use plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments and, where practicable, be consistent with those plans. Plans that are related to the management of land and resources that apply to this RMP revision include:

- Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan (Lincoln County Commissioners 2005)
- Uinta County Comprehensive Plan (Uinta County Commissioners 2004)
- Sweetwater County Comprehensive Plan (Sweetwater County Commissioners 2002)
- Sweetwater County Conservation District Land and Resource Use Plan and Policy (Sweetwater County Conservation District 2005)
- Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest (USFS 2003)

- A Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for Wyoming (WGFD 2005)
- Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 1990)
- Green River Resource Management Plan (BLM 1997a)
- Pinedale Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 1988a)
- Strategic Habitat Plan (WGFD 2001)
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department Herd Unit Plans (WGFD 2006a, WGFD 2006b)
- Draft Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resource Management Plan Amendments to Address Land Use Allocations in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (USDI 2007c)

When the Kemmerer RMP (revision) was initiated in 2003, there was no reasonable foreseeable development expectation for oil shale over the life of the plan. The mineral report identified this resource, but did not foresee any future leasing or development due to lack of regulations as well as prevailing and anticipated economic factors.

Since the start of this RMP (revision), Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 369 of the Energy Policy Act requires the Secretary of Interior to “complete a programmatic environmental impact statement for a commercial leasing program for oil shale and tar sands resources on public lands, with an emphasis on the most geologically prospective lands within each of the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.” On December 13, 2005, the BLM published a Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* initiating a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) to support a commercial oil shale and tar sands leasing program on federal lands in these three states.

Since that time, the scope of the Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS has been revised. The BLM is no longer using the Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS as the document that supports NEPA requirements for leasing. Given that the development technologies for in-situ production of oil shale are just emerging, there is a lack of information regarding resource use and associated impacts. Consequently, the BLM has changed this document to a resource allocation document that identifies the BLM-managed lands for which applications to lease oil shale and tar sands resources would be accepted in the future. However, although applications would be accepted, additional NEPA analysis would be performed before any leasing of the area would be considered.

All decisions related to land use planning decisions (areas open to application for potential leasing) for oil shale resources in this Kemmerer RMP were made by the Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision (ROD) for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources to Address Land Use Allocations in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (November 2008) (Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS/ROD). The Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS/ROD provides land use planning on whether or not lands will be available for future application, leasing and development of oil shale resources on public lands for those areas where the resource is present. Additional site-specific NEPA analysis will be completed on each lease application before any leases would be issued.

As part of the site-specific NEPA analysis, the environmental consequences to specific resource values and uses within the areas and any alternative actions would be analyzed. Any decision to offer the lands for lease would be made based on a full disclosure of the impacts. If a decision is made to offer the lands

for lease, specific mitigation measures may be developed to ensure that the commercial operations use practices that minimize or mitigate impacts.

This pre-leasing NEPA analysis would include the same opportunities for public involvement and comment that are part of this Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS process and every other land use planning and NEPA process the BLM undertakes. The decisions associated with the Oil Shale/Tar Sands PEIS will amend the Kemmerer RMP. Additional opportunities for public involvement and comment will occur when the Proposed RMP Amendment/Final PEIS is available.

This Kemmerer RMP will, however, provide allocation and leasing decisions for conventional oil and gas leasing in the Special Tar Sand Areas and Oil Shale Areas.

### **2.1.4 Overall Vision**

The Approved RMP increases conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources as compared to current management, including retaining the Raymond Mountain ACEC, designating the Bridger Butte ACEC, and adding two new ACECs, one for special status plant species habitats and one for cushion plant communities. The Approved RMP also emphasizes moderate constraints on resource uses.

## **2.2 Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions**

Table 2-1 identifies the goals, objectives, and decisions/management actions for eight resource topics comprising the Approved RMP:

- Physical Resources (PR)
- Mineral Resources (MR)
- Fire and Fuels Management (FM)
- Biological Resources (BR)
- Heritage Resources (HR)
- Land Resources (LR)
- Special Designations (SD)
- Socioeconomic Resources (SR)

Goals and objectives describe the desired outcomes for each resource topic and decisions/management actions are anticipated to achieve these goals and objectives.

### **2.2.1 Management Decisions**

Goals, objectives, and land use plan decisions/management actions made in the Approved RMP are included in Table 2-1. The decision number, related goals and objectives, and associated maps are also identified in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 is organized by the eight resource topics listed above; however, decisions/management actions for resources and resource uses are interconnected and a comprehensive review of all eight resource topics is required to ensure a full understanding of the Approved RMP. Resource topics may also overlap. For example, total mineral withdrawals are identified in the Mineral Resources section of Table 2-1, but are also listed under the individual resource topic and processed by the Lands and Realty program. Following Table 2-1, supplemental information supporting decisions in this Approved RMP is provided and includes a summary of withdrawals (Table 2-2), a list of areas administratively unavailable for leasable minerals (Table 2-3), information on best management practices (Section 2.2.1.1), guidelines

for livestock trailing (Section 2.2.1.2), priority use and management of forage reserve areas (Section 2.2.1.3), water disposal requirements (Section 2.2.1.4), and criteria for exception, modification and waiver of fluid minerals lease stipulations (Section 2.2.1.5).

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions**

**MANAGEMENT GOALS COMMON TO ALL RESOURCES**

The BLM Kemmerer Field Office will:

- Manage the public lands within the requirements of all applicable federal laws.
- Manage the public lands within the requirements of all current and applicable federal policy and guidance.
- Use cooperative consultation with all applicable state and local governments to aid in effective cross-jurisdictional management of land and resources.
- Manage public land resources and resource uses in consideration of all other resource values of the applicable lands.
- Manage public land resources within the natural variations and capability of the applicable lands.
- Manage the public lands in the spirit of Communication, Consultation, and Cooperation, all in the service of Conservation.
- Conduct appropriate project level NEPA analysis.
- Provide educational opportunities to the public regarding public lands and the resources that exist on those lands.
- Manage resources to contribute to the economic stability of local communities.
- On-site mitigation will be required consistent with the management objectives of this RMP. Encourage compensatory (off-site) mitigation on a voluntary basis to offset the impacts of projects or actions and to better accommodate other uses temporarily displaced.
- Manage vegetation, soil, landform, water quality, and air quality to maintain, meet, or make substantial progress towards meeting the Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Wyoming (Standards and Guidelines).
- Apply chemicals in accordance with label instructions.

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>1000 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (PR) - AIR QUALITY</b> (see Appendix L for more detail on air quality mitigation)			
<p><b>Goal PR:1</b> Minimize the impact of management actions in the planning area on air quality by complying with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations within the scope of BLM’s authority.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>PR:1.1</b> Maintain concentrations of criteria pollutants associated with management actions in compliance with applicable state and federal AAQS.  <b>PR:1.2</b> Maintain concentrations of PSD pollutants associated with management actions in compliance with the applicable increment.</p> <p><b>Goal PR:2</b> Implement management actions within the scope of the BLM’s land-management responsibilities to improve air quality as practicable.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>PR:2.1</b> Cooperate with Wyoming DEQ AQD in order to reduce visibility-impairing pollutants in accordance with the reasonable progress goals and timeframes established within the State of Wyoming’s Regional Haze SIP.  <b>PR:2.2</b> Cooperate with Wyoming DEQ AQD in order to reduce atmospheric deposition levels below generally accepted LOCs and LACs.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
1001	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively with state and federal agencies to develop project-specific Air Quality Assessment Protocols to estimate potential future air quality impacts from project proposals.	NA
1002	PR:1	Manage prescribed burns to comply with Wyoming DEQ AQD smoke-management rules and regulations.	NA
1003	PR:1	Establish within 1 year of approval of the RMP ROD, an air quality strategy to define the background air quality associated with federal actions approved under this RMP.	NA
1004	PR:1	Within one year of establishing the air quality monitoring strategy, cooperatively establish a monitoring system, which fulfills the needs identified in the strategy, to measure the air quality change over time related to federal actions.	NA
1005	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively to encourage industry and other permittees to adopt measures to reduce emissions.	NA
1006	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively to estimate potential impacts from potential emission reduction.	NA
1007	PR:1 PR:2	Ensure that the level of air quality analysis is proportional to the availability of emissions information and public concern for air quality.	NA
1008	PR:1 PR:2	Perform dispersion-modeling analyses at the project-level to determine the potential impacts of proposed air emission sources and air impact mitigations.	NA
1009	PR:1 PR:2	Enhance existing criteria pollutant and AQRV monitoring on a project-specific or as-needed basis. Locations of AQRV monitors will be determined through a cooperative process.	NA
1010	PR:1 PR:2	Enhance the existing cooperative process that shares air quality information with agencies, stakeholders, and the public.	NA
1011	PR:1 PR:2	In cooperation with Wyoming DEQ, consider implementing mitigation measures within BLM’s authority to reduce emissions from current levels in the planning area. Facilitate discussions with Wyoming DEQ and stakeholders to cooperatively implement mitigations beyond BLM’s authority to reduce emissions from current levels in the planning area, such as: Consider a program to offset emissions proposed by the RMP, and Consider a regional program to reduce emissions from existing sources (by techniques such as use of water and dust suppressant on roads and advanced control technologies for drill rig engines).	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

1000 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (PR) – SOIL			
<p><b>Goal PR:3</b> Maintain or improve soil health (chemical, physical, and biotic properties) and prevent or minimize soil erosion and compaction.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>PR:3.1</b> Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of management practices and (or) treatments applied to protect water and soil resources within the planning area.  <b>PR:3.2</b> Utilize best available science, such as soil management and salinity reduction methods and (or) appropriate predictive models (e.g., WEPP, RUSLE, or MUSLE) to ensure that accelerated soil erosion from BLM actions and permitted activities is minimized.</p> <p><b>Goal PR:4</b> Prevent or limit soil loss, minimize degradation of soils, and control sediment transport to receiving waters by identifying, developing, interpreting, and utilizing soil information in management actions.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>PR:4.1</b> Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of management practices and (or) treatments applied to protect water and soil resources within the planning area.  <b>PR:4.2</b> Utilize best available science, such as soil management and salinity reduction methods and (or) appropriate predictive models (e.g., WEPP, RUSLE, or MUSLE) to ensure that accelerated soil erosion from BLM actions and permitted activities is minimized.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decision/Management Actions	Map #
1012	PR: 3 PR:4	Pursue and support the completion of Level III soil surveys throughout the planning area.	NA
1013	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Emphasize the reduction of soil erosion, sediment, and salinity contributions to the Green and Bear River basins throughout the planning area, with a focus on areas with high saline soils and sensitive soils, through management actions.	NA
1014	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Avoid surface disturbance when conditions exist that will accelerate or cause soil and (or) watershed damage.	NA
1015	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Require interim reclamation on well locations and similar disturbed soils to improve stability and infiltration.	NA
1016	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Salvage a minimum of 6 inches of topsoil on all surface-disturbing activities unless the physical and (or) chemical properties of the soil are such that salvage of that amount of topsoil should not be required.	NA
1017	PR:3.1 PR:3.2 PR:4.1 PR:4.2	Develop and implement rehabilitation plans on newly disturbed areas and for existing disturbances, as needed.	NA
1018	PR:3.1 PR:3.2 PR:4.1 PR:4.2	Require follow-up seeding and (or) corrective erosion-control measures on areas of surface disturbance that experience reclamation failure.	NA
1019	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Apply best management practices (i.e., silt fences, erosion blankets, etc.) in all areas to limit soil erosion and related undesirable conditions, with additional emphasis in areas with sensitive soil characteristics, including, but not limited to, the following: badlands, saline bottomlands, sodic, high pH, calcareous, and highly erodible.	NA
1020	PR:3.1 PR:4.1	Report spills and releases of chemicals, petroleum products and produced water to Wyoming DEQ to ensure contaminated soils are restored to their natural productivity.	NA
1021	PR:3.1 PR:3.2 PR:4.1 PR:4.2	Utilize completed soil surveys and site observations to address soil protection and mitigations necessary to minimize damage to soils.	NA
1022	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Comply with current standard practices for surface-disturbing activities and the Wyoming BLM Mitigation Guidelines for surface-disturbing and disruptive activities including no surface occupancy on slopes greater than 40 percent. Also, the following management actions apply to areas having highly erosive, fragile, and (or) nonproductive soils: Avoid surface disturbance on slopes of 20 percent or greater on sensitive soil types. Disturbance of slopes greater than 20 percent requires additional consideration of slope stabilization and erosion control techniques. Ensure protection of the Green River and Bear River basins from increased erosion and sedimentation from BLM actions and permitted activities. Avoid disturbances on soils with fragile, steep slopes, chemical and biological crusts, and soils with low reclamation potential and highly erodible characteristics. Disturbance of soils of these types requires erosion, revegetation, and restoration plans.	Map 1
1023	PR:3.2 PR:4.2	Topsoil piles would be seeded or erosion control devices installed on all surface disturbances within 6 months of the initial disturbance. Topsoil piles left exposed longer than 1 year would be no greater than 4 feet deep and seeded with cover crop seed mixes for soil stabilization and maintenance of soil health. Interim and (or) final reclamation will be required within 1 year of completion of drilling activities.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

1000 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (PR) – WATER			
<p><b>Goal PR:5</b> Maintain compliance with applicable federal and state water quality standards and improve water quality, where practical, within the scope of the BLM’s authority.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>PR:5.1</b> Protect and improve groundwater quality and quantity through appropriate measures (e.g., predictive modeling, monitoring, and protection of known water recharge areas) during BLM activities and permitted actions over the life of the plan.</p> <p><b>PR:5.2</b> Take appropriate actions within State of Wyoming established timeframes to control all causes of impairment and prevent additional listings of impaired waterbodies resulting from BLM actions and permitted activities on watersheds (including, but not limited to, those that contain 303d listed streams, Class 1 waters, Colorado River system streams, and critical watersheds).</p> <p><b>PR:5.3</b> Coordinate with appropriate entities to rehabilitate or reclaim functionally compromised reservoirs on BLM-administered surface.</p> <p><b>PR:5.4</b> Prevent accelerated channel erosion and adjustments in channel geometry (e.g., width-depth ratio, sinuosity, bank stability, gradient, location of headcuts, and rate of migration) of stream channels as a result of BLM-permitted activities.</p> <p><b>PR:5.5</b> Improve important geomorphic parameters (e.g., width to depth ratio, percent eroding bank) where these parameters are impacted by federal actions or are in areas important for water quality.</p> <p><b>Goal PR:6</b> Maintain or reestablish proper watershed function to support natural or desired surface water flow regimes.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>PR:6.1</b> Protect and improve groundwater quality and quantity through appropriate measures (e.g., predictive modeling, monitoring, and protection of known water recharge areas) during BLM activities and permitted actions over the life of the plan.</p> <p><b>PR:6.2</b> Take appropriate actions within State of Wyoming established timeframes to control all causes of impairment and prevent additional listings of impaired waterbodies resulting from BLM actions and permitted activities on watersheds (including, but not limited to, those that contain 303d listed streams, Class 1 waters, Colorado River system streams, and critical watersheds).</p> <p><b>PR:6.3</b> Coordinate with appropriate entities to rehabilitate or reclaim functionally compromised reservoirs on BLM-administered surface.</p> <p><b>PR:6.4</b> Prevent accelerated channel erosion and adjustments in channel geometry (e.g., width-depth ratio, sinuosity, bank stability, gradient, location of headcuts and rate of migration) of stream channels as a result of BLM permitted activities.</p> <p><b>PR:6.5</b> Improve important geomorphic parameters (e.g., width to depth ratio, percent eroding bank) where these parameters are impacted by federal actions or are in areas important for water quality.</p> <p><b>Goal PR:7</b> Provide for availability of water to support uses authorized on federal lands, where appropriate.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>PR:7.1</b> Protect and improve groundwater quality and quantity through appropriate measures (e.g., predictive modeling, monitoring, and protection of known water recharge areas) during BLM activities and permitted actions over the life of the plan.</p> <p><b>PR:7.2</b> Take appropriate actions within State of Wyoming established timeframes to control all causes of impairment and prevent additional listings of impaired waterbodies resulting from BLM actions and permitted activities on watersheds (including, but not limited to, those that contain 303d listed streams, Class 1 waters, Colorado River system streams, and critical watersheds).</p> <p><b>PR:7.3</b> Coordinate with appropriate entities to rehabilitate or reclaim functionally compromised reservoirs on BLM-administered surface.</p> <p><b>PR:7.4</b> Prevent accelerated channel erosion and adjustments in channel geometry (e.g., width-depth ratio, sinuosity, bank stability, gradient, location of headcuts and rate of migration) of stream channels as a result of BLM permitted activities.</p> <p><b>PR:7.5</b> Improve important geomorphic parameters (e.g., width to depth ratio, percent eroding bank) where these parameters are impacted by federal actions or are in areas important for water quality.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1024	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.3 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.3 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Address nonpoint source pollution by maintaining and (or) improving channel geomorphology and vegetative structure of surface water features and controlling dust and other nonpoint sources on BLM activities and permitted actions.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>1000 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (PR) – WATER</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
1025	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.3 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.3 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding the management and (or) disposal of waters produced by mineral developments.	NA
1026	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.3 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.3 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Cooperate with the state as it develops source water and wellhead protection plans to protect drinking water sources.	NA
1027	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Enforce measures, consistent with BLM’s authority, such as avoiding highly erosive areas, implementing zero runoff programs on large-scale disturbances, and reclaiming all abandoned surface disturbances. Watersheds in the Green River Basin will be sampled to identify salinity problems. Actions with the potential to create surface disturbance will be designed for minimal erosion, as far as practical, to comply with the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974.	NA
1028	PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Incorporate requirements and methodology for achieving watershed improvement into activity plans, as necessary. Priority areas include all streams listed on the updated Clean Water Act 303(d) list and areas that have failed to meet Standard #2 of the Standards and Guidelines the BLM will coordinate with state agencies and local governments (e.g., watershed planning committees) on all 303(d) listed stream segments.	NA
1029	FR:1.1 FR:1.2 FR:1.3	Use of fire suppression chemicals, including foaming agents and surfactants, is not allowed within 200 feet of surface water.	NA
1030	PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Design land use and surface-disturbing activities to reduce channel erosion, specifically bank erosion and channel incision, which result in loss of riparian habitats and accelerate surface erosion. Restore damaged wetlands.	NA
1031	PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Design activity and (or) project plans to reduce phosphate, sediment, and salt loading to downstream waterbodies, including Bear Lake and the Flaming Gorge Reservoir.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

1000 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (PR) – WATER			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1032	PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5 BR:2.1	The area within 500 feet of or within wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitats, and 100-year floodplains are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities.	NA
1033	PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5 BR:2.1	No new permanent facilities are allowed in riparian areas or wetlands unless they (1) meet the requirements and intent of EOs 11988 and 11990, (2) there are no practicable alternatives, and (3) appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. Linear watercourse crossings are considered on a case-by-case basis.	NA
1034	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Line all reserve pits unless other more effective methods (i.e., barrier walls, closed mud systems) are needed to prevent infiltration and adverse impacts to groundwater and other resources.	NA
1035	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	Maintain identified aquifer recharge areas to protect groundwater and surface water quality through maintenance of the vegetative cover and soil structure that contributes to recharge.	NA
1036	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:5.5 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:6.3 PR:6.4 PR:6.5 PR:7.1 PR:7.2 PR:7.3 PR:7.4 PR:7.5	All federal CBNG well APDs are subject to the standard APD reviews. Water disposal (including, but not limited to, underground injection, discharge into streams, evaporation ponds, infiltration ponds, etc.) is reviewed for meeting all local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Proposed disposal of produced water to streams or other flow-connected surface features on public lands requires a disposal plan (Section 2.2.1.4) as part of the APD approval process. Disposal of produced water to public land uplands is considered on a case-by-case basis as long as the applicant can demonstrate that a beneficial use of the water will result. Disposal of produced water to public land uplands requires a disposal plan (Section 2.2.1.4) as part of the APD approval process. No water surface disposals, evaporation ponds, underground injection, or infiltration ponds will be allowed without proper state and federal permits. Appropriate NEPA evaluations are completed at each stage of development.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>2000 MINERAL RESOURCES (MR) Note: All withdrawal actions (including mineral withdrawals) are processed in the lands and realty program.</b>			
<p><b>Goal MR:1</b> Provide opportunities for exploration and developing mineral resources on available public lands.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>MR:1.1</b> Provide opportunities to explore for, sell and or permit, and develop salable minerals.</p> <p><b>MR:1.2</b> Provide opportunities for exploration, and development of locatable minerals, except in withdrawn areas.</p> <p><b>MR:1.3</b> Provide opportunities for exploring, leasing, and developing conventional and unconventional oil and gas, CBNG, coal, sodium, phosphate, and other leasable minerals, including, but not limited to, oil shale and geothermal resources.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
2001	MR:1.1 MR:1.2 MR:1.3	Collecting surface rock in commercial quantities requires a mineral material contract. Operations are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.	NA
2002	MR:1.3	Allow for geophysical exploration on lands throughout the planning area subject to identified conditions of approval.	NA
2003	MR:1.2	The planning area is available for locatable mineral entry, with the exception of some withdrawn areas.	Map 2
2004	MR:1.1	Areas that contain known deposits of oil shale are available for oil shale lease consideration where it is not inconsistent with existing laws and regulations, EOs, and ACECs. Oil shale leasing will not be considered in areas where it would jeopardize the safe operation of existing trona mines.	NA
<b>LOCATABLE</b>			
2005	MR:1.2 BR:2.8 BR:2.9 HR:3 LR:5.3	In addition to existing withdrawals, withdraw the following area from operation of the mining laws: Developed campgrounds (3 acres). The federal section that contains Bridger Antelope Trap (640 acres). Areas with special status plant species (886 acres of federal mineral estate). Cokeville Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (427 acres).	Map 2
<b>LEASABLE - OIL AND GAS INCLUDING CBNG</b>			
2006	MR:1.3	Approximately 95,722 acres of federal mineral estate are administratively available to oil and gas leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form only.	Map 3
2007	MR:1.3	Approximately 967,635 acres of federal mineral estate are administratively available to oil and gas leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form, as well as moderate constraints.	Map 3
2008	MR:1.3	Approximately 333,848 acres of federal mineral estate are administratively available to oil and gas leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form, as well as major constraints.	Map 3
2009	MR:1.3 SR:2.1 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.6	Approximately 181,775 acres of federal mineral estate are administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing.	Map 3
2010	MR:1.3	Fluid mineral leasing is allowed on areas within potential habitats for federally listed species.	NA
2011	MR:1.3	Fluid mineral leasing is allowed in areas containing NHT segments.	NA
2012	MR:1.3 SR:2.1	Existing oil and gas leases are suspended in the MMTA. The MMTA is administratively unavailable for new fluid mineral leasing until the oil and gas resource can be recovered without compromising the safety of underground miners.	Map 3
2013	MR:1.3	Areas set aside specifically for public recreation purposes would be administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing.	Map 3
2014	MR:1.3	Fluid mineral leasing is currently allowed on areas within large, contiguous blocks of federal land containing sagebrush, mountain shrub, and aspen habitat.	Map 8

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

2000 MINERAL RESOURCES (MR) Note: All withdrawal actions (including mineral withdrawals) are processed in the lands and realty program.			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
<b>LEASABLE - COAL</b>			
2015	MR:1.3	Process new coal lease applications by using the coal screening process. The coal screening process results will determine which lands may be available for further consideration for coal leasing and development. Appropriate NEPA analysis would be required prior to leasing. Federal land within the proposed Haystack project area is determined acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing and development. No coal LBAs will be considered for Rock Creek/Tunp and Bear River Divide management areas.	Map 4
<b>LEASABLE - SODIUM</b>			
2016	MR:1.3	All public lands (outside of the Raymond Mountain WSA and exceptions identified below) within the planning area are available for sodium leasing consideration. Exploration for sodium will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Limited surface occupancy criteria contained in the Sodium Mineral Development Environmental Assessment will be applied on a case-by-case basis. No new sodium leases or exploration licenses may be issued on lands within the Raymond Mountain WSA. No new sodium exploration and leasing will be considered for Rock Creek/Tunp and Bear River Divide management areas.	Map 5
<b>LEASABLE - OTHER SOLID LEASABLES (PHOSPHATE)</b>			
2017	MR:1.3	All public lands (outside of the Raymond Mountain WSA and exceptions identified below) within the planning area are available for phosphate leasing consideration. Exploration for phosphate will be considered on a case-by-case basis. No new phosphate exploration and leasing will be considered for Rock Creek/Tunp and Bear River Divide management areas.-	Map 5
<b>SALABLE</b>			
2018	MR:1.1	Subject to the waiver requirements in 43 CFR 3601.14 on unpatented mining claims, the planning area is available for consideration of mineral materials sales and (or) free use permits. No mineral material sales and (or) free use permits are authorized within the Raymond Mountain WSA (32,880 acres).	Map 6
2019	MR:1.1	The area within the viewshed of the Fossil Butte National Monument is available for consideration of mineral materials sales and (or) free use permits.	NA
2020	MR:1.1	No mineral material sales and (or) free use permits are authorized within ½ mile of developed campgrounds, unless impacts to campground users are minimal, as determined by NEPA analysis.	Map 6
2021	MR:1.1	Mineral material sales and (or) free use permits can be authorized in areas with special status plant or wildlife species on a case-by-case basis, except no mineral materials sales and (or) free use permits in actual special status plant species locations.	Map 6

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>3000 FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (FR)</b>			
<p><b>Goal FR:1</b> Protect human health and safety and resources at risk using fire suppression.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>FR:1.1</b> Ensure the health and safety of communities and the return of healthy ecosystems after wildfire events.  <b>FR:1.2</b> Implement appropriate fire suppression techniques.  <b>FR:1.3</b> Minimize disturbances to other resources resulting from fire suppression activities on public lands.  <b>FR:1.4</b> Suppress wildland fires in identified priority areas, including those in wildland-urban and industrial interface areas adjacent to private lands and in the areas of campgrounds and significant cultural sites (see Glossary).  <b>FR:1.5</b> Reduce hazardous fuels and implement fuels projects where resources are at risk such as wildland, urban and industrial interfaces, areas adjacent to private lands, campgrounds, and significant cultural sites.</p> <p><b>Goal FR:2</b> Reduce or modify hazardous fuel accumulations through fuels management.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>FR:2.1</b> Reduce hazardous fuels and focus fuels projects where resources are at risk, such as wildland, urban and industrial interfaces, areas adjacent to private lands, campgrounds, and significant cultural sites.  <b>FR:2.2</b> Implement and maintain a current fire management plan for the Kemmerer Field Office planning area that addresses all issues associated with fire and fuels management for the planning area.</p> <p><b>Goal FR:3</b> Restore natural fire regimes and frequency to the landscape, where appropriate.  <b>Objective:</b>  <b>FR:3.1</b> Implement and maintain a current fire management plan for the planning area, which addresses all issues associated with fire and fuels management for the planning area that includes a focus on restoring natural fire regimes and frequency on the landscape.  <b>FR:3.2</b> In an effort to mimic natural fire regimes and return intervals, move from condition class 3 to condition classes 1 and 2 using fire management and vegetative treatments.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
3001	FR:2.2 FR:3.1	Ensure all prescribed burning activities are in compliance with, and meet all state and federal air quality standards.	NA
3002	FR:1.1 FR:1.3 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	Implement the BLM Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation standards located in the DOI Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook and BLM Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook on wildland fires to protect and sustain healthy ecosystems and protect life and property.	NA
3003	FR:1.1 FR:1.2 FR:1.3 FR:1.4 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	Base wildland fire suppression techniques on the AMR in an approved fire management plan for the planning area and consider cost benefits based on resources at risk.	NA
3004	FR:1.1 FR:1.2 FR:1.3 FR:1.4 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	In areas of high-density urban and (or) industrial interface with intermingled BLM-administered lands, suppression objectives will follow the AMR in an approved fire management plan for the planning area to provide first for human health and safety, while minimizing loss of property and threats to other surface owners. Generally, wildland fires are suppressed in these areas.  In areas of low-density urban and (or) industrial interface where BLM-administered lands occur in large contiguous blocks, fire suppression objectives will follow the AMR in an approved fire management plan for the planning area to provide first for human health and safety, while allowing for achievement of resource objectives.	NA
3005	FR:1.1 FR:1.2 FR:1.3 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	During suppression activities in the planning area soil disturbance on public lands is not allowed without consent from a Kemmerer Field Office authorized officer (per an approved fire management plan for the Kemmerer Field Office).	NA
3006	FR:2.1 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	Prescribed fire, wildland fire use, chemical, biological, and mechanical treatments can be used to meet fire and fuels management objectives, and to improve plant community health and meet other resource objectives. Management objectives are met based on acreage thresholds and areas found in an approved fire management plan for the planning area.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>3000 FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (FR)</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
3007	FR:2.1 FR:2.2 FR:3.1	Prescribed fire, wildland fire use, as well as chemical, biological, and mechanical treatments can be used to reduce hazardous fuels in areas of resources at risk.	NA
3008	FR:2.2 FR:3.1 FR:3.2	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use can be used to reintroduce fire in its natural role back into the ecosystem to meet fire and fuels resource management objectives. Management objectives are met based on acreage thresholds as found in an approved fire management plan for the planning area.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	
<p><b>Goal BR:1</b> Manage vegetation communities to restore, maintain, or enhance vegetation community health, composition, and diversity and to provide a mix of natural successional stages that incorporate diverse structure and composition into each vegetation type.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>BR:1.1</b> Manage or restore habitat on BLM-administered lands within the planning area to facilitate the conservation, recovery and maintenance of populations of native, desirable nonnative, and special status plant species (BLM sensitive species, USFWS listed, proposed, or petitioned species) consistent with appropriate local, state, and federal management plans.</p> <p><b>BR:1.2</b> Manage specific environmental hazards, risks, and impacts in a manner compatible with special status plant species health.</p> <p><b>BR:1.3</b> Manage for healthy native plant communities by reducing, preventing expansion of, or eliminating the occurrence of invasive, nonnative species, undesirable, non-native, or noxious weeds (predatory plant pests or disease) by implementing management actions consistent with goals included in “Partners Against Weeds” and consistent with weed management plans.</p> <p><b>BR:1.4</b> Forestland would provide a sustainable supply of forest products to the public and commercial uses and up to 19,008 acres of forestland would be available for forest management actions. Woodlands would supply forest products to the public as a by-product with forest health, landscape restoration, and reduction of forest fuels objectives and up to 15,000 acres of woodland would be available for woodland management actions.</p> <p><b>BR:1.5</b> Forestlands and woodlands within the Raymond Mountain WSA (3,000 acres) would be reserve managed to meet wilderness characteristics and healthy forest landscape objectives in accordance with management plans and IMP.</p> <p><b>BR:1.6</b> Old growth management areas, and the connectivity of the old growth area, would be maintained as appropriate consistent with other management and forest health objectives.</p> <p><b>BR:1.7</b> Rangelands would provide a sustainable supply of forage for commercial uses on up to 1,411,071 acres in the planning area.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:2</b> Manage riparian and wetland areas to provide the appropriate natural potential combination of vegetation, land form, and large woody debris to: dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflows or energies associated with wind and (or) wave action and overland flow from adjacent sites, reduce erosion and improve water quality, filter sediment, capture bedload, allow for floodplain development, improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge, develop root masses that stabilize stream banks, islands and shoreline features against cutting action, allow for natural rates of water percolation, and develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p><b>BR:2.1</b> Riparian areas should, within 10 years, have activity and implementation plans that will allow riparian areas to be maintained at or above, or continue to be improved toward, proper functioning condition.</p>	<p><b>Goal BR:3</b> Manage for the biological integrity and habitat function of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain and optimize distribution and abundance of all native, desirable nonnative, and special status fish and wildlife species consistent with habitat capability.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:4</b> Manage or restore forage vegetation and habitat on BLM-administered lands within the planning area to facilitate the conservation, recovery and maintenance of populations of native, desirable non-native, and special status species (BLM sensitive species, WGFD SGCN and NSS 1-4 species, USFWS listed, proposed, or petitioned species) consistent with appropriate local, state, and federal management plans.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:5</b> Provide quality habitats to support the expansion in range (i.e., introduction, reintroduction, augmentation, etc.) of identified high priority fish, wildlife, and plant species, as appropriate, on public lands in the planning area throughout the life of the plan.</p> <p><b>Objectives for Goals 3, 4, and 5:</b></p> <p><b>BR:3-5.1</b> Manage habitats to support WGFD in the attainment of big game herd unit objectives, fish management objectives, and well-distributed, healthy populations of wildlife and fish species consistent with the WGFD’s Strategic Habitat Plan, Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, and strategic population plans, and to achieve the stated purpose of designated Wildlife Habitat Management Areas.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.2</b> Ensure that no greater than 12.5 percent net loss of crucial habitat acres occurs in the planning area over the life of the plan in the absence of voluntary offsite mitigation.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.3</b> Maintain, restore, or enhance fisheries habitats in the planning area so they achieve optimal channel geomorphology and vegetative structure for productivity and biological diversity, and can achieve optimum conditions for desired fish populations during the life of the plan.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.4</b> Identify physical locations, potential conflicts, and other adverse impacts among fish and wildlife and other resources within the planning area and implement management actions and conservation measures to prevent and (or) reduce adverse impacts to desirable wildlife species.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.5</b> Inventory, map, and correlate vegetation types and seral stages within the planning area and develop and implement management actions to provide desirable native and non-native species habitat values, appropriate species’ habitat needs, existing species’ diversity, and livestock grazing use.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.6</b> Capitalize on opportunities to maintain and enhance rangeland conditions and wildlife habitat capability and functionality, and provide adequate habitat, protection from disturbance, and barrier-free movements in identified wildlife migration routes and fish passages within the planning area.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.7</b> Manage for habitat necessary to support well-distributed healthy populations of special status fish and wildlife species by developing habitat management plans, other management documents, or other mechanisms as appropriate to conserve special status species.</p> <p><b>BR:3-5.8</b> Strive for no net loss of crucial habitat function occurs in the planning area for any special status species.</p>

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR)</b>	
<p><b>Goal BR:6</b> Manage the direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse impacts to wildlife and their habitats such that no unnecessary or undue degradation results from BLM actions and authorized activities.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>BR:6.1 Manage habitat to support WGFD in the attainment of their big game herd unit objectives, strategic population plans, the Strategic Terrestrial Plan and the Aquatic Habitat Plan, and to achieve the stated purpose of designated Wildlife Habitat Management Areas.</p> <p>BR:6.2 Ensure that no greater than 12.5 percent net loss of crucial habitat acres occurs in the planning area over the life of the plan in the absence of voluntary offsite mitigation.</p> <p>BR:6.3 Maintain, restore, or enhance fisheries habitats in the planning area so they achieve optimal channel geomorphology and vegetative structure for productivity and biological diversity, and can achieve optimum conditions for desired fish populations during the life of the plan.</p> <p>BR:6.4 Coordinate with Wildlife Services prior to activities on the planning area to avoid non-target species mortalities and minimize disturbance to fish or wildlife during the life of the plan.</p> <p>BR:6.5 Identify physical locations, potential conflicts, and other adverse impacts among fish and wildlife and other resources within the planning area and implement management actions and conservation measures to prevent and (or) reduce adverse impacts to desirable wildlife species.</p> <p>BR:6.6 Inventory, map, and correlate vegetation types and seral stages within the planning area and develop and implement management actions to provide healthy and stable ecosystems that support wildlife habitat values, appropriate species' habitat needs, and the existing species' diversity.</p> <p>BR:6.7 Capitalize on opportunities to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat capability and functionality, and provide adequate habitat, protection from disturbance, and barrier-free movements in identified wildlife migration routes and fish passages within the planning area.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:7</b> Manage specific environmental hazards, risks, and impacts to fish, wildlife, and habitats in a manner compatible with native, desirable nonnative, and special status fish and wildlife health.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>BR:7.1 Manage habitat to support WGFD in the attainment of their big game herd unit objectives, strategic population plans, the Strategic Terrestrial Plan and the Aquatic Habitat Plan, and to achieve the stated purpose of designated Wildlife Habitat Management Areas.</p> <p>BR:7.2 Ensure that no greater than 12.5 percent net loss of crucial habitat acres occurs in the planning area over the life of the plan in the absence of voluntary offsite mitigation and ensure no net loss of crucial habitat function occurs in the planning area for any special status species.</p> <p>BR:7.3 Maintain, restore, or enhance fisheries habitats in the planning area so they achieve optimal channel geomorphology and vegetative structure for productivity and biological diversity, and can achieve optimum conditions for desired fish populations during the life of the plan.</p>	<p>BR:7.4 Coordinate with APHIS prior to activities on the planning area to avoid non-target species mortalities, to facilitate pest and predator control, and minimize disturbance to fish or wildlife during the life of the plan.</p> <p>BR:7.5 Identify physical locations, potential conflicts, and other adverse impacts among fish and wildlife and other resources within the planning area and implement management actions and conservation measures to prevent and (or) reduce adverse impacts to desirable wildlife species.</p> <p>BR:7.6 Inventory, map, and correlate vegetation types and seral stages within the planning area and develop and implement management actions to provide healthy and stable ecosystems that support wildlife habitat values, appropriate species' habitat needs, and the existing species' diversity.</p> <p>BR:7.7 Capitalize on opportunities to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat capability and functionality, and provide adequate habitat, protection from disturbance, and barrier-free movements in identified wildlife migration routes and fish passages within the planning area.</p> <p>BR:7.8 Manage for habitat necessary to support well-distributed healthy populations of special status fish and wildlife species and develop habitat management plans, other management documents, or mechanisms as appropriate to conserve special status species.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:8</b> Manage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to provide recreational and educational benefits and opportunities for the public use.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>BR:8.1 Manage habitat to support WGFD in the attainment of their big game herd unit objectives, strategic population plans, the Strategic Terrestrial Plan and the Aquatic Habitat Plan, and to achieve the stated purpose of designated Wildlife Habitat Management Areas.</p> <p>BR:8.2 Ensure that no greater than 12.5 percent net loss of crucial habitat acres occurs in the planning area over the life of the plan in the absence of voluntary offsite mitigation.</p> <p>BR:8.3 Maintain, restore, or enhance fisheries habitats in the planning area so they achieve optimal channel geomorphology and vegetative structure for productivity and biological diversity, and can achieve optimum conditions for desired fish populations during the life of the plan.</p> <p>BR:8.4 Identify physical locations, potential conflicts, and other adverse impacts among fish and wildlife and other resources within the planning area and implement management actions and conservation measures to prevent or reduce adverse impacts to desirable wildlife species.</p> <p>BR:8.5 Inventory, map, and correlate vegetation types and seral stages within the planning area and develop and implement management actions to provide healthy and stable ecosystems that support wildlife habitat values, appropriate species' habitat needs, and the existing species' diversity.</p> <p>BR:8.6 Capitalize on opportunities to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat capability and functionality, and provide adequate habitat, protection from disturbance, and barrier-free movements in identified wildlife migration routes and fish passages within the planning area.</p> <p><b>Goal BR:9</b> Forest resources would be managed to work toward restoring the forest landscape to historical early settlement period stocking level and structure/composition to meet forest health and reduction of forest fuels goals.</p>

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR)</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
4001	BR:1 BR:2	Manage vegetative communities in accordance with Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands.	NA
4002	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:6.3 BR:7.1 BR:7.2 BR:7.3 BR:8.1 BR:8.2 BR:8.3	Choose and implement appropriate mitigation in a timely manner to minimize decreases in habitat function.	NA
4003	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.3 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:6.3 BR:6.4 BR:7. BR:7.2 BR:7.3 BR:7.4 BR:8.1 BR:8.2 BR:8.3	Mitigate impacts as close to the affected area, and for the same or similar impacted species or habitats, as possible.	NA
4004	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:7.1 BR:7.2 BR:8.1 BR:8.2	Utilize appropriate voluntary offsite compensatory mitigation to reduce impacts. This would be necessary if (1) all onsite mitigation has been accomplished and adverse effects have not been mitigated; or (2) if onsite mitigation is not feasible.	NA
4005	BR: 1.7 BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.3 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:6.3 BR:6.5 BR:6.4 BR:6.6 BR:6.7 BR:5.1 BR:7.2 BR:7.3 BR:7.5 BR:7.4 BR:7.6 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.2 BR:8.3 BR:8.4 BR:8.5 BR:8.6	Manage siting of facilities to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat function and quality, to minimize impacts on vegetation resources for all uses, and to minimize fish and wildlife mortality during the life of the facility.	NA
4006	BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.2 BR:7.12 BR:7.13 BR:7.14	Identify distribution, key habitat areas, and special needs to develop management plans and conservation measures upon designation of threatened, endangered, and other special status species.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4007	BR:3-5.7 BR:7.2 BR:3-5.2 BR:7.8	Assist authorized agencies in the restoration, reintroduction, augmentation, or re-establishment of threatened, endangered, and other special status species populations and (or) habitats.	NA
4008	BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.2 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Implement all appropriate conservation agreements, conservation measures, and BLM-endorsed management strategies for threatened, endangered, and other special status species. See Appendix A for current list.	NA
4009	BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.2 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Apply a "no surface occupancy" restriction to bald eagle winter roosting areas. In addition, a 1-mile buffer zone around bald eagle winter roost sites will be closed from November 1 through April 1. Activities and habitat alterations that may disturb bald eagles will be restricted within suitable habitats that occur within bald eagle buffer zones. Deviations may be made after consultation with the USFWS. Zone 1 (within 0.5 mile, year-round) is intended to protect active and alternative nests. For active nests, minimal human activity levels are allowed during the period of first occupancy to 2 weeks after fledging. Zone 2 (from 0.5 mile to 1 mile from the nest, February 1 through August 15) is intended to protect bald eagle primary use areas and permits light human activity levels. Zone 3 is designated to protect foraging and (or) concentration areas year-round 2.5 miles from the nest.	NA
4010	BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.1 BR:6.5 BR:7.5 BR:7.8 BR:7.2	Apply a seasonal mountain plover protection stipulation from April 10 through July 10 to protect breeding and nesting habitats.	NA
4011	BR:7.1	An adaptive management approach will be followed to achieve the minimum goal of proper functioning condition on all riparian-wetland areas. Information gathered from assessments of riparian areas using the Proper Functioning Condition Assessment Methodology (Prichard 1998) will be used to identify attributes and processes that are not in a working order. Site-specific management strategies will be collaboratively designed and implemented to correct these. Monitoring will be conducted to identify any changes in management necessary to establish and maintain an upward trend. Based on this information, refinements in the management strategy will be implemented as necessary and monitoring continued. This iterative process provides the flexibility to ensure that management quickly and effectively responds to resource needs, thus ensuring that resource objectives can be met and maintained even in the face of seasonal, annual, and cyclic events such as fire, insect infestations, disease, weather, and associated hydrologic events that are beyond human control.	NA
4012	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.4	Avoid disruptive activity in big game crucial winter range November 15 through April 30.	Map 7
4013	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.4	Avoid disruptive activity in elk calving areas from May 1 through June 30.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – VEGETATION RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
4014	PR:3.2 PR:4.2 BR:1.1 BR:1.3 BR:1.7	Reestablish healthy native plant communities based on preexisting composition or other species as identified in an approved management plan. A reclamation plan will be developed and approved prior to any surface disturbing activities being authorized. Reclamation of surface disturbing activities will be required within the first available planting season, as identified the approved reclamation plan. Monitoring of reclamation success would begin during the first growing season after seeding. Performance standards will be based on site-specific objectives for reclamation and will be identified in the approved reclamation plan. If performance standards are not met at any point within the time frames identified in the reclamation plan; additional testing would be completed in order to guide further reclamation efforts necessary to meet the identified performance standards.	NA
4015	BR:1.1	Manage large, contiguous blocks of federal land by maintaining or enhancing sagebrush, aspen, and mountain shrub communities. Maintain connections between these community types by managing projects to minimize construction disturbance to the smallest acreage possible with considerations for engineering feasibility and safety.	Map 8
4016	BR:1.1 BR:1.3	Prescribed fire, wildland fire, and appropriate chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments could be used to meet vegetation management objectives.	NA
4017	BR:1.1	Representative cushion plant communities would be NSO areas.	Map 9
<b>FORESTRY</b>			
4018	BR:1.4	An average of 75 acres of forestland (“forestland ecosystem management areas”) and 75 acres of woodland (“woodland ecosystem management areas”) approximately are treated annually (per decade, approximately 750 acres of forestland and 750 acres of woodland) by mechanical methods or prescribed fire to reduce stocking levels and structure and (or) composition to more historical conditions.	NA
4019	BR:1.4	Approximately 19,008 acres of forestland would be actively managed and called “forest ecosystem management areas,” with an annual allowable probable sale quantity of 667 CCF (300 MBF); or per decade, 6,670 CCF (3 MMBF).	NA
4020	BR:1.4 BR:1.5	Approximately 3,000 acres of forestland and woodland within the Raymond Mountain WSA are managed by prescribed fire or wildland fire use to simulate natural alteration of vegetation to meet wilderness and healthy forest landscape objectives. No mechanical and (or) surface-disturbing activities are prescribed. No forest products are removed from this area. The forestlands and woodlands within the WSA are called “reserved forest ecosystem management areas.”	NA
4021	BR:1.4	Approximately 15,000 acres of woodland (aspen and juniper) are actively managed to create more historical conditions and called “woodland ecosystem management areas.” No specified annual sale quantity is identified. Forest products are provided as a byproduct consistent with forest health, landscape restoration, and reduction of forest fuels objectives.	NA
4022	BR:1.4 BR:1.6	Old growth forest areas are retained in an appropriate proportion to other timber classes, using an adaptive management approach. Old growth forest characteristics are identified for the various forest types and are listed in the glossary. Connectivity of existing or potential old growth areas are adopted if appropriate and consistent with other management.	NA
<b>WETLAND AND RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES</b>			
4023	BR:2.1	Riparian areas would be maintained, improved, or restored to enhance habitat forage conditions for wildlife and livestock and improve stream water quality. Manage all riparian areas with sensitive wildlife and plant species concerns to a successional stage appropriate for the benefit of those species, including vertical as well as horizontal vegetative structure and composition.	NA
4024	BR:4.1	Locate livestock salt or mineral supplements a minimum of ¼ mile away from water sources, riparian areas, and aspen stands. Buffers are based on resource concerns on a case-by-case basis.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4025	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.3 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.3 BR:6.5 BR:6.6 BR:6.7 BR:7.1 BR:7.3 BR:7.4 BR:7.5 BR:7.6 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.3 BR:8.4 BR:8.5 BR:8.4 BR:8.6	Protect critical life stages for game and nongame fish species by limiting disturbance activities in fish bearing streams on a case-by-case basis. Coordination with WGFD will occur for specific projects to determine crucial dates. Exceptions can be made if the NEPA analysis shows little or no impact.	NA
4026	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.3 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.3 BR:6.5 BR:6.6 BR:6.7 BR:7.1 BR:7.3 BR:7.5 BR:7.6 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.3 BR:8.4 BR:8.5 BR:8.6	Human-caused barriers to fish passage could be removed where appropriate and (or) feasible to provide for more genetic diversity and population stability. Human-caused barriers may be placed in some situations to protect conservation populations of fish species from hybridization or competition.	NA
4027	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:6.5 BR:6.7 BR:7.1 BR:7.2 BR:7.5 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.2 BR:8.4 BR:8.6	BLM fencing standards are applied to newly constructed fences on BLM-administered lands within the planning area. Eliminate or modify existing fences to reduce conflicts on a case-by-case basis.	NA
4028	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.2 BR:6.4 BR:6.5 BR:6.7 BR:7.1 BR:7.2 BR:7.4 BR:7.5 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.2 BR:8.4 BR:8.6	Identify and work collaboratively to develop management of migration corridors for big game wildlife species and migratory birds to reduce conflicts.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
4029	BR:3-5.1 BR:3-5.4 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.6 BR:6.1 BR:6.5 BR:6.6 BR:6.7 BR:7.1 BR:7.5 BR:7.6 BR:7.7 BR:8.1 BR:8.4 BR:8.5 BR:8.6	Bury new utility lines or install BLM-approved anti-perch devices on all new utility lines within sagebrush and (or) semiarid shrub-dominated habitats, unless NEPA analysis shows little or no impact without burial or modification.	NA

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (see Appendix A for more detail on management of special status species)</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
<b>SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES - PLANTS</b>			
4030	FR:1.1 FR:1.2 FR:1.3	Use of fire suppression chemicals, including foaming agents and surfactants, is not allowed within 200 feet of special status plant species populations.	NA
4031	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1	All vehicles, including fire suppression vehicles, are restricted to existing roads and trails in special status plant species populations. The Kemmerer Field Office authorized officer has the discretion to lift this requirement in an emergency situation.	Map 9
4032	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Known locations of special status plant species are protected and closed to the following: Surface-disturbing activities that could adversely impact the plants or their habitats. Mining claim location (select locations would be formally withdrawn from mining claim location). Mineral material sales. All off-road vehicular use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc. Use of explosives and blasting. No NSO on <i>Physaria dornii</i> populations.	Map 9
4033	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Areas where special status plants are known to exist are ROW avoidance areas. The authorized officer could grant exceptions if analysis shows that there is no adverse impact to the plant populations. (BLM WY Sensitive Species Policy and Manual 6840)	Map 9
4034	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Potential habitats of special status plant species on federal lands or on split-estate lands require searches for the plant species prior to approving any project or activity. Should special status plant species be found, all surface-disturbing activities are halted until species-specific protective measures are developed and implemented. For federally listed species, protective measures are developed and implemented in coordination with the USFWS. (BLM WY Sensitive Species Policy and Manual 6840 and ESA)	NA
4035	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Potential habitat areas of special status plant species are areas of CSU for surface-disturbing activities. (BLM WY Sensitive Species Policy and Manual 6840)	NA
4036	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Vegetation treatments in special status plant species habitats could be conducted on a case-by-case basis when they would benefit these species.	NA
4037	LR:4.1	No salt or mineral supplements are allowed within ¼ mile of special status plant species populations. Buffers are based on resource concerns on a case-by-case basis.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (see Appendix A for more detail on management of special status species)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4038	LR:4.1	Range improvement projects, such as troughs, reservoirs, and fences, are not allowed on special status plant species populations. Buffers are based on resource concerns on a case-by-case basis.	NA
<b>SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES - FISH</b>			
4039	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Similar management actions as found in the “Conservation Agreement and Strategies and Thomas Fork Aquatic Habitat Management Plan” (BLM 1979) are applied to support habitat and fisheries objectives for the Snake River cutthroat trout.	NA
<b>SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES - WILDLIFE</b>			
4040	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:6.7 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Avoid habitat fragmentation through attenuation, siting, and consolidation of roads, energy facilities, and other developments in identified special status species habitats, unless appropriate mitigation is initiated.	NA
4041	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	<p>BLM manages sage-grouse habitats that will support population levels consistent with the Wyoming Governor’s Sage-Grouse Core Population Area strategy. The following distances and timeframes will be utilized to manage activities that may impact greater sage-grouse or their habitats. These distances and timeframes are based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater sage-grouse leks: (1) Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied greater sage-grouse leks; (2) Avoid human activity between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 through May 15 within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied greater sage-grouse leks.</li> <li>Greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats: Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 through July 15.</li> <li>Greater sage-grouse winter habitats: Avoid surface disturbance and disruptive activities in occupied greater sage-grouse winter habitats from November 15 through March 14.</li> </ul> <p>Mid-scale mapping of sagebrush ecosystems and sage-grouse seasonal habitats will be completed within one year of the ROD. Detailed mapping of sagebrush ecosystems and sage-grouse seasonal habitats in the Slate Creek and Moxa Arch areas will be completed within two years of the ROD.</p> <p>Statewide sage-grouse seasonal habitat models and sagebrush mapping will be used in management as they are developed.</p> <p>Appropriate restrictions will be determined on a site-specific basis and will consider project size.</p> <p>Exceptions to CSU and timing restrictions will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p>	Map 10
4042	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Locate facilities or use BMPs to minimize impacts of continuous noise on species relying on aural cues for successful breeding. This requirement is based on current information, but may be subject to change in the future based upon new information.	NA
4043	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.5 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Avoid new, permanent high-profile structures (higher than 12 feet) within 1 mile of occupied sagebrush obligate habitats unless anti-perch devices are installed. Prohibit new, permanent high-profile structures relying on guy wires for support in these habitats. Exceptions can be made if NEPA analysis shows little or no impact to sagebrush obligate species.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES</b> (see Appendix A for more detail on management of special status species)			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
4044	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting raptors are prohibited within the following distances from an active nest from February 1 through July 31 with the exception of burrowing owl (April 15 through September 15, or whenever the young have fledged) and northern goshawk (April 1 through August 31): 1-mile buffer: ferruginous hawk ¾-mile buffer: golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson’s hawk, Cooper’s hawk, short-eared owl, long-eared owl, peregrine falcon, screech owl, burrowing owl, northern goshawk, and other raptors Time periods can be adjusted based on specific needs of identified species. The following time periods will be applied as appropriate: February 1 through July 15, or whenever the young have fledged: golden eagle, barn owl, red-tailed hawk, great-horned owl, other raptors March 1 through July 31: short-eared owl, long-eared owl, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, screech owl April 1 through July 31: osprey, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk, kestrel, prairie falcon, northern harrier, Swainson’s hawk, Cooper’s hawk	Map 10
4045	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Avoid surface-disturbing activities in occupied pygmy rabbit habitats.	NA
4046	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Avoid activities that could result in collapse of burrows in occupied white-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes 200 acres or greater, unless appropriate mitigation occurs.	Map 10
4047	BR:3-5.2 BR:3-5.7 BR:3-5.8 BR:6.7 BR:7.2 BR:7.8	Identify and develop management for traditional migration and travel corridors for special status species.	NA

<b>4000 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BR) – INVASIVE NONNATIVE SPECIES</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
4048	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.3	Aerial application of chemicals would not be allowed within 100 feet of wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats. Exceptions could be applied to manage riparian weed species. Applications of chemicals will follow label requirements.	NA
4049	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.3	Vehicle and hand application of chemicals would not be allowed within 25 feet (by vehicle) or 10 feet (by hand) of wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats. Application of chemicals will be done in accordance with label instructions. Exceptions could be applied to manage riparian weed species.	NA
4050	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.3	Mix chemicals a minimum of 500 feet away from riparian areas, water sources, floodplains, and known special status plant species populations.	NA
4051	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.3	Application of chemicals around special status plant species is determined on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the authorized officer.	NA
4052	BR:1.2 BR:1.3	Require the use of certified weed-free forage and feeds to prevent establishment of new weed areas.	NA
4053	BR:1.2 R:1.3	Require the use of certified weed-free seed and mulch for rehabilitation projects.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

5000 HERITAGE RESOURCES (HR) – CULTURAL			
<p><b>Goal HR:1</b> Preserve and protect Native American sensitive sites and ensure they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>HR:1.1</b> Identify Native American sensitive sites on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p><b>HR:1.2</b> Establish a process that allows BLM to evaluate probability for occurrence of Native American sensitive sites and their potential significance.</p> <p><b>HR:1.3</b> Ensure consultation and coordination with Native American tribes regarding potential treaty rights issues.</p> <p><b>Goal HR:2</b> Preserve and protect NHTs, as well as other significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>HR:2.1</b> Ensure recreational use will be compatible with historic trail values.</p> <p><b>HR:2.2</b> Establish appropriate management prescriptions in zones of Class 1, 2 and 3 NHT segments.</p> <p><b>HR:2.3</b> Coordinate with recreation and other programs to provide opportunities for public visitation, interpretation, education, and appreciation of NHTs.</p> <p><b>Goal HR:3</b> Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflicts with other resource uses.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>HR:3.1</b> Pursuant to Section 110 of the NHPA, identify other cultural resources in the planning area by defining priority geographic areas for new field inventory based on a probability for unrecorded significant cultural resources.</p> <p><b>Goal HR:4</b> Promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of cultural resources.</p> <p><b>HR:4.1</b> Manage NHTs and other historic trail resources for long-term heritage, recreational, and educational values.</p> <p><b>HR:4.2</b> Enhance public experience through interpretive facilities and support of heritage tourism.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
5001	HR:1.1 HR:1.2 HR:1.3	Continue working relationship with tribes including consulting with tribes to develop specific measures to ensure that areas important to Native American communities are not transferred from federal ownership or physically modified or affected by decisions in ways that restrict or deny access to Native Americans for traditional uses protected by treaty rights.	NA
5002	HR:1.1 HR:1.2 HR:1.3	Categorize all cultural properties according to six use allocations: scientific use, conservation use, public use, traditional use, experimental use, and discharged from public use.	NA
5003	HR:2.2 HR:4.1	Pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA and the State Protocol, case-by-case reviews for specific undertakings require analysis and assessments of effects of NHT segments beyond the distances specified below.	NA
5004	HR:1.1 HR:1.2 HR:1.3	Prescribe timing and degree of Native American consultation by zones of high, medium, and low probability for sensitive sites identified in consultation with tribes and based on available data. Until such time as zones are identified, tribal consultation is conducted on projects where known site types are encountered and on types of projects for which tribal concerns are identified.	NA
5005	HR:1.2 HR:1.3	In consultation with Native American tribes, develop standards for programmatic management based on the type of site. Until such programmatic management standards are developed, consult with tribes and applicants on specific projects to determine protection measures on threatened sites and implement protection measures.	NA
5006	HR:3.1	Use Class I overviews to proactively identify zones of high, medium, and low probability for cultural sites, and identify where current and future land uses threaten cultural sites. Conduct Class III inventories in zones where greatest threats to cultural resources exist.	NA
5007	HR:4.2 HR:3.1	Restrict surface-disturbing activities in the federal section (640 acres) that contains the Bridger Antelope Trap. Restrictions include NSO for fluid minerals in the section, and OHV use is limited to the currently existing established road. Prescribed vegetation treatments could occur to protect the physical characteristics of the site. Withdraw the federal section that contains the Bridger Antelope Trap from operation of the mining laws.	Map 11

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>5000 HERITAGE RESOURCES (HR) – CULTURAL</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
5008	HR:4.1	<p>Manage surface-disturbing activities on BLM-administered lands within the defined boundaries of the sites listed below by restricting the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSO for fluid minerals on newly issued leases, OHV use limited to existing established roads, and the areas are ROW exclusion zones.</li> <li>• Management prescriptions using vegetation treatments to protect or enhance the sites are allowed.</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Slate Creek (87 acres)</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Dempsey (11 acres)</li> <li>• Johnston Scout Rock (2 acres)</li> <li>• Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites (½ acre)</li> <li>• Pine Grove emigrant camp (14 acres)</li> <li>• Rocky Gap trail landmark (15 acres)</li> <li>• Bear River Divide trail landmark (3 acres).</li> </ul>	Map 11
5009	HR:4.1	<p>Cultural resource management plans could be developed for significant sites including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridger Antelope Trap</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Slate Creek</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Dempsey</li> <li>• Johnston Scout Rock</li> <li>• Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites</li> <li>• Pine Grove emigrant camp</li> <li>• Rocky Gap trail landmark.</li> </ul>	NA
5010	HR:2.1 HR:2.2 HR:2.3 HR:4.1	<p>Protect the physical evidence of NHTs designated under the National Trails System Act (ruts and traces, graves, campsites, landmarks) that exist on lands within federal jurisdiction by prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities that do not benefit the preservation and (or) interpretation of trails within the following distances:</p> <p>(1) Class 1 segments: ¼-mile on each side of trail segments and within a ¼-mile radius of gravesites and landmarks.</p> <p>(2) Class 2 segments: 500 feet on each side of trail segments and within a 500-foot radius of gravesites and landmarks.</p> <p>(3) Class 3 segments: 100 feet on each side of trail segments and within a 100-foot radius of gravesites and landmarks.</p> <p>Crossings at right angles to trails could be permitted on a case-by-case basis. This could require boring beneath the trail trace.</p> <p>(see Glossary for definitions of NHT and Class Segments)</p>	Map 11
5011	HR:2.3 HR:3 HR:4.2	<p>Generally locate livestock salt or mineral supplements a minimum of ¼ mile away from NHTs. Buffers would be coordinated with grazing permittees in consideration of all resource concerns in the area.</p>	NA
5012	HR:2.1 HR:2.2 HR:2.3 HR:4.1	<p>Develop and enhance significant segments and sites by installing directional signs to trail segments from main roads, trail markers at trail traces, and interpretative signs.</p> <p>Acquire legal access for public visitation to trail segments.</p> <p>Develop a stewardship program to lead trail tours, monitor sites, and generally assist with management.</p>	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

5000 HERITAGE RESOURCES (HR) – PALEONTOLOGY			
<b>Goal HR:5</b> Promote the scientific knowledge of paleontological resources on BLM-administered lands within the planning area. <b>Objective:</b> <b>HR:5.1</b> Provide for paleontological research of all fossils, limited recreational collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils, and protection of significant fossils on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
5013	HR:5.1	Continue to allow research and collection for research purposes of fossils on BLM-administered lands.	NA
5014	HR:5.1	Continue to allow dispersed recreational collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils on public lands.	NA
5015	HR:5.1	Data submitted to the BLM are collected and kept for reference. Use current and future inventory data to identify and, if necessary, designate specific site(s) for protection.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – LANDS AND REALTY</b>			
<p><b>Goal LR:1</b> Manage the acquisition, disposal, and classification of public lands.  <b>Objective:</b>  <b>LR:1.1</b> Respond to internal and external requests for land transfers (e.g., R&amp;PP Act actions, land sales, exchanges, and withdrawals).</p> <p><b>Goal LR:2</b> Support national energy plans and policies regarding development of renewable and nonrenewable energy sources.  <b>Objective:</b>  <b>LR:2.1</b> Respond to internal and external requests for land authorizations.</p> <p><b>Goal LR:3</b> Manage public lands to meet access and (or) ROW needs.  <b>Objective:</b>  <b>LR:3.1</b> Acquire legal easements to public lands for recreational opportunities and management of public land resources.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6001	LR:1.1	<p>Conduct review of withdrawals, and determine whether the withdrawal is still necessary. Only lands that will enhance multiple-use management and protection of nationally significant resource values and do not create a liability or burdensome management cost to the BLM will be considered for revocation.</p> <p>New withdrawals will be considered as the need arises. New requests will be processed for protection of resources prior to lifting existing withdrawals, when those withdrawals are in the same location.</p> <p>Areas that contain withdrawal conflicts will be handled on a case-by-case basis.</p>	NA
6002	LR:1.1 LR:2.1	Manage lands and (or) interests (access) in lands acquired in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands.	NA
6003	LR:2.1	Consider temporary use permits for areas to be used only during construction or for other short-term needs.	NA
6004	LR:2.1	Consider R&PP leases and patents as requested by qualified entities.	NA
6005	LR:1.1	At the implementation stage, site-specific analysis with public participation would be conducted. Based on the analysis and public comments received, a determination will be made on whether disposal of the parcel is in the public’s best interest. If it is not in the public’s best interest, the parcel will be retained in public ownership.	NA
6006	LR:1.1	<p>Lands identified for potential disposal (35,500 acres): BLM 1986a Appendix G, and additional parcels will be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Lands identified for disposal under Sections 203 and 206 of the FLPMA and identified as such in this plan are hereby classified for disposal under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315f).</p>	Map 12
6007	LR:1.1	Consider Desert Land Entries on a case-by-case basis, based on soil characteristics, irrigation requirements, salinity issues, and the practicability of farming the lands as an economically feasible operating unit.	NA
6008	LR:2.1 LR:3.1	<p>Utility corridors are not designated through sites listed on the NRHP.</p> <p>Utility corridors are not designated where they are in conflict with NHTs management objectives.</p> <p>Designate utility corridors, based on use (i.e., powerlines, pipelines, and fiber optic lines).</p> <p>Preferred utility corridors are 2 miles wide (width is determined based on resource values) and designated as follows, but variances are allowed based on application where conflicts with other resources are minimal or can be mitigated through resource-specific stipulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New intrastate pipeline authorizations are established linking the Jonah Gas/Pinedale Anticline fields to existing plant sites in the planning area. New interstate pipeline authorizations are to follow the existing California and Pacific Coast States pipelines (Kern River/Colorado Interstate Gas corridor and the Ignacius/Sumas pipelines west to Muddy Creek Compressor area).</li> <li>• Gathering pipelines for individual wells, usually 6 inches or less in diameter are to follow access roads associated with well pads.</li> <li>• High-voltage powerline corridors are established north of and parallel to I-80, and along Wyoming SH 89 from the junction of I-80 and the Wyoming state line.</li> <li>• Fiber optic and low-voltage powerline corridors are to be located along currently established road systems (e.g., interstate or state highways and paved county roads).</li> <li>• Pipeline trenches not allowed open longer than 10 days. Pipeline gates required to mitigate impacts to livestock, wildlife, and public safety.</li> </ul>	Map 13

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – LANDS AND REALTY																											
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #																								
6009	LR:2.4 LR:3.1	<p>The federal lands within the boundary of the following archeological sites are exclusion areas to ROW placement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Slate Creek (87 acres)</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Dempsey (11 acres)</li> <li>• Johnston Scout Rock (2 acres)</li> <li>• Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites (½ acre)</li> <li>• Pine Grove emigrant camp (14 acres)</li> <li>• Rocky Gap trail landmark (15 acres)</li> <li>• Bear River Divide trail landmark (3 acres).</li> </ul>	Map 13																								
6010	LR:1.1	<p>Consider communication sites by type in the following designated areas:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Aspen Mountain</td> <td>Big Hill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boulder Ridge</td> <td>Butcher Knife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carter Creek</td> <td>Church Buttes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cokeville Ridge</td> <td>Dempsey Ridge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fontenelle</td> <td>Fossil Ridge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granger</td> <td>Hickey Mountain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kemmerer Site</td> <td>Leroy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medicine Butte</td> <td>Pine Knoll</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quealy Peak</td> <td>Road Hollow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robertson</td> <td>Sage Junction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Fork</td> <td>Twin Butte/Nugget</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waterfall</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other communication site areas could be developed on a case-by-case basis. Prior to approving new authorizations, the proponents must demonstrate to the BLM that they adequately considered sharing and multiple uses of existing facilities.</p>	Aspen Mountain	Big Hill	Boulder Ridge	Butcher Knife	Carter Creek	Church Buttes	Cokeville Ridge	Dempsey Ridge	Fontenelle	Fossil Ridge	Granger	Hickey Mountain	Kemmerer Site	Leroy	Medicine Butte	Pine Knoll	Quealy Peak	Road Hollow	Robertson	Sage Junction	Thomas Fork	Twin Butte/Nugget	Waterfall		NA
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Robertson	Sage Junction																										
Thomas Fork	Twin Butte/Nugget																										
Waterfall																											
6011	LR:2.1	Renewable energy projects (other than wind energy) will be considered throughout the planning area on a case-by-case basis.	NA																								

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – LANDS AND REALTY</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6012	LR:2.1	<p>The Kemmerer Planning Area is available for consideration of wind-energy projects where conflicts with other resource values are limited or can be mitigated. The following portions of the planning area are unavailable for wind-energy development projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raymond Mountain WSA (32,808)</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Slate Creek (87 acres)</li> <li>• Bear River Divide management area (74,954 acres)</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Dempsey (11 acres)</li> <li>• Rock Creek/Tunp management area (45,863 acres)</li> <li>• Johnston Scout Rock (2 acres)</li> <li>• Bridger Butte ACEC (727 acres)</li> <li>• Rocky Gap trail landmark (15 acres)</li> <li>• Bridger Antelope Trap (640 acres)</li> <li>• Pine Grove emigrant camp (14 acres)</li> <li>• Bear River Divide trail landmark (3 acres)</li> <li>• Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites (½ acre)</li> <li>• Within the restricted zones for surface disturbance around NHTs (see decision 5010)</li> </ul> <p>Available portions of the planning area are recommended due to reduced resource conflicts. Wind-energy development is preferred in the following areas: The public lands west of U.S. Highway 30 to the Wyoming/Idaho state line (also known as Boundary Ridge); the public land south and east of U.S. Highway 189 (excluding Oyster Ridge) to the checkerboard land pattern; the checkerboard lands (excluding the federal section that contains the Bridger Antelope Trap, the federal sections within 3 miles of the Bridger Antelope Trap, and the federal sections in which the Class 1 NHT segments exist); the blocked BLM-administered lands north of I-80 and west of SH 412; the BLM administered lands south of I-80 and east of SH 412/414 outside of the checkerboard; the blocked BLM administered lands outside of a corridor extending approximately 3 miles southwest of SH 414 to a corridor extending 3 miles southeast of SH 410/County Road 283 (780,714 acres of BLM-administered surface).</p>	Map 14
6013	LR:3.1	<p>Legal access will be sought across private land if a need is identified in support of resource programs. Place emphasis on the following areas: Redeye Basin, Commissary Ridge, Raymond Mountain WSA, Dempsey Basin, Slate Creek crucial winter habitat area, Emigrant Springs Slate Creek, Rock Creek area, Little Muddy Creek, Meeks Cabin, Westfork, Graham Reservoir, Church Buttes, Wildcat Butte, Porter Hollow, Lincoln Highway, and Bridger Antelope Trap.</p>	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT</b> (see Section 2.2.1.3 for more detail on management of forage reserve areas)			
<p><b>Goal LR:4</b> Maintain and (or) enhance livestock grazing opportunities and rangeland health.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>LR:4.1</b> Manage grazing to fulfill or make significant progress toward conformance with the Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands.</p> <p><b>LR:4.2</b> Monitor and evaluate rangeland health to determine appropriate management actions.</p> <p><b>LR:4.3</b> AUM levels will be sustained on an allotment-by-allotment basis for livestock grazing, providing Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands are met.</p> <p><b>LR:4.4</b> Identify opportunities for range projects (e.g., water, etc.) and vegetation improvements to implement plans.</p> <p><b>LR:4.5</b> Coordinate with appropriate entities to identify the need and source of additional water to assist in the distribution of grazing animals.</p> <p><b>LR:4.6</b> Manage grazing to help meet vegetation resource and livestock grazing objectives.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6014	LR:4.1 LR:4.2 LR:4.4 LR:4.5	Develop and implement appropriate livestock grazing management actions to address rangeland health standards, improve forage for livestock, and enhance rangeland health.	NA
6015	LR:4.1 LR:4.2 LR:4.3	Authorize current amounts, kinds, and seasons of livestock grazing uses until rangeland health standards assessment results and (or) monitoring indicates a grazing use adjustment is necessary, or that a kind and (or) class of livestock or season of use modification can be accommodated.	NA
6016	LR:4.1 LR:4.4	Maintain current allotment categories (M, C, I designations, see Glossary).	Map 15
6017	LR:4.1 LR:4.4	Livestock conversions are allowed in allotments with riparian concerns only when a plan is approved to address riparian issues. Management actions and range improvements proposed to address riparian issues would have to be implemented prior to authorizing the conversion. Livestock conversions may be approved only after completion of a suitability study for the conversion. The conversion may be authorized if it is determined that riparian habitats will be maintained or improved by the conversion.	NA
6018	LR:4.1	Retain current livestock trails. Livestock trailing use will occur within ½ mile of the mapped centerline.	Map 15
6019	LR:4.3	The planning area is open to livestock grazing. A few small parcels are not permitted or leased for livestock grazing at the present time. The BLM can consider issuing 10-year renewable permits, temporary, nonrenewable permits, or not issuing grazing permits for these parcels.	Map 15
6020	LR:4.3	Additional sustained yield forage could be activated for livestock use on an allotment-by-allotment basis if the results of an evaluation based on the Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands, monitoring data, range surveys, or other scientific information determined the forage was available.	NA
6021	LR:4.1	Livestock operators in the Lost Creek/Ryan Creek allotments are held to the current permitted use. The 827 AUMs associated with the newly acquired federal lands in the Lost Creek/Ryan Creek area will be allocated for wildlife use.	NA
6022	LR:4.1 LR:4.4	Designate and manage future forage reserve allotments, if permittees voluntarily allow such use, within the planning area on a case-by-case basis. Manage the forage reserve within priority criteria listed in Section 2.2.1.3.	NA
6023	LR:4.1 LR:4.2	All areas except developed campgrounds are currently available for livestock grazing.	NA
6024	LR:4.4	Grazing within the Mike Mathias Wetlands at Wheat Creek Meadows is allowed only as a management tool for enhancement of wildlife values on a temporary nonrenewable basis.	NA
6025	LR:4.1 LR:4.2 LR:4.3 LR:4.4 LR:4.5	Improve range conditions on I allotments and maintain M and C allotments. Design grazing systems and range improvements to achieve management objectives.	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – RECREATION (see Appendix I for more detail on recreation management)</b>			
<b>Goal LR:5</b> Provide a variety of appropriate recreation opportunities, experiences, and public benefits.			
<b>Objectives:</b>			
<b>LR:5.1</b> Identify recreation management areas for the planning area based on available resources.			
<b>LR:5.2</b> Provide public education regarding appropriate use of BLM-administered lands.			
<b>LR:5.3</b> Coordinate with other programs to provide opportunities for public visitation, interpretation, education, and appreciation of natural and cultural resources.			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6026	LR:5.1 LR:5.3	Allow dispersed recreation and permit special recreational activities (e.g., outfitting and guiding permits and OHV events permitted on an annual basis after evaluation).	NA
6027	LR:5.1	The planning area not covered by a SRMA is an ERMA. Manage the area in a custodial manner. Recreation management is compatible with other management in these areas.	NA
6028	LR:5.3	Maintain and enhance existing facilities in improved campground areas. Maintain and enhance other existing permanent recreational facilities. Develop additional recreational facilities where appropriate.	NA
6029	LR:5.1	Areas within ¼ mile of developed campgrounds are NSO.	Map 16
6030	LR:5.1 LR:5.2 LR:5.3 HR:2.1 HR:2.3 HR:3.1	The Pine Creek Canyon would be an SRMA. Objective: Enhance recreational opportunities while protecting the riparian, water, and wildlife values that exist in the area. Recreation market: residents from southwest Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah Recreation Niche: camping and dispersed recreation Primary Recreation Activities: hunting, camping, snowmobiling, driving for pleasure Management prescriptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide developed camping and other facilities as needed.</li> <li>• Monitor the Pine Creek Canyon riparian conditions and relocate camping use away from areas where resource damage is occurring.</li> <li>• On developed recreation sites, unless specifically authorized, no person shall discharge firearms, other weapons, projectiles, or fireworks.</li> <li>• The Pine Creek Canyon SRMA would be managed as VRM Class II.</li> <li>• OHV use would be limited to the designated road.</li> <li>• Snowmobile use is limited to the groomed trail.</li> <li>• Monitoring: Routine monitoring by field office personnel.</li> </ul>	Map 16
6031	LR:5.1 LR:5.2 LR:5.3	Raymond Mountain would be an SRMA. Objective: Manage the area to provide back country dispersed recreation experiences. Recreation market: local residents (southwest Wyoming, adjacent parts of Idaho and Utah) Recreation Niche: hunting, horseback use, hiking, camping Primary Recreation Activities: hunting, hiking, horseback use, primitive camping Management prescriptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the North and South Corral Creek trails to motorized vehicle use.</li> <li>• Close the SRMA to snowmobile use.</li> <li>• Guiding and outfitting SRPs would be limited by number of operators during overlapping time periods.</li> <li>• Consider hiking trail and trailhead development.</li> <li>• Monitoring: Routine monitoring by field office personnel. Area monitored to ensure compliance with WSA IMP.</li> </ul>	Map 16

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – RECREATION (see Appendix I for more detail on recreation management)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6032	LR:5.1 LR:5.2 LR:5.3	<p>Class 1 portions of the Oregon-California National Historic Trail would be an SRMA.</p> <p>Objective: Manage trails to provide an opportunity to visit and learn about trail history and use, while maintaining setting character and present condition of trails and associated historic sites.</p> <p>Recreation market: Local residents and national and international visitors</p> <p>Recreation Niche: heritage tourism and historic interpretation</p> <p>Primary Recreation Activities: visiting historic trails and sites, group trekking use</p> <p>Management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural resource and NHT prescriptions apply (Please see Cultural Resources decisions 5001 to 5012 and VRM decisions 6051 to 6055).</li> <li>• Manage for Middle Country setting.</li> <li>• No motor vehicle use would be allowed on NHT trail trace.</li> <li>• SRPs for organized group use would limit group size, number of groups, and season of use for historic trails.</li> <li>• Monitoring: Historic trails are a field office priority for monitoring.</li> </ul>	Map 16
6033	LR:5.1 LR:5.2 LR:5.3 HR:2.1 HR:2.3 HR:3.1	<p>BLM-administered lands (33,445 acres) in the Dempsey Ridge area would be managed as an SRMA.</p> <p>Objective: Manage the area to provide quality dispersed recreation opportunities in a natural setting.</p> <p>Recreation market: residents of Wyoming, Idaho and Utah</p> <p>Recreation Niche: hunting, driving for pleasure, heritage tourism, camping, wildlife viewing</p> <p>Primary Recreation Activities: hunting, driving for pleasure, heritage tourism</p> <p>Management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage for Middle Country setting.</li> <li>• Allow mineral development and other construction activities within the boundaries of the management area with the goal of no further loss of habitat function from these activities. Successful reestablishment or improvement of habitat could offset any new disturbance areas.</li> <li>• Pursue opportunities to reclaim existing roads that are not necessary to attain management objectives.</li> <li>• Preserve aspen groves and individual trees in the Emigrant Spring/Dempsey area.</li> <li>• No salt licks or mineral supplements are allowed within ¼ mile of NHTs and the Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites.</li> <li>• Monitoring: Routine monitoring by field office personnel. Monitoring of historic sites is a field office priority.</li> </ul>	Map 16
6034	LR:5.1 LR:5.3	<p>Allow only dispersed camping within 200 feet of a water source, except where developed camping facilities currently exist. Monitor the Pine Creek Canyon riparian conditions and relocate camping use away from areas where resource damage is occurring.</p>	NA

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (see Appendix I for more detail on travel management)</b>			
<p><b>Goal LR:6</b> Provide access for resource and public use.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>LR:6.1</b> Conduct transportation planning to manage existing and new access.  <b>LR:6.2</b> Manage existing access to balance public use, resource management, and human health and safety.</p> <p><b>Goal LR:7</b> Manage existing access for resource and public use.  <b>Objectives:</b>  <b>LR:7.1</b> Manage existing access to balance public use, resource management, and human health and safety.  <b>LR:7.2</b> Designate roads, trails, and areas as open, closed, and (or) limited to OHV use.</p>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6035	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Allow for temporary closures to motorized vehicle use in areas on BLM-administered public lands that pose public health and safety risks, and (or) where damage to public land resources is imminent.	NA
6036	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Roads and two-track routes determined to be unauthorized or redundant and unnecessary for resource management purposes will be reclaimed to achieve surrounding native conditions.	NA
6037	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Close unauthorized two-track routes causing resource damage (e.g., erosion, invasion of nonnative species, sensitive species habitat damage, and cultural resource damage).	NA
6038	LR:6.1 LR:7.2	Conduct travel management planning in compliance with the management decisions identified in this RMP. TMAs identified for completion of travel management plans when the record of decision is signed for this RMP: Pine Creek Canyon, Raymond Mountain WSA. TMAs identified for completion of travel management plans within five years of the ROD: Rock Creek/Tunp management area, Dempsey SRMA, and the Moxa Arch oil and gas development area. TMAs identified for completion of travel management plans within ten years of the ROD: Bear River Divide management area, Slate Creek crucial winter range area, Leavitt Bench/Crooked Canyon area, and Oakley Draw. The remaining field office area: TMAs will be identified and plans completed as funds become available.	NA
6039	LR:6.1 LR:7.2	Designated roads would not be upgraded. Any improvements to the roadways would require further analysis.	NA
6040	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Travel management planning in big game winter ranges will not exceed an open road density of an average of 2 miles of open road per square mile.	NA
6041	LR:6.2 LR:7.1	New unpaved roads could be allowed within 250 feet of special status plant species populations only if under NEPA analysis the road would not adversely impact the species.	Map 17
6042	LR:6.1 LR:7.2	The following area is open for OHV use: part of the hill climb area in Section 33, T15 North, R114 West - 60 acres. The following areas will be designated limited to existing roads and trails pending resource surveys and travel management planning to support an open designation: Oakley Draw and Leavitt Bench/Crooked Canyon New proposals for open OHV use areas will be considered and could be approved provided they do not cause a significant impact to other resources.	Map 17
6043	LR:6.1	Motor vehicle travel in the planning area, outside of the WSA, is limited to existing roads and trails. Limited off-trail motor vehicle travel is allowed for dispersed uses and to perform necessary tasks as long as it does not cause resource damage or create new trails. If off-road distances beyond 300 feet are required for dispersed uses or to perform necessary tasks, exceptions can be granted through a letter of authorization. (Off-trail motor vehicle travel is not allowed in the Rock Creek/Tunp or Bear River Divide prescriptive management areas. See Decisions 7014 and 7015 for further information.) Motor vehicle travel is seasonally limited in the following crucial big game winter range areas: Slate Creek, Rock Creek, and Bridger Creek. Public access to the areas is closed from January 1 to April 30 (exemptions apply).	Map 17

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (see Appendix I for more detail on travel management)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6044	LR:6.1 LR:7.2	Designated motor vehicle routes in the planning area are as follows: A new BLM road from the end of Lincoln County Road #204 in T25N, R118W, Section 35 to the USFS boundary. Interstate highways, state highways, signed and numbered county roads, and the following BLM roads: #4209 (Slate Creek), #4211 (Dempsey), #4213 (Smiths Fork), #4219 (South Fork Fontenelle), #4315 (Burnt Fork). Additional routes will be identified and designated upon completion of travel management plans.	Map 17
6045	LR:6.2 LR:7.1	Close the Raymond Mountain WSA to motorized vehicles and OHV use. Close Green Hill (near town of Kemmerer) to motorized vehicle and OHV use. Close the trail to Commissary Ridge from the Commissary Ranch development (T24N, R116W, Sections 15, 20) to motorized vehicle and OHV use. Close the following NHT segment to motorized vehicle and OHV use: a ¼ mile segment of the Oregon/California trail on the west slope of the Bear River Divide. Close riparian and wetland areas to motor vehicle and OHV use except for designated road crossings. Close special status plant species populations to motor vehicle and OHV use.	Map 17
6046	LR:6.2 LR:7.1	Mechanized vehicle use is allowed throughout the planning area on existing roads and trails, except the Raymond Mountain WSA is closed to mechanized vehicles.	NA
6047	LR:6.1 LR:6.2 LR:7.1	Snowmobile use in Pine Creek Canyon is limited to the groomed trail. Snowmobile use is limited to times when favorable snow conditions exist prior to January 1 in the following crucial big game winter range areas: Slate Creek, Rock Creek, and Bridger Creek. No snowmobile use allowed in the Raymond Mountain WSA.	Map 18
6048	LR:6.2 LR:7.1	The Raymond Mountain WSA is closed to snowmobile use. The cross-country ski trail is closed to snowmobile use.	Map 18
6049	LR:6.2 LR:7.1 LR:7.2	In the planning area, 23 miles of groomed snowmobile trails exist and will continue to be groomed. New snowmobile trails are considered on a case-by-case basis.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT			
<p><b>Goal LR:8</b> Manage public lands and establish visual management objectives to minimize adverse impacts to the visual resources on the landscape.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>LR:8.1</b> Establish VRM management classes in the planning area (refer to Glossary).</p> <p><b>LR:8.2</b> Maintain the overall integrity of VRM management classes, while allowing for modifications to landscapes in those classes, consistent with the established management objectives for the class.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6050	LR:8.1 LR:8.2	Pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA and the State Protocol, case-by-case reviews for specific undertakings require analysis and assessments of effects of NHT settings beyond the distances specified below.	NA
6051	LR:8.1 LR:8.2 HR:2.1 HR:2.2	<p>VRM classes apply to BLM-administered lands. Visual resource impacts will be evaluated based on the visual contrast of proposed projects from the key observation points provided in the Glossary (see Key Observation Point). VRM classes are designated as follows:</p> <p>VRM Class I area: Raymond Mountain WSA</p> <p>VRM Class II areas: A visual corridor extending up to 1 mile on either side of the Sublette Cutoff and the Slate Creek Cutoff north of U.S. Highway 189 and east of Slate Creek Ridge in consideration of NHT views. The northwest portion of the planning area from a line beginning at the public land at the base of Slate Creek Ridge (T23N, R115W Sections 17, 20) and extending in a westward direction following the east-west drainage that exists near the centerline of Section 20, T23N, R115W; then west through the N ½ Sec 19, T23N, R115W to Sec 24, T23N, R116W; then along the public/private land boundary to Willow Creek in the S ½ of Sec 24, T23N, R116W; then following Willow Creek northwest to Fisher Creek and continuing northwest along Fisher Creek to the intersection with the Pomeroy Basin Road; then south along the Pomeroy Basin Road to the Muddy Creek stream segment running north/south through Sec 35, T23N, R116W; then south along Muddy Creek to the segment of Carl Creek running east/west in Sec 2, T22N, R116W; then west along Carl Creek to the ridgeline in the SW corner of Sec 33, T23N, R116W; then following the ridgeline southeast of Van Gilder Spring then west to the north/south ridgeline running through Secs 5, 8, and 18, T22N, R116W to SH 233 in consideration of NHTs, scenic roadways, and current high-quality scenery.</p> <p>The northwest portion of the planning area north and west of U.S. Highway 30 beginning on a north-south line along the high ridgeline on the Hamsfork Plateau and running south along the high points of the terrain to Hay Hollow (excluding the Raymond Mountain WSA and the identified Class II and IV areas). This area is defined in consideration of sensitive NHTs and cultural sites; scenic views from highways and Fossil Butte National Monument; scenic views from high recreational use areas (e.g., Pine Creek Ski Area) and current high-quality scenery.</p> <p>The portion of the planning area south and west of U.S. Highway 30 (the highway) beginning on a north-south line along the high ridgeline approximately ¼ mile west of the current active coal leases (west of the town of Kemmerer); south along the high ridgeline to the ridgeline behind the active coal leases in T21N, R117W, Sec 25; then west following the high points of the topography approximately 3 miles south of the highway to T21N, R118W, Sec 28; then north-west following the high points of the topography within approximately 3 miles of the highway to T21N, R118 W, Sec 18; then north-west following the high points to within approximately ½ mile of the highway in T21N, R118W, Sec 12; then west to the junction of U.S. Highway 30/State Highway 89.</p> <p>The Star Valley area in consideration of current high-quality scenery and views from sensitive highways.</p> <p>A visual corridor extending up to 1 mile on either side of the Oregon/California Trail in blocked federal lands south of U.S. Highway 30 and west of U.S. Highway 189 (Bear River Divide area). The federal sections containing Class 1 NHT segments, the federal section that contains the Bridger Antelope Trap, and select federal sections within 3 miles of the Bridger Antelope Trap that exist within the checkerboard land pattern. These areas are defined in consideration of sensitive NHTs and cultural resources and views from NHTs and cultural areas.</p> <p>The visual corridor for up to 3 miles on either side of SH 414 and County Road 283 in Uinta County in consideration of scenic roadway views.</p> <p>The visual corridor on federally administered lands extending up to 1 mile on either side of the Mormon-California-Pony Express Trail south of I-80 and east of Bigelow Bench in Uinta County. The area is defined in consideration of sensitive NHTs and cultural resources views.</p> <p>VRM Class III areas: The defined boundaries of the Pine Creek Ski Area and Lion’s Club Park R&amp;PP leases, area of the reclaimed Leefe phosphate mine east to U.S. Highway 30 and south to State Highway 89, and those areas in the planning area not defined as VRM Class I, II, or IV.</p>	Map 19

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
		<p>VRM Class IV areas:</p> <p>The area west of U.S. Highway 30 (north of the Highway 30/89 junction), also known as the Boundary Ridge, in consideration of wind-energy potential.</p> <p>The blocked federal lands southeast of SH 189 (excluding Oyster Ridge) to the checkerboard land pattern in consideration of higher energy development potential.</p> <p>The defined area of current active coal leases west of the town of Kemmerer.</p> <p>The checkerboard land pattern north of I-80 (except the federal sections containing Class 1 NHTs segments, the federal section that contains the Bridger Antelope Trap, and select federal sections within 3 miles of the Bridger Antelope Trap) in consideration of public land manageability.</p> <p>The checkerboard land pattern south of I-80 and east of the eastern bench above Cottonwood Creek to the planning area east boundary in consideration of higher industrial and energy development potential.</p> <p>VRM Rehabilitation Area:</p> <p>The portion of the defined ROW boundary of the current Jim Bridger powerline that exists between State Highway 233 and U.S. Highway 30. The objective of the Rehabilitation Area is to minimize the visual intrusion of the powerline on the historic setting of the NHT that exists in the area.</p> <p>Class I – 32,807 acres</p> <p>Class II – 392,719 acres</p> <p>Class III – 347,214 acres</p> <p>Class IV – 654,724 acres</p>	
6052	LR:8.1 LR:8.2	<p>Preserve the viewshed within 3 miles of the Bridger Antelope Trap juniper fence, where the visual characteristics of the setting contribute to the eligibility of the site, by managing projects in federal sections to retain the existing character of the landscape so developments do not dominate the visible area to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic time period of the site.</p> <p>The management action is intended to manage developments to maintain setting qualities and not to have an exclusion zone.</p>	Map 20
6053	LR:8.1 LR:8.2	<p>Preserve the viewshed within 3 miles of the sites listed below, where the visual characteristics of the setting contribute to the eligibility of the site, by managing projects in federal sections to retain the existing character of the landscape so developments do not dominate the visible area to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic time period of the site. ROW will be designed to preserve the visual integrity of the sites consistent with BLM visual resources handbook/manual. The management action is intended to manage developments to maintain setting qualities and not to have an exclusion zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Slate Creek (87 acres)</li> <li>• Emigrant Spring/Dempsey (11 acres)</li> <li>• Johnston Scout Rock (2 acres)</li> <li>• Alfred Corum and Nancy Hill emigrant gravesites (½ acre)</li> <li>• Pine Grove emigrant camp (14 acres)</li> <li>• Rocky Gap trail landmark (15 acres)</li> <li>• Bear River Divide trail landmark (3 acres)</li> <li>• Gateway petroglyphs (518 Acres)</li> </ul>	Map 20

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

<b>6000 LAND RESOURCES (LR) – VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>Decision #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Decisions/Management Actions</b>	<b>Map #</b>
6054	LR:8.1 LR:8.2 HR:2.1 HR:2.2	<p>Manage the viewsheds of NHT segments as follows:</p> <p>(1)(a) Preserve the viewshed within 3 miles of Class 1 segments north and east of U.S. Highway 30 and west of the Hams Fork river (Tunp/Dempsey Trail area), where the visual characteristics of the setting contribute to the eligibility of the site, by managing projects in federal sections to retain the existing character of the landscape so developments do not dominate the visible area to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic time period of the trail setting. Design ROW to preserve the visual integrity of the settings consistent with the BLM visual resources handbook and manual.</p> <p>(1)(b) Preserve the viewshed within 1 mile of Class 1 segments outside of the Tunp/Dempsey Trail area and the checkerboard land pattern area, where the visual characteristics of the setting contribute to the eligibility of the site, by managing projects in federal sections to retain the existing character of the landscape so developments do not dominate the visible area to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic time period of the trail setting. Design ROW to preserve the visual integrity of the settings consistent with the BLM visual resources handbook and manual.</p> <p>(1)(c) On Class 1 trail segments within the checkerboard land pattern area, manage the viewshed to preserve the existing character of the landscape within the federal section where the trail occurs.</p> <p>(2)(a) Preserve the viewshed within ½ mile of Class 2 segments that exist in blocked federal lands west of U.S. Highway 189 (south of Kemmerer) and south of U.S. Highway 30 by managing projects in federal sections to retain the existing character of the landscape so developments do not attract the attention of the casual observer.</p> <p>(2)(b) On Class 2 trail segments outside of the area described in (2)(a) manage the viewshed to preserve the existing character of the landscape within the federal section where the trail occurs.</p> <p>(2)(c) On Class 3 segments, manage the viewshed according to the appropriate VRM class for the area.</p> <p>The management action is intended to manage developments to maintain setting qualities and not to have an exclusion zone.</p>	Map 20

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

7000 SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (SD)			
<b>Goal SD:1</b> Maintain and protect the integrity of unique resource values, preserve historic significance, and provide opportunity for other uses where appropriate. <b>Objective:</b> <b>SD:1.1</b> Identify areas for other management that possess unique resource values. Designate MAs for the life of the RMP (or as long as the unique resource value exists).			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
7001	SD:1.1	The Raymond Mountain WSA will continue to be managed in a manner that does not impair its suitability for preservation as wilderness unless/until the Congress determines otherwise. Until the Congress makes the final determination of the status of the WSA, the preservation of wilderness values is paramount and is the primary consideration when evaluating resource use proposals that may conflict with or be adverse to those wilderness values. (For additional information see BLM Manual Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review)	Map 21
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECS)			
7002	SD:1.1	The Raymond Mountain ACEC plan will continue to be implemented.	Map 21
7003	SD:1.1	The Raymond Mountain Expansion Area is not designated as an ACEC.	NA
7004	SD:1.1	Special status plant species habitats may be designated as ACECs on a case-by-case basis.	Map 21
7005	SD:1.1	Special status plant species populations in areas designated as ACECs are not designated as RNAs.	NA
7006	SD:1.1	Cushion plant communities may be designated as ACECs on a case-by-case basis.	Map 21
7007	SD:1.1	Cushion plant communities in areas designated as ACECs are not designated as RNAs.	NA
7008	SD:1.1	Designate selected BLM-administered lands in Sections 10, 11, and 15 of T15N, R116W (720 acres) as the Bridger Butte ACEC and manage with the objective of preserving and enhancing cultural, historical, and Native American values, as well as rare plant species that exist in the area. Manage the Bridger Butte ACEC (727 acres) according to the following prescriptions: Prohibit establishment of ROW corridors and wind-energy projects, as well as all surface-disturbing activities. Close to OHV use on BLM-administered lands within the ACEC boundary.	Map 21
7009	SD:1.1	No white-tailed prairie dog ACECs are designated.	NA
7010	SD:1.1	The Dry Fork Watershed is not designated as an ACEC.	NA
7011	SD:1.1	The Upper Tributary Watershed is not designated as an ACEC.	NA
7012	SD:1.1	The Lower Tributary Watershed is not designated as an ACEC.	NA
7013	SD:1.1	No ACEC or other management area in Fossil Basin specifically for preservation and research of fossil resources will be established.	NA
7014	SD:1.1	Manage the Rock Creek/Tunp area of significant resource concern with the objective of preserving and enhancing the critical wildlife habitats and cultural values that occur within the area. Manage the Rock Creek/Tunp area of significant resource concern with additional prescriptions as follows: The area is administratively unavailable for all new fluid mineral leasing consideration; expired leases are not reissued. The area is administratively unavailable for solid leasable minerals for the life of the plan. The area is available for mineral material sales and (or) free use permits. The area is available for locatable mineral entry. Restrict all new ROW actions to existing disturbance zones. No net loss of habitat function allowed from any construction activity within the boundaries of the management area. Successful re-establishment or improvement of habitats could offset any new disturbance areas.	Map 21

**Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)**

7000 SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
		<p>No wind-power facilities are authorized.</p> <p>Pursue opportunities to reclaim existing roads not necessary to attain management objectives.</p> <p>Restrict OHV use to existing roads and trails. No off-trail travel is allowed without prior approval from the authorized officer.</p> <p>Manage NHTs and sites settings, and all surface-disturbing activities to retain the existing character of the landscape in federal sections so developments do not dominate settings to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic period of use.</p> <p>Forage associated with newly acquired federal lands is available for livestock use.</p> <p>No salt licks or mineral supplements allowed within ¼ mile of live water, sensitive wildlife areas (e.g., greater sage-grouse leks), special status plant locations, NHTs, and significant cultural sites.</p> <p>INNS species are managed according to Partners Against Weeds.</p> <p>Develop plant community objectives and continue to implement appropriate management to meet and maintain wildlife habitat needs.</p>	
7015	SD:1.1	<p>Manage the Bear River Divide area of significant resource concern with the objective of preserving and enhancing the critical wildlife habitats and cultural values that occur within the area.</p> <p>Manage the Bear River Divide area of significant resource concern with additional prescriptions as follows:</p> <p>The area is administratively unavailable for new fluid mineral leasing on the currently unleased lands within the Bridger Creek/Twin Creek watersheds (31,802 acres); lands currently leased can have new leases issued. The area is administratively unavailable for solid mineral leasing for the life of the plan.</p> <p>The area is available for mineral material sales and (or) free use permits.</p> <p>The area is available for locatable mineral entry.</p> <p>ROW actions will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Proponents will be encouraged to use existing disturbance zones.</p> <p>Allow construction activities within the boundaries of the management area with the goal of no further loss of habitat function from these activities. Successful reestablishment or improvement of habitats could offset any new disturbance areas. Linear facilities will be routed to preserve habitat function. Monitoring of reclamation and annual progress reports will be required until reclamation is accepted. Reclamation will not be considered successful until habitat function had been restored. Reclamation areas will be identified and signed. Reclamation seeding should be conducted in late fall, after October 1, to avoid early germination and winter kill of seedlings. Winter construction will not be allowed. Adherence to winter closure areas and seasonal wildlife stipulations will be followed. Powerlines will be sited to not dominate view sheds, and be constructed of non-reflective materials, i.e. structures constructed of dulled or weathering steel or wooden poles and non-specular wire. Powerlines will be fitted with anti-perching devices.</p> <p>No wind-power facilities are authorized.</p> <p>Pursue opportunities to reclaim existing unnecessary roads to attain management objectives. Access will be restricted to existing two-track routes and disturbance zones.</p> <p>Restrict OHV use to roads and trails. No off-trail travel is allowed without prior approval from the authorized officer.</p> <p>Manage NHTs, sites settings, and all surface-disturbing activities to retain the existing character of the landscape in federal sections so developments do not dominate settings to detract from the feeling or sense of the historic period of use.</p> <p>Forage associated with newly acquired federal lands is available for livestock use.</p> <p>No salt licks or mineral supplements are allowed within ¼ mile of live water, sensitive wildlife areas (e.g., greater sage-grouse leks), special status plant locations, NHTs, and significant cultural sites.</p> <p>INNS species are managed according to Partners Against Weeds. Prevention and control of weeds will be required in new disturbance areas. Emphasis will be on the control of cheatgrass.</p> <p>Develop plant community objectives and continue to implement appropriate management to meet and maintain wildlife habitat needs.</p> <p>A paleontologic inventory will be made on project specific basis for mitigating paleontologic resources or as research permits are issued.</p> <p>Surface disturbance is allowed with mitigation of paleontologic sites if necessary.</p> <p>Do not complete comprehensive paleontologic management plans at this time.</p>	Map 21

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

7000 SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
<b>WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS</b>			
7016	SD:1.1	Recommend the following two waterways for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers system: Huff Creek – Scenic, fisheries, and wildlife values; unique land and resource diversity. Raymond Creek – Scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values; unique land and resource diversity. The remaining eleven waterway segments are recommended <u>not</u> to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system at this time. Apply management to protect the values listed for Huff Creek and Raymond Creek.	Map 21
<b>WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS</b>			
7017	SD:1.1	If Congress acts on the designation, and the Raymond Mountain is not selected as wilderness, manage the land area within the current boundary of the Raymond Mountain WSA under the Interim Management Policy until a new management plan for the area is prepared and the RMP is amended.	Map 21
<b>BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS</b>			
7018		A scenic back country byway is not developed.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

8000 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (SR) – HEALTH AND SAFETY			
<p><b>Goal SR:1</b> Reduce risk to health and safety from geologic hazards on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>SR:1.1</b> Reduce or eliminate geologic hazards on BLM-administered lands within the planning area, where possible.</p> <p><b>SR:1.2</b> Inventory, assess, and manage geologic hazards on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p><b>SR:1.3</b> Reduce or eliminate hazards from abandoned mines on BLM-administered lands within the planning area, where possible.</p> <p><b>Goal SR:2</b> Reduce or minimize risk to humans and the environment from hazardous materials on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p><b>SR:2.1</b> Reduce potential threats to public health and safety on BLM-administered lands within the planning area, where possible.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
8001	SR:2.1	Hazardous materials are managed to reduce the risk to visitors and employees, to restore contaminated lands, and to carry out emergency response activities, as per appropriate laws, policies, and regulations.	NA
8002	SR:1	The area within 10,000 feet of any municipal airport runways is restricted by FAA FAR Part 77 to protect the airport airspace.	NA
8003	SR:2	The area underlying any municipal airport runway is a zone of No Surface Occupancy.	NA
8004	SR:1	BLM will, in emergency situations, first protect the health and safety of the public, and second, stabilize the situation with regard to BLM's responsibilities and decision making authority.	NA
8005	SR:1.1 SR:1.2 SR:1.3	Catalog and develop mitigation measures for any proposed developments as geologic hazards are discovered.	NA
8006	SR:1.1 SR:2.1	Restrict development within areas of known geologic hazards by requiring adequate engineering design to address particular hazards.	NA
8007	SR:2.1	Comply with requirements of Onshore Order #6 for H <sub>2</sub> S plans.	NA
8008	SR:2.1	Trenches would not be left open for more than 10 days after initial surface disturbance. Pipeline gates with soft plugs will be required every ¼ mile along the corridor.	NA
8000 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (SR) – SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS			
<p><b>Goal SR:3</b> Provide opportunities for economic and social sustainability at the national, regional, and local level.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>SR:3.1</b> Provide opportunities on BLM-administered lands within the planning area that would be in accordance with the national energy plan and that also consider the importance of economic and social sustainability at the local level.</p> <p><b>SR:3.2</b> Use decision review processes that consider various potential impacts of decisions of BLM and all other institutions that potentially impact the planning area, including housing, employment, population, fiscal impacts, social services, cultural character, and municipal utilities.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
8009	SR:3.1	Incorporate the national energy plan into Kemmerer Field Office land use planning while also considering the socioeconomic goals and objectives identified by the overlapping jurisdictions. Support national energy plans regarding development of renewable energy sources. Quantify the impacts associated with site specific and programmatic actions for the purpose of considering the impacts of proposed actions on state and local governments.	NA
8010	SR:3.2	Work with state and local governmental officials to quantify the impacts associated with site specific and programmatic actions for the purpose of considering the impacts of proposed actions on state and local governments.	NA

Table 2-1. Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions (Continued)

AAQS	ambient air quality standards	HR	Heritage Resources	PR	Physical Resources
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	H <sub>2</sub> S	hydrogen sulfide	PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
AMR	appropriate management response	I-80	Interstate Highway 80	R	range
APD	application for permit to drill	IMP	Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	INNS	invasive nonnative specie	RMP	Resource Management Plan
AQD	Air Quality Division	LAC	level of acceptable change	RNA	Research Natural Area
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value	LBA	Lease By Application	ROD	Record of Decision
AUM	animal unit month	LOC	level of concern	ROW	rights-of-way
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	LR	Land Resources	SD	Special Designations
BR	Biological Resources	MBF	thousand board feet	SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
CBNG	coalbed natural gas	MMBF	million board feet	SH	state highway
CCF	hundred cubic feet	MMTA	Mechanically Mineable Trona Area	SIP	State Implementation Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	MR	Mineral Resources	SR	Socioeconomic Resources
CSU	controlled surface use	NA	Not Applicable	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	SRP	Special Recreation Permit
DOI	Department of the Interior	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act	T	township
EO	Executive Order	NHT	National Historic Trail	TMA	Travel Management Area
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places	USC	United States Code
ESA	Endangered Species Act	NSO	no surface occupancy	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	NSS	Native Species Status	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations	Obj.	objective	VRM	Visual Resource Management
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	OHV	Off-highway vehicle	WSA	Wilderness Study Area
FR	Fire and Fuels Management	pH	potential of hydrogen	WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department

**Table 2-2. Summary of Withdrawals for the Approved RMP**

Withdrawals	Administering Agency	Acres
Green River Reclamation Project <sup>1</sup>	Reclamation	17,000
Seedskaadee Reclamation Project <sup>1</sup>	Reclamation	3,600
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	Reclamation	435
Seedskaadee Wildlife Refuge <sup>1</sup>	USFWS	1,060
Grey's River Elk Refuge	USFWS	657
Fossil Butte National Monument	NPS	7,420
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area	USFS	120
Recreation, Administration, and Roadside Sites	USFS	3,950
Air Navigation Site	DOT	120
Public Waterway Reserves	BLM	2,105
Stock Driveways <sup>2</sup>	BLM	480
Coal	BLM	136,100
Phosphate	BLM	44,600
Oil Shale <sup>2</sup>	BLM	420,500
Developed Campgrounds	BLM	3
Areas with Special Status Plant Species	BLM	886
The Federal Section that Contains Bridger Antelope Trap	BLM	640

<sup>1</sup> Some of these areas may overlap, so the actual acreage withdrawn is less than the sum of the individual withdrawals. Lands originally withdrawn for the Green River Project, which was never built, are now managed as part of the Seedskaadee Project.

<sup>2</sup> These withdrawals have been recommended for full or partial restoration; however, final action has not yet been taken.

BLM Bureau of Land Management USFS U.S. Forest Service  
 DOT Department of Transportation USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 NPS National Park Service

**Table 2-3. Acres of Federal Mineral Estate Administratively Unavailable for Fluid Mineral Leasing by Resource in the Kemmerer Planning Area**

Restriction	Acreage	Decision #
MMTA Area	71,937	2012
Bear River Divide management area	31,802	7015
Rock Creek/Tunp management area	45,863	7014
Raymond Mountain WSA	32,880	7001

Note: Due to overlaps in some constraint areas, total acres in this table do not equal the totals for administratively unavailable acres for oil and gas leasing. Table includes mineral estate under other federal surface, as well as BLM, and includes areas exhibiting no, low, very low, moderate, and high development potential for oil and gas.

MMTA Mechanically Mineable Trona Area  
 WSA Wilderness Study Area

### **2.2.1.1 Best Management Practices**

Best management practices (BMPs) are environmental protection measures developed by governmental bodies, industry, and scientific or other working groups. These practices are not stipulations, but rather serve to improve design and reduce the environmental impact of proposed BLM management actions in the planning area. Public land users are encouraged to review these practices, incorporate them where appropriate, or develop better methods for achieving the same goal.

The purpose of this section is not to attempt to select certain practices or designs and require that only those be used. It is not possible to evaluate all the known practices and make determinations as to which are best. What is best must be determined as a result of a site-specific investigation of the proposed management action. No one management practice is best suited to every site or situation. BMPs must be adaptive and monitored regularly to evaluate effectiveness.

The following sources contain significant information regarding the development and implementation of BMPs. These references are not to be considered as exclusive sources of information; rather, they should be used as a starting point when evaluating specific BMPs during the project design and implementation.

Wyoming DEQ

<http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/watershed/#Planning>

BLM

<http://www.blm.gov/bmp/>

EPA

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/>

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm>

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Technical/Standards/nhcp.html>

<http://www.glti.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/publications/nrph.html>

### **2.2.1.2 Guidelines for Livestock Trailing**

#### **Kemmerer Field Office Policy Statement on Livestock Trailing**

Livestock trailing is authorized under 43 CFR 4130.6-3. In order to trail livestock across public land, an operator must have a valid trailing permit. Livestock trail use will be managed in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The following terms and conditions will apply to all trailing permits in the Kemmerer Field Office:

1. Authorization of livestock trailing shall be up to the discretion of the authorized officer.
2. Failure to comply with these terms and conditions may result in denial of further trailing use.
3. Trailing use must be applied for at least 3 business days prior to trail use. All applicable trailing and grazing bills must be paid in full before a trailing will be authorized. Any livestock trailing prior to the date listed on the trailing permit, and prior to full payment of the trailing bill, will be considered unauthorized grazing use and will be dealt with according to the regulations set forth in 43 CFR 4150, including but not limited to an unauthorized use fee.

4. At the time of application, an operator must disclose their starting and ending trailing locations.
5. Trailing will occur at the minimum rate of 5 miles per day per herd.
6. All garbage and dead sheep will be removed from the trail and disposed of in a landfill or on the applicant's private land.
7. Movement and timing of herds will be coordinated between users prior to herds being present on the trail. This coordination will take place sufficiently in advance of trailing to allow for potential schedule changes between users.
8. The BLM may provide trailing applicants with a map showing where livestock camps will or will not be authorized. Livestock camps typically will not be authorized within ¼ mile of sensitive areas such as (but not limited to): recent fire locations, recent vegetation treatments, sensitive or endangered plant species habitat, riparian and wetland areas, sage-grouse leks during the lekking period, national historic sites and some portions of the national historic trails.
9. Sheep camps will be clearly marked so different bands can be easily distinguished.
10. Slate Creek Trail users are responsible for the care and upkeep of the trail wells, and are expected to contribute to their maintenance. All users will be responsible for providing a generator of sufficient size to pump the wells (minimum 7500 watt). Trail wells will be pumped and left full at the water level available prior to your herds' use.
11. Trailing permits only authorize trailing on BLM administered land. Livestock operators must obtain permission to cross other public, state or private lands from the appropriate authority.

### **2.2.1.3 Priority Use and Management of Forage Reserve Areas**

#### **Forage Reserve Allotments**

##### **Program Criteria**

The program would require voluntary relinquishment of grazing privileges to accommodate the specific use. Permittee/lessee use of forage reserve allotments will be voluntary. There are no exceptions to the voluntary provisions in this program.

##### **Priority Criteria for Use of Forage Reserve Area**

1. For deferment of prescribed burns conducted in accordance with approved allotment management plans.
2. For temporary deferment of critical riparian areas in allotments where an approved management plan is in place.
3. On allotments subject to wildfire.
4. On allotments subject to insect infestation.
5. To any Kemmerer Field Office permittee/lessee.

When one or more – allocate to

1. Operator making the highest contribution to the allotment being deferred.
2. Operator who has not used the forage reserve most recently.

Forage reserve allotment offered 3 years out of 4.

#### **2.2.1.4 Water Disposal Requirements**

Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES) permits required by the State of Wyoming regulate water quality changes. The WYPDES Storm Water Program requires the implementation, inspection, and maintenance of BMPs according to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) that also contain erosion and sediment control plans.

#### **Streams and Flow Connected Surface Features Disposal Plans**

Plans for any proposed activities that will result in disposal of produced water to channels on public lands will, at a minimum, contain provisions for the following in their operating plans:

- A sufficient design, monitoring plan, and response plan to ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to detect and prevent violation of Wyoming State surface and ground Water Quality Standards as defined by the Wyoming DEQ.
- An initial survey and evaluation of the public land portion of the channel from the proposed point of discharge to the downstream extent of BLM- managed lands or the confluence of the nearest perennial water with a natural base flow four times greater than the total produced water from all sources to the channel in question at the point of confluence. The evaluation will address channel geometry and record current locations (e.g., Global Positioning System, monumenting, photo points) and nature of key features, such as vegetative communities, headcuts, depositional areas, existing wetlands, any other discharges, etc. The initial report will be provided to the BLM with sufficient time prior to initial disposal of produced water to allow for analysis and adjustments to the disposal plan (including potential refusal). Subsequent reports will be provided to the BLM not more than 2 weeks past the date of the survey.
- Channels on public lands receiving produced water disposals will be resurveyed annually by the project proponent in the manner described above, at a minimum, or as requested by the BLM. The need to take corrective actions will be determined by the BLM.
- Adequate design to minimize erosion at the point of disposal and to prevent channel drops (headcuts) from traveling up channel under augmented flows and natural flow conditions post disposal.
- A method to control, in a timely manner, accelerated channel erosion. Corrective actions could include, but are not limited to, engineered structures, vegetation augmentation and (or) elimination of disposal(s) to the affected channel(s), and so on.

#### **Upland Disposal Plans**

Plans for any proposed disposal of produced water to public land uplands will, at a minimum, contain provisions for the following within their operating plan:

- Another avenue for the disposal of the water that can be used at any time.
- Certification that the water meets or exceeds Wyoming DEQ standards for agricultural ground water.
- Information to support analysis that application of the water to the soil will not adversely affect soil quality, including infiltration or fertility.
- Information to support analysis that vegetative diversity and productivity, soil health, and structure will not be adversely affected.

- Information to support analysis that volumes of water applied would not be in excess of that needed to establish appropriate vegetation communities.
- A statement that there will be no surface runoff from the site and that corrective action will be taken if it occurs.
- An approved revegetation plan that includes a weed management plan.
- A monitoring plan and provisions for prompt action to address a decline in resource conditions.
- A timeline to assure that irrigation efforts used to establish vegetation communities would not be used to maintain them.

### **2.2.1.5 Exception, Modification and Waiver Criteria**

#### **Processing Exceptions to Seasonal Restrictions**

A request for an exception must be initiated in writing to the field manager by the public land user near the time of conducting the work. To assist with project planning, the request should be made at least 7 days before the proposed construction date. The unpredictability of weather, animal movement and condition, and so on, precludes analysis of requests more than 1 week before the proposed construction time periods. Some species may require reanalysis every 2 weeks to ensure that conditions have not changed, which could result in adverse impacts to the species.

Each request is considered a unique action and is analyzed and documented individually for Resource Management Plan and NEPA compliance. Processing also may include coordination with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD).

#### **Exceptions to Seasonal Restrictions**

Activities within the planning area are managed with seasonal restrictions, no surface occupancies, or distance restrictions for sensitive and crucial habitats. Protective wildlife seasonal restrictions are consistent with statewide dates and (or) distances. For example, big game crucial winter ranges are protected from November 15 through April 30. This restriction is intended to protect big game if weather or other habitat needs dictate.

The BLM can and does grant exceptions to seasonal restrictions if the BLM, in consultation with the WGFD, feels that granting an exception would not adversely impact the population being protected. The BLM uses a set of criteria when considering a request for an exception. Professional judgment plays a key part in the BLM's decisions on whether to grant exceptions. No clear-cut formula exists.

The following section is an example of factors considered by the BLM when determining whether a request for an exception to crucial big game winter range should be granted. Similar criteria and (or) data are used when considering granting exceptions for other protected species, such as greater sage-grouse, elk calving areas, mountain plover, and pygmy rabbits.

#### **Factors Considered**

1. Resource Concerns
  - Animal presence or absence
  - Additional or new resource concerns
  - Potential for increased wildlife accidents or poaching

2. Animal Conditions
  - Physical condition of individual animals (e.g., fat reserves)
  - Local animal population condition (animal density)
  - Potential for additive mortality
  - Likelihood of introduction or increased incidence of disease
  - Likelihood of decreased recruitment/birth rate
3. Climate/Weather
  - Snow conditions (depth, crusting, longevity)
  - Current and historic local precipitation patterns
  - Current and historical seasonal weather patterns
  - Recent and current windchill factors (indication of animals energy use)
  - Duration of condition
  - Short- and long-range forecasts
4. Habitat Condition and Availability
  - Water and forage condition (availability, quality, and quantity)
  - Competition (interspecific, intraspecific)
  - Animal use of available forage
  - Suitable and ample forage immediately available and accessible
5. Spatial Considerations
  - Migration/travel corridors
  - Winter range, foraging, parturition or breeding
  - Topography (plains vs. mountains)
  - Topographic/geographic limitations (barriers)
  - Presence of thermal cover (e.g., protection from wind)
  - Proportion of range impacted
  - Juxtaposition and density of other activities/disturbances in the vicinity
  - Cumulative impacts
6. Timing
  - When proposed activity would occur in the stipulation period
  - Kind and duration of potentially disruptive activity
  - Likelihood of animals habituating to the proposed activity

### **Modification or Waiver of Lease Stipulations**

Title 43 CFR 3101.1-4 establishes procedures for granting modifications or waivers to oil and gas lease stipulations, as stated below:

*A stipulation included in an oil and gas lease shall be subject to modification or waiver only if the authorized officer determines that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently to make the protection provided by the stipulation no longer justified or if proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. If the authorized officer has determined, prior to lease issuance, that a stipulation involves an issue of major concern to the public, modification or waiver of the stipulation shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period. In such cases, the stipulation shall indicate that public review is required before modification or waiver. If subsequent to lease issuance the authorized officer determines that a modification or waiver of a lease term or stipulation is substantial, the modification or waiver shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period.*

The modification or waiver of an oil and gas lease stipulation implies that the sensitive resource for which the protective measure was considered is in some way not present in the area or in some way no longer in need of the protective measure. In either case, consideration of a modification or waiver of a lease stipulation would require environmental analysis and may result in an amendment to the land use plan.

## **2.3 Plan Implementation Process**

The Approved RMP will be implemented as funding and workforce allow. Most of the land use plan decisions are effective upon approval of this document. However, some decisions will take a number of years to implement on the ground. Implementation monitoring will track which decisions have been implemented and when.

### **2.3.1 Public Involvement**

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 Cooperating Agencies that were involved in revising the RMP. The Governor's consistency review letter specifically expressed concerns related to continued cooperating agency participation in implementation of the Kemmerer RMP, particularly with respect to implementation of the categorical exclusion language contained in section 390(b)(3) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Governor has expressed the specific need to discuss and assess plans for categorical exclusions as part of the Kemmerer RMP implementation plan annual meetings. The annual coordination meeting will include an update on implementation of the plan, foreseeable activities for the upcoming year, including section 390(b)(3) categorical exclusions, and opportunities for continued collaboration with the RMP cooperators. Additional coordination meetings could be held as needed.

BLM anticipates that site-specific implementation or project analysis will occur in accordance with governing law and regulations as the RMP allocation decisions are implemented. This analysis process will provide an opportunity for the BLM, State of Wyoming and the affected counties and communities to collaborate in disclosing the socio-economic impacts associated with the site-specific action being analyzed.

Given the anticipated level of energy development being proposed within the Kemmerer planning area, the BLM acknowledges the potential need for additional air monitoring and air modeling associated with individual energy development projects in order to quantify the existing ambient levels of air pollutants prior to and after project initiation, and to estimate the potential effects to air quality and any necessary mitigation associated with proposed projects.

BLM Kemmerer Field Office acknowledges that state and local governments may collect or develop more refined social and economic data and that local plans may be developed by the impacted counties, municipalities or communities that attempt to address social and economic matters affecting them. This planning effort by local governments may address some or all of the social and governmental services within its purview, and may contain the detailed budgetary requirements necessary to carry the plan forward.

Some of the decisions contained in this document will require preparation of detailed, project-level NEPA analyses prior to implementation. Tribal consultation and public involvement opportunities, including further protest or appeal opportunities, may be provided. Other decisions have been addressed to a

sufficient level of detail to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis or public involvement opportunities.

### **2.3.2 Operation and Maintenance Actions**

Projects and maintenance of existing and newly-constructed facilities will occur; however, the level of maintenance could vary based on annual funding. Normally, routine operation and maintenance actions are categorically excluded from NEPA analysis. Such activities could include, but are not limited to, routine maintenance of existing roads, ditches, culverts, water control structures, recreation facilities, reservoirs, wells, pipelines, waterholes, fences, cattleguards, seedings, fish and wildlife structures, and signs. These types of actions are part of implementation of the RMP and should not require further analysis to implement.

### **2.3.3 Monitoring**

Monitoring the Approved RMP involves tracking the implementation and effectiveness of land use plan decisions (implementation monitoring) identified in Table 2-1. Implementation monitoring tracks the completion of land use plan decisions whereas effectiveness monitoring helps determine whether completion of land use plan decisions achieves anticipated desired outcomes. If implementation of land use plans does not achieve anticipated desired outcomes, adaptive management may be necessary.

A specific monitoring plan has not been developed at the date of signing the ROD. A monitoring plan and implementation strategy will be developed in collaboration with Kemmerer RMP Cooperating Agencies.

Upon approval of the RMP, subsequent implementation decisions are carried out by developing activity-level or project-level plans. The activity- or project-level plans will reflect the management direction and vision articulated in the revised RMP. These subsequent plans may require additional public review and environmental compliance documentation. Activity level actions include implementation plans and analyses such as Allotment or Habitat Management Plans, Oil and Gas Field Development Plans, Recreation Management Plans, and Travel Management Plans. These activity level plans evaluate the sufficiency of RMP decisions and standard practices. They analyze the need to modify existing decisions and practices in light of proposed or projected resource use or activity. BLM supports the formation of Activity Plan Working Groups (APWGs) when circumstances dictate. Potential cooperating agencies in these working groups could assist BLM in the preparation of environmental analyses for activity level actions or modifications to current plans. The BLM or potential cooperating agencies may identify the need for activity planning and the associated APWG formation. This approach is similar to the process used by BLM and its cooperating agencies to develop this RMP.

The objectives of APWGs are to:

- Minimize analysis and decision making controversy by being proactive rather than reactive to public land use and resource conflicts.
- Provide effective and cost efficient, consensus based mitigation of resource conflicts.
- Improve resource conditions by recommending practices and mitigation measures appropriate to special situations.
- Streamline public land authorizations, increase implementation flexibility, and notify public land users of required practices.

This recommendation commits BLM to meet with potential cooperating agencies prior to scoping for major activity plans or RMP amendments to establish the level and extent of APWGs activity. Examples include:

- Off-highway vehicle use escalating to a significant issue.
- Activity level approaching that contained in the impact analyses made from reasonable foreseeable actions in an RMP or previous activity plan analysis.
- Proposals for oil and gas surface location densities or acres disturbed above a certain amount per unit area.
- Identification of the need to prepare a Recreation Area Management Plan.
- Significant change to assumptions used for impact analysis in an RMP.

Examples of resource locations or management situations where activity or use may trigger working group formation include:

- Where crucial or important wildlife habitat overlap with areas of high potential for surface disturbance. For example, where the WGFD has identified crucial deer winter range or other important habitats and high intensity oil and gas development areas overlap.
- Wildland urban interfaces.
- Where two or more resources of interest to cooperating agencies are in conflict. For example, significant surface disturbance in identified habitat for special status species.

When an APWG is convened, objectives for the first meeting include:

- Establish working group membership and organization. Existing examples that may be employed include the Continental Divide/Wamsutter II Wildlife Protection Plan (BLM 2000c) or the Powder River Basin Interagency Work Groups (BLM 2003j).
- Identify issues, practices, and management actions the working group could address.
- Establish mechanisms and processes for communicating recommendations to the BLM.
- Identify public involvement and notification needs associated with working group activities.

Other attributes and functions of APWGs are:

- APWGs will be specific to the activity plan.
- Provide suggestions and recommendations for evaluating mitigation, reclamation, and habitat management practices to the BLM. Examples of these topics include off-site mitigation, compensation mitigation, and a mitigation account, in addition to specific practices.

## **2.4 Plan Evaluation/Adaptive Management**

Evaluation is a process in which the plan and monitoring data are reviewed to determine if management goals and objectives are being met and if management direction is sound. Land use plan evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision. Monitoring data gathered over time is examined and used to draw conclusions on whether management actions are

meeting stated objectives, and if not, why. Conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or to identify what changes need to be made in management practices to meet RMP objectives.

BLM will use land use plan evaluations to determine if the decisions in the RMP, supported by the accompanying NEPA analysis, are still valid in light of new information and monitoring data. Evaluation of the RMP will generally be conducted every five years, unless unexpected actions, new information, or significant changes in other plans, legislation, or litigation triggers an evaluation.

Evaluations will follow the protocols established by the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) and 43 CFR Part 1610.4-9 or other appropriate guidance in effect at the time the evaluation is initiated.

As defined by the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, 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 re-evaluated. As described in the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, the Kemmerer RMP fosters “adaptiveness” by the presentation of goals and objectives that focus on reaching outcomes rather than identifying inflexible standards and prescriptions that may not be applicable in certain situations.

The adaptive management process builds on current knowledge, observation, experimentation, and learning from experience. A continuous feedback loop allows for midcourse corrections in management to meet planned goals and objectives. In addition, the process provides a model for adjusting goals and objectives as new information develops and when the public recommends management changes.

When land use plan actions or best management practices are found to be ineffective, modifications may occur without amendment or revision of the plan as long as assumptions and impacts disclosed in the analysis remain valid and broad-scale goals and objectives are not changed. This approach uses on-the-ground monitoring, review of scientific information, and consideration of practical experience and common sense to adjust management and modify implementation of the plan to reach the desired outcome.

## **2.5 Appendices**

Appendices A, E, G, H, I, L, M, and N are included in the Proposed RMP and Final EIS and are pertinent to, and therefore, incorporated in this Approved RMP. Appendix T was developed subsequent to the Proposed RMP and Final EIS and is included in the Approved RMP/ROD. The following appendices are reproduced on Compact Disk (CD) as part of the Approved RMP/ROD.

Appendix A	Conservation Measures for Threatened or Endangered Species, Conservation Agreements, and BLM-Endorsed Management Strategies for Sensitive Species
Appendix E	Common and Scientific Names of Plant and Wildlife Species Identified in this Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan
Appendix G	Lands Identified for Disposal
Appendix H	Standard Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations
Appendix I	Recreation and Travel Management
Appendix L	Air Quality Mitigation Matrix
Appendix M	Surface Disturbance and Reasonable Foreseeable Actions
Appendix N	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing and Disruptive Activities
Appendix T	Biological Opinion for the Approved Kemmerer Resource Management Plan

## **2.6 Glossary**

The glossary included in the Proposed RMP and Final EIS is pertinent to and therefore included in this Approved RMP. The glossary is reproduced on CD as part of the Approved RMP/ROD.

## **2.7 Maps**

The following maps, representing land use plan decisions made by this Approved RMP, are included on CD as part of the Approved RMP/ROD.

Map #	Description
Map 1	Physical Resources Soil
Map 2	Mineral Resources Locatable
Map 3	Mineral Resources Leasable – Oil and Gas
Map 4	Mineral Resources Leasable – Coal
Map 5	Mineral Resources Other Solid Leasable Minerals, Sodium, Phosphate
Map 6	Mineral Resources Salable
Map 7	Biological Resources Fish and Wildlife
Map 8	Biological Resources Vegetation
Map 9	Biological Resources Special Status Species – Plants
Map 10	Biological Resources Special Status Species – Wildlife
Map 11	Heritage Resources Physical Protection Zones for Cultural Resources
Map 12	Land Resources Lands and Realty – Disposal
Map 13	Land Resources Rights-of-Way and Corridors
Map 14	Land Resources Renewable Energy
Map 15	Land Resources Livestock Grazing
Map 16	Land Resources Recreation
Map 17	Land Resources Travel Management – Off-Highway and Motorized Vehicles
Map 18	Land Resources Travel Management Snowmobiles
Map 19	Land Resources Visual Resource Management
Map 20	Land Resources Visual Resource Management, National Historic Trails/Cultural Sites Viewshed
Map 21	Special Designations

## **2.8 References**

Please refer to the Proposed RMP and Final EIS for the Kemmerer Field Office planning area for all references applicable to this Approved RMP.