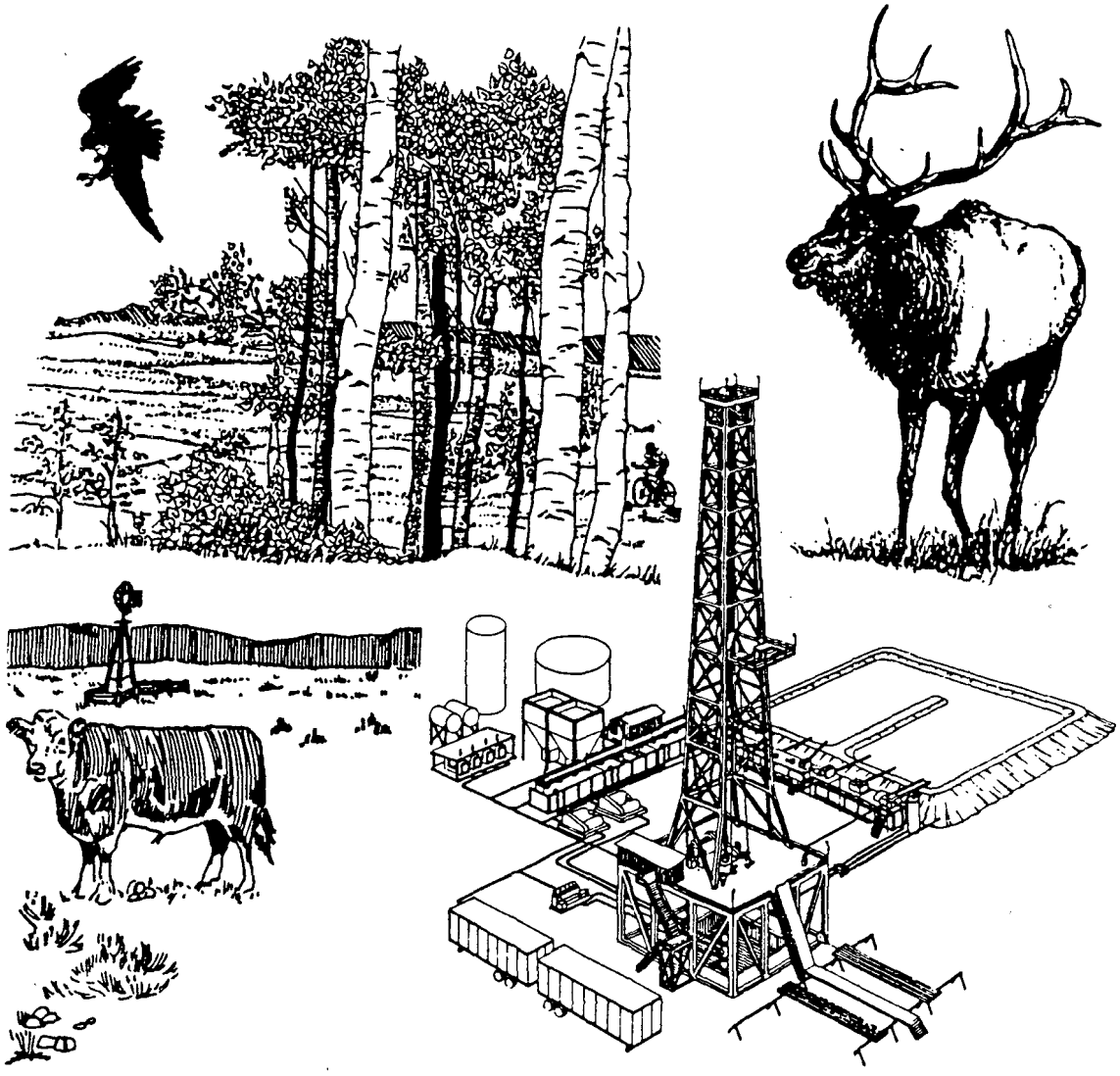
# WHITE RIVER

## RECORD OF DECISION AND APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA, COLORADO
JULY 1997

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

# RECORD OF DECISION AND APPROVED WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Craig District
White River Resource Area
Meeker, Colorado

State Director
Colorado State Office

# RECORD OF DECISION

## WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

This document records the decisions reached by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for managing 1,455,900 of BLM surface estate and 365,000 acres of split mineral estate within the White River Resource Area.

### ALTERNATIVES

At the beginning of the planning process, issues were identified by the public and the BLM that needed to be resolved in the plan. The most critical issues revolved around oil and gas leasing stipulations, wild horse management areas, motorized vehicle travel, and vegetation management, including riparian, noxious/problem weeds, plant communities, and Threatened and Endangered plant species.

These, and other issues were incorporated into four alternatives including Alternative A-Existing Management (No Action Alternative), Alternative B-Enhanced Use, Alternative C-Enhanced Natural Values, and Alternative D- Preferred Alternative. These alternatives were displayed for public review and comment in the Draft RMP/EIS issued in November 1994. The Proposed Resource Management Plan published in May 1996, was a refinement of Alternative D based on public comments and internal BLM review. The decisions approved in this document represent the combination of management options that best resolve the issues identified during the planning process. This is considered to be the environmentally preferable alternative.

### MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

There were many considerations that pointed toward selection of the plan that is now being approved. First there is the need to consolidate and update management direction for the White River Resource Area. This plan incorporates or supersedes decisions in nine existing planning documents. It updates oil and gas lease management to be consistent with adjacent BLM resource areas. New program issues including the identification of Black footed ferret reintroduction areas, ecosystem management concepts, and standards for public land health are addressed in the plan. The resulting land use plan represents a mix of actions that best resolves the issues and management concerns that were raised during preparation of the plan. Resource use is managed under the multiple use concept by integrating ecological, economic, and social principles in a manner that safeguards the long term sustainability, diversity, and productivity of the land.

### MITIGATION

The approved plan has been designed to avoid or minimize environmental harm where practicable. In particular, the Surface Stipulations in Appendix A and Conditions of Approval in

Appendix B, when applied, serve this end.

## MONITORING

Decisions in the approved plan will be implemented over a period of years and must be tied to the BLM budget process. A general implementation schedule has been added to the plan to provide for the systematic accomplishment of the decisions. This general schedule will require further elaboration and continuous updating as implementation progresses and conditions change. An annual assessment of implementation progress will be made for use in budget preparation. Periodically, but not to exceed five year intervals, the Area Manager shall update the plan by evaluating: 1) progress in implementing plan decisions; 2) the effectiveness of plan decisions in achieving desired outcomes; and 3) identifying the need for plan amendments. The plan update shall include a description of implementation progress, maintenance, and amendment changes. These plan updates will be designed to inform the public and facilitate their involvement in implementing the plan.

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The views of the public have been sought throughout this planning and decision making process. Public participation in the process was summarized in Chapter 5, page 5-1 of the PRMP/FEIS.

## PROTESTS

The BLM received 11 protest letters to the plan. These protests involved concern about wild horse management, wilderness study area and wild and scenic river designations, oil and gas leasing stipulations, off highway vehicle management, Black footed ferret reintroductions and the socio-economic impacts of the PRMP decisions. All protests were responded to by the Director and the issues were resolved without significant change to the Proposed Resource Management Plan.

## CONSISTENCY

This plan is consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of other federal, state, and local governments.

## PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF THIS DOCUMENT

Additional copies of the White River Resource Management Plan are available upon request from the White River Resource Area, PO Box 928 (73544 Highway 64), Meeker, Colorado 81641, phone (970) 878-3601.

## DECISION

It is my decision to approve the management decisions described in Chapter 2 of this document, as the resource management plan (RMP) for the White River Resource Area. The RMP was prepared in conformance with regulations (43 CFR 1600) implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. An environmental impact statement (EIS) for this plan was prepared in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The management decisions approved here are the same as those in the Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) published in May 1996.

Robert Abbey
Acting Colorado State Director

7-1-97
Date

**Piceance twinpod**
**(Physaria obcordata)**

Drawing courtesy Colorado Native Plant Society

**Federal Listed Threatened Species**

# WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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# CHAPTER 1
# PURPOSE AND NEED

## INTRODUCTION

This Resource Management Plan outlines and guides future management actions within the White River Resource Area. Except for prior existing rights, activities or uses must conform to the decisions and conditions described in this document. This plan was prepared in conformance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

This document does not contain information on the affected environment or the environmental consequences of the decisions. That information and analysis is presented in the draft and final environmental impact statements published in October 1994 and May 1996, respectively. Copies of those documents may be obtained by contacting the White River Resource Area Office.

## PURPOSE AND NEED

Management of the resource area was guided by the White River Management Framework Plan completed in 1975 and the Piceance Basin Resource Management Plan that was completed in 1987. The 1975 document has been amended several times, including the Coal Amendment and the livestock grazing Rangeland Program Summaries completed in 1981.

The purpose of this Resource Management Plan is to update and integrate the land use planning decisions contained in the above documents into one comprehensive land use plan.

## LOCATION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The White River Resource Area is located in northwest Colorado and incorporates parts of Rio Blanco, Moffat, and Garfield Counties and includes the towns of Meeker, Rangely, and Dinosaur (see Map 1-1). The Resource Area boundary includes approximately 2,675,360 acres of BLM, national forest, national park, Department of Energy, state, and privately owned and administered lands.

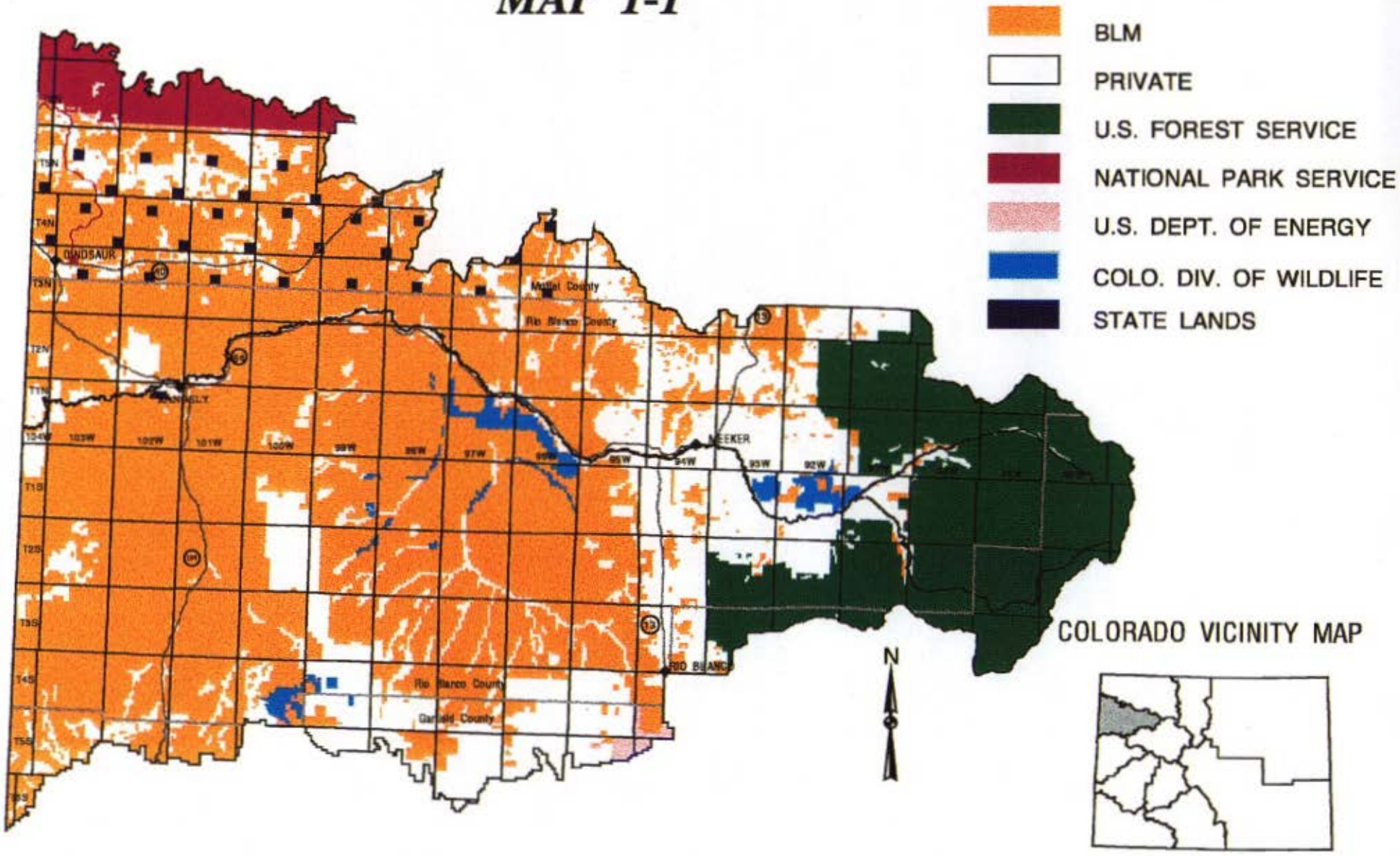
The BLM administers approximately 1,455,900 surface acres, including minerals, and 365,000 acres of mineral estate underlying state and privately owned surface estate.

## IMPLEMENTATION

This plan does not repeal valid existing rights on public lands. A valid existing right is a claim or authorization that takes precedence over the decisions developed in this plan. However, such authorizations will be reviewed and brought into conformance with the plan prior to amendment, renewal, or reissuance of the authorization.

All future resource authorizations and actions will conform to, or not conflict with, the decisions developed in the Resource Management Plan. Subject to the valid existing rights mentioned above, all existing operations and

# WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA
# MAP 1-1



activities authorized under permits, contracts, cooperative agreements or other authorization for use or occupancy will be modified, as necessary, to conform with this plan within a reasonable timeframe.

Overall priorities for implementation of decisions in the RMP will be based on numerous criteria and considerations, including: 1) decisions made in previous activity planning documents; 2) current and projected resource needs and demands; and 3) the BLM's management direction, emphasis, and funding.

Decisions in the document will be implemented over a period of years. Implementation procedures are addressed in Chapter 2, following the description of the management action. The schedule of implementation will vary depending on funding and other considerations. In some cases more detailed and site specific planning and environmental analysis may be required before an action can be taken. Priorities will be established for the decisions that cannot be implemented immediately. These priorities will guide the order of implementation and link the planned action to the budget process. An implementation schedule is presented in Chapter 2, on Page 2-54.

## MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

The RMP developed measures for mitigating the impacts of management actions to acceptable levels. These measures are the Stipulations described in Appendix A and the Conditions of Approval listed in Appendix B. The stipulations will be attached to new use authorizations and mineral leases. Conditions of approval will be attached, as appropriate, to help mitigate the site specific impacts of an authorization. These mitigating measures may be supplemented with additional requirements or replaced by alternative measures that will accomplish the same result as well or better than the original.

The affects of implementing the decisions in the RMP will be monitored and evaluated to assure that the desired results are being achieved. Monitoring will help determine whether actions are consistent with current policy and provide feedback as to whether the original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted. It will also provide data as to the adequacy of the mitigative measures (stipulations and conditions of approval). Monitoring will help establish long term use and resource condition trends.

## CHANGING THE PLAN

This plan may be changed, should conditions warrant, through the amendment process. The results of monitoring, evaluation of new data, or policy changes and changing public needs could provide the impetus for an amendment. Generally, an amendment is issue specific, and has a public input process that is similar to the RMP.

If the plan becomes outdated or otherwise obsolete, a revised or new plan will be prepared.

## MAINTAINING THE PLAN

This plan will be maintained as necessary to reflect changes in

data. Maintenance is limited to refining or further clarifying a plan decision and cannot expand the scope nor change the terms or conditions of resource use. All maintenance changes will be documented in supporting records that will be available for public review in the White River Resource Area Office. Public involvement is not required to perform plan maintenance.

## PROTESTS

The BLM received 11 protest letters to the Proposed Resource Management Plan. These protests involved concerns about Off Highway Vehicle road and trail designations, wild horse Herd Management Areas, socio-economic impact analysis, oil and gas lease stipulations, wilderness considerations, and Black footed ferret reintroduction. All protests were responded to and resolved without making significant changes to the Proposed Resource Management Plan.

## INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLANNING

Additional planning will be needed to fully implement many of the management actions in the plan. Because of budget reductions it is anticipated that most activity planning will be conducted in partnership with other interested parties as opportunities arise. Because of the many interest holders and customers that will be invited to participate in these plans, they will be referred to as Integrated Activity Plans (IAP). Map 1-2 shows the location of proposed IAP areas and the preliminary priority that has been assigned to each area.

To help facilitate an ecosystem management approach to the planning effort, Geographic Reference Areas (GRA) were established based in part on ecosystem landscapes and similar planning issues. Many of the management decisions identified in Chapter 2 reference GRAs. These areas are displayed on Map 1-3.

The IAP areas may be modified and the priorities in which further planning will be initiated may be changed at the discretion of the Area Manager.

The management decisions that may require further planning are identified in Chapter 2, in the Appropriate resource management sections.

## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

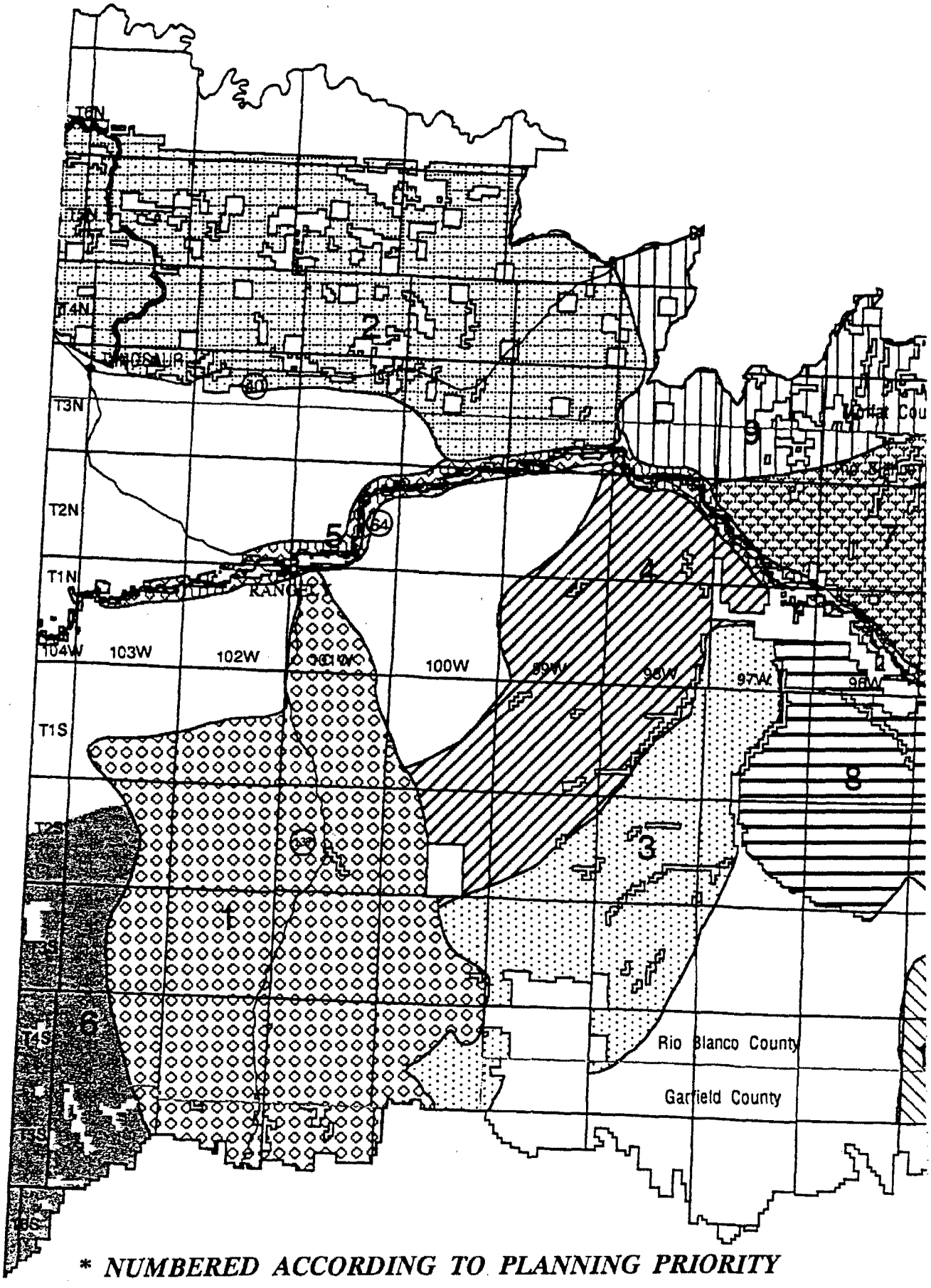
This plan incorporates or replaces decisions in the following eight documents: 1) White River Management Framework Plan (MFP), 1975; 2) Grazing Management Program, 1980; 3) MFP Coal Amendment, 1981; 4) Oil and Gas Leasing Environmental Assessment, 1982; 5) Piceance Basin Resource Management Plan, 1987; 6) NW Colorado Coal PRLA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), 1989; 7) Craig District Wilderness EIS, 1990; 8) Craig District Wilderness Study Report, 1991.

# MAP 1-2
# INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN AREAS

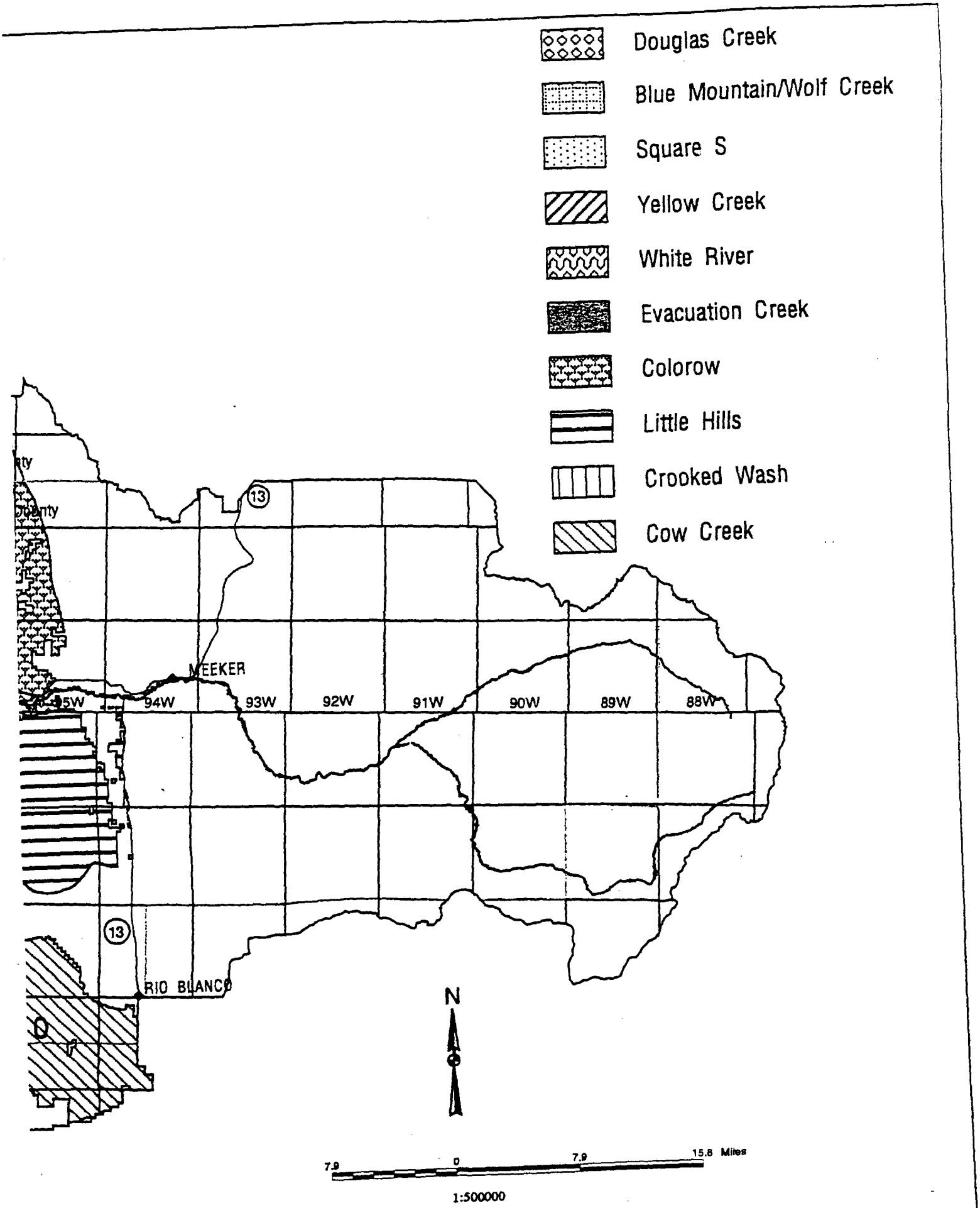
# AND

# MAP 1-3
# GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE AREAS

## *MAP 1-2 INTERGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN AREAS ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS PRIORITIZED **

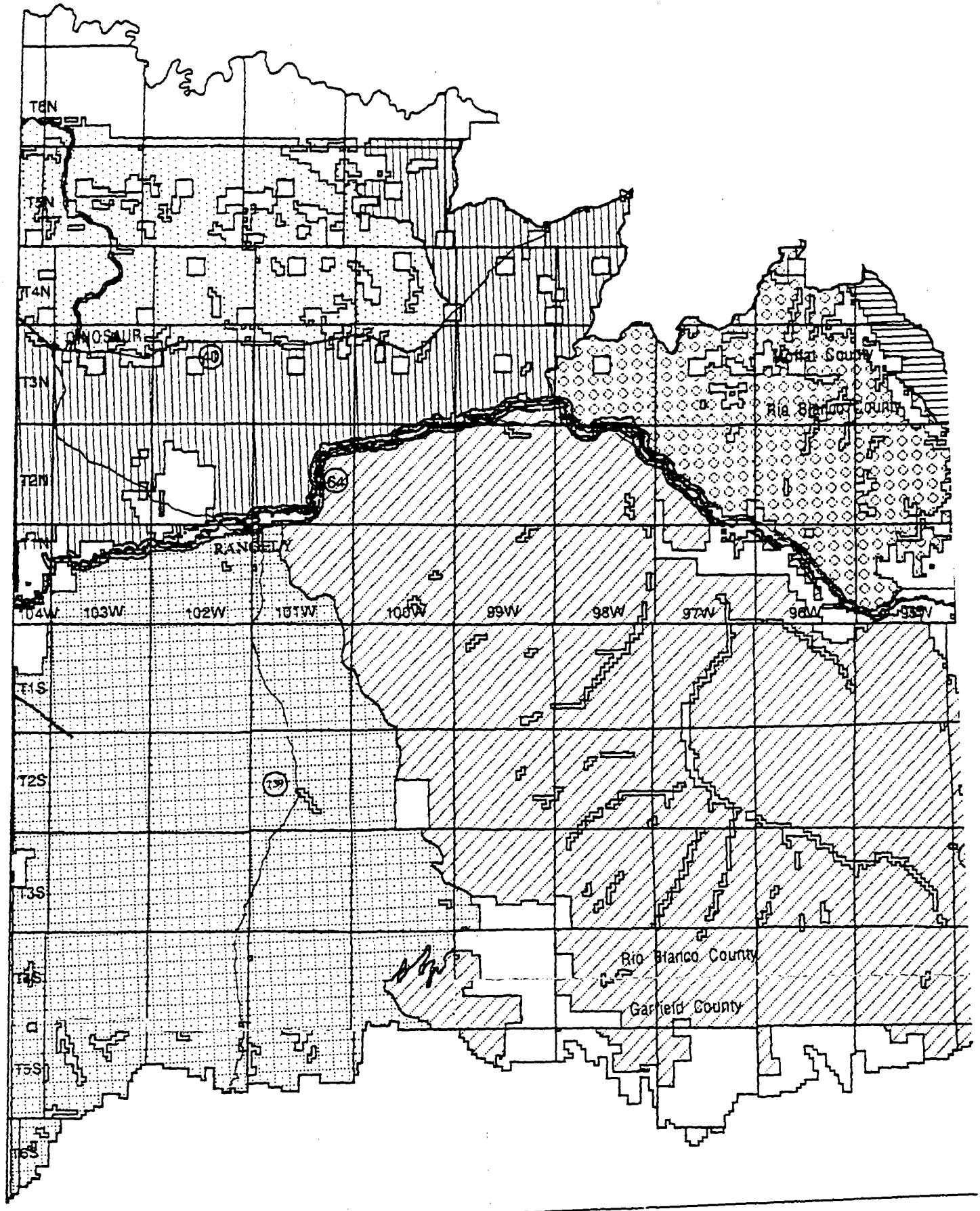


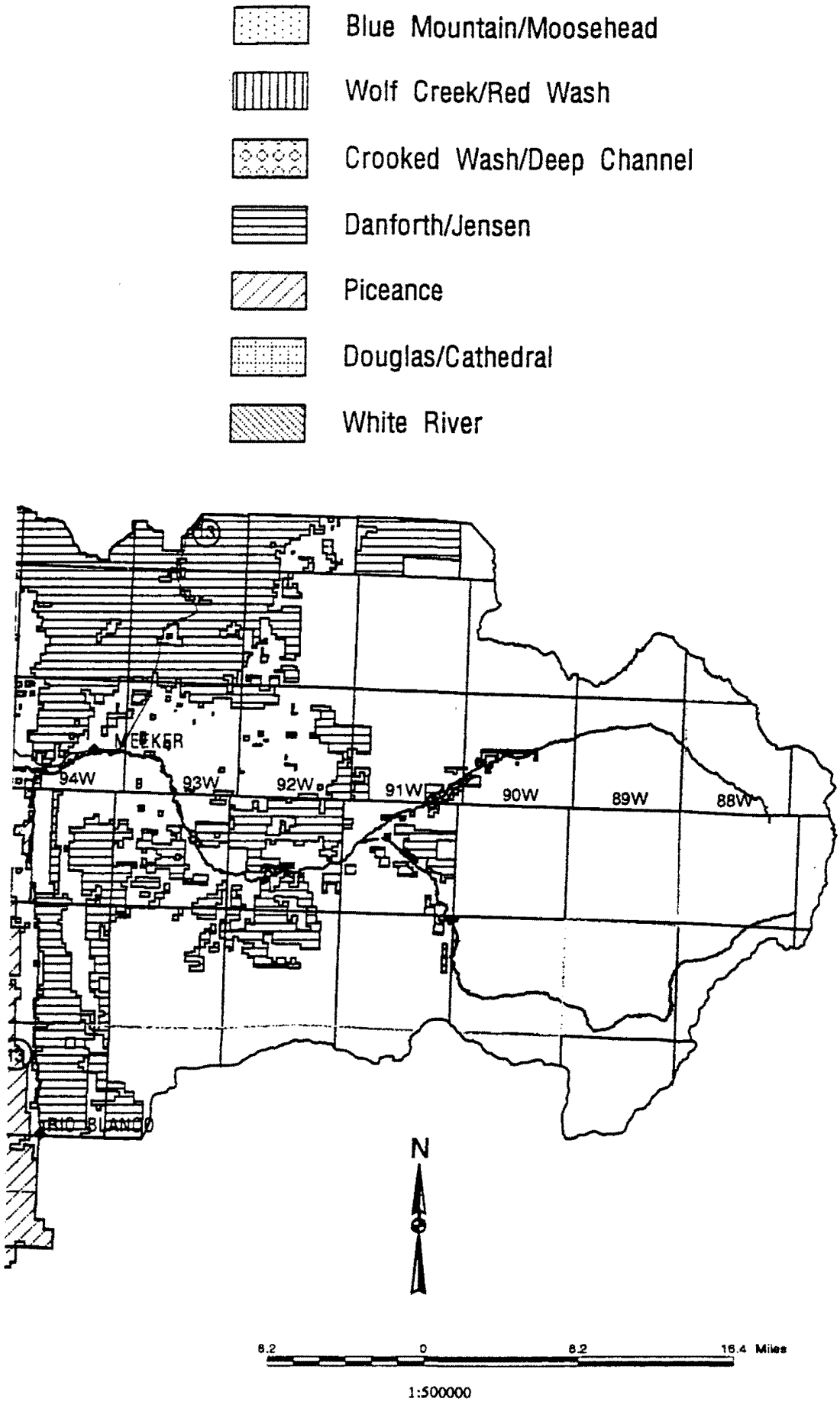

** NUMBERED ACCORDING TO PLANNING PRIORITY*


Douglas Creek
Blue Mountain/Wolf Creek
Square S
Yellow Creek
White River
Evacuation Creek
Colorow
Little Hills
Crooked Wash
Cow Creek
13
MEEKER
95W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
7.9
0
7.9
15.8 Miles
1:500000

MAP 1-2

# MAP 1-3 GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE AREAS ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS




Blue Mountain/Moosehead
Wolf Creek/Red Wash
Crooked Wash/Deep Channel
Danforth/Jensen
Piceance
Douglas/Cathedral
White River
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
RIO BLANCO
N
8.2
0
8.2
16.4 Miles
1:500000

***MAP 1-3***

**Graham's penstemon**
**(Penstemon grahamii)**

**White River penstemon**
**(Penstemon scariosus)**

**Category 1 Candidates For Listing as Theratened/Endangered**

# CHAPTER 2
# RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

## INTRODUCTION

The resource decisions contained in this Chapter update and integrate several land use planning documents into one comprehensive plan. This Resource Management Plan (RMP) will provide a framework for managing and allocating BLM administered lands and resources for the next 20 years.

The decisions are the same as those in the Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/EIS) that was published in May 1996.

This RMP represents a mix of actions that, in the judgement of the BLM, best resolves the issues and management concerns that resulted in the preparation of the plan. Resource use is managed under the multiple use concept, by integrating ecological, economic, and social principles in a manner that safeguards the long term sustainability, diversity, and productivity of the land.

## STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH

The Colorado Standards for public land health and guidelines for livestock grazing management (Standards and Guidelines) were approved by the Secretary and the Governor on February 3, 1997. The Standards and Guidelines were developed and will be implemented collaboratively with the Colorado Resource Advisory Councils (RACs). The full text of the Standards and Guidelines is included in Appendix C of this document. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. Guidelines are livestock grazing management tools, methods, strategies, and techniques designed to maintain or achieve healthy public lands as defined by the standards. The Standards are referenced at appropriate places in the Resource Decision section. The Guidelines are referenced in the Livestock Grazing portion (Numbers 132 to 141) of Appendix B.

## RESOURCE DECISIONS

### AIR QUALITY

Objective:
BLM actions shall be implemented in a manner to minimize impacts to air quality.

Management:
At a minimum, BLM actions shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local air quality laws, regulations and implementation plans. Site specific project plans affecting BLM and adjacent lands will be reviewed to assure compliance with the above objective.

Implementation:
BLM actions shall be implemented in a manner to minimize impacts to air quality. Actions include but are not limited to:

1) Cooperation with the State of Colorado to meet the goals identified in the State Implementation Plan.

2) Limiting unnecessary emission from existing and point or non-point pollution sources.

3) Preventing significant air quality deterioration in selected areas.

4) Potential impacts from future BLM actions will be assessed prior to implementation.

5) Mitigating measures will be incorporated into project proposals when necessary to reduce potential impacts.

## SOILS

Objective:
Prevent impairment of soil productivity due to accelerated erosion and physical or chemical degradation resulting from surface use activities. Management actions support the goals provided as indicators in Standard One of the Standards for Public Land Health (See Appendix C).

Management:
Analyze all proposed surface-disturbing activities to determine suitability of soils to support or sustain such activities.

Identify treatments for fragile watershed areas that are contributing to water quality problems (accelerated erosion and salt contributions) in the Colorado River Basin.

Implementation:
Appropriate stipulations and conditions of approval listed in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively, will be used in the design of all BLM-initiated surface-disturbing activities and for developing conditions for all new land use authorizations.

Legal descriptions for the acreage identified in the soil related stipulations in Appendix A will be placed in a computer data base. The data base will be utilized by CSO personnel to attach special surface stipulations to all new oil and gas leases.

Soil and Watershed treatments will be developed in integrated activity plans (IAP) or Watershed Activity Plans (WAP).

Treatments will be implemented that stabilize soils and rehabilitate watersheds that exhibit accelerated erosion and degraded soil conditions.

## HYDROLOGY

### Surface Water

Objective:
Maintain and improve water quality and quantity in order to be compatible with existing and anticipated uses, to comply with applicable state and federal water quality standards, and to meet the goals contained in Standard Five of the Standards for Public Land Health (See Appendix C).

Management:
BLM actions and authorizations affecting surface waters will be conducted in compliance with state and federal law, including the State of Colorado's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Anti-Degradation Policy, State Water Quality Standards, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Section 404 permit requirements, and Section 319 (Non-point Source Management Program) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Implement the decisions developed in existing WAPs (see Table 2-1,

Appendix D).

The perennial streams listed in Table 2-2, Appendix D, do not meet state water quality standards. These streams are contributing to increased sediment and salinity in the Colorado River Basin and have been identified as the highest priority to receive special treatments and management considerations.

Implementation:
Design projects that will maintain or improve the condition of fragile watersheds identified as contributors of sediment and salinity to the Colorado River system (see Map 2-1).

All BLM initiated projects will be designed using the appropriate COAs listed in Appendix B. Applicants will also be required to use the COAs, or develop suitable substitute mitigation when designing their proposed projects. Surface stipulations listed in Appendix A will be applied to all new oil and gas leases and other new surface-disturbing activities.

Protect and improve the condition of streams that: 1) lack channel stability; and 2) have been identified as not meeting state water quality standards (Table 2-2, Appendix D).

Fragile watersheds will be identified, as needed, for new WAPs and incorporated, as appropriate, into integrated activity plans.

Private landowners and other state and federal land management agencies will be encouraged to participate in the preparation of these activity plans.

The establishment of an association of public land users will be encouraged to help coordinate, monitor and recommend mitigation measures for actions affecting water resources.

## Ground Water

Objective:
Ensure that the quantity and quality of aquifer system integrity is maintained and the goals contained in Standard Five of the Standards for Public Land Health are met (See Appendix C).

Management:
Analyze activities that may affect aquifer systems. Develop and apply Conditions of Approval (COA) that will protect ground water integrity, quality and quantity.
Implementation:
Design BLM initiated projects using the appropriate COAs contained in Appendix B.

Lessees/operators/applicants will be required to use the appropriate COAs listed in Appendix B in designing their proposed projects.

Place appropriate COAs on groundwater usage and disposal actions. All activities and associated mitigation will be designed to be consistent with State and Federal laws.

## Water Rights

Objective:
Secure adequate water rights, from the State of Colorado, on springs, wells, and stream flows necessary to support public resource programs.

Management:
Conduct instream flow surveys on the streams identified in Table 2-3 in Appendix D.

## Resource Decisions

Compile and recommend instream flow quantities, to the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB), that will ensure protection of flow-dependent resources on BLM stream segments.

Implementation:
File appropriate documents to acquire instream flow rights when necessary.

Work with the CWCB to obtain a more senior right on high priority cold water fisheries that already have instream flows.

All BLM-permitted projects will be designed in accordance with the appropriate BLM manual(s). The appropriate COAs listed in Appendix B will be applied as minimum standards.

Depleted or dry oil and gas wells, that could provide an adequate source of water for livestock and wildlife, will be reviewed for conversion to a water well at the time a Notice of Intent to abandon the well has been submitted. Operators/Lessees of the identified wells may be liable for plugging-back the well to the desired aquifer zone. Liability for the well will then be assumed by the BLM.

A comparison of decreed water rights versus cumulative water demand will be conducted as required on allotment, recreation, wildlife, riparian, and/or wilderness planned actions. In locations where land management demands exceed the decreed supply by more than 25 percent, water right filings will be initiated to bring demand in line with supply.

## Water Depletions

Objective:
Assure BLM administered projects are in compliance with the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Programmatic Biological Opinion for minor water depletions in the Colorado River Basin.

Management:
Calculate depletions in the upper Colorado River Basin resulting from BLM-permitted projects using guidelines listed in Table 2-4 of Appendix D. Compensation for depletion will consist of a one-time dollar amount for each project.

Implementation:
Compensation for depletions will be required to be made to the Recovery Implementation Program for endangered fish species in the upper Colorado River Basin.

Water depletions resulting from existing BLM approved projects will be exempt from compensation so long as progress continues to be made in the recovery of the endangered fish species.

The NEPA document prepared for the proposed project will calculate depletions and make a determination as to whether formal Section 7 consultation will be required. The water depletion will be recorded in the resource area office, and a report listing the annual water depletions will be submitted annually to the BLM Colorado State Office. Only those projects for which BLM has discretionary decision-making authority will be recorded.

BLM will initiate formal Section 7 consultation upon or prior to:

1) reaching or exceeding a cumulative water depletion total of 2,900 acre-feet;

2) permitting a single project that could result in average

annual depletions exceeding 125 acre-feet; and

3) authorizing projects that will have a significant adverse impact to water quality.

Each depletion payment will be accompanied by a cover letter that identifies the project, the biological opinion that requires payment, the amount of payment enclosed, check number, and any special conditions identified in the biological opinion relative to disbursement or use of the funds.

## MINERALS

### Oil and Gas

Objective:
Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.

Management:
The three categories of land that affect the availability of BLM administered oil and gas estate are:

1) Non-discretionary no lease areas (83,720 acres). The non-discretionary lands include the six Wilderness Study Areas and the National Park Service's Harper's Corner Road withdrawal (See Map 2-2);

2) Areas available for leasing with special stipulations (1,552,958 acres). Appendix A contains a list of special stipulations that apply to this category of land. The stipulations include 143,083 acres of no surface occupancy (See Map 2-3), 912,455 acres of timing limitations (See Map 2-4), and 725,339 acres of controlled surface use (See Map 2-5). Overlap commonly occurs between the acreages of these three types of stipulations; and

3) Areas available for leasing utilizing standard lease terms (168,486 acres). The standard lease terms and conditions are included on the lease form and give the Area Manager the authority to modify operations at the time they are proposed.

Lease notices have also been developed to alert prospective lessees of special resources that may be present that need consideration when planning operations. These items are typically limitations that already exist in law, regulation, or operational order.

Implementation:
Surface stipulations and lease notices will be entered into a computer data base by legal description. The BLM Colorado State Office leasing section personnel will then utilize the data base to append applicable stipulations and notices to new leases.

The appropriate COAs contained in Appendix B, can be used to mitigate site specific impacts resulting from Applications for Permit to Drill and surface disturbance associated with Sundry Notices.

An environmental analysis document will be prepared for all Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) and Sundry Notices (SN) proposing new surface disturbance or unique and unusual downhole workover operations. A decision will be made, based on the environmental document, whether to deny or approve the planned operation, or to exempt, modify or waive an existing lease

stipulation. Exemptions will be handled administratively in accordance with the language included in the specific stipulation. It should be noted that a stipulation could be excepted, modified, or waived as stated in the stipulation, without preparing an RMP amendment.

## Oil Shale

Objective:
Provide for a prudent and planned future leasing and development program for the oil shale resource.

Management:
The oil shale management decisions developed in the Piceance Basin Resource Management Plan (March 1985) are carried forward as decisions in this document (See Map 2-6). A summary of those decisions are as follows:

1) A total of 223,860 acres will be available for oil shale leasing;

2) 39,140 acres will be available for open pit development; and

3) 70,820 acres will be available for multimineral (oil shale, nahcolite, and dawsonite) leasing following development of acceptable multimineral recovery technology.

At the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, research scale lease tracts will be considered within lands available for oil shale leasing. Approval of research tracts will be based on the merits of the technology proposed. The Secretary of the Interior could also propose research tract development to further the goals of a federal energy policy. No definitive limits on research tract size will be set forth at this time. No commercial-scale operations will be permitted on a research tract lease. However, if the research tract technology successfully demonstrated an adequate reserve recovery, the Secretary of the Interior will have the discretion of expanding the research tract into a commercial mineral lease.

All oil shale leasing and development will be subject to the carrying capacity concept summarized in Table 2-5, Appendix D. Additional NEPA analysis will be required prior to any lease offering.

Implementation:
The two existing prototype leases will be developed subject to their approved Detailed Development Plans.

Future leasing will be dependent upon promulgation of regulations for the administration of federal oil shale resources. The regulations will provide the procedures for delineating and selecting tracts to be offered for competitive bid. Proposed open pit lease tracts will include a contingency plan for handling disposal problems associated with overburden and spent shale.

Additional leasing will not be considered until the existing federal lease tracts and private oil shale projects are being diligently developed, or other factors, such as a national energy crisis materializes.

Appropriate surface stipulations identified in Appendix A will be incorporated into the mine plan approval process.

## Sodium

Objective:
Facilitate the orderly and

environmentally sound development of sodium resources occurring on public lands.

Management:
The decisions developed for the sodium minerals in the Piceance Basin Resource Management Plan (PBRMP) are carried forward into this document with the following exceptions (See Map 2-7):
1) The Piceance Dome area (42,420 acres) will not be available for leasing; and

2) the multimineral zone (70,820 acres) will be reserved for multimineral leasing.

A summary of the PBRMP decisions are as follows:

1) Approximately 106,760 acres of sodium resource will be available for leasing;

2) Approximately 62,760 acres underlain by sodium minerals will be subject to Timing Limitation Stipulations, 29,122 acres will have Controlled Surface Use Stipulations, and 5,596 acres will have No Surface Occupancy Stipulations. Acreage overlap occurs between stipulations;

3) Lease offerings will be scheduled based on demand and progress in developing the 16,620 acres currently under lease;

4) Lands within the multimineral zone will be available for noncommercial research tracts that test technology for multimineral recovery;

5) Research tracts could be re-delineated into commercial lease tracts upon the successful demonstration of multimineral recovery.

Implementation:
The existing leases will be managed under the terms and conditions of the lease and approved mine plans.

Additional environmental documentation will precede the offering of new leases. Sodium development will be tied to the carrying capacity thresholds identified in the Piceance Basin RMP.

Appropriate surface stipulations identified in Appendix A will be incorporated into the mine plan approval process.

## Coal

Objective:
Ensure that federal coal resources identified as acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing, are available for exploration, leasing and development.

Management:
The decisions pertaining to management of coal resources developed in the 1981 Coal Amendment to the White River Resource Area Land Use Plan, are carried forward into this RMP. The Coal unsuitability criteria found at 43 CFR 3461 were not reapplied at the time this RMP was developed. The decisions developed in the 1981 Amendment are summarized as follows:

1) 172,700 acres were underlain by recoverable coal reserves;

2) 11,470 acres were found to be unsuitable for coal mining;

3) 43,380 acres were determined to be suitable for underground mining only;

4) 117,850 acres were suitable for both surface and underground

mining.

Decisions proposed in this document will affect an additional 600 acres that will be unavailable for leasing based on multiple use resource conflicts. In addition, 10,060 acres have been leased since the 1981 Amendment was released to the public. This leaves 150,570 acres that are carried forward for coal leasing consideration.

Implementation:
Coal leases are issued through the competitive leasing process.

Leasing is subject to the requirements of 43 CFR 3425 - Leasing on Application. Leasing on application involves the submittal of an application, preparation of an environmental analysis document, a public hearing on the application and consultation with the Governor's Office.

The unsuitability criteria will be reapplied at the time an application is received.

The stipulations identified in Appendix A will be incorporated into future mine plans through mitigation developed jointly between the lessee, BLM, and the State of Colorado.

## Mineral Materials

Objective:
Facilitate the orderly and environmentally sound development of mineral material resources.

Management:
Most of the surficial deposits of inorganic materials occurring in the Resource Area can be considered to fall under mineral materials management.

Disposal actions are confined to applications received from individuals, companies, other federal agencies or state and local governments.

Suitable sand and gravel deposits in the Rangely area will be classified as a high mineral material demand area.

Implementation:
An inventory will be initiated and mineral materials discovered in sufficient quantity and quality will be given a high priority for disposal, subject to the appropriate stipulations and COAs contained in Appendices A and B, respectively.

An environmental analysis will be conducted on all applications received for mineral material disposal actions.

Withdrawals, WSAs, riparian areas, and NSO areas identified in the stipulations in Appendix A will not be available for disposal actions. These closed areas encompass approximately 221,500 acres. Applications occurring in areas outside those closed areas (approximately 1,643,480 acres) will be subject to the appropriate timing limitation and controlled surface use stipulation contained in Appendix A. Appropriate COAs contained in Appendix B will also be applied to disposal approvals.

## Locatable Minerals

Objective:
Ensure that lands containing locatable minerals are available for location under the Mining Law of 1872.

Management:
BLM lands not withdrawn or segregated from mineral entry under the Mining Law of 1872 are

open to mining claim location.

The remaining unpatented oil shale mining claims will be processed to patent or contested by the year 2000.

Implementation:
Several withdrawals and reserves exist that limit the availability of lands for entry. Of the approximate 1,648,770 acres that could be available for location, 997,450 acres are currently withdrawn or unavailable to some extent. The Coal withdrawal of 1910, closes 366,570 acres to nonmetalliferous minerals only, as does 5,480 acres of Federal Water Reserves. The Oil Shale Withdrawal closes 625,400 acres to all mining claim location. If the three wilderness study areas that were recommended to be carried forward are designated as wilderness, the Wilderness Act will withdraw those areas from location. This will add 41,250 acres to the lands that are unavailable for location.

Mining claimants are required to notify the BLM of intentions to develop a mining claim through Plans of Development. Plans of Development will go through an environmental analysis to identify impacts and mitigating measures.

All surface disturbing activity associated with a mining claim will be subject to the appropriate stipulations identified in Appendix A and the COAs contained in Appendix B.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Objective:
To protect the public lands from contamination by hazardous materials.

Management:
The BLM will comply with all federal and applicable state environmental laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous substances.

Actions will be taken to prevent pollution from being generated, released, or disposed of on BLM lands through conditioning of use authorizations.

Develop and implement strategies to minimize waste and prevent pollution on BLM lands and facilities.
The use of BLM lands for disposal of solid wastes or the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes will be prohibited.

The BLM will avoid generating or accumulating hazardous wastes.

Implementation:
All responsible parties releasing hazardous materials will be sought and will be required to conduct site assessments and provide remediation. Where this can not be effectively accomplished, the costs of such actions will be recovered through appropriate civil/criminal court action under applicable environmental laws.

Provide supervision for the removal and remediation of hazardous materials if public lands become contaminated.

All releases on or affecting BLM lands will be required to receive aggressive cleanup and restoration actions by the releasing party.

Location of hazardous wastes on BLM lands will be identified through ongoing inventory. High-risk uses of the BLM lands will not be authorized, and unavoidable risks will be managed so as to

minimize threats to public health and safety and the environment.

Applications for hazardous waste disposal will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Where the proposed site(s) meet all applicable geologic, hydrologic, soil-related, land tenure goals, and other applicable environmental requirements, the lands may be conveyed prior to use for disposal activities.

BLM land users will be urged to include pollution prevention considerations into the siting, design, construction, and operation of their facilities. Disclosure of the use and disposal of hazardous materials will be required for all BLM actions and authorized uses of the BLM lands.

Wastes will be disposed of only at treatment/storage/disposal facilities that are on the Environmental Protection Agency's most current list of approved facilities. The BLM will keep up-to-date inventories of applicable hazardous materials and will closely coordinate with appropriate local emergency planning committees.

Suitable sites will be identified for bio-remediation activities as applications are received. These sites will likely be located near major oil and gas development areas such as the White River Dome, Elk Springs, and Rangely oil field. Sites will only be approved where geologic, hydrologic, and soil-related conditions are conducive to effective bio-remediation activities and where other resource values will not be adversely affected.

## VEGETATION

### Plant Communities

Objective:
Maintain healthy, diverse and sustainable rangeland and woodland plant communities.

Sustain a landscape composed of plant community mosaics that represent successional stages and distribution patterns that are consistent with natural disturbance and regeneration regimes, and compatible with the goals identified in Standard Three of the Standards for Public Land Health (See Appendix C).

Management:
BLM projects and land use approval actions will be designed to maintain a site above its conservation threshold (a point below which soil erosion accelerates beyond the site's ability to maintain natural productivity).

Any plant cover or community which is capable of maintaining the site above the conservation threshold while meeting other land use objectives will be considered a desired plant community (DPC).

Acceptable DPCs will be managed in an ecological status of high-seral or healthy mid-seral for all rangeland plant communities. An exception may be provided for wildlife habitat areas where specific cover types are needed. The required cover type in those wildlife habitat areas will be the DPC. The ecological status of a DPC in specified wildlife habitat areas could be lower than high seral. In which case, the DPC will be managed, at a minimum, to maintain an at risk rating (Table 2-6 of Appendix D) and have a stable to improving trend in ecological status.

Only native plant species will be used for reseeding of disturbed areas within the Blue Mountain/Moosehead geographic reference area (GRA), within wilderness study areas (WSAs), and within designated areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). Native plant species will be encouraged in the remainder of the resource area for reseeding disturbed areas that are not threatened by establishment of exotic or noxious plant species. Naturalized plant species will be allowed for reseeding on "at risk" and "unhealthy" rangelands and grazable woodlands.

An average of 50 percent of the annual above ground forage production will be reserved for maintenance of the plant's life cycle requirements, watershed protection, visual resource enhancement, and food and cover requirements of small game and nongame wildlife species. The remaining 50 percent of the forage base will be allocated among predominant grazing users.

Forage allocations made in the Record of Decision for the 1981 White River Resource Area Grazing Management *Final Environmental Impact Statement* will remain the same. Please see Table 2-7 in Appendix D for the updated allocation figures.

Increased forage needs for the increase in big game populations experienced since the 1981 allocation will be provided, as long as the rangelands and grazable woodlands upon which the increased allocation will be based, are in a "healthy" or "at risk" rating with all "At Risk" lands having an improving trend index.

Implementation:
Ecological site inventories will be conducted on rangeland and woodland plant communities to determine ecological status. The inventory will be used to determine the potential plant communities that could be supported on a specific site.

Site specific DPCs will be determined in integrated activity plans or similar activity plans prepared following publication of this approved Record of Decision. The goal in determining a DPC will be to develop a plant community mosaic that represents successional stages and distribution patterns consistent with natural disturbances and regeneration regimes. At a minimum, the selected DPC will have to conserve the potential of the site to produce vegetation on a sustainable basis. The DPC will also provide a combination of plant species that achieve a healthy system as determined by the rangeland health evaluation matrix (Table 2-6 of Appendix D).

Specific DPC goals for rangelands with grassland, saltbush, greasewood, and sagebrush plant communities are as follows:

1) Manage present plant composition as DPC on all areas classified as: a) the PNC, high-seral and healthy mid-seral; b) sagebrush rangelands with a high- to mid-seral plant community providing suitable habitat for deer winter range, sage grouse, and antelope.

2) Improve the present plant species composition on unhealthy or at risk rangelands to a healthy plant community within 10 years on all areas with a mid-seral and within 20 years on all areas with a low-seral plant community.

## Resource Decisions

Specific DPC goals for rangelands with mountain shrub plant communities are as follows:

1) Manage present plant composition on all areas occupied by PNC, high-seral, or healthy mid-seral plant communities as DPC.

2) Manage mature vigorous stands of deciduous shrubs on all blue grouse ranges and on all deer critical summer ranges as the DPC.

3) Manage younger age stands of deciduous shrubs on 30 percent of this plant community as DPC through use of compatible treatment methods.

4) Improve plant composition to a healthy plant community within 10 years for all low-seral plant communities.

Specific goals for the pinyon-juniper woodland plant community are:

1) Manage present plant composition as DPC within: (a) ACECs, WSAs, RVAs, (b) deer winter ranges to meet animal cover requirements, (c) woodland raptor nesting habitat.

2) Manage forage-producing plant communities on pinyon-juniper woodland sites that have been treated or burned. Retreatment of these areas will be subject to appropriate wildlife mitigation.

3) Reduce the pinyon-juniper tree component where pinyon or juniper has dominated or is invading other ecological sites.

The above goals will be considered in the selection of DPCs during activity plan development.

Activities will be analyzed to determine whether the objectives for a particular plant community could be met. Activities will be considered if they can meet the plant community objective. Activities that can not meet the plant community objective will be denied or modified so that they can meet the objective.

Vegetation in selected areas will be disturbed by permitted surface-disturbing activities or will be manipulated to achieve an improved ecological condition and/or improved forage production. Table 2-8 of Appendix D lists the acres of vegetation types projected for disturbance or manipulation over the life of the RMP. The projected acreages of manipulations and the treatment method identified in the table are only estimates of what could be treated and the method of treatment. The actual acreage treated and treatment method to be utilized will be identified during development of activity plans and evaluated in a site specific environmental analysis. Ecological status will be determined by use of BLM ecological site inventory procedures. Specific objectives and/or DPCs for plant communities will be developed in integrated activity plans (IAP). Priorities for inventory will be the same as those for implementation of IAPs.

Surface disturbances or vegetation manipulations will be identified in project plans or activity plans and analyzed in a NEPA document.

Use of native or non-native plant species in reclamation will be addressed in site-specific project analysis.

An estimated 50 percent of the rangeland and wildlife improvements in pinyon/juniper

communities and 10 percent of rangeland and wildlife improvements in mountain shrub communities will use recommended seed mixtures for revegetation. An estimate of 90 percent of all mineral development disturbances will be revegetated using recommended seed mixes (See Appendix B).

Changes in the 1981 forage allocations will be identified in allotment management plans or integrated activity plans. The average 50 percent above ground annual forage production available for allocation is based upon the following grazing utilization levels on key forage plant species, averaged on a grazing allotment basis:

**Key Species--Grass**

--40 percent averaged utilization for the grazing period from April 1 to June 15 each grazing year.

--40 to 60 percent averaged utilization for the grazing period from June 15 to September 15 each grazing year.

--60 percent averaged utilization for the grazing period from September 15 to March 31 each grazing year.

**Key Species--Browse**

--40 percent averaged utilization for the grazing period from April 1 to September 30 each grazing year.

--50 to 60 percent averaged utilization for the grazing period from October 1 to March 31 each grazing year.

It is recognized that these utilization levels are used as averages to identify an appropriate allocation mix among grazing/browsing animals. Site specific occurrences of over utilization may occur and may create resource conflicts that can not be resolved by changing the forage allocation mix. Specific resource conflicts will be identified and corrective management sought through development of allotment management plans or integrated activity plans.

Specific forage allocations for additional forage needs to support the proposed big game population increases will be evaluated in site specific activity plans.

Interim increased forage needs for wild horses will come from current livestock forage allocations within affected herd areas.

## Noxious and Problem Weeds

Objective:
Manage noxious weeds so that they cause no further negative environmental, aesthetic or economic impact.

Management:
In collaboration with private landowners and state and local governments, use all available integrated pest management techniques including biological, mechanical and chemical methods for the management and control of noxious weeds.

Management actions will be consistent with the Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States Environmental Impact Statement.

A key element of management will include the preventative measure of designating weed-free zones.

Implementation:
Noxious and problem weeds to be

managed will include, but are not limited to the following: 1) Leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula); 2) Whitetop (Cardaria draba); 3) Russian knapweed (Acroptilion repens); 4) Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense); 5) Diffuse knapweed (C. diffusa); 6) Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale); 7) Spotted knapweed (C. maculosa); 8) Musk thistle (Carduus nutans); 9) Yellow toadflax (Linaria vulgaris); 10) Tall whitetop (Lepidium latifolium); 11) Black henbane (Hyoscyamus niger); 12) Bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare); 13) Bluebur stickseed (Lappula redowski); 14) Mullen (Verbascum thapsus).

In accordance with the White River Resource Area Noxious Weed Management Plan, manage noxious weeds with particular emphasis on a coordinated, cooperative approach. Implement practices that prevent or reduce the extent and occurrence of noxious and problem weeds throughout the Resource Area.

Three contiguous areas encompassing 497,900 acres will be designated as weed free zones upon approval of this document (See Map 2-8). Weed management will be emphasized in these areas through cooperation with private land owners and state and county governments. The areas will be identified on the ground with signs. The following special conditions will be attached to use authorizations approved within these areas:

1) All construction equipment and vehicles will be cleaned prior to entering BLM Weed Free Zones.

2) All hay, straw, unprocessed feed, and seed used in BLM Weed Free Zones must be certified free of specified noxious weeds listed in Colorado Weed Free Forage Certification standards.

3) All authorized users of disturbed areas will be required to inventory for noxious weeds in both the spring and fall.

## Riparian Areas

Objective:
Insure that riparian areas on BLM land are in proper functioning condition. Management actions support the goals provided as indicators in Standard Two of the Standards for Public Land Health (See Appendix C).

Management:
Achieve an advanced ecological condition on all high and medium priority riparian habitats except where resource management objectives, including proper functioning condition, require an earlier successional stage.

Improve 640 acres of high and medium priority riparian areas to proper functioning condition.

Wildlife habitat improvements recommended for riparian areas in the Piceance Basin RMP will continue to be developed.

The fenced exclosure on Trapper's Creek will be maintained to exclude livestock until riparian objectives are achieved. Once objectives are achieved, limited grazing use may be allowed inside the exclosure to help maintain riparian objectives.

All potentially impacting land use activities will be required to avoid priority riparian habitats, unless it is determined through an environmental analysis that:

(a) The activity will not degrade

or forestall attainment of the proper functioning condition of the riparian area;

(b) Impacts could be mitigated in a manner that will meet minimum objectives for the system if the riparian areas could not be avoided.

Existing activity and/or facilities that are negatively affecting the proper functioning condition of a riparian or wetland habitat may be required to undertake remedial mitigation, or relocate activities outside the high and medium priority riparian habitats upon authorization renewal or amendment.

Existing roads may be required to be relocated in those circumstances where the road is having an adverse impact upon the proper functioning condition of the riparian or wetland area.

Development of springs, seeps, and other project improvements will be designed to maintain or improve the ecological and hydrological values of those sites.

Riparian-wetland objectives will be met by locating livestock management facilities (corrals or holding facilities, wells, pipelines, fences) or livestock management practices (salting and supplemental feeding) outside riparian-wetland areas. Existing livestock management facilities or practices that do not meet management objectives will be relocated or removed from all riparian habitats that are non-functioning or functioning at risk.

Implementation:
All high and medium riparian areas will be inventoried to determine their ecological status, functioning condition, and potential riparian plant community. The desired riparian plant community will be developed in activity plans or integrated activity plans. Tables 2-9 and 2-10 in Appendix D, list high and medium priority riparian habitats, respectively. Table 2-11 in Appendix D lists the low priority riparian habitats.

Site specific resource management practices for riparian habitats will be developed as integrated activity plans or individual activity plans (allotment management plans) are developed. The plans will outline the management needed to meet riparian area objectives. The order in which management actions will be applied are be based on the following criteria:

- Fisheries present
- Special status species habitat
- Potential for system improvement
- Potential for persistent water flow
- System, condition, trend, and vulnerability
- Management potential
- Amount of BLM land
- Presence of other riparian dependent values

Definitions of riparian functioning condition that will be used as an indicator of riparian health include:

**1)** Proper Functioning Condition (PFC): Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation or landforms are present that help to: a) dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; b) filter sediment, and aid floodplain development; c) improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge; d) develop

root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; e) develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature needed for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and f) support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is a result of the interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

2) Nonfunctional Condition: Riparian-wetland areas that are not providing adequate vegetation or landform to help dissipate stream energy associated with high stream flows. and thus are not accomplishing a) through f) above. The absence of physical attributes such as a floodplain, are indicators of non-functioning condition.

3) Functional - At Risk: Riparian-wetland areas that are in functioning condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Streambank stabilization projects will be identified and initiated through activity plans.

Where assessments or monitoring data reveal that key resources or watershed functioning requirements are not being met because of livestock overuse, the Area Manager will adjust grazing use and may require total rest on all non-functioning riparian habitats and all high and medium priority habitats functioning at risk.

Grazing systems and land improvements that optimize animal distribution and reduced livestock concentration in important riparian areas will be identified and developed in activity plans.

Grazing practices (such as the COAs identified in Appendix B) that protect public health and welfare; maintain, restore, and/or improve water quality; and result in water quality that meets or exceeds state water quality standards, will be implemented through approvals of permits and leases on all high and medium priority and all non-functional low priority riparian habitats.

Activities proposed within riparian habitats will be analyzed to determine whether the identified management objectives could be met. Those activities that do not meet the objectives will be modified to meet the objectives or will be denied.

The need for additional exclosures and other riparian improvement projects will be identified during development of activity plans or allotment management plans. These plans will address the improvement objectives developed for priority riparian habitats. These plans will also incorporate the best management practices needed to achieve the desired improvement on a particular riparian habitat.

Use of residual vegetation targets will be established through activity plans for all high and medium priority and all non-functioning riparian habitats to accomplish the following:

(a) Maintain, improve, or restore both herbaceous and woody species to healthy and vigorous condition and facilitate reproduction and maintenance of different age classes in the desired riparian-wetland and aquatic plant communities;

(b) Leave enough vegetation

biomass and plant residue (including woody debris) to allow adequate sediment filtering and dissipation of stream energy for bank protection.

A decision to close riparian and wetland areas to off road motorized vehicle travel will be made during the development of the travel management plan.

Forest product permits and mineral material disposal permits will not be issued within riparian or wetland areas.

## Threatened And Endangered Plant Species

Objective:
Promote the recovery of Federally listed and proposed threatened or endangered plant species. Management actions are compatible with candidate and listed, threatened or endangered plant species and their habitats and support the goals contained in the Standards for Public Land Health, Standard Four (See Appendix C).

Management:
A No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation will be placed on known and potential habitat of federally-listed and candidate T/E plants (approximately 45,400 acres). New T/E plant habitat mapped as a result of future surveys will also be protected by a NSO stipulation. This stipulation will apply to all surface disturbing activities within these areas.

Known and potential T/E habitat will be closed to mineral material disposal actions.

All known and potential T/E habitat, including ACECs, will be exclusion areas for new Rights-of-Way authorizations.

Six areas (Dudley Bluffs, Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek, Ryan Gulch, Raven Ridge Addition, Duck Creek and Raven Ridge) totaling 14,660 acres of BLM land that are occupied by T/E plants or candidate T/E plants will be designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Motorized vehicle travel within ACECs for T/E plants will be limited to designated roads and trails (See Maps 2-23A through 2-23F). Roads or trails in these areas not designated for use will be abandoned and reclaimed. Off road motorized vehicle travel will be prohibited in these areas.

BLM will place a high priority on securing, through exchange with willing surface owners, known habitat for T/E plants and T/E plant populations occurring on private lands.

Implementation:
As part of the recovery plan for *Lesquerella congesta* and *Physaria obcordata*, a high priority will be placed on acquiring surface and subsurface ownership of known habitats on private and state lands adjacent to ACECs.

Prior to approving surface disturbing or potentially impacting activity within known or potential habitat for a listed, proposed or candidate plant species, a plant inventory conducted by a qualified botanist, and environmental analysis will be completed on the action. Based on the results of a plant survey, informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may be conducted during preparation of the environmental analysis. Formal consultation with the USFWS will occur if the

environmental analysis indicates a finding of possible impact to a listed species and the proposed action cannot be moved to avoid the impact.

The BLM Colorado State Office will place a NSO stipulation on new oil and gas leases issued in both known and potential T/E habitat. The Area Manager will attach the NSO stipulation to all other surface-disturbing land use authorizations approved in these habitat areas. New plant habitat may be identified through the requirement to conduct on-the-ground plant surveys prior to approving surface disturbing activities. All newly-identified habitat will be added to the NSO data base maintained in the Resource Area and State Offices.

The above NSO stipulation may be exempted by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis and the results of an on-the-ground survey indicate that no sensitive plants will be impacted or affected by the action.

Existing roads and public utility Rights-of-Way (pipelines, power lines, and communication facilities) within known T/E habitat may be relocated if a determination is made that the relocation action will benefit and promote recovery and will not further impact a T/E plant species.

BLM will cooperate with the Colorado Natural Areas Program, the Colorado Natural Heritage Program, and the USFWS to evaluate species status and distribution and to monitor effectiveness of protection and conservation measures for T/E and special status plant species.

## Sensitive Plants and Remnant Vegetation Associations

Objective:
Provide for the conservation, protection and management of high priority remnant vegetation associations (RVAs) and unique plant communities, inorder to avoid the need for subsequent listing and protection of these species under the Endangered Species Act. Management actions are compatible with the goals identified in Standard Three of the Standards for Public Land Health (See Appendix C).

Management:
Thirteen areas (Deer Gulch, Lower Greasewood Creek, South Cathedral Bluffs, Dudley Bluffs, Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek, Soldier Creek, South Cathedral Addition, Raven Ridge Addition, White River Riparian, Coal Oil Rim, Moosehead Mountain, Oil Spring Mountain and Raven Ridge) that are occupied by BLM sensitive plants and RVAs (totaling 54,870 acres), will be designated as ACECs. NSO stipulations will be attached to all use authorizations encompassing these areas.

A NSO stipulation will also be placed on known and potential habitat (approximately 4,520 acres) of BLM sensitive plants and remnant vegetation associations (RVA) occurring outside ACECs.

BLM sensitive plants and RVA locations will be closed to the disposal of mineral materials.

Motorized vehicle travel within designated ACECs will be allowed only on designated roads and trails. Motorized vehicle travel within known locations of sensitive plants and high priority RVAs that are located outside the

areas designated as ACECs, will be limited to existing roads and trails. Roads not designated for use within ACECs will be abandoned and reclaimed.

Implementation:
The BLM Colorado State Office personnel will attach a NSO stipulation to new oil and gas leases issued within the above identified ACECs, and the known and potential habitat for sensitive plant and RVA locations. The Area Manager will also attach a NSO stipulation to all surface-disturbing use authorizations proposed within these sensitive plant and RVA locations.

In order to meet the exception criteria established for the NSO stipulations, on the ground surveys, conducted by a qualified botanist, will be required prior to the approval of surface disturbing activities within areas of known or potential habitats and ACECs developed for these species. The Area Manager can exempt the NSO stipulation if the results of the on-the-ground survey and the environmental analysis conducted on the proposed action indicates a finding of no significant impact.

New sensitive plant locations, mapped as a result of future surveys, will be added to the data bases maintained for the NSO stipulations.

Reclamation of surface disturbance resulting from authorized activities within ACECs and RVAs will use only locally gathered, or genetic stock from locally gathered, native species. In cases where locally gathered native species are not available, the impact of using non-local native species on the genetic integrity of native species will be evaluated and mitigated through site specific environmental analysis.

High priority sensitive plant species and RVAs occurring on private or state-owned lands adjacent to ACECs may be identified for possible acquisition through exchange. Known locations of high priority sensitive plant species and RVAs within ACECs will not be available for disposal.

The BLM will cooperate with the Colorado Natural Areas Program, or other interested parties, to monitor the effectiveness of conservation and protection measures for BLM and Colorado sensitive plants and high priority RVAs.

## FORESTRY

### Timberlands

Objective:
Determine the sustainable annual allowable timberland harvest level on suitable commercial and non-commercial timberlands.

Manage timberlands to maintain productivity, extent, forest structure, and enhancement of other resources.

Provide special management consideration for special or unique forest/woodland areas.

Management:
Douglas-fir, Lodgepole and Spruce/fir stands will not have a commercial timber harvest program developed. If demand or other resource objectives warrant, a commercial harvest program may be developed in which harvest will be limited to four acres per year.

A ten cord per year, personal use

limit, will be established on dead and down spruce and Douglas-fir within the Piceance, Douglas/Cathedral, and Danforth/Jensen GRAs.

No allowable harvest limit will be established for aspen. A ten cord per year, personal use limit will be established for aspen firewood in the Danforth/Jensen, Piceance, and Douglas/Cathedral GRAs.

A harvest limit of 50 saplings and 200 seedlings per year will be established for aspen. Permits will be limited to the Danforth Hills/Jensen areas.

Older forests stands will be managed to preserve existing old growth. Sales will be precluded in sensitive areas having fragile soils and soils with high slumping potential, wilderness study areas, and habitat for candidate and listed T/E plant species. Regeneration of cut areas will occur by natural means. If planting becomes necessary, only local species and genotypes will be used. Fragmentation will be minimized by aggregating cutting units which reflect the natural age distribution of the area. An attempt will be made to mimic natural edges and gaps during tract design and layout.

Coal Oil Rim and Moosehead Mountain will be designated as ACECs to protect timberlands (aspen) and woodlands.

Implementation:
Commercial and non-commercial timber stands will be inventoried for condition and production capability. Management prescriptions designed to maintain and enhance these stands and achieve the desired plant community will be determined during preparation of activity plans. In the case of disease or insect infestation, a determination will be made on the need for treatment. Reasonable treatments will be developed through environmental analysis. There will be no harvest allowed within areas containing T/E or sensitive plant species, Wilderness Study Areas, special management areas, Research Natural Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, recreation sites, or special habitats such as rocky outcrops, wetlands, and riparian areas.

All permits for harvest of woodland products will be subject to provisions and specifications listed in BLM Manual Handbook 5420-1 and the conditions of approval listed in Appendix B. All restrictions and specifications will be included in, or attached to, the permit authorizing harvest.

Forestry management guidelines will concur with the individual plans developed for management of ACECs.

## Woodlands

Objective:
Manage woodlands to maintain productivity, extent, forest structure and enhancement of other resources.

Determine annual allowable woodland harvest levels on suitable commercial and non-commercial woodlands.

Management:

**Commercial**

Approximately 27,600 acres of suitable woodland will be available for commercial harvest within the Piceance and Douglas/Cathedral Geographic Reference Areas (GRA). Woodlands will not be available for

commercial harvest in other GRAs.

Commercial permits will not be issued for the harvest of oak.

Commercial permits will be issued without limit for pinyon and juniper Christmas trees and transplants within the Douglas/Cathedral, Piceance, Crooked Wash/Deep Channel, Wolf Ridge/Red Wash, and Danforth/Jensen GRAs. No harvest will be permitted within the White River and Blue Mountain GRAs.

Juniper posts and poles will have the following annual commercial and personal use harvest limits by GRA:

1. Douglas/Cathedral GRA - 1,500

2. Piceance GRA - 1,500

3. Crooked Wash/Deep Channel - 500

4. Wolf Ridge/Red Wash - 200

Posts and poles will not be commercially harvested in the other GRAs.

**Non-commercial**

A total of 493,190 acres of pinyon/juniper woodlands have been classified as noncommercial. These woodlands are not considered in the allowable harvest and will not be managed for commercial firewood production.

Non-commercial woodlands will be available for manipulation to enhance other resource values.

Private use permits for the harvest of firewood will be issued for the Piceance, Danforth/Jensen, Wolf Ridge/Red Wash, Crooked Wash/Deep Channel and Douglas/Cathedral GRAs only.

Private use oakbrush firewood permits will be issued based on a resource area wide limit of 20 cords per year. Oakbrush harvest will be limited to the Piceance, Douglas/Cathedral, and Danforth/Jensen GRAs.

Private use permits will be issued for Christmas trees and transplanting within the Douglas/Cathedral, Piceance, Crooked Wash/Deep Channel, and Wolf Ridge/Red Wash GRAs. No permits will be issued for the Blue Mountain and White River GRAs.

Private use permits for collection of brush transplants, primarily rabbitbrush, serviceberry, and chokecherry will be issued without limit within the Douglas/Cathedral, Piceance, Crooked Wash/Deep Channel, Danforth/Jensen, and Wolf Ridge/Red Wash GRAs.

<u>Implementation:</u>

**Commercial**

Based on a 300-year rotation for clearcutting, the annual allowable commercial harvest will be 45 acres. Based on a 100-year rotation for selective cutting, the annual allowable harvest will be 136 acres. The allowable harvest will be monitored as a decadal limit which will allow for yearly fluctuations.

Suitable commercial woodlands removed by commercial development, wild fire, or vegetation modifications will be considered as part of the allowable cut.

Sale preparation and actual volumes of wood sold will be dependant on funding and demand. Over the counter sales will remain the highest priority for the sale program.

**non-commercial**

Within the Piceance GRA, all personal use harvesting will be

restricted to designated harvest areas.

Harvest will be restricted to dead or down wood only, with the exception of specifically marked green tree harvest areas.

The limit per household for firewood will be six cords per year. No resource area wide harvest limits will be set for private use.

Three Christmas trees and 30 transplants will be the limit per year per household.

Prior to undertaking manipulation removal techniques (chaining, dozing, prescribed fire), woodland products will be made available to the public through sales or free use.

**Commercial/Non-commercial**

There will be no harvest within areas containing T/E or sensitive plant species, Wilderness Study Areas, special management areas, Research Natural Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, recreation sites, or special habitats such as rocky outcrops, wetlands, and riparian areas.

Commercial and non-commercial woodlands will be inventoried for condition, and production capability. Management prescriptions to maintain and enhance these woodlands, or to achieve the desired plant community, will be determined at the activity planning level. In the case of disease or insect infestation, there will be a determination made of the need for treatment. Management prescriptions developed for treatment will require site specific environmental analysis. Mitigation identified during preparation of the environmental analysis will be made a part of any treatment.

Commercial and non-commercial woodlands removed as a result of development (ie., oil shale, oil and gas, sodium) will be appraised and purchased prior to removal.

All permits for harvest of woodland products will be subject to the specifications listed in BLM Manual Handbook 5420-1 and the COAs listed in Appendix B. All restrictions, and specifications will be included in, or attached to, the permit authorizing harvest.

Although no harvest is proposed within any of the ACECs, the forestry/woodland decisions will concur with the decisions developed within the individual ACEC management plans.

Basic concepts that will be followed in maintaining forest health are: 1) Sales will be precluded in sensitive areas having fragile soils or areas of high slumping potential, 2) wilderness study areas, and 3) habitat for candidate and listed T/E plant species. Regeneration of cut areas will occur by natural means. If planting becomes necessary, only local species and genotypes will be used. Fragmentation will be minimized by aggregating cutting units. Tract design and layout will attempt to mimic natural edges and gaps.

## LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Objective:

Maintain or enhance a healthy rangeland vegetative composition and species diversity, capable of supplying forage at a sustained yield to meet the demand for livestock grazing.

Provide for adequate forage plant growth and/or regrowth opportunity necessary to: 1) replenish the plants food reserves; and 2) produce sufficient seed to meet the reproduction needs necessary to maintain an ecological presence in the plant community.

Management:
With minor exceptions, livestock grazing will be managed as described in the 1981 *Rangeland Program Summary* (RPS). That document is the Record of Decision for the 1981 *White River Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Grazing EIS). These documents along with the RPS updates issued in 1981 and 1984, address five major actions:

1) allocation of forage among predominant grazing animals and other uses;

2) initiation of intensive grazing management;

3) continuation of exiting intensive grazing management practices;

4) minimum period of rest for each allotment; and

5) identification of range improvements to enhance rangeland productivity and management.

The above decisions and management actions are carried foreword into this document.

Livestock grazing use levels have been reduced from 160,310 AUMs authorized in 1980 to the present level of 126,490 AUMs. The current allocation of 126,490 AUMs will continue for the short term.

A minimum rest requirement (period of no livestock grazing) will be developed for each allotment as integrated activity plans are developed. This period of rest is the minimum time required to restore plant vigor, improve watershed conditions, and improve rangeland conditions. Minimum rest periods will be incorporated into grazing systems during activity plan preparation (See Appendix C, Colorado Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines).

Livestock trailing use will be authorized to and from BLM grazing allotments along established trails on 9,600 acres of BLM land. Established trails include the White River Trail, Victory Trail, Dragon Trail, Yellow Jacket Trail, Ute Trail, and Staley Mine Trail, all collectively known as the White River Trail Allotment 6699. Crossing permits will be authorized on public land outside established trails on a case-by-case basis, based upon the applicant's need.

Livestock grazing permits/leases will be issued on BLM land within the Oak Ridge and Jensen State Wildlife Areas, and the Little Hills Experiment Station under the following conditions:

1) the Livestock permittee has authorization to graze livestock on adjoining state lands.

2) Livestock grazing use will enhance or maintain wildlife habitat values and objectives developed for the three areas.

3) Livestock grazing will be suspended or eliminated if livestock use has either achieved wildlife habitat objectives or are detracting from habitat objectives developed for the three areas.

Changes in the kind of livestock to domestic sheep will not be

authorized on grazing allotments north of U.S. Highway 40. An exception may be granted if an environmental analysis demonstrated that there will be no impacts to the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep populations located in Dinosaur National Monument. Existing domestic sheep allotments north of U.S. Highway 40 will continue to be authorized.

Implementation:
The forage allocations made in the 1981 *Rangeland Program Summary* for livestock will continue until sufficient data exists to require modification. A total of 126,490 AUMs will be allocated to livestock in the short term (10 to 20 years). It is estimated that a total of 146,060 AUMs could be allocated to livestock over the long-term (over 20 years) through increases in sustainable rangeland production resulting from vegetation manipulations, improved livestock distribution and management, and improved rangeland health.

Adjustments in livestock levels were made after issuing the RPS in April 1981. Most adjustments were completed by the end of 1986. Additional adjustments were made between 1987 to the present based upon results of additional monitoring studies and losses of BLM land acreage.

Monitoring studies will continue to be conducted on 81 grazing allotments to evaluate the effects of activity plan development and, if necessary, to further refine livestock grazing levels. Additional adjustments in livestock grazing levels, as a result of increases or decreases in forage, will follow procedures outlined in *43 CFR 4110*.

Increases in available forage will be apportioned among competing uses by: 1) filling the suspended livestock grazing preferences for the allotment; 2) providing big game wildlife forage needs; and 3) increasing wild horse forage allocations. This process may be modified during development of integrated activity plans. Increases or decreases in available forage will be apportioned according to the allocation levels developed in integrated activity plans or allotment management plans.

The 144 grazing allotments affected by this RMP have been placed in one of three management categories (improve, custodial, and maintain) that define intensity of management: The intent of categorization is to concentrate funding and on-the-ground management efforts on those allotments where actions are most needed to improve the resources, or resolve serious resource conflicts. Table 2-12 in Appendix D lists the total allotments in each category. Table 2-13 in Appendix D lists the individual allotments in each category. Allotment categories are depicted on Map 2-9.

The 54 allotments placed in the improve category were identified for development of allotment management plans (AMPs). The AMPs will direct livestock management through decisions, such as: 1) grazing systems; 2) season-of-use; 3) number and kind of livestock; and 4) range developments or vegetative treatments.

To date, AMPs have been developed for 19 *improve* category allotments involving 664,680 acres of BLM land. These allotments authorize a livestock grazing use level of 58,650 AUMs (Appendix D, Table 2-13). AMPs for the remaining 35

allotments in the *improve* category will be developed as time and funding permit. Current livestock grazing levels and management practices will continue to be authorized on the 36 maintain and 54 custodial category allotments. The improve category allotments will receive highest priority for public funding for needed rangeland improvements and livestock management facilities. The custodial category allotments will receive the lowest priority for public funding of rangeland improvements.

Allotments could be moved from one category to another as new information becomes available, resource conditions change, or management activities are implemented. Development of integrated activity plans will include all allotments within the activity plan boundaries, regardless of current management category.

The majority of BLM land is used by livestock during the spring and early summer growing periods. Grazing use normally occurs late enough in the growing season (elevations below 7,000 feet) that forage plants do not regrow prior to their dormancy in early summer. Without regrowth prior to dormancy, the forage plants do not mature to set seed and replenish food reserves. Minimum rest periods have been developed and will be proposed for the spring and early summer growing periods. These rest periods are intended to provide an interval of nonuse for the forage plants so that they can fulfill the basic physiological requirements for maintenance of growth, vigor, and adequate reproduction. In addition, the rest period will reduce livestock trampling damage to plants and soil during wet soil conditions after the spring thaw. The frequency of the proposed rest periods will be based on the rangeland condition of each allotment. It is anticipated that there will be more frequent spring rests proposed for early-seral rangelands than for Mid or late-seral rangelands.

Rest can be provided in an alternate year sequence or on a yearly basis. Minimum rest for a range area may be satisfied in two ways: 1) exclude the entire area from livestock grazing; or 2) subdivide the area to permit livestock use on one or more subunits, while the remaining unit or units are left unused.

Activity plans prescribing grazing management activities will be developed and implemented for all allotments in the improve category. Development of integrated activity plans will include all allotments within the activity plan boundaries regardless of current management category. Minimum rest periods will be incorporated into grazing systems during activity plan development. These plans will include the required NEPA analysis.

Rangeland improvements will be identified in activity plans. Range improvements are necessary to control livestock use and improve rangeland condition. Anticipated improvement needs will include approximately 200 miles of fencing and about 700 water developments, including reservoirs, wells, springs with associated troughs, tanks and pipelines. Range improvements will be subject to the conditions of approval (COA) contained in Appendix B (numbers 132 through 141). These COAs are referenced to the appropriate Colorado

Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines contained in Appendix C.

The estimated number of acres of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush-mountain browse, and greasewood that will be manipulated to improve rangeland conditions is shown in Table 2-8 of Appendix D.

Changes in management categories will be supported by a documented analysis.

## WILD HORSES

Objective:
Manage for a wild horse herd of 95-140 animals on 190,130 acres within the Piceance-East Douglas Herd Management Area (HMA) so that a thriving ecological balance is maintained for all plant and animal species on that range.

Management:
Wild horses will be managed to provide a healthy, viable breeding population with a diverse age structure.

The North Piceance and West Douglas Herd Areas will be managed in the short-term (0-10 years) to provide forage for a herd of 0 to 50 horses in each herd area. The long term objective (+10 years) will be to remove all wild horses from these areas (See Map 2-10).

The boundary of the Piceance-East Douglas HMA will be expanded to include the Greasewood allotment (presently a part of the North Piceance Herd Area).

The wild horse herd population will be managed to improve range condition.

Implementation:
Develop a cooperative management agreement with the private surface owner of 13,900 acres of patented oil shale claims that lie within the Boxelder Allotment and Pasture C of the Square S Allotment.

Update and revise the Piceance-East Douglas Herd Management Area Plan.

Monitoring studies will be conducted and the long term appropriate management level (AML) for the Herd Management Area will be adjusted based on the results of this monitoring.

## WILDLIFE HABITAT

### Big Game

Objective:
Ensure that big game habitats provide components and conditions necessary to sustain big game populations at levels commensurate with multiple use objectives and state-established population objectives.

Management:
Maintain or enhance the productivity and quality of preferred forages on all big game ranges.

Provide the forms, distribution and extent of vegetative cover and forage that satisfy the physiological and behavioral requirements of big game.

Reduce the duration, extent, and intensity of manageable forms of animal harassment during crucial timeframes, and avoidance-induced disuse of suitable habitats considered limited in supply and/or critical in fulfilling special functions.

Big game forage allocations will remain the same as identified in

the 1981 *Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement* and subsequent Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) under the following criteria: 1) in locations where rangelands and grazable woodlands are in a healthy state; and 2) where at risk rangeland and grazable woodland conditions are improving. The grazing EIS allocated 71,600 AUMs to 1,926 elk, 51,526 deer, and 224 pronghorn.

Approximately 69,441 AUMs will be required to support CDOW's most current big game population objectives, involving 5,526 elk, 39,026 deer, and 268 pronghorn.

Livestock redistribution techniques will be employed to defer concentrated use of aspen and other special use habitats of deer and elk until after August 15.

Habitat conditions sufficient to support a minimum winter deer population of 24,900 on BLM Land in the Piceance Basin will be maintained as a critical threshold. Once development has met or exceeded this threshold, limitations to further development may occur.

The acreage identified as unsuitable for further coal leasing based on wildlife issues will be modified with updated wildlife information as coal lease applications are received. Reapplication of the coal unsuitability criteria will be completed in coordination with the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

Implementation:
The production, quality or availability of preferred big game forage will be enhanced as necessary to accommodate prescribed big game population objectives. Forage deficiencies will be remedied, where possible, through various habitat treatments and livestock management techniques. Forage allocations will be reevaluated in areas where at-risk rangelands and grazable woodlands are in a downward trend or where riparian, rangelands, and grazable woodlands are not functioning properly.

Vegetation manipulations, animal redistribution or reduction techniques, and modified livestock grazing management will be used to:

1) reduce use of Utah serviceberry and mountain mahogany current annual growth (CAG) to <70 percent dormant season use and <10 percent growing season use on all deer and elk winter ranges (See Maps 2-11 and 2-12, respectively);

2) eliminate growing season use of key woody forage on deer and pronghorn severe winter ranges and winter concentration areas;

3) reduce the proportion of heavily hedged key browse (e.g. Cole browse survey method) on deer severe winter range to ≤35 percent; and

4) maintain cumulative use of other important woody forages (e.g. saltbush, sagebrush) on deer and elk winter ranges and all pronghorn ranges at rates consistent with sustained plant vigor.

Forage and cover enhancement measures will be used to help resolve forage conflicts, reduce excessive use, enhance or augment forage availability or quality, or redistribute animal use.

Significant reductions in essential winter forage bases will

be minimized by limiting cumulative treatment of suitable sagebrush forage types on deer winter ranges and pronghorn overall ranges (See Maps 2-11 and 2-13, respectively). Cumulative reductions of suitable forage types will be limited to 50 percent of suitable habitat within one mile radii, and not to exceed 20 percent of total type within individual GRAs. Treatment of suitable sagebrush forage types on deer severe winter ranges and pronghorn winter ranges will be confined, where possible, to suboptimal stands and excess cover types. Cumulative reductions of suitable forage types on deer severe winter range and pronghorn winter range will be limited to 20 percent within one mile radii where involvement is unavoidable.

All vegetation manipulations will be subject to the following design guidelines to maintain or enhance favorable distribution of big game cover:

1) achieve an approximate 60:40 forage to cover ratio on the basis of 1.0 mile radii across all deer and elk ranges. Distribute cover such that 600-1,200 feet of effective security cover remains available within 600 feet of any point in the treatment area;

2) reserve or allow development of coniferous canopies ≥70 percent (or densest available) and >300 feet in width on ≥10 percent of all elk/deer winter ranges and on ≥ 20 percent of severe winter ranges on the basis of one mile radii; and

3) retain a minimum 300 feet of untreated buffers interconnected with other forms of cover around specialized use areas and travel lanes.

Long-term seral or type conversions of aspen, Douglas-fir, spruce-fir, and deciduous shrub communities will be avoided to the extent practicable. Where unavoidable, special stipulations will be applied requiring reclamation measures necessary to maintain site potential and restore the desired composition and seral stage of the former community. Seral manipulations of Douglas-fir, spruce-fir, and aspen will be limited to those projects specifically designed or conditioned to achieve objectives pertaining to stand perpetuation, enhancement of interstand diversity, and riparian improvement. A CSU stipulation (see Appendix A) will be imposed on all land use activities that involve aspen, serviceberry and chokecherry communities north of Highway 40 as a means of maintaining the distribution, condition, and functional capacity of high priority wildlife habitats.

Monitoring will be conducted to determine which rangelands are healthy, at risk, and/or not properly functioning.

Recommendations for enhancing or increasing the big game forage base or revising forage use allocations among predominant grazers will be considered through integrated activity plans.

Water sources will be installed on pronghorn overall range and deer and elk critical summer ranges (See Maps 2-14 and 2-15, respectively).

Habitat treatment and management guidelines will be applied during the NEPA analysis of individual project proposals and will be integrated, where appropriate, within approved project design.

These projects will normally be implemented through approved activity plans (e.g. allotment management plans) prior to development of integrated activity plans. Big game habitat treatment and management objectives will be incorporated with the planning and development of all integrated activity plans. Similarly, road density objectives will be developed through a travel management plan or integrated activity plan. The Piceance Basin Habitat Management Plan will be revised incrementally through the development of integrated activity plans.

Stipulations listed in Appendix A will be applied to all BLM-conducted and permitted surface-use activities in big game habitats. Permitted land use activities that may disrupt animal behavior or habitat utility during sensitive time frames will be subject to timing limitations on severe winter ranges (all species), elk and pronghorn production areas, and deer and elk summer ranges designated as critical habitat. A NSO stipulation will be applied to the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area as a means of precluding the effects of mineral development on locally significant big game habitats and populations. Maps 2-3, 2-4, and 2-5 show locations of NSO, TL, and CSU stipulations, respectively. Mitigation measures will be applied as conditions of approval (COA) to existing land use authorizations involving surface-disturbing activities to emulate the intent of these stipulations to the extent allowable. COAs will not violate valid existing rights.

Exception and modification provisions (see Appendix A) provide some flexibility in implementing the stipulations and allows site-specific tailoring of prescriptions to gain effective protection of identified values without unnecessarily hindering other forms of public land use. These provisions provide the opportunity to integrate new or innovative technologies and information to better manage, protect, or compensate for wildlife related values or otherwise promote the accumulation of information necessary to better identify, assess, and manage wildlife values.

Road abandonments and seasonal closures during periods of animal occupation will be used, to the extent practical, to limit effective road densities to an average maximum 1.5 miles/square mile on big game critical habitats and three miles/square mile on remaining big game ranges. Restrictions could be temporarily excepted to achieve special management needs (e.g. increase harvest). These road density objectives will be developed through site specific travel management or integrated activity plans. Special conditions of approval will be applied through the environmental analysis process to preclude or discourage continued vehicular traffic on linear rights-of-way within closed areas. The Moosehead Road Closure Area and BLM lands within the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area will continue to be closed to general motorized vehicle travel.

## Raptors

Objective:
Maintain the short-term utility and promote the continued long-term development and availability of suitable raptor habitats. This includes prey base, nest sites, and other special habitat features

necessary to help stabilize or allow increases in regional raptor populations.

Management:
Land use activities that involve long-term, undesirable reductions or fragmentation of aspen, spruce-fir, Douglas-fir, or oakbrush communities will be avoided to the extent possible. This can be accomplished through relocation and design modifications developed on a site-specific and case-by-case basis. Where unavoidable, special reclamation measures will be required to accelerate reestablishment of former plant community characteristics.

Permitted land use activities within 1/4 mile of functional nest sites of cavity, cliff, and ground-nesting species, and within 1/2 mile of functional nest sites of special status and tree-nesting species, will be subject to relocation or design modifications to preclude, or reduce to acceptable levels, long-term reduction or deterioration of nest and foraging habitat.

Where practical, trees suitable for long and short term cavity excavation will be reserved during woodland clearing or thinning practices at levels equal to or greater than the following:

1) within pinyon-juniper: one-12" diameter tree/acre or comparable;

2) within other conifer types: two-12" diameter trees/acre or comparable; and

3) within aspen: three-12" diameter trees/acre or comparable.

Disruptive land use activities will not be allowed within the following specified radii of active raptor nest sites during the period from nest territory establishment to dispersal of young from nest:

1) non-special status species: 1/4 mile; and

2) special status species: 1/2 mile

Disruptive surface occupation or adverse habitat modification will be prohibited within 1/4 mile of functional nest sites of special status species (i.e. listed, proposed, candidate, and BLM sensitive) and 1/8 mile of other members of the raptor group.

New construction or modification of above ground electric transmission facilities will be required to incorporate the most current raptor protection guidelines. Where appropriate, conductor separation methods will be employed rather than features that discourage perching.

The saltbush-sagebrush-juniper community north of the White River from Utah to Pinyon Ridge will be designated as a BLM Key Raptor Area. This action will serve to administratively highlight the importance of this area's breeding population of ferruginous hawks.

Implementation:
Existing information on raptor nest locations will be verified and combined with supplemental surveys conducted on a project-driven basis. This information will be maintained within a computer data base. Nest habitat character associated with project proposals will also be evaluated on this basis. These evaluations will be utilized in developing criteria for modifying, excepting, or waiving stipulation provisions, and to develop project design modifications or alternatives.

Habitat treatment and management guidelines will be applied during the NEPA process as mitigation measures or conditions of approval. Modified implementation features for individual project proposals will be integrated within approved project design. These treatment projects will normally be implemented through approved activity plans (e.g. Allotment Management Plans or integrated activity plans). Raptor habitat treatment and management objectives will be incorporated within the planning and development of all integrated activity plans.

NSO and TL stipulations will be applied, where appropriate (See Appendix A), to all permitted surface use activities through various use authorizations or leasing processes. These protective stipulations will be applied to surface use activities associated with existing land use authorizations as mitigation measures or COAs during the NEPA process. COAs will not violate valid existing rights.

Exception and modification provisions (see Appendix A) provide some flexibility in implementing the stipulations. They also allow site-specific tailoring of prescriptions to gain effective protection of identified values without unnecessarily hindering other forms of public land use. These provisions provide the opportunity to integrate new or innovative technologies and information to better manage, protect, or compensate for wildlife related values. They will also promote the accumulation of information necessary to better identify, assess, and manage wildlife values.

Development proponents will be required to perform raptor nest inventories in affected nest habitats when proposed land use influence exceeds 100 acres. When possible, inventories will allow for a full nesting sequence for investigation prior to project implementation.

BLM will assume responsibility for conducting nest and habitat surveys on certain smaller projects and on BLM initiated projects.

## Grouse

Objective:
Restore, maintain, or enhance habitat conditions and features conducive to the maintenance or expansion of native grouse populations.

Reduce disruption of important seasonal use activities associated with production and recruitment.

Management:
Suitable sage grouse habitats (See Map 2-16) will be enhanced by manipulating suboptimal sagebrush stands, or converting stands with undesirable composition to suitable cover types.

Riparian, livestock, and water management techniques will be designed to enhance riparian and wet/mesic meadow habitat on all grouse brood ranges.

Surface occupation and long term conversion or adverse modification of the following sage grouse habitats will be avoided:

1) sagebrush stands with ≤50 percent canopy and ≤30" in height, and ≤2 miles from a lek;

2) sagebrush stands with ≤30 percent canopy and ≤30" in height

>2 miles from a lek on occupied summer ranges;

3) any sagebrush stand on slopes ≤20 percent in defined winter concentration areas; and

4) sagebrush stands on slopes ≤20 percent showing evidence of winter use.

Long-term seral or type conversions of all aspen, Douglas-fir, spruce-fir, and deciduous shrub communities should be avoided. Where unavoidable, special stipulations requiring reclamation measures to maintain site potential, restore desired plant composition, and/or accelerate development of the community's desired seral stage will be applied. Seral manipulations of aspen and conifer types will be limited to those specifically designed to enhance or perpetuate stand diversity or achieve riparian management objectives. Where practical, manipulation extent will maintain a minimum 50 percent of individual stands in mature to over-mature age class.

Disruptive surface use activities will be prohibited in the following areas during the seasonal use periods identified:

1) winter concentration areas (December 16 through March 15); and

2) nesting habitats, when 10% or more of suitable nesting habitat associated with an individual lek is adversely influenced (April 15 through July 7).

Disruptive surface occupation or adverse habitat modification within 1/4 mile of active strutting grounds will be prohibited.

The establishment or augmentation of sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse could be considered in appropriate habitats on a case-by-case basis.

Implementation:
Habitat treatment and management guidelines will be developed during the NEPA planning and analysis of individual project proposals. Guidelines will be integrated within approved project design. Grouse habitat treatment and management objectives will be incorporated into the planning and development of future activity plans.

Vegetation treatment widths should generally not exceed 200 feet. Treatment areas should be interspersed with equal or larger intervals of suitable cover. Cumulative adverse manipulations will not be allowed to exceed 10 percent of suitable nest habitat within two miles of a lek.

Adapted forms of succulent forbs should be included in seed mixes applied to surface disturbances on grouse brood ranges. Seed mixes will be subject to reseeding conditions established for each GRA and identified in Appendix B.

Comparable or superior varieties of sagebrush should be established within occupied sage grouse ranges in those instances where sagebrush conversion or removal has exceeded 500 acres. The extent and level of reestablishment effort will not exceed 20 percent of converted acreage at mature canopy densities of ≤15 percent.

Livestock and big game management techniques will be used to retain ≥50 percent herbaceous growth by weight through September 15, on grouse brood and nest habitats.

Livestock redistribution

techniques will be employed to defer concentrated use of aspen and other special use habitats until after mid-August.

NSO, TL and CSU stipulations will be applied, where appropriate, to all permitted surface use activities through various use authorizations and leasing processes. These protective stipulations will be applied to surface use activities associated with existing land use authorizations as mitigation measures or COAs during the NEPA process. COAs will not violate the exercise of valid existing rights.

A CSU stipulation will be applied to all permitted land use activities that involve the modification of aspen, serviceberry and chokecherry communities north of Highway 40. This will be a means of maintaining the distribution, condition and functional capacity of high priority grouse habitats.

Exception and modification provisions (see Appendix A) provide some flexibility in implementing the stipulations. They also allow site-specific tailoring of prescriptions to gain effective protection of identified values without unnecessarily hindering other forms of public land use. These provisions provide the opportunity to integrate new or innovative technologies and information to better manage, protect, or compensate for wildlife related values. They will also promote the accumulation of information necessary to better identify, assess, and manage wildlife values.

## Fisheries

Objective:
Improve current and potential stream fisheries to help increase populations of sport and native fishes.

Develop and maintain facilities capable of supporting warm-water fisheries.

Increase recreational fishing opportunities within the Resource Area.

Management:
Suitable stream segments that are greater than or equal to 1/4 mile in length, will have riparian/channel conditions improved to *no* less than fair condition within 10 Years of approval of this Record of Decision.

Acquisition of water rights to meet minimum instream flow requirements of public land cold water fisheries will be pursued in cooperation with Colorado Division of Wildlife and Colorado Division of Water Resources.

The BLM will strive to secure public access to landlocked BLM Land fisheries that exceed 1/2 mile in length and are >1.5 miles from vehicular access.

Acquisition of aquatic habitats with existing or potential public fisheries values will be pursued through the exchange process with willing landowners.

Implementation:
Impacts to stream fishery conditions will be assessed and identified during individual NEPA-related project analysis. Unavoidable short-term deterioration of stream conditions will be minimized through application of site specific mitigating measures and/or COAs

identified in Appendix B.

Stream habitat treatment, maintenance, and improvement will also be achieved by formulating protection and enhancement measures through the NEPA analysis process associated with development of integrated activity plans, or amendments to existing activity plans.

Impoundments offering conditions suitable for pond fisheries will have aquatic conditions enhanced, where appropriate, by:

1) controlling excessive aquatic plant growth;

2) establishing desirable shoreline vegetation;

3) restoring reservoir depth; and/or

4) controlling sediment input.

## Special Status Species

Objectives
Increase special status species populations (Black footed ferret, Bald eagle, and Colorado River cutthroat trout), and the suitable extent and/or utility of their habitats on public lands in an effort to ultimately remove these species from special status consideration (See Appendix C, Standard Four).

Ensure that federally authorized actions do not adversely disrupt or compromise important biological activities or contribute to increased mortality or depressed production or recruitment into a breeding population.

Maintain or improve bank, channel and floodplain processes associated with designated critical habitats for listed and candidate fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin.

Management: **Black-footed ferret**
Black-footed ferret recovery areas will be designated on 52,050 acres of BLM-administered surface in the Lower Wolf Creek drainage and 6,740 acres of BLM-administered surface in Coyote Basin. Designated recovery areas will be available for the reestablishment of viable black-footed ferret populations.

Land use actions on federal lands that affect the overall extent or distribution of prairie dog ecosystems, or that alter the effective continuity or general densities of prairie dogs within prairie dog complexes, will be allowed as long as the integrity of prairie dog ecosystems for associated species will be maintained.

Prairie dog complexes located outside the designated recovery areas will be available as habitat for ferret dispersal and colonization provided conflicts with valid existing rights are reconciled.

Implementation: Black footed ferret
The direct reintroduction of black-footed ferrets will be contingent on a final habitat suitability analysis and the successful development of a ferret reintroduction and management plan. Plan development will involve the mutual and cooperative efforts of all affected stake-holders (e.g. affected landowners and land use interests). These areas are depicted on Map 2-17.

BLM lands within these designated ferret recovery areas will be managed to enhance black-footed ferret survival and recruitment,

and geared toward maintaining or enhancing the capability of the sites to achieve ferret recovery objectives.

Motorized vehicle use in ferret recovery areas will be limited to existing roads and trails prior to development of a travel management plan. Development of a travel management or integrated activity plan will implement effective road and trail density goals of 1.5 miles per square mile within the ferret recovery areas.

Subsequent approval of the reintroduction plan may supersede or modify certain land use decisions and objectives included in this RMP.

Conservation measures necessary to avoid black-footed ferret mortality and maintaining or enhancing habitat suitability in prairie dog habitats lying outside designated ferret recovery areas will be provided through lease notices, mitigation measures, or COAs attached to permitted uses.

Predator control agreements within these areas will be stipulated to preclude losses of nontarget wildlife, including black-footed ferret.

Management: **Bald Eagle**
Mature cottonwood canopies suitable for bald eagle roost, perch, and nest substrate will be developed or maintained.

Federal land actions within the White River ACEC will be conducted in a manner consistent with the maintenance or enhancement of bald eagle riverine habitat suitability and utility.

Riverine habitats along the White River that possess high potential for cottonwood "potential natural community" as bald eagle nest and roost substrate will be given a high priority for possible acquisition from willing land owners.

Implementation: **Bald Eagle**
Disruptive forms of permitted land uses that will occur within 1/2 mile of identified winter roosts and concentration areas and active nest sites during respective use periods, will not be allowed. No surface occupancy stipulations will be applied to areas within 1/4 mile of functional nest sites and identified winter roosts and concentration areas.
Authorized surface disturbance or use within the White River ACEC will be contingent on the following conditions:

1) mature and regenerating cottonwood communities will be avoided;

2) special reclamation techniques will be required to accelerate recovery and/or reestablishment of habitat commensurate with deterioration;

3) long-term site potential as a properly functioning riverine riparian community will be maintained or restored; and

4) short and long term utility as bald eagle habitat will be maintained.

Management: Colorado River cutthroat trout
Channel and riparian conditions on streams occupied by Colorado River cutthroat trout will be improved from poor to fair condition within five years, and to good condition within 10 years of approval of this Record of Decision.

## Resource Decisions

BLM authorized land uses that adversely affect long term riparian, channel, or aquatic conditions associated with Colorado River cutthroat trout fisheries will be prohibited.

A 47,610-acre ACEC is established on that portion of the East Douglas Creek watershed encompassing 90 percent of the Resource Area's BLM-administered Colorado River cutthroat trout fisheries.

Acquisition of water rights necessary to meet minimum instream flow requirements of Colorado River cutthroat trout will be pursued in cooperation with the state.

Stream habitats suitable as Colorado River cutthroat trout fisheries will be given a high priority for possible acquisition through exchange from willing surface owners.

Implementation: Colorado River **cutthroat trout**
Stream condition will be determined using the Riparian Ecosystem Scorecard evaluation system or its equivalent. Management in these areas will emphasize vegetatively-derived bank stability and woody riparian development. This emphasis will be applicable to about 15 miles of stream in the East Douglas, Trapper's, and Big Beaver Creek drainages.

The East Douglas Creek ACEC will serve to coordinate all land uses in a manner compatible with or complementary to stream habitat recovery.

Development of a travel management plan or integrated activity plan will include the establishment of an effective road density limit of 1.5 miles per square mile within the East Douglas ACEC. Site specific ACEC management will be identified through development of an integrated activity plan.

Management objectives specifically directed at improving riverine habitats will be achieved primarily through:

1) modified livestock grazing practices;

2) installation of limited fencing and in-stream structures;

3) reestablishment of riparian vegetation;

4) controlling beaver populations;

5) upland vegetation treatments (see Table 2-19 in DRMP);

6) increasing the availability of upland livestock waters;

7) modification of project designs or facility locations; and

8) imposing special reclamation techniques as mitigation measures or COAs on surface disturbing activities.

Implementation: Special Status **Species** (General)
BLM will continue to consult with the USFWS on federally authorized actions that may affect listed or proposed threatened or endangered species. Project-specific conservation measures derived through the consultation process will be applied to BLM-permitted actions as COAs through BLM's various permitting processes.

NSO, TL and CSU stipulations associated with black-footed ferret, bald eagle, Colorado River cutthroat trout, ferruginous hawk, and northern goshawk (see Appendix

A), will be applied, where appropriate, to all use authorizations and leasing processes. These protective stipulations will also be applied on a case-by-case basis during the NEPA process to surface use activities associated with existing land use authorizations as mitigation measures or COAs.

Exception and modification provisions (see Appendix A) provide some flexibility in implementing the stipulations. This also allows site-specific tailoring of prescriptions to gain effective protection of identified values without unnecessarily hindering other forms of public land use. These provisions provide an opportunity to integrate new or innovative technologies and information, in an effort to better manage, protect, or compensate for wildlife related values. They will also promote the accumulation of information necessary to better identify, assess, and manage wildlife values.

Habitat treatment guidelines and improvement objectives will be applied during NEPA planning and analysis of individual project proposals.

BLM projects will normally be implemented through approved activity plans. Special status species habitat treatment and management objectives will be incorporated into the planning and development of these plans, and integrated with other resource management concerns. The management of important habitat features and components associated with candidate and BLM sensitive species that are not specifically addressed (e.g. sharp-tailed grouse, loggerhead shrike, candidate non-game fishes) will be considered during the NEPA process or during the activity plan process.

Road density objectives, where appropriate to fishery and wildlife issues, will be implemented through a Travel Management Plan or integrated activity plans developed subsequent to this RMP.

## WILDERNESS

Objective:
Manage Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) to avoid impairment of suitability characteristics until designated as wilderness or released for other uses. Manage designated wilderness areas to preserve ecosystems and wilderness qualities in perpetuity.

Management:
Six Wilderness Study Areas (Bull Canyon, Willow Creek, Skull Creek, Oil Spring Mountain, Windy Gulch and Black Mountain) and the proposed additions to the WSAs (81,190 acres) will be managed under the Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review (See Map 2-18). Except for certain valid existing rights, activities will not be allowed to occur in WSAs that will impair wilderness values or the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.

The boundaries of Bull Canyon, Willow Creek, and Skull Creek WSAs will be modified as shown in the Craig District *Wilderness Study Report* (BLM 1991). These three areas were recommended to the Congress to be carried forward as wilderness.

The recommendation to the Congress for Black Mountain, Oil Spring Mountain, and Windy Gulch WSAs was that the areas not be carried

forward as wilderness.

Implementation:
Valid existing rights such as grazing, mining, and mineral lease activities that existed when FLPMA was approved on October 21, 1976, may continue in the same manner and degree as on that date, even if the use would impair wilderness suitability.

Projects proposed within WSAs will be analyzed to determine if the action will impair the suitability of such areas for wilderness designation. With the exception of valid existing rights, projects that impair wilderness values will be denied. Projects that enhance wilderness values may be considered with appropriate stipulations.

Except for permitted uses, WSAs will be closed to motorize vehicle travel.

Motorized vehicle travel, in areas released to multiple use by Congress, will be limited to designated roads and trails. Other land management practices may be allowed, including prescribed fire and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The landscape will be managed as VRM Class II.

If Congress releases the Black Mountain/Windy Gulch areas from further wilderness review, they will again become available for multiple use management.

Oil Spring Mountain, Bull Canyon, Willow Creek and Skull Creek areas will be designated as ACECs if Congress releases these areas to multiple use management.

A wilderness management plan will be written for each area designated as wilderness. Designated wilderness areas will be managed under the provisions of the *Wilderness Act* to preserve wilderness character and provide for the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

## WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Objective:
Determine the eligibility and suitability of river and stream segments for Wild and Scenic River (WSR) designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Management:
Eight river and stream corridors were found to be eligible for consideration under the WSR Act.

None of the eight eligible river and stream segments were recommended as suitable for wild and scenic river designation.

Implementation:
All river and stream segments in the White River Resource Area will be dropped from further consideration and management as WSRs following the signing of the this Record of Decision.

Except as outlined below, no special management has been identified to protect WSR qualities for the eight eligible river and stream segments.

The BLM lands along the White River and the Cathedral Creek complex will be included in ACECs.

Threatened and endangered fish species will be protected in all river and stream segments as mandated by the *Endangered Species Act*.

## VISUAL RESOURCES

Objective:
Manage public lands in a manner that will maintain the quality of scenic and visual resources.

Management:
Visual resource management (VRM) classes will be assigned to the various landscapes in the resource area.
Implementation:
VRM classifications correspond to the management objectives in an area and indicate the level of acceptable change that could occur within the class. Class I is the most restrictive. The VRM classes are shown on Map 2-19.

The following is a list of the number of acres within each class:

| | |
|---|---|
| Class I | 39,390 acres |
| Class II | 412,250 acres |
| Class III | 861,680 acres |
| Class IV | 146,100 acres |

Within each classification, management actions or projects should repeat the basic elements of line, form, color, and texture to help them maintain the VRM class or level of change to the landscape.

Visual resource management classes will become effective upon signature of this Record of Decision.

Proposed management actions and projects will be evaluated for consistency with VRM classification objectives. Management actions and projects that would noticeably change the characteristic of the more sensitive landscapes would either be modified to blend in with the that landscape, denied, or moved to another more suitable location.

Stipulations or other management actions will be developed through environmental analysis and placed on approvals to mitigate the visual resource.

The areas of primary concern and focus will be the areas having sensitive landscapes such as: 1) all VRM Class I and II areas; 2) Canyon Pintado NHD; and 3) corridors along highways 13, 40, 64, and 139.

## AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Objective:
Designate and protect areas that contain important historic, cultural, scenic and natural values as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

Management:
A total of seventeen ACECs, encompassing 99,120 acres, will be designated as shown in Table 2-14 in Appendix D. Map 2-20 displays the locations of the ACECs.

The genetic integrity of native species in ACECs and RVAs will be maintained.

Maintain environmental quality to prevent undue degradation to the values that make the site or locale unique.

Allow for multiple uses of ACECs within the context of maintaining special values in the ACECs.

Manage ACECs in cooperation with interested agencies, landowners, and other parties to prevent degradation of the special values in the ACECs.

Implementation:
Surface stipulations will be applied to each ACEC (see Appendix A) to protect the resource(s) of

concern for which the ACEC was designated. The stipulations will be either controlled surface use, no surface occupancy, or combinations of both.

ACEC designations will become effective upon signature of this Record of Decision.

Site specific management of ACECs will be developed in individual activity plans.

Existing ACEC activity plans (Dudley Bluffs, South Cathedral Bluffs, and Raven Ridge) will be revised to be consistent with decisions contained in the approved RMP.

As integrated activity plans are initiated, ACECs occurring within those plan areas will be incorporated into that activity plan process. The integrated activity plan will then replace the need for an individual ACEC activity plan.

Reclamation of surface disturbance resulting from authorized activities within ACECs and RVAs shall use only locally gathered, or genetic stock from locally gathered, native species. In those cases where locally gathered native species are not available, the impact of using non-local native species on the genetic integrity of the ACECs and RVAs must be analyzed and mitigated through a site specific environmental analysis.

## RECREATION

Objective:
Provide a broad spectrum and diversity of recreation opportunities to meet expected demand by: 1) providing services to the visiting public; 2) maintaining high quality facilities to meet public needs and demand; and 3) improving public understanding and support of BLM programs through communication and partnerships.

Management:
The entire Resource Area will be managed as the White River Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

No Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) will be identified.

The Blue Mountain Geographic Reference Area (GRA) and the White River ACEC will be managed to provide specific recreation activity opportunities and physical, social, and managerial settings for targeted recreation experiences.

Implementation:
The White River ERMA will be managed custodially to provide an unstructured recreational opportunity. Certain management actions and objectives will be applied in the ERMA. A diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities and activities, with resulting experiences and benefits will be maintained and protected.

The ERMA delineation would become effective upon signature of this Record of Decision. Specific management of the ERMA will be included in individual project plans or in integrated activity plans written following publication of the approved RMP. An environmental assessment will be prepared for each project plan or integrated activity plan.

Map 2-21 shows recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) management classes that will be maintained in the Blue Mountain GRA and White River ACEC.

Targeted activities, settings, experiences and major management actions for the Blue Mountain and White River Areas are listed below:

**Blue Mountain GRA** (North)
Targeted Activities: Trophy big game and upland bird hunting; mountain biking; scenic viewing; horseback riding; pleasure driving; and wildlife viewing.

Settings to be Maintained:
1) Physical: Semi-primitive non-motorized (SPNM), semi-primitive motorized (SPM), roaded natural (RN), rural (R); 2) Social: SPNM, SPM, RN; and 3) Managerial: SPNM, SPM, RN

Benefits/Experiences: Manage to provide experiences and benefits related to: 1) individual-cultural/historical/rural lifestyle learning, quality of life/satisfaction, and challenge; 2) socio-cultural - environmental sensitivity; 3) economic - local and regional economic growth/stability; and 4) environmental - enhanced environmental ethic.

Major Management Actions: Acquire access and key inholdings; manage as VRM Class II; encourage private sector development of a 30-50 unit tent campground somewhere along Harper's Corner Road or develop camping facilities in partnership with DNM; accommodate RV camping in town of Dinosaur; identify and develop mountain bike routes; pursue a scenic byway partnership.

**Blue Mountain GRA** (South)
Targeted Activities: Wilderness hiking and backpacking; trophy big game and upland bird hunting; mountain biking; scenic viewing; horseback riding; pleasure driving; and wildlife viewing.

Settings to be Maintained:
1) Physical - SPNM, SPM, RN, R; 2) Social - P, SPNM, SPM, RN, R; 3) Managerial - P, SPNM, SPM, RN

Benefits/Experiences: Manage to provide experiences and benefits related to: 1) Individual - tranquility, solitude, nature and cultural learning, physical health and maintenance, sense of adventure, aesthetic appreciation, and challenge; 2) Socio-cultural - environmental sensitivity; 3) Economic - local economic growth/stability; and 4) Environmental - enhanced environmental ethic.

Major Management Actions: Acquire WSA access and key inholdings; manage as VRM Classes I and II; encourage private sector development of a 30-50 unit tent campground somewhere along Harpers Corner Road or develop camp facilities in partnership with DNM; accommodate RV camping in town of Dinosaur; allow low impact recreational camping from June 15 through August 15 in the Moosehead Mountain road closure area; designate/develop mountain bike routes connecting to Yampa Valley Trail in DNM, Harper's Corner Road to Town of Dinosaur, and Moosehead Mountain to Skull Creek Rim.

White River ACEC (Meeker to Kenny Reservoir)

Targeted Activities: River floatboating (open canoeing), fishing, and camping.

Settings to be Maintained: 1) Physical - RN, R; 2) Social - RN; 3) Managerial - RN

Benefits/Experiences: Manage to provide experiences and benefits related to: 1) Individual - cultural/historical/rural lifestyle, quality of

life/satisfaction, family orientation; 2) Socio-cultural-environmental sensitivity; 3) Economic - local and regional economic growth/stability, and 4) Environmental - enhanced environmental ethic.

Major Management Actions: Provide river access; retain BLM lands; establish launch sites/parking and interpretive facilities; allow camping only in designated sites (sites to be determined when developing integrated activity plans); provide user ethics and information; monitor use; VRM Class II.

White River ACEC (Kenny Reservoir to Shavetail Bridge)

Targeted Activities: Open canoeing, cold- and warm-water fishing, and camping.

Settings to be Maintained: 1) Physical - R, MU; 2) Social - RN; 3) Managerial - RN

Benefits/Experiences: Manage to provide experiences and benefits related to: 1) individual-cultural/historical/rural lifestyle, quality of life/satisfaction, family orientation; 2) socio-cultural-environmental sensitivity; 3) economic - local and regional economic growth/stability, and 4) environmental - enhanced environmental ethic.

Major Management Actions: Provide river access; retain BLM lands; establish launch sites/parking and interpretive facilities; allow camping only in designated sites (sites to be determined when developing RAMPs or integrated activity plans); develop watchable wildlife sites and trails at Kenny Reservoir in partnership with others; develop rock art interpretive site at reservoir; develop boat launch/parking above Shavetail Bridge; monitor river use; provide user ethics and information; VRM Class II.

White River ACEC (Shavetail Bridge to Utah Border)

Targeted Activities: River floatboating, open canoeing, warm- and cold-water fishing, and camping.

Settings to be Maintained: 1) Physical - SPM; 2) Social - SPNM; and 3) Managerial - SPNM.

Benefits/Experiences: manage to provide experiences/benefits related to: 1) Individual - independence, tranquility, solitude, scenery; 2) Socio-cultural - environmental awareness/sensitivity; 3) Economic - local and regional economic growth/stability; and 4) Environmental - enhanced environmental ethic.

Major Management Actions: acquire shoreline tracts; manage for VRM Class II; retain existing BLM public lands; monitor river use; provide user ethics and information; encourage private sector development of canoe livery and shuttle service; camping only in designated sites (sites to be designated when developing integrated activity plans); coordinate management with Utah BLM.

Recreation information will be provided to the public through maps, brochures, publications or other means to ensure public awareness of available recreation opportunities, to promote public health and safety, prevent resource deterioration by promoting user ethics, and

mitigating conflicts. Locations of access, recreation opportunities, management objectives, safety concerns, user ethics, interpretive sites, educational, and other information will be highlighted in publications or provided through other means. A signing plan will be completed, implemented and maintained to identify public lands, provide direction, identify safety concerns, interpretation and information.

Securing public access to public lands will be a priority where demand, recreational values, and sufficient size warrants legal and/or physical access. This access would be acquired through easement, agreement, exchange or other means.

Lands may be identified for possible acquisition where: 1) there is high demand for highly valued recreation opportunities, 2) key areas are needed to block public lands for management purposes, 3) to mitigate conflicts, 4) recreation development may occur such as trailheads, boat launch sites, camp areas, interpretive sites, and 5) the area of interest contains willing sellers.

Facilities will be provided and maintained to accommodate visitor health and safety and allow use of public lands resources. Parking areas, trailheads, sanitary facilities, camp areas, kiosks and other limited facilities to support trails, interpretative sites, and watchable wildlife sites will be developed in partnerships with the private sector.

A recreation-tourism community partnership(s) will be pursued. The purpose of the partnership(s) would be to protect natural and cultural resources, develop recreation resources, and enhance local economic growth and stability through rural recreation/tourism development. Partnerships will involve land managers, state & local governments and interests, the tourism industry, other agencies, and local interests.

Special recreation permits (SRPs) will be issued to qualified commercial guides and outfitters based on need and demand for services. Use limits or allocations will be made based on services provided, prior use history, responsiveness, and proven responsibility of applicants. Allocations may also be used to resolve conflicts, protect resources, or reduce impacts to resources, clients and other public land users. Commercial operations would be encouraged to diversify the services and opportunities offered on the public lands. Permits would be issued for competitive events and other services as required.

Monitoring of resources and visitor use will be conducted to ensure protection of sensitive resources and continued availability of recreation opportunities and experiences.

Picnicking/Camping Sites will be developed at Divide Creek Reservoir and Peterson Draw Reservoir.

Overnight camping on public lands within the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area will be prohibited.

A cultural resource interpretive program will be developed for sites in the Canyon Pintado, Duck Creek & Colorow Wickiup areas,

Moosehead Mountain ACEC, Dragon Trail, and Dripping Rock Cave areas, among others. This program will be developed in conjunction with the cultural resource activity.

Develop watchable wildlife and other interpretive sites in partnership with other entities and as support and demand dictate. Develop motorized and non-motorized trails (e.g. mountain bike, hiking, horseback, ATV, 4-wheel drive, snowmobile, etc.) as demand/needs dictate. Trails may include but are not limited to: Rangely Loop, Dinosaur, Ute, Dominguez-Escalante, Scenery Gulch, Cathedral Bluffs, and China Wall/Lion Canyon/Lobo Mountain Trails. Develop links to other trails: Yampa Valley Trail, Kokopelli's Trail, Uinta Railroad into Utah, etc.

To develop a non-motorized quality hunting area, no motorized vehicles will be allowed in Cow Creek, Timber Gulch and Hay Gulch areas from August 15 to November 30. Vehicle use may be permitted during this time for permitted purposes.

## MOTORIZED VEHICLE TRAVEL

Objective:
Manage motorized vehicle travel on public lands to provide for public need and demand, protect natural resources, provide for the safety of public land users, and to minimize conflicts among various users of public lands.

Management:
A comprehensive Travel Management Plan will be initiated upon approval of this document.

No areas will be designated as open to OHV use at this time.

Winter snowmobile use will remain open, except within the Moosehead road closure area, Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area, and the six Wilderness Study Areas.

Until a Travel Management Plan is completed, motorized vehicles will be limited to existing roads, ways and trails on most of the public lands in the Resource Area from October 1 through April 30 each year (See Map 2-22).

Motorized vehicle travel will be limited to existing roads, ways and trails all year in identified fragile soil areas, the black-footed ferret reintroduction areas, the Texas-Missouri-Evacuation Creek cultural resource area, and in areas with potential habitat for Threatened and Endangered or sensitive plant species. These overlapping areas cover approximately 326,985 acres.

Motorized vehicle use will be limited to designated roads and trails in: ACECs, in order to protect sensitive resources (See Maps 2-23A through 2-23F); the Indian Valley/Deep Channel area, to comply with a court ruling (See Map 2-24); and the Canyon Pintado National Historic District, in order to protect fragile cultural resources (See Map 2-25).

The Cow Creek/Timber Gulch/Hay Gulch areas (7,390 acres) will be closed to motorized vehicle use from August 15 through November 30 each year in order to establish non-motorized quality hunting areas.

All six Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are designated as closed until such time that congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for

multiple uses.

Public Lands in the Moosehead Mountain Road Closure Area (6,909 acres) and Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area (2,918 acres) will be designated as closed to motorized vehicle use to prevent damage to watershed resources and wildlife habitat.

The above road designations will remain in effect until a site specific Travel Management Plan can be completed.

Implementation:
The limitation restricting OHV use to existing roads and trails from October 1 through April 30 is necessary to prevent damage to soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, and other sensitive resources during periods when the ground is generally wet from rain or snow. This limitation is also necessary to limit the creation of new roads and trails in areas that will not sustain them. Vehicle use will not be restricted in these areas outside of this time period (May 1 through September 30). Approximately 922,200 acres are included within this designation. Exceptions to this limitation during the limited period (October 1 through April 30) are as follows:

1) Vehicles may be allowed to travel up to 300 feet from an existing road, way or trail to park, camp, gather firewood, etc. as long as no damage is caused to resources;

2) hunters may use motorized vehicles to retrieve downed big game as long as damage to resources does not occur;

3) physically challenged individuals (Having DOW permit) may be allowed to continue travel off existing roads and trails during the limited months; and

4) emergencies involving threats to life and property.

WSAs designated as wilderness will remain closed to motorized vehicle use to prevent damage to resources and wilderness values within these areas and to comply with the Wilderness Act.

Vehicle use in WSAs released from wilderness consideration by Congress would be limited to designated roads and trails.

OHV designations will be in effect with the signing of this Record of Decision. Roads and trails within designated areas (WSAs, ACECs and other limited or closed areas) will have maps prepared for public distribution and will be marked on the ground with signing.

A Travel Management Plan will be completed using a public process that will help determine the following:

1) if and where roads and trails will be closed;

2) identify public needs such as construction of motorized or nonmotorized trails; and

3) determine the need for open areas;

Criteria will be integrated or developed in the plan, to help achieve established resource objectives, such as, stabilizing or reducing disruption of big game habitat use (i,e., effective road density limitations) and preventing damage to riparian and aquatic habitats.

All known roads and trails in the White River Resource Area will be

entered into a GIS computer data base. The data base will then be used to help develop the travel management plan.

All roads and trails will be numbered during preparation of the Travel Management Plan. Numbering will be consistent with BLM policy and the transportation system. The numbered roads and trails and the computer data base will be updated and maintained on a regular basis.

As proposals for construction of new roads or trails are received, NEPA documentation will analyze impacts and determine appropriate designations and the potential for replacement of other existing roads. Criteria will be developed as part of the travel management planning process to aid in the determination for changing a particular area's road and trail designations, or adding/ closing roads and trails. Any road closures will be announced in the *Federal Register* but will not require an RMP amendment.

The following definitions were used in this document and will also be used in developing the Travel Management Plan:

**OPEN:** The open designation means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards.

**LIMITED:** An area designated as limited means an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing or designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.

**CLOSED:** An area designated as closed means an area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited. Use of OHVs in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons such as emergencies and in conjunction with other valid resource uses. Specific permitted use within closed areas shall be subject to the approval of the Area Manager.

ROAD: A road is defined as a transportation facility constructed and used primarily by vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

**WAY:** A way is a roadlike feature used by vehicles having four or more wheels, but not declared a road and which receives no maintenance to guarantee regular and continuous use. A way is maintained solely by the passage of vehicles.

TRAIL: A trail is a facility that is used primarily for foot traffic, beasts-of-burden, ATVs or motorcycles, bicycles, and various special equipment or machinery generally used for individual travel. Facilities used by jeep or four-wheel drive vehicles are classified as roads or ways.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

Objective:
Encourage responsible scientific utilization of cultural resources.

Protect and preserve examples of cultural and historical resources in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

Develop a program for the

recreational and educational use of cultural resources.

Management:
All federal undertakings, as defined by regulation at 36 CFR 800, shall be subject to review to consider cultural resources.

Designate the Canyon Pintado National Register Historic District (CPHD), as an avoidance area for major new rights-of-way for powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc. to protect cultural resources.

Revise the boundaries of CPHD to conform to aliquot part legal descriptions and the extent of known cultural resources. The boundary adjustment will be consistent with the original nomination (See Map 2-25).

Establish and implement a patrol/protection plan for cultural resources occurring within 1/2 mile of all designated roads and trails, county roads and State highways.

Increase protection of cultural resources in the Texas-Missouri-Evacuation Creek areas with a controlled surface use stipulation or conditions of approval to control placement of surface developments.

Implementation:
The cultural review process includes a records search and/or field inventory, as needed, to identify and evaluate any cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. All cultural resources identified will be evaluated in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), as appropriate, to determine their significance in American history or prehistory. Evaluation criteria are listed at 36 CFR 60. Consultation shall be carried out under the terms of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the SHPO, BLM, and ACHP. The PA and 36 CFR 800 specify that consultation shall be completed prior to approving expenditure of federal funds or prior to issuing any licenses or permits.

All ground disturbing activities outside of existing disturbance within the Canyon Pintado National Register District will be monitored by an approved and qualified archaeologist under the following conditions:

1)Activity occurs in the vicinity of known resources;

2)Activity occurs in the alluvial bottoms along Douglas Creek and its tributaries; and

3)Activity occurs in deep alluvial soils.

Protect cultural resource values in the Texas-Missouri-Evacuation Creek area by:

1) limit OHV use to existing roads and trails

2) designate the area as an avoidance area for major new rights-of-way for pipelines powerlines, etc.

3) apply Controlled Surface Use stipulations to surface disturbing actions in the area.

Continue Cooperative Agreements with qualified entities for research and/or educational use of cultural resources.

Permits will be required for all third party consultants conducting work in the field. Applicants for

permits must meet the eligibility requirements at 43 CFR 7.6 and BLM manual 8151.

Permits for excavation shall be awarded to applicants meeting requirements of 43 CFR 7.6 and BLM manual 8151. Excavation will only be permitted for sites immediately threatened by development, that are subject to uncontrolled vandalism, cannot be preserved in place, or are threatened by serious natural erosion. All site excavations must be performed in accordance with an approved plan as specified by the Secretary of Interior's Standards as published in 48 FR 44716 et seq.

To the maximum extent practicable, all materials collected from a given site shall be curated together at the same facility, within the State of Colorado.

All curation facilities must meet regulations for curation of Federally owned artifacts as published at 36 CFR 79.

In cooperation with the recreation program, develop an interpretation and public education program.

Approximately three acres in and around the Duck Creek Wickiup Village, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, shall be protected with a no surface occupancy stipulation.

## PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Objective:
Identify and protect scientifically noteworthy paleontological resource values from indiscriminate loss.

Make paleontological resources available for scientific, educational, and appropriate recreational purposes.

Management:
A paleontological survey will be required on surface disturbing activities occurring within Class I, fossil bearing formations known to contain noteworthy fossils.

Identify areas suitable for the Noncommercial collection of common fossils.

All third party paleontology consultants must be permitted to conduct work on BLM administered lands, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Designate the Black's Gulch fossil site as an ACEC to protect scientifically important fossil resources.

Designate the Coal Draw Paleontological locality/site as an ACEC to protect scientifically important fossil resources.

Designate an addition to the existing Raven Ridge ACEC as a paleontological ACEC to protect scientifically important fossil resources.

Implementation:
Excavation of noteworthy fossils shall be by permit only (Scientifically noteworthy fossils shall include but not necessarily be limited to vertebrate fossils and any plant or invertebrate fossils as determined from the appropriate paleontological literature and in consultation with paleontologists knowledgeable about the fossils under consideration).

Permit applicants must meet minimum qualifications as specified by the BLM.

All collected materials discovered during inventory or excavation shall be curated in facilities that meet the DOI requirements of DM 411, and appropriate requirements at 36 CFR 79.

Whenever possible and practical, collected materials shall be curated at facilities within the borders of the State of Colorado.

Scientifically noteworthy fossil bearing formations shall include but not necessarily be limited to: the Chinle, Glen Canyon, Morrison, Cedar Mountain, Mowry Shale, Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation, Wasatch and Browns Park Formation. Also, in the Rangely area, the Mesaverde Group and Uinta Formation are noteworthy. Formations or members of formations may be added or removed from this list as additional data become available.

Excavation permits will be issued under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 to paleontologists, museums or universities, for scientific and educational purposes.

Class I formations having good, safe outcrops likely to produce scientifically important fossils shall be surface surveyed prior to authorizing disturbance. Surveys will not be required in Class I areas having vertical to near vertical (unsafe) slopes, areas of soil development and areas covered with much vegetation as these areas are unlikely to produce recoverable fossils.

Applicants wishing to collect common invertebrate fossils in areas that may produce vertebrate fossils or fossils of scientific interest will also need to have a valid permit.

Organizations that charge fees for guided tours that take people out to collect common invertebrate or plant fossils for personal use shall be required to have an appropriate Special Recreation Permit. These organizations shall be required to report any vertebrate fossils uncovered during the course of their tour/trips on BLM lands.

## LANDS AND REALTY

### Land Use Authorizations

Objective:
To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values.

Management:
Classify public lands as open, avoidance, or exclusion for the permitting of land use authorizations.

Land use authorizations will be denied in exclusion areas, with the exception of short-term land use permits involving no development, and projects that are consistent with management objectives for the area.

Designate major right-of-way corridors on public lands that will meet public, industry, and environmental needs.

Communication site rights-of-way will be limited to currently occupied sites. An exception may be granted for non-commercial, private mobile, or microwave facilities by pipeline/power companies or land management entities, in support of their primary business, where no

existing site can be shown to meet the applicant's needs. The site at Moosehead Mountain will not be available for additional authorizations.

Unauthorized uses of the public lands will be eliminated or properly authorized. In all cases, the BLM will recover monetary considerations and ensure adequate rehabilitation of the public lands.

Implementation:
Applications for land use authorizations (e.g. rights-of-way, leases, and permits) will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The following areas totaling 205,740 acres will be classified as avoidance areas for the permitting of land use authorizations:

-Landslide areas (35,700 acres);

-lands surrounding raptor nests (31,250 acres);

-sage grouse leks (5490 acres);

-bald eagle roost/concentration areas (830 acres);

-Deer Gulch ACEC (1810 acres);

-Lower Greasewood Creek ACEC (210 acres);

-Dudley Bluffs ACEC (1630 acres);

-Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek ACEC (2680 acres),

-Ryan Gulch ACEC (1440 acres);

-White River Riparian ACEC (950 acres);

-Coal Oil Rim ACEC (3210 acres);

-Oil Spring Mountain ACEC (18,260 acres);

-East Douglas Creek ACEC (47,610 acres);

-Duck Creek ACEC (3420 acres);

-lands supporting BLM sensitive plants/RVAs (4520 acres);

-Harpers Corner Road (2530 acres);

-Oak Ridge SWA (9300 acres);

-riparian areas (970 acres);

-Canyon Pintado National Historic District (16,040 acres).

The following areas, totaling 107,420 acres, will be classified as exclusion areas for land use authorizations:

-Wilderness Study Areas (41,250 acres);

-South Cathedral Bluffs, and Addition (1330 acres);

-Raven Ridge, and Addition (4980 acres);

-Moosehead Mountain (8940 acres);

-Black's Gulch (800 acres) and Coal Draw (1840 acres) ACECs;

-known habitat for listed and candidate plants (1440 acres);

-potential habitat for listed/candidate plants (46,840 acres),

The remainder of the Resource Area (approximately 1,142,740 acres) will be considered open for land use authorizations.

Open areas, avoidance areas, and

exclusion areas will become effective upon signature of the approved Record of Decision.

The following right-of-way corridors, which are displayed on Map 2-26, will be designated based on topography, soils, existing and proposed areas with special designations, threatened and endangered species habitats, relative percentages of public versus private ownership (these corridors are specifically not intended as designations of private land), industry input (e.g. the 1992 edition of the Western Regional Corridor Study), and the degree to which a potential corridor is currently occupied:

NATE SPRINGS DRAW: This corridor runs from Rangely to US Highway 40, about half way from Blue Mountain to Massadona. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and will accommodate all linear facilities.

ELK SPRINGS-DINOSAUR: This corridor parallels US Highway 40, from Elk Springs to the Utah State Line. It is approximately 2 miles wide, and will accommodate all linear facilities.

BLUE MOUNTAIN-BONANZA: This corridor follows the Craig to Bonanza 345 kV powerline. It is approximately 2 miles wide, and will accommodate all linear facilities.

RANGELY-VERNAL: This corridor parallels State Highway 64 from Rangely to the Utah State Line. It is approximately 2 miles wide, and will accommodate all linear facilities.

DRAGON TRAIL-ATCHEE RIDGE: This corridor follows the route once proposed as the Rangely Loop segment of the Northwest Pipeline Expansion Project. It runs south from Rangely, to the vicinity of Baxter Pass, is approximately 1 mile wide, and will accommodate all buried linear facilities.

MEEKER-RANGELY: This corridor parallels State Highway 64 from Rangely to the east. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and will accommodate all linear facilities.

HIGHWAY 64-RYAN GULCH: This corridor follows Rio Blanco County Roads 122, 24X, and 24. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all buried linear facilities.

COLLINS GULCH SOUTH: This corridor runs south from Magnolia Camp. It branches, and follows the proposed TransColorado, and Union Sales routes. It, and each fork, are approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all buried linear facilities.

MAGNOLIA-CASCADE: This corridor runs from Magnolia Camp to Cascade Gulch. (The segment from Cascade Gulch to the head of West Rifle Creek has been eliminated.) It is approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all buried linear facilities.

COLOROW-GREASEWOOD: This corridor follows the Uintah Basin Lateral, and Rocky Mountain Natural Gas pipelines, from the base of Colorow Mountain to Magnolia Camp. (The segment from Colorow Mountain to Price Creek has been eliminated.) It is approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all buried linear facilities.

POWELL PARK-MAGNOLIA: This corridor runs from Magnolia camp to Powell Park. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and

accommodates all buried linear facilities.

MEEKER NORTH: This corridor runs north from near the east end of Powell Park. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all linear facilities.

PARK CANYON-MAGNOLIA: This corridor generally follows the Uintah Basin Lateral. It deviates at Little Horse Draw to avoid a highly congested area. It terminates, without including the segment across Rabbit Mountain to the Utah State Line, in order to allow maximum flexibility in crossing private land. It is approximately 1 mile wide, and accommodates all buried linear facilities.

All corridors previously designated will be dropped unless included above.

Necessary NEPA documentation will be prepared for all applications for land use authorizations. Actions proposed in open areas and in designated corridors will normally be authorized subject to the use of conditions of approval (see Appendix B), all applicable surface use stipulations listed in Appendix A, and any site specific stipulations identified through the NEPA process. Development will be allowed in avoidance areas under these same conditions where no feasible alternative can be identified.

Applicants will be encouraged to make early contacts for all planned actions in order to identify preferred routes and potential conflicts.

## Land Tenure Adjustments

Objective:
To provide for adjustments in land ownership to acquire important resources/values, meet local needs, resolve unauthorized uses, and improve efficiency in public and private land management.

Management:
Approximately 11,325 acres of public land meet the category I sale criteria under Section 203 of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Category I lands are suitable for disposal by any means, including, but not limited to, sale, exchange, or jurisdictional transfer. These lands are listed by legal description in Table 2-15A through 2-15D, Appendix D.

Approximately 1,282,195 acres of public lands not specifically identified for disposal or retention are designated Category II lands.

Approximately 162,380 acres of public lands are designated Category III lands, not suitable for disposal of any kind. Category III lands include wilderness study areas (WSAs) and areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). Category 3 lands are listed in Table 2-16, Appendix D.

Acquisition of non-Bureau lands may be pursued through exchange, purchase or donation, where the acquisition will serve to enhance the BLM's objectives and special emphasis programs. For purchase or donation, acquisitions will generally be limited to inholdings within designated areas.

Implementation:
**Category** I Lands. Proposals for the disposal of Category 1 lands will be considered on a case by case basis. While these parcels may be sold, exchange will be the preferred method of disposal in

most cases. Concerns of adjacent owners, current users, and local governments will be considered prior to disposal. An environmental assessment or other appropriate NEPA documentation will be prepared for all such proposals. BLM will not acquire private lands near Category 1 lands.

**Category** II Lands. Category II lands will be available for disposal, on a conditional and case-by-case basis, through boundary adjustment, state indemnity selection, Recreation and Public Purposes Act applications, or other appropriate statutory authority. Where lands lie adjacent to those held by other resource/land management agencies, preference will be given to transfers to those agencies. Disposals will not be made under Section 203 of *FLPMA*, the *Desert Land Act*, or the *General Allotment Act*. Land disposals or exchanges may be considered when the result will consolidate ownership, improved management of natural resources, or serve the public interest in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section 206 of FLPMA. Specific Category II tracts for disposal or exchange are not identified.

Category III Lands. Proposals to purchase or exchange BLM lands identified as Category III will be denied. BLM may pursue purchase of private lands near Category III lands or consider exchanging Category I or Category II BLM lands for such private lands.

Public access rights will be reserved on all disposal tracts that control access to BLM lands.

Exchanges involving oil shale or other valuable mineral lands will be allowed where the public interest is well served. BLM's criteria for Fee Exchange Policy for Leasable and Saleable Minerals will be used. Exchange proposals may proceed where an equal value determination is made (see analysis in Appendix D).

## Access Management

Objective:
Enhance access to public lands and resources.

Management:
Public and/or administrative access across private land will be identified for acquisition for areas having high public resource values with limited or no public or administrative access.

Administrative and public access will be obtained through acquisition of easements, acquisition of land through exchanges, road construction or renovation, or by other appropriate means.

Implementation:
Lands identified for public access enhancement include:

1) large blocks of inaccessible BLM lands or lands with currently limited/restricted public access,

2) smaller blocks of high demand or high interest BLM lands, and

3) lands that will tie major open routes together. Map 2-27 shows some of the broad areas where: a) public access needs to be enhanced; b) administrative access is needed; or c) both public and administrative access is needed.

The type and degree of access acquired will be consistent with the management direction for, or emphasis of, the area to be accessed.

These areas are not all inclusive however, and access activities may take place throughout the Resource Area, on a case by case basis, as opportunities arise.

Priorities for acquiring access will be identified for all areas needing access, generally through the transportation planning and integrated activity plan process. Plans will identify specific tracts of land or roads needed for public or administrative access. All access plans will include necessary NEPA documentation.

## Withdrawals

Objective:
Eliminate unnecessary segregations of public lands.

Management:
Recommendations will be made for the revocation of all BLM public land withdrawals which are no longer needed.

Recommendations will be made to continue (as is or modify) withdrawals which are still needed for the purposes for which the original withdrawal was made.

Implementation:
Oil Shale - Continue, modify on a case by case basis to allow for exchanges and other discretionary actions.

**Coal** - Revoke in its entirety (366,570 acres).

**Classification** and Multiple Use Act - Revoke in its entirety (2340 acres).

**Public** Water Reserves - Continue in its entirety (5480 acres); modify on a case by case basis to allow for exchanges and other discretionary actions.

**Water** Power - Continue in their entirety (3620 acres).

Implementation
BLM lands withdrawn and managed by other agencies, which may at some future time be returned to BLM management will be reviewed at that time. Appropriate recommendations will be made based on a determination of the lands suitability for return.

Recommendations for continuation or revocation, will be made pursuant to BLM Manual 2355, as appropriate.

## Water power and Reservoir Management

Objective:
Protect and manage eligible waterpower/reservoir sites on public lands.

Management:
Public lands withdrawn as waterpower and reservoir resource sites will be managed as sites suitable for restricted management.

Implementation:
All lands in the planning area which are determined by professional engineering evaluation to have potential for waterpower and reservoir resources development are assigned to one of three categories:

1) lands suitable for intensive management of waterpower and reservoir resources sites,

2) lands suitable for restricted management of waterpower and reservoir resources sites, and

3) lands which are unsuitable for management as waterpower and reservoir resources sites.

Eligible waterpower and reservoir sites will be protected from adverse effects to the value of the site.

## FIRE

Objective:
Manage fire to protect public health, safety and property as well as allowing fire to carry out important ecological functions.

Management:
Develop suppression priorities, identify management restrictions, and determining appropriate fire suppression strategies.

Utilize prescribed fire, both natural and management ignited, to protect, maintain and enhance ecosystems, economic values, and multiple use resource management programs.

No wildfire situation will require the unnecessary exposure of firefighters and equipment to dangerous situations.

Implementation:
For wildfire activities, full consideration will be given to:

1) an aggressive fire safety program;

2) the least expenditures of public funds for effective suppression;

3) the methods of suppression least damaging to resources and the environment; and

4) the integration of cooperative suppression actions with other agencies or with other qualified suppression organizations.

The following constraints will be applied to all fires on public lands:

1) Fire lines will be placed outside existing riparian areas on both intermittent and free flowing streams. On streams without riparian habitat, the fire lines will not be constructed across the stream. Blackline will be used as fire lines in these areas.

2) Fire lines will be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of a designated resource advisor. Rehabilitation will be designed to prevent gully formation and runoff collection and to discourage animal trailing. Rehabilitation will also include water barring, the placement of woody material on the fire line, seeding and recontouring.

3) Areas within riparian zones that have been completely burned with an intense fire will be reseeded to achieve vegetation objectives as identified in the vegetation section.

4) Stream crossing locations will be limited to existing roads and trails.

5) Burns in fragile soils and watershed areas (see Soils and Water sections, this chapter) will be reseeded with grass mixtures identified in Appendix B.

6) The use of heavy equipment for fire line construction will be implemented only upon approval by the Area Manager. Prior to fire suppression in Canyon Pintado Historical District or the Texas Creek/Evacuation Creek cultural area, the archaeologist will be consulted concerning hand line construction or base camp location.

A new Fire Management Activity Plan (FMAP) and environmental assessment will be written following approval of the RMP.

## Resource Decisions

Management priorities and restrictions identified above will be considered in the development of the FMAP. A fire operational plan will consider the location of natural barriers, historical burn scars, hazardous fuel build-up areas, and natural and man-made features which would be considered in determining whether a control, confine or contain strategy will be employed. The plan will use Initial Attack Analysis (IAA) to assist fire managers in fire budgeting by identifying cost plus resource net value changes. The FMAP will be reviewed and revised on a five year interval unless deemed necessary to complete a revision in less than five years.

Prescribed fire will be a tool to use to help mitigate fuels and hazards and to benefit other natural resource programs.

Prescribed fire, which includes both management and natural ignition sources, may be used to achieve land or resource management objectives as defined in the prescribed fire plans. These fires will be conducted under prescription, and in a predetermined area that will produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish specific management objectives. Prescribed fires will be conducted by qualified personnel and with a pre-approved prescribed fire plan. Prescribed fires will be monitored to ensure that objectives are achieved and the fire would not exceed the prescription.

Approximately 639,573 acres have been tentatively identified as prescribed natural fire (PNF) area (See Map 2-28). Activity plans will identify areas and conditions where PNF will be managed to achieve resource objectives. Prescriptions will be prepared for these areas, and natural burning will be managed within prescription. Burns outside the prescription will be suppressed as wildfire as per current USDI and BLM manual guidance. Prescribed burn plans, including NEPA documentation, will be approved for specific fire dependent species and or fuel reduction objectives. In all cases, management ignited and PNF will be monitored to ensure that the prescription achieved the identified objectives.

For prescribed burn activities, smoke management requirements of BLM Manual 7723 will be followed to ensure ambient air standards are not exceeded. This procedure will require obtaining an approved open burning permit from the State of Colorado Air Quality Board prior to implementation.

Specific operational guidance for all fire training, presuppression, and suppression activities will be provided in an operational plan. Operational plans will establish specific activity prescriptions to meet RMP objectives and the work force, equipment, and budget requirements identified in the FMAP.

# GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The schedule for implementing the above decisions will be affected by future funding, changing program priorities, and/or the need for additional site specific activity planning. Some of the decisions will be implemented or become effective immediately following approval of the Record of Decision (ROD). Other decisions will need to be further refined following inventory,

monitoring and/or public involvement and planning. The following schedule is presented as a guide for the public and BLM personnel responsible for implementing the decisions.

Decisions/actions that will be implemented or that will become effective immediately following the approval of the Record of Decision are as follows:

1) Surface Stipulations identified in Appendix A will be in effect for new oil and gas leases and other surface disturbing activities authorized on BLM lands;

2) A computer data base of legal descriptions associated with the Surface Stipulations identified in Appendix A will be developed and maintained for use by White River and Colorado State Office personnel.

3) The eleven proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designations will become effective;

4) The Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) designation will become effective;

5) Interim Off Highway Vehicle designations will go into effect;

6) The areas identified as open, avoidance, or exclusion for Rights-of-Way use will become effective; and

7) Corridors for major linear rights-of-way will become designated or undesignated;

The following decisions/actions will be initiated within one year of the ROD approval:

1) Preparation of integrated activity plan(s) on the highest priority area(s) identified in the Draft RMP;

2) Inventory sand and gravel deposits in the Rangely area;

3) Conduct monitoring to determine which rangelands are healthy, at risk, and/or not functioning properly.

4) Monitor the Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan;

5) Conduct ecological site inventories on priority areas;

6) Preparation of a travel management plan; and

7) Preparation of a fire management activity plan and environmental assessment;

Decisions that will be implemented within five years of the ROD approval include:

1) Development of integrated activity plan decisions on up to two areas;

2) Process remaining oil shale mining claims to patent or contest;

3) Monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation applied to surface disturbing activities;

4) Development of plans for improving riparian condition for areas outside integrated activity plan areas;

5) Monitoring of the Wild Horse Herd Management Area;

6) Improve stream riparian/channel conditions to

fair condition for identified Colorado River Cutthroat trout fisheries;

7) Development of plans for management of ACECs outside integrated activity plan areas; and

8) Development of travel management plan decisions, including signing and preparation of maps.

Decisions/actions that would be implemented within ten years following approval of the ROD include:

1) Develop and implement activity plans prescribing grazing management activities for all allotments in the improve category.

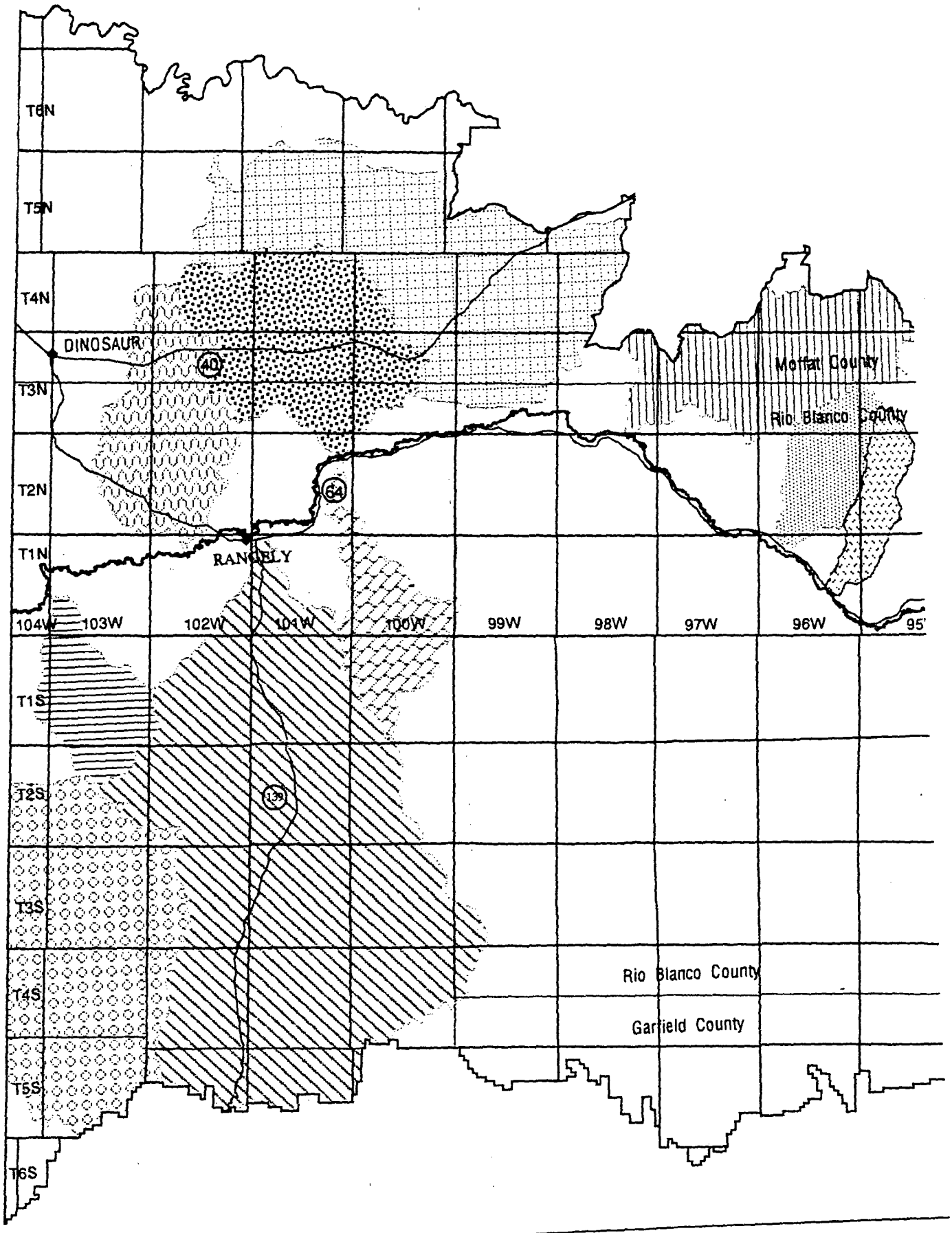
2) All wild horses will be removed from the North Piceance and West Douglas Herd Areas.

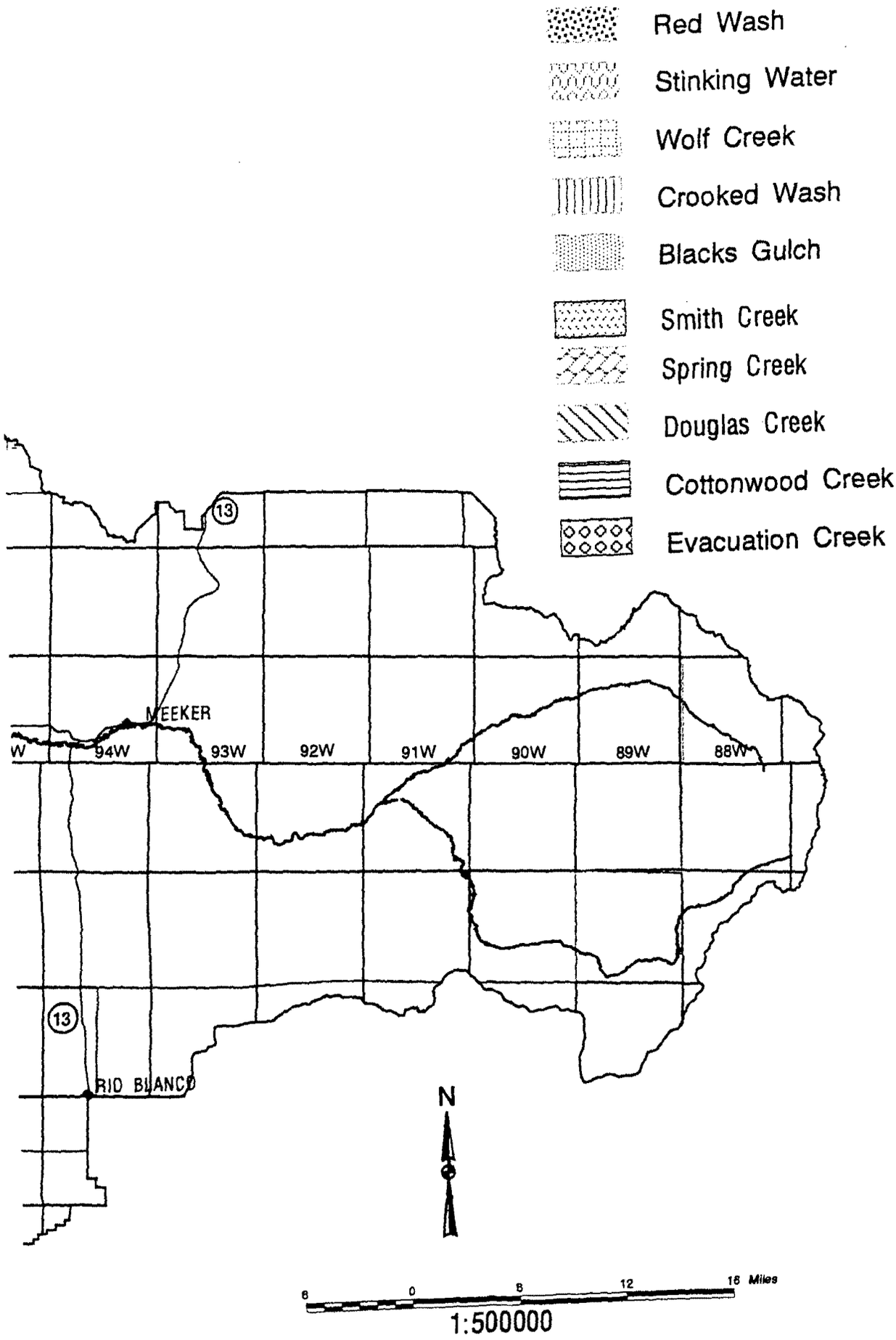
3) Fishery stream segments that are greater than or equal to 1/4 mile in length will have riparian and channel condition improved or maintained to no less than fair condition.

4) Poor and fair condition aquatic habitats occupied by Colorado River cutthroat trout will be improved to good condition.

# RESOURCE MAPS

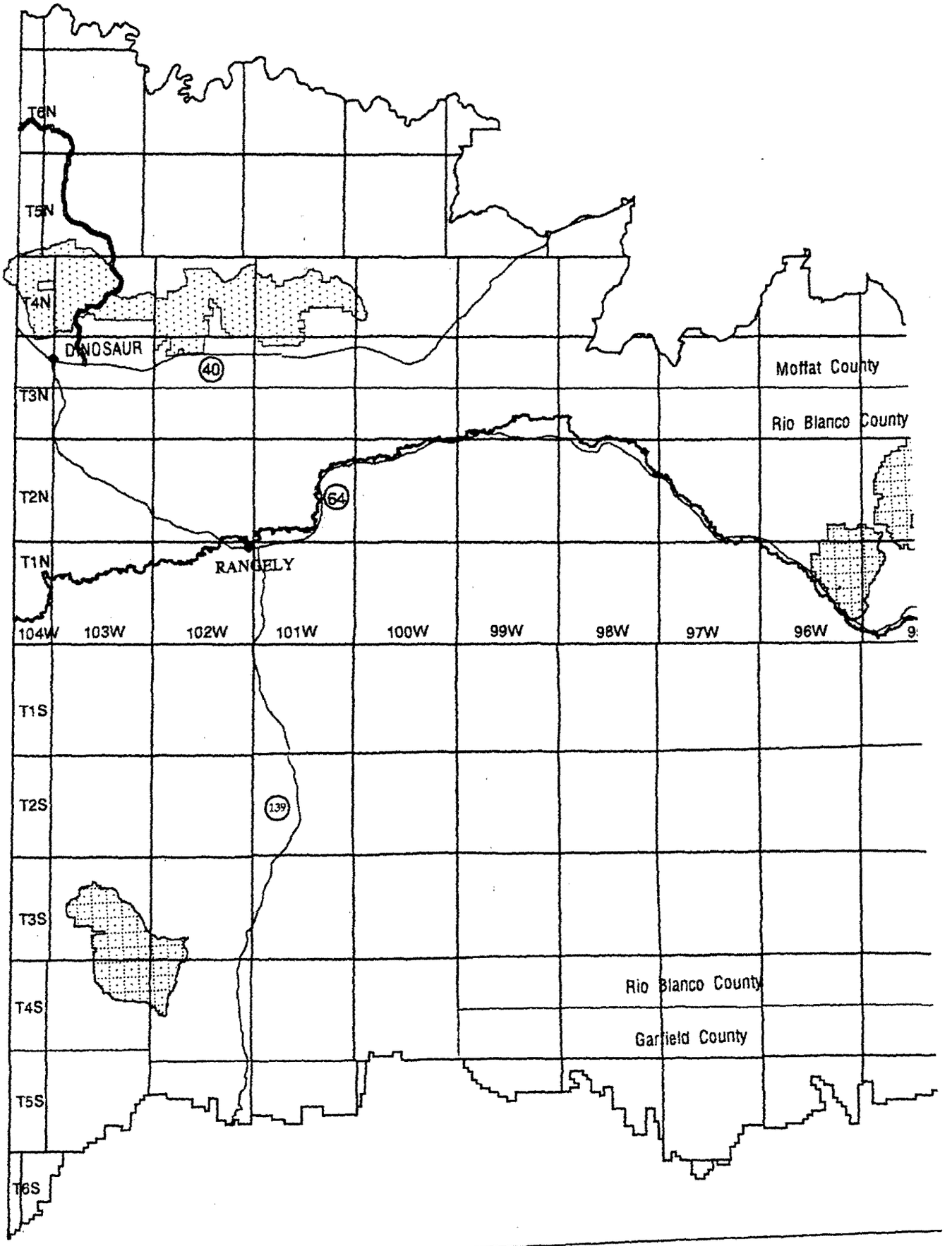
## MAP 2-1 FRAGILE WATERSHEDS IDENTIFIED FOR PROTECTION/TREATMENT




Red Wash
Stinking Water
Wolf Creek
Crooked Wash
Blacks Gulch
Smith Creek
Spring Creek
Douglas Creek
Cottonwood Creek
Evacuation Creek
13
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-1*

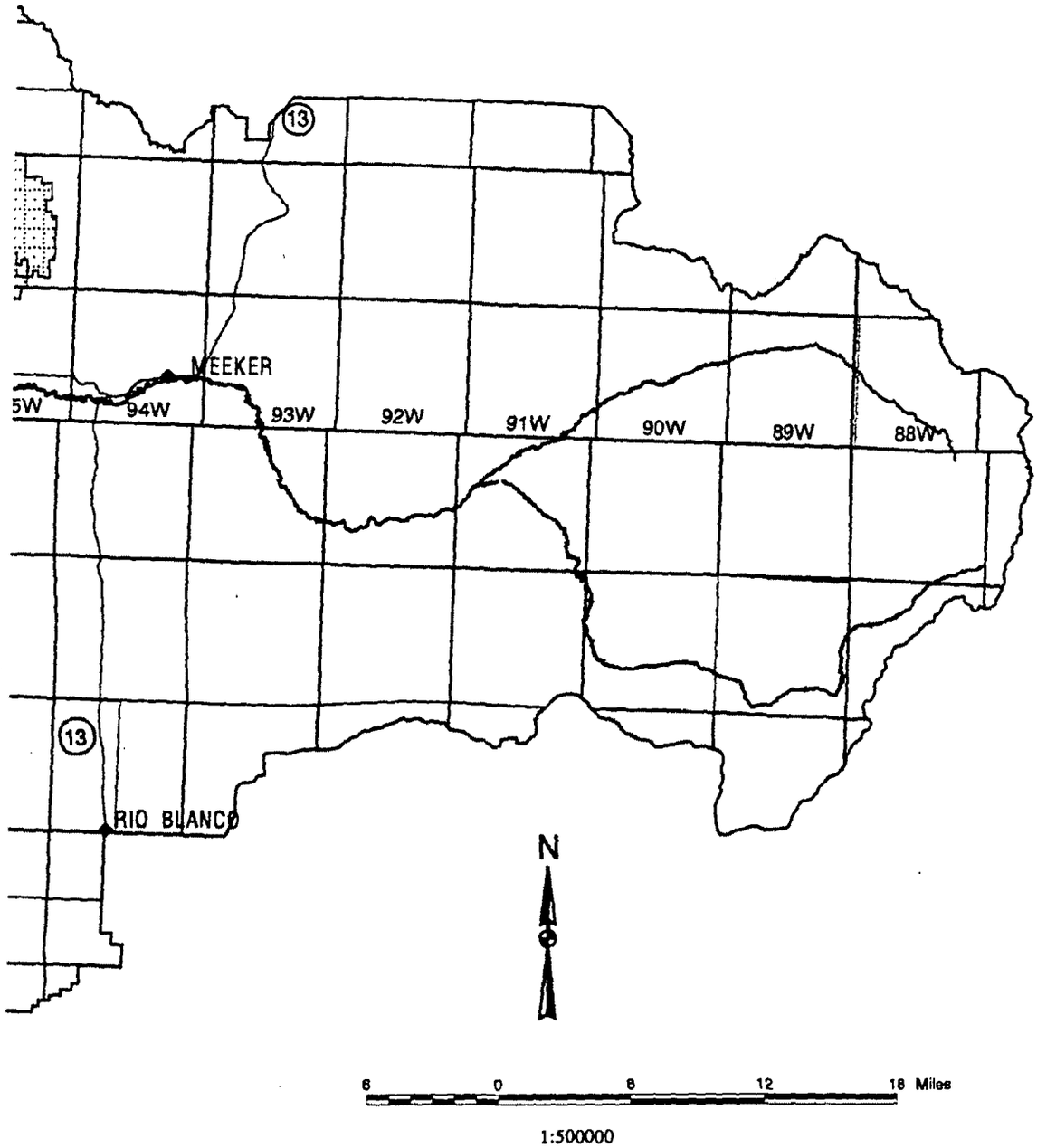
## MAP 2-2 NO LEASE AREAS ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS



No Lease (Recommended for Wilderness Designation)

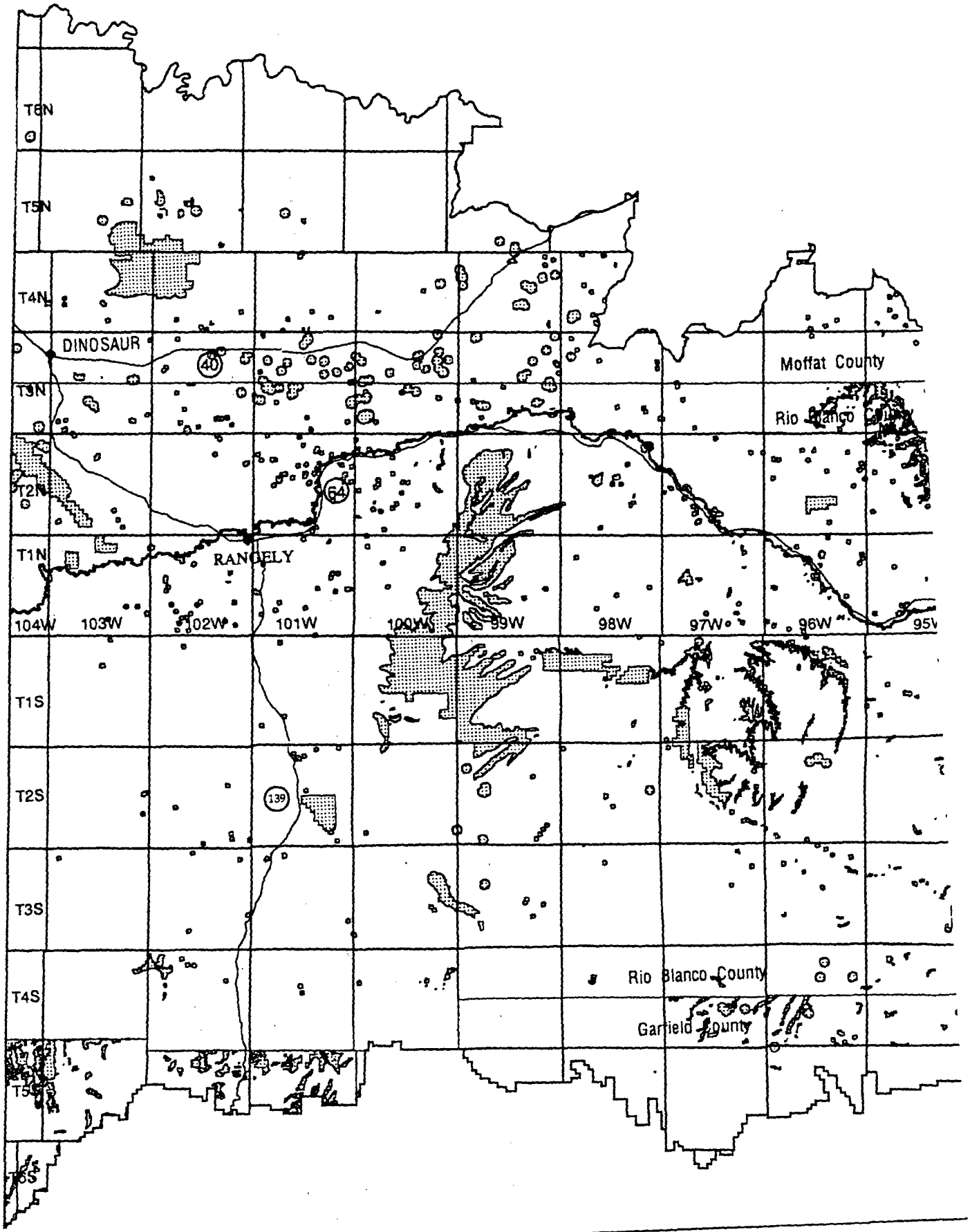
No Lease (Not recommended for Wilderness Designation -Available for Leasing Following Release from Wilderness Consideration)

No Lease (National Park Service Scenic Easement)

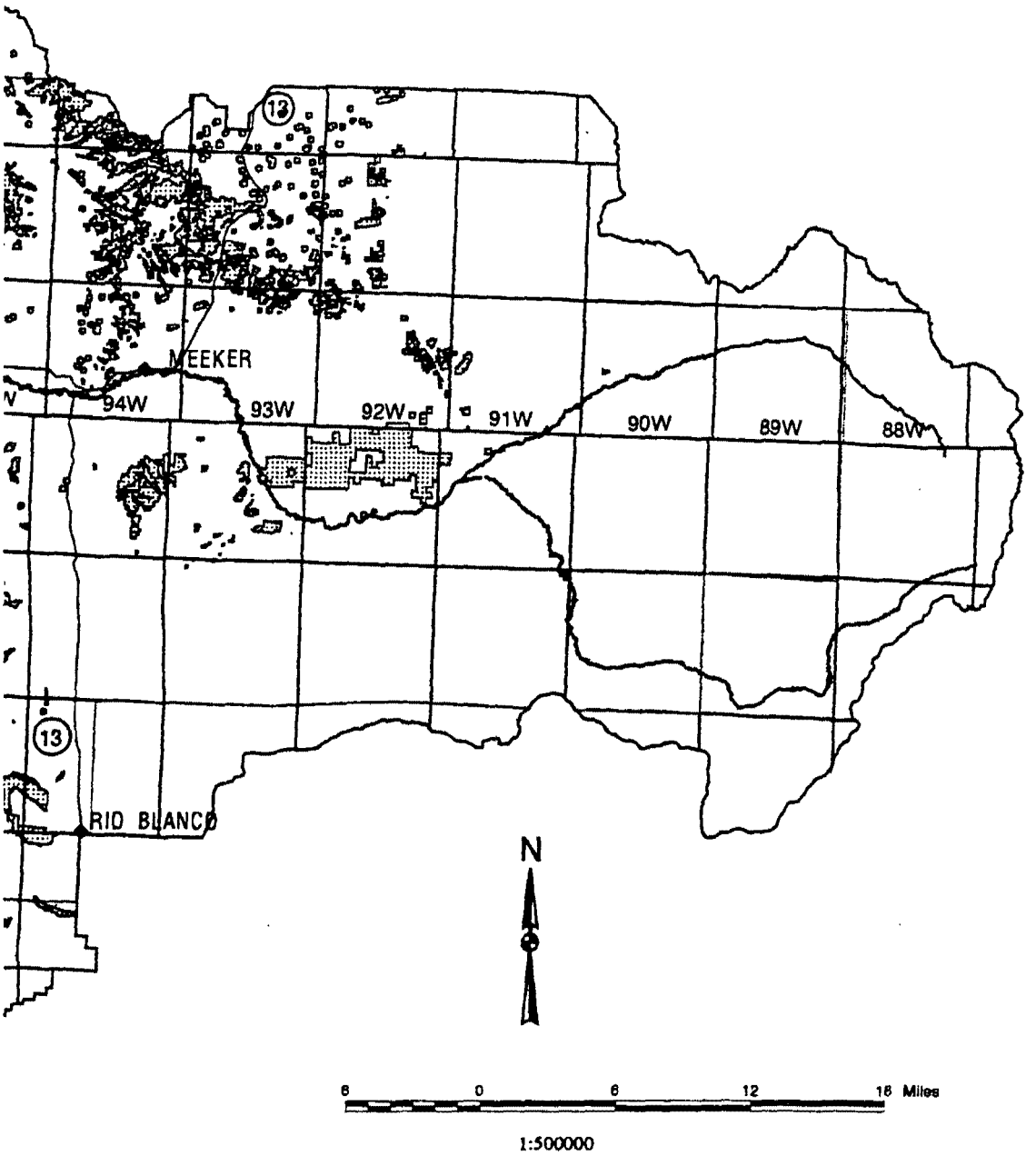



***MAP 2-2***

# MAP 2-3 NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS

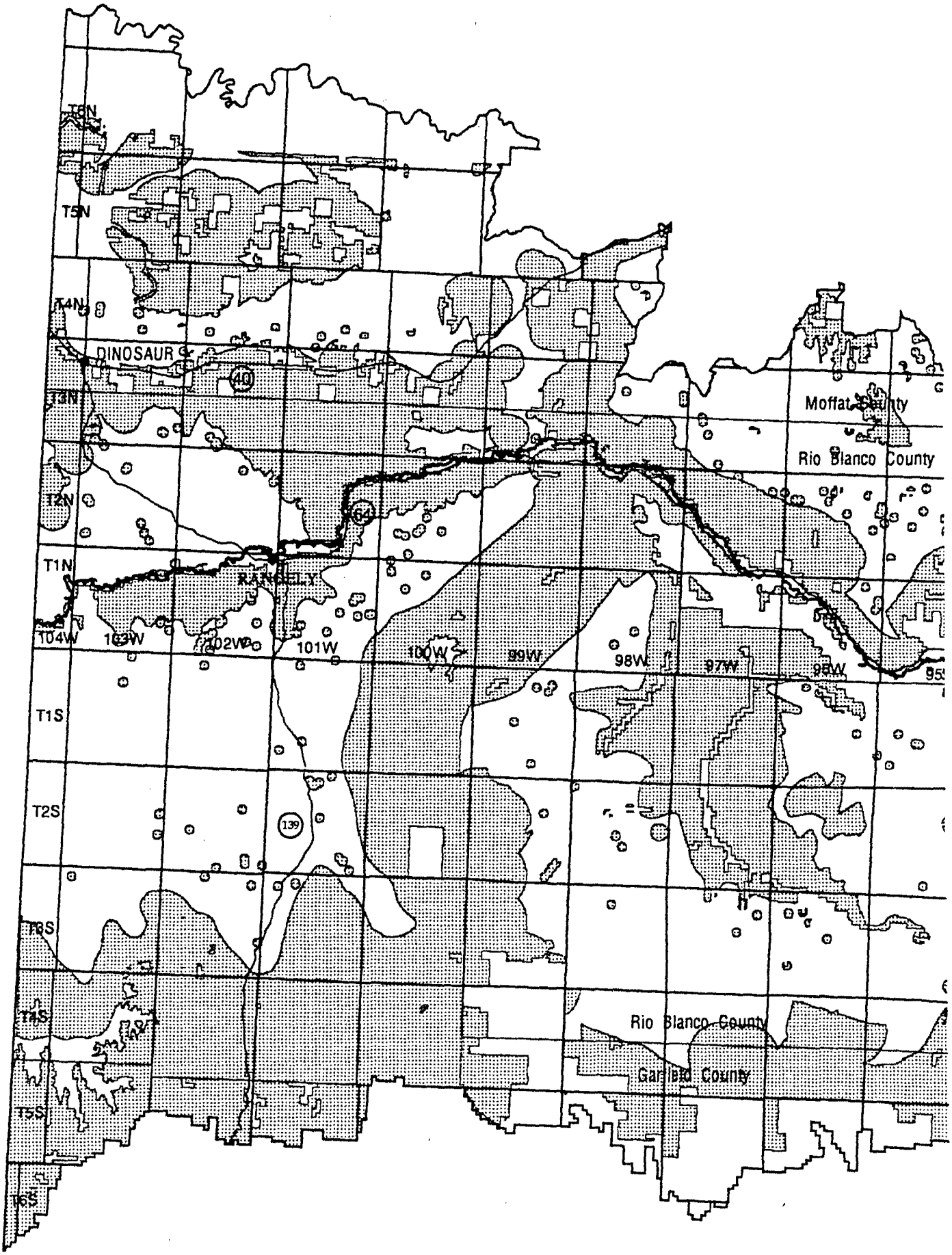


Land With No Surface Occupancy Stipulation

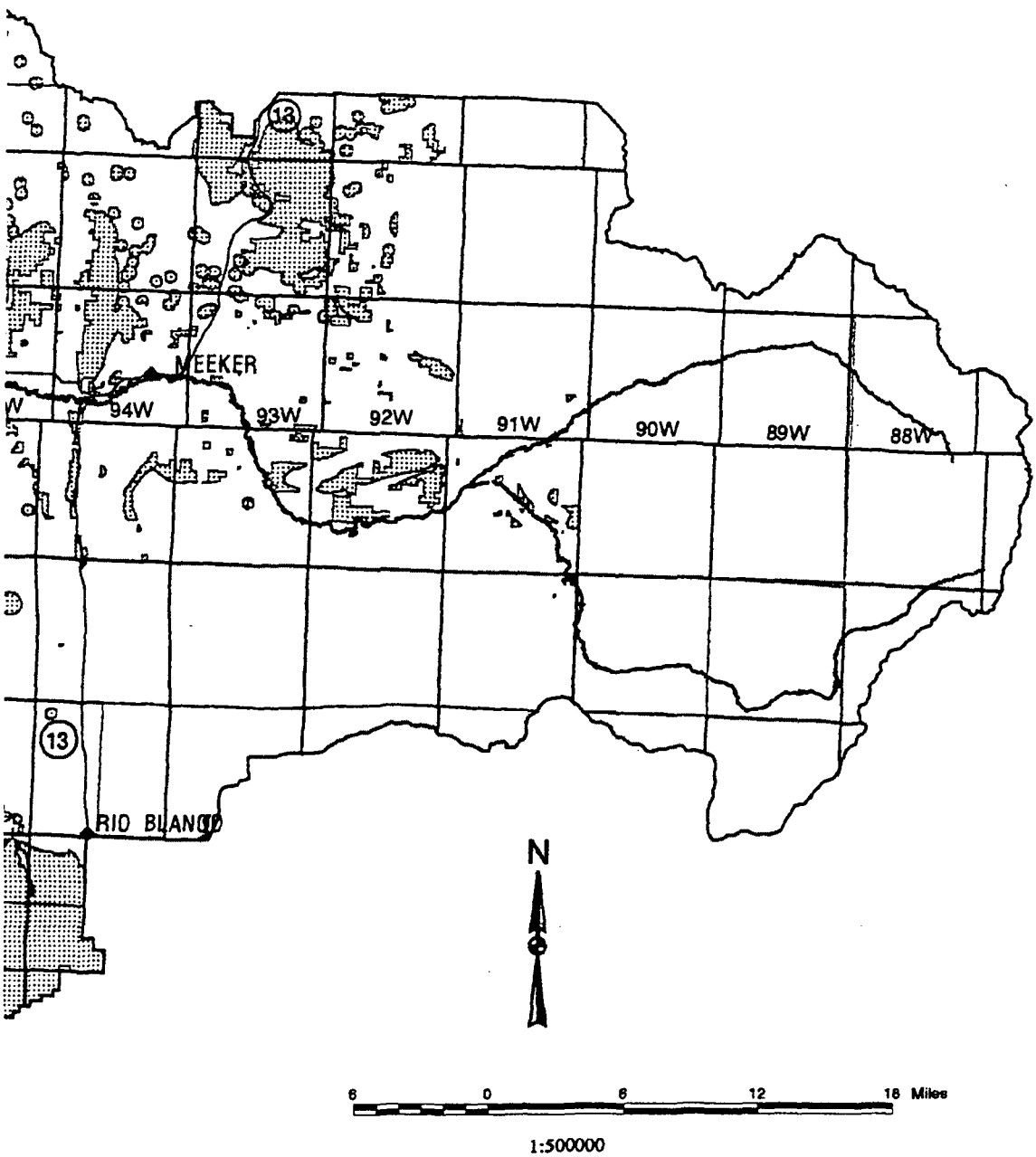



MAP 2-3

# MAP 2-4 TIMING LIMITATIONS ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS

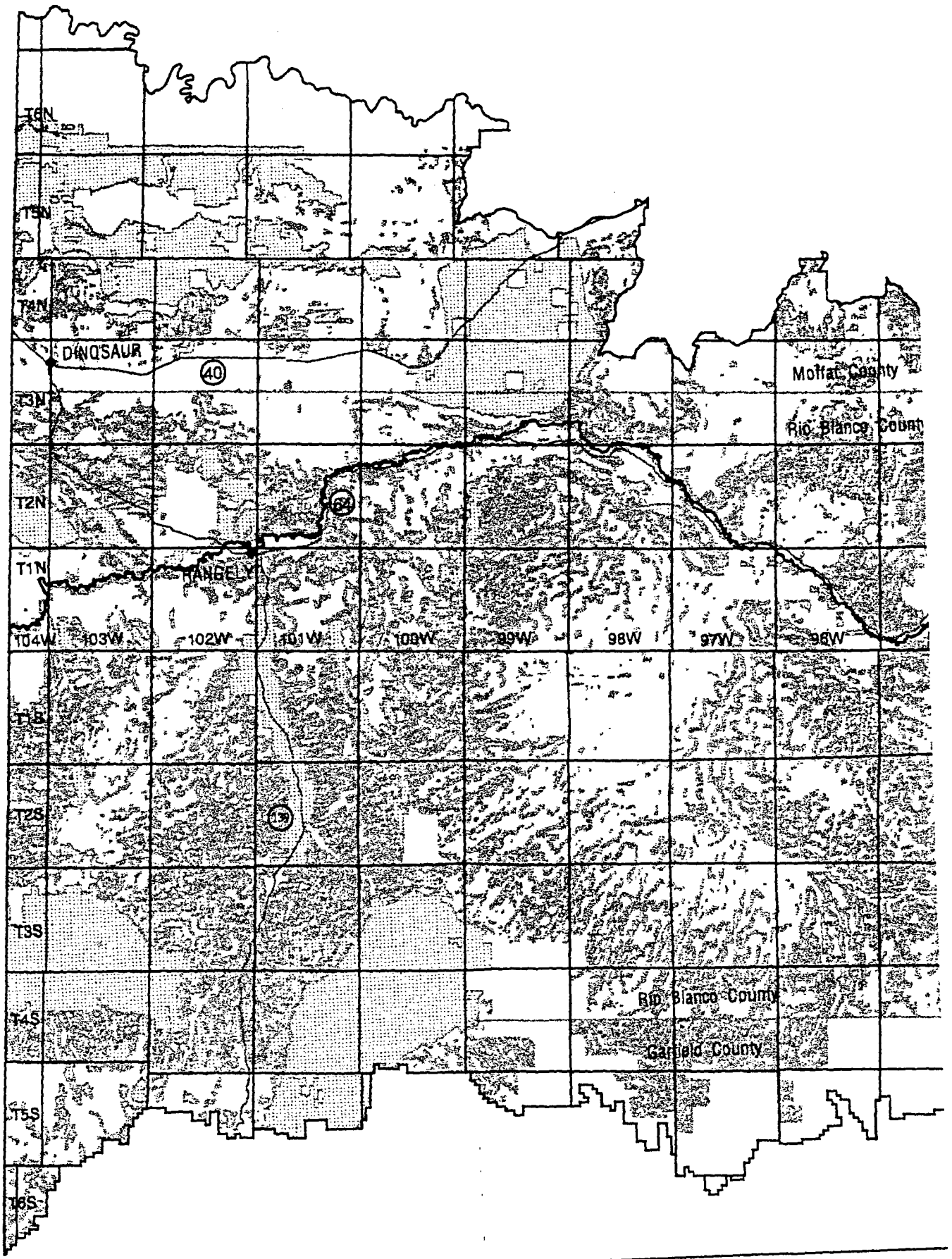


Land With Timing Limitations

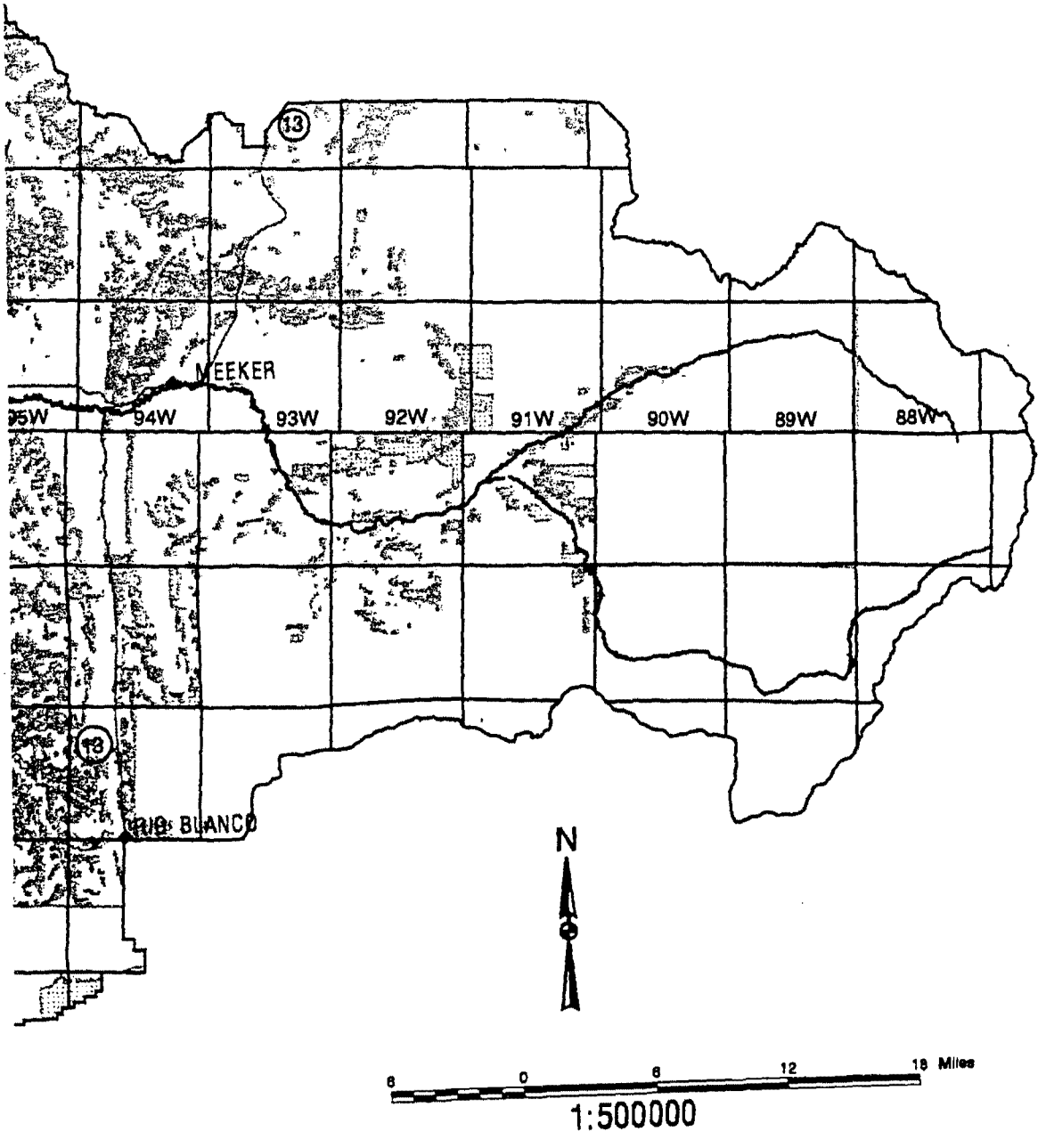



*MAP 2-4*

# MAP 2-5 CONTROLLED SURFACE USE ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS

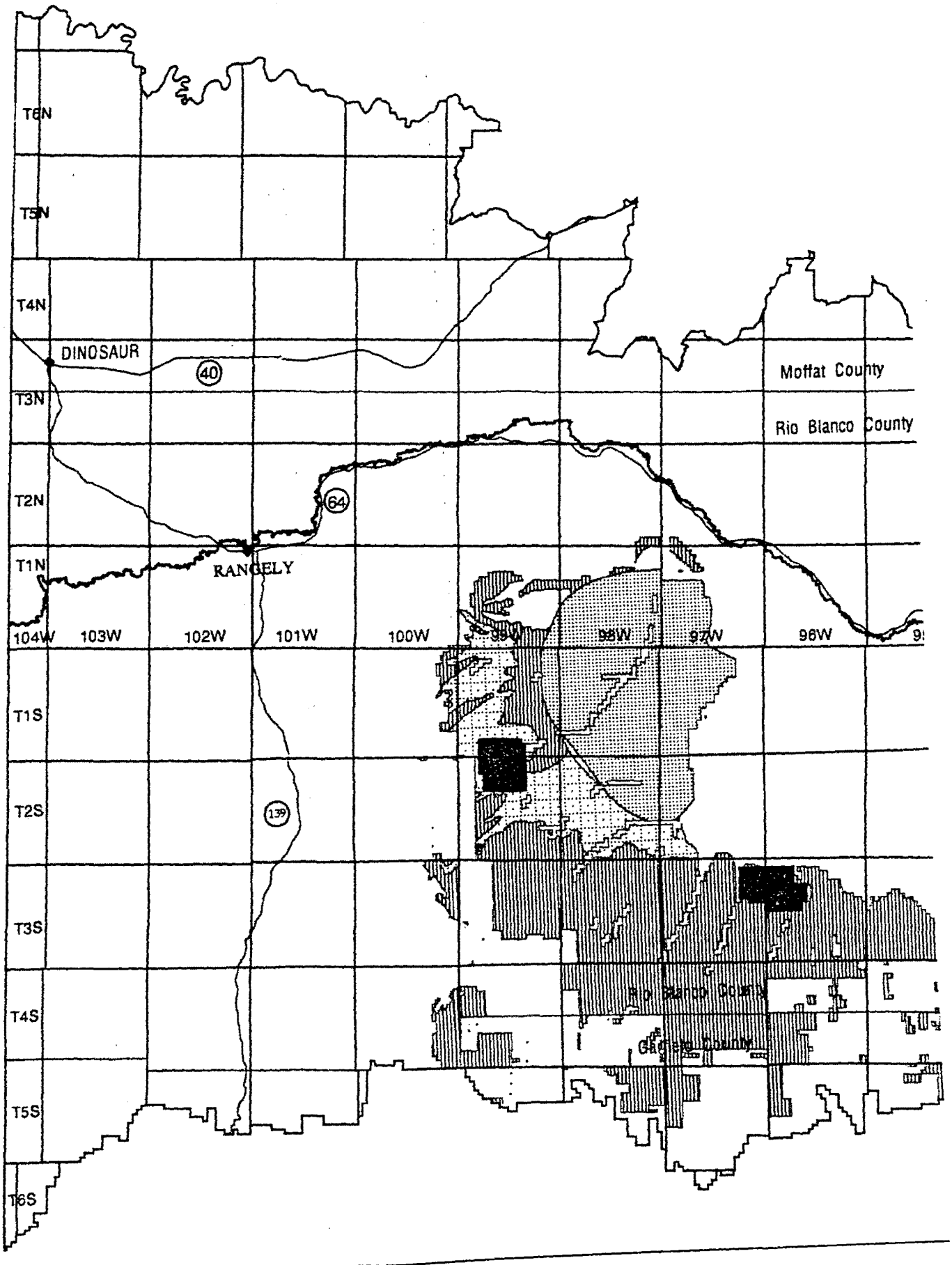


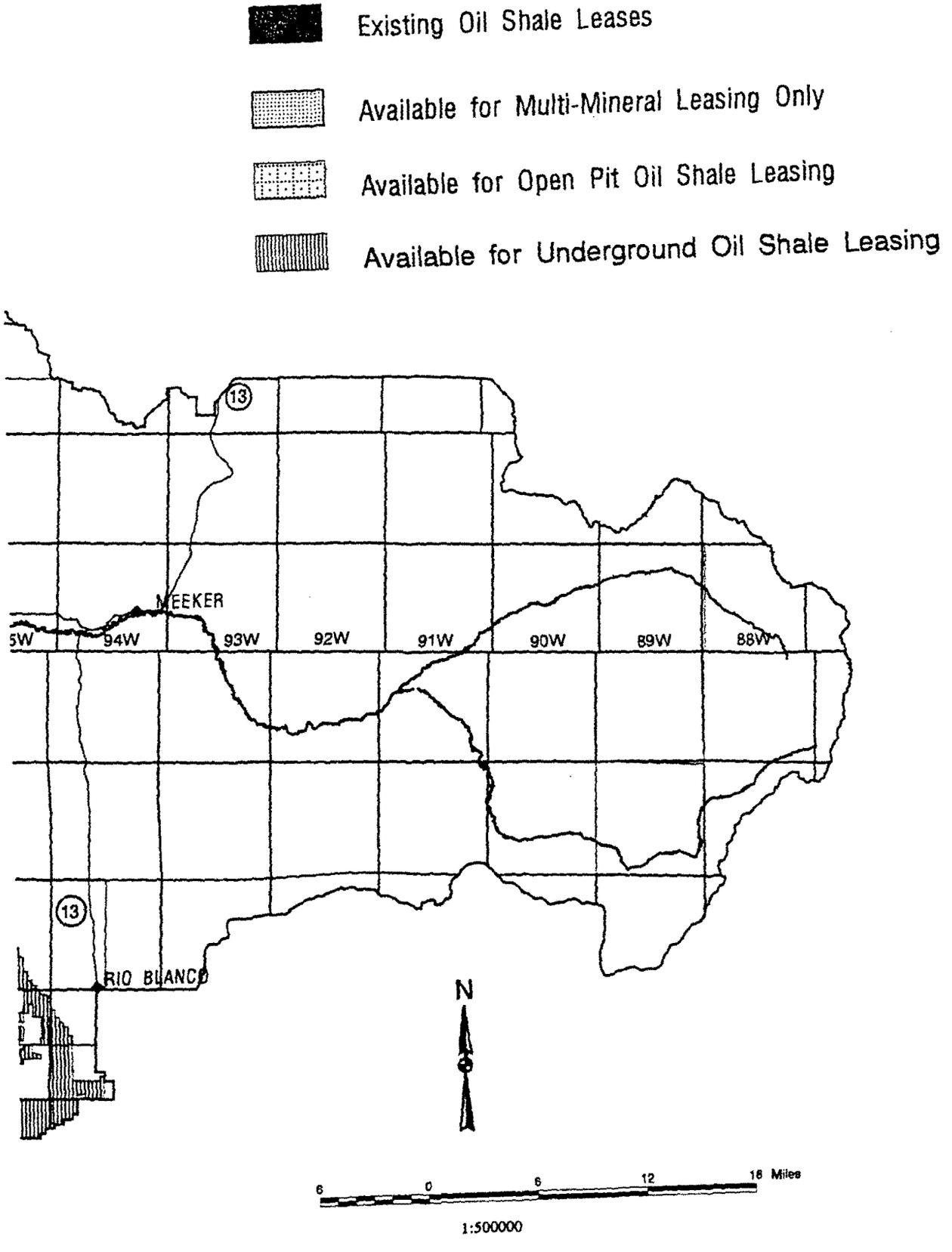
Land with Controlled Surface Use Stipulation




MAP 2-5

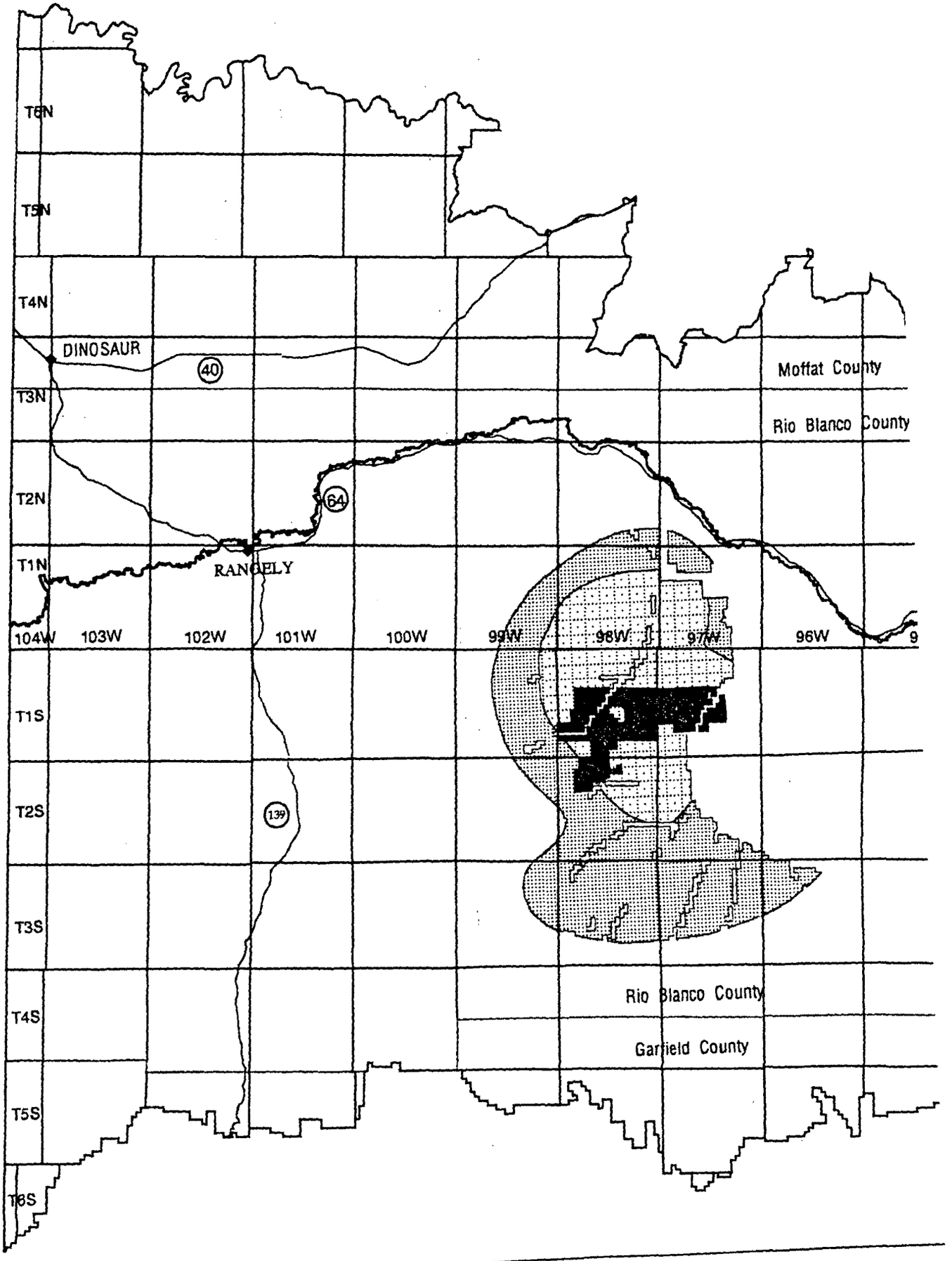
## MAP 2-6 LANDS AVAILABLE FOR OIL SHALE LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT

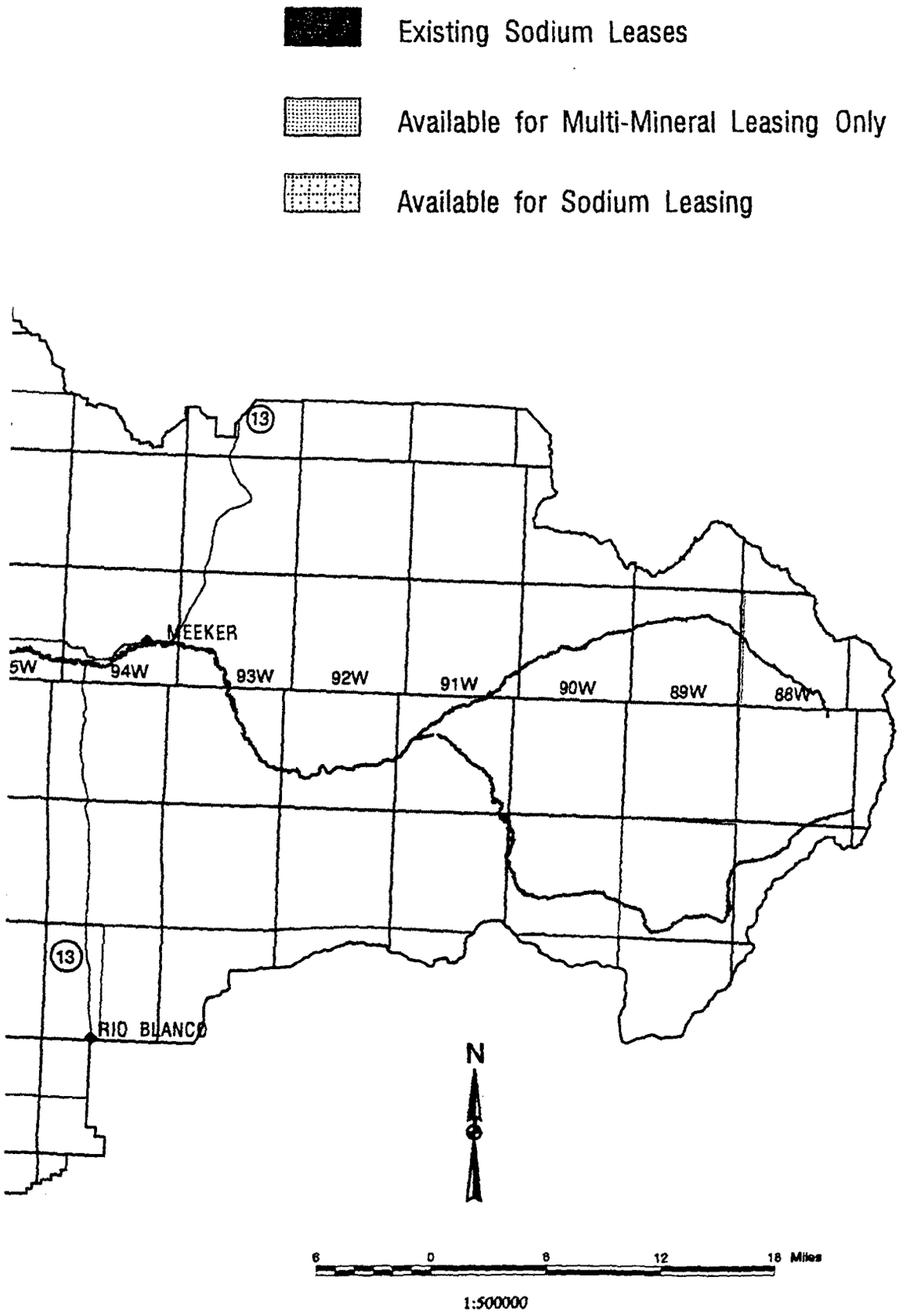



Existing Oil Shale Leases
Available for Multi-Mineral Leasing Only
Available for Open Pit Oil Shale Leasing
Available for Underground Oil Shale Leasing
13
MEEKER
5W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-6*

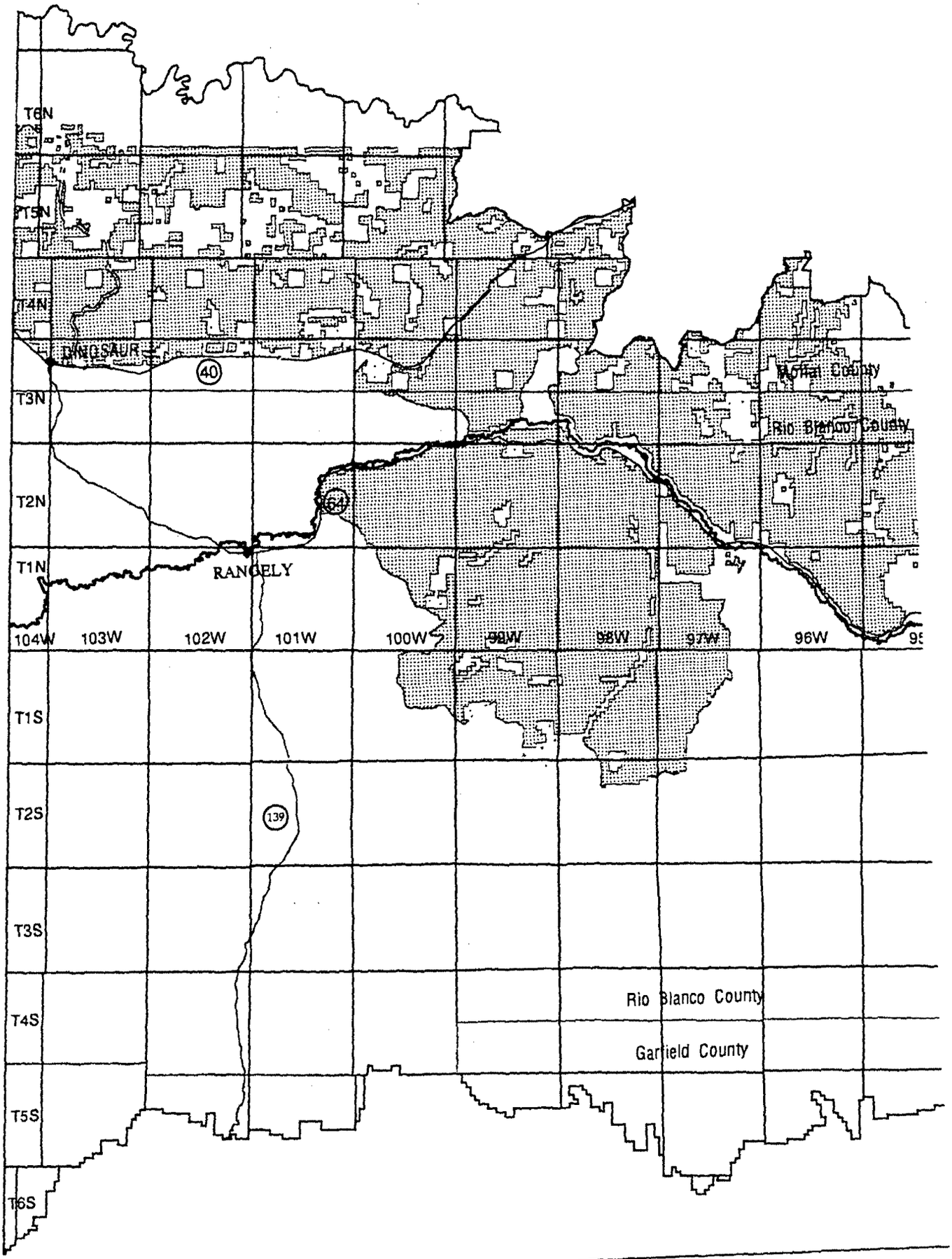
## MAP 2-7 LANDS AVAILABLE FOR SODIUM LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT

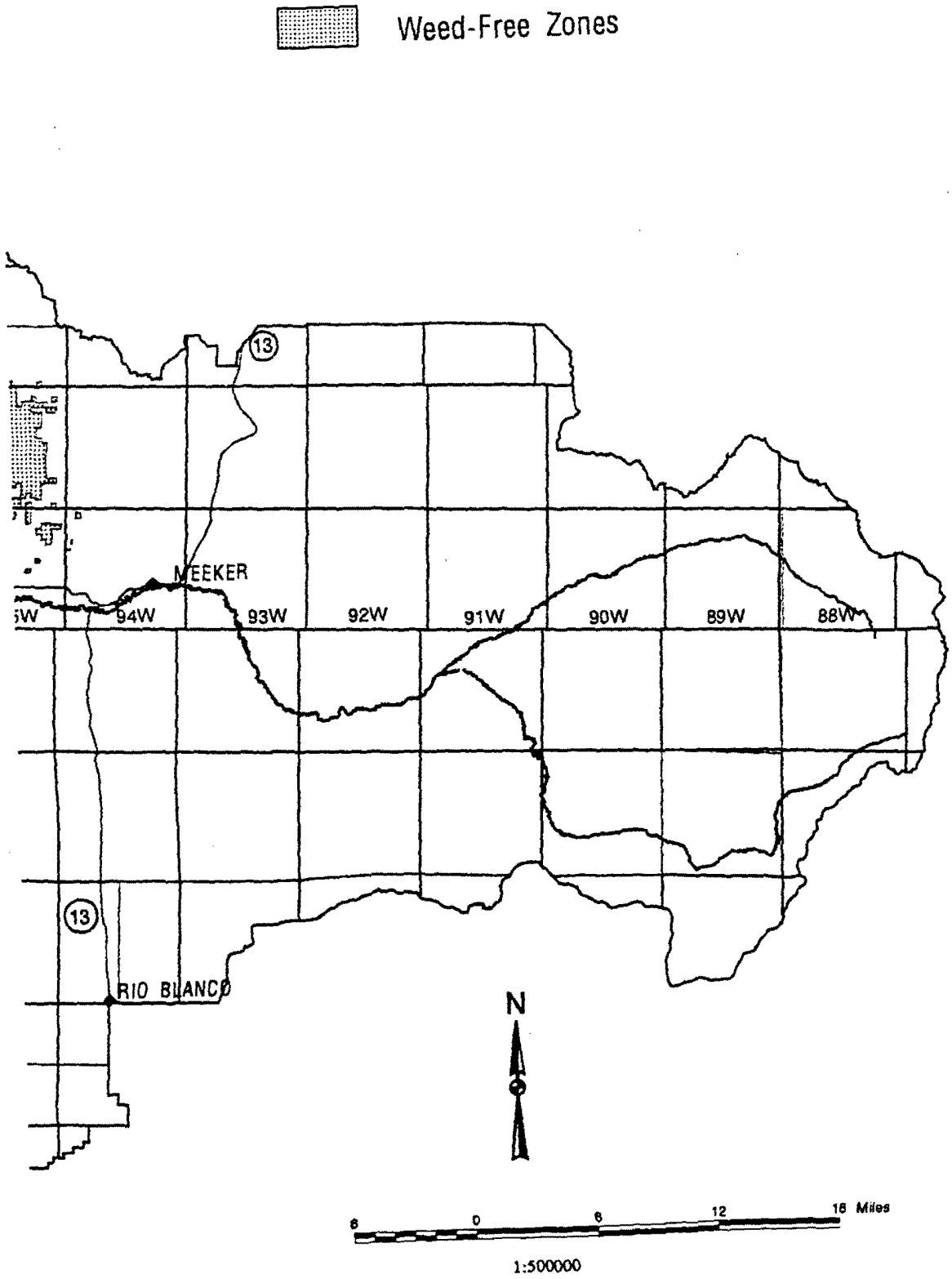



Existing Sodium Leases
Available for Multi-Mineral Leasing Only
Available for Sodium Leasing
13
MEEKER
5W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-7*

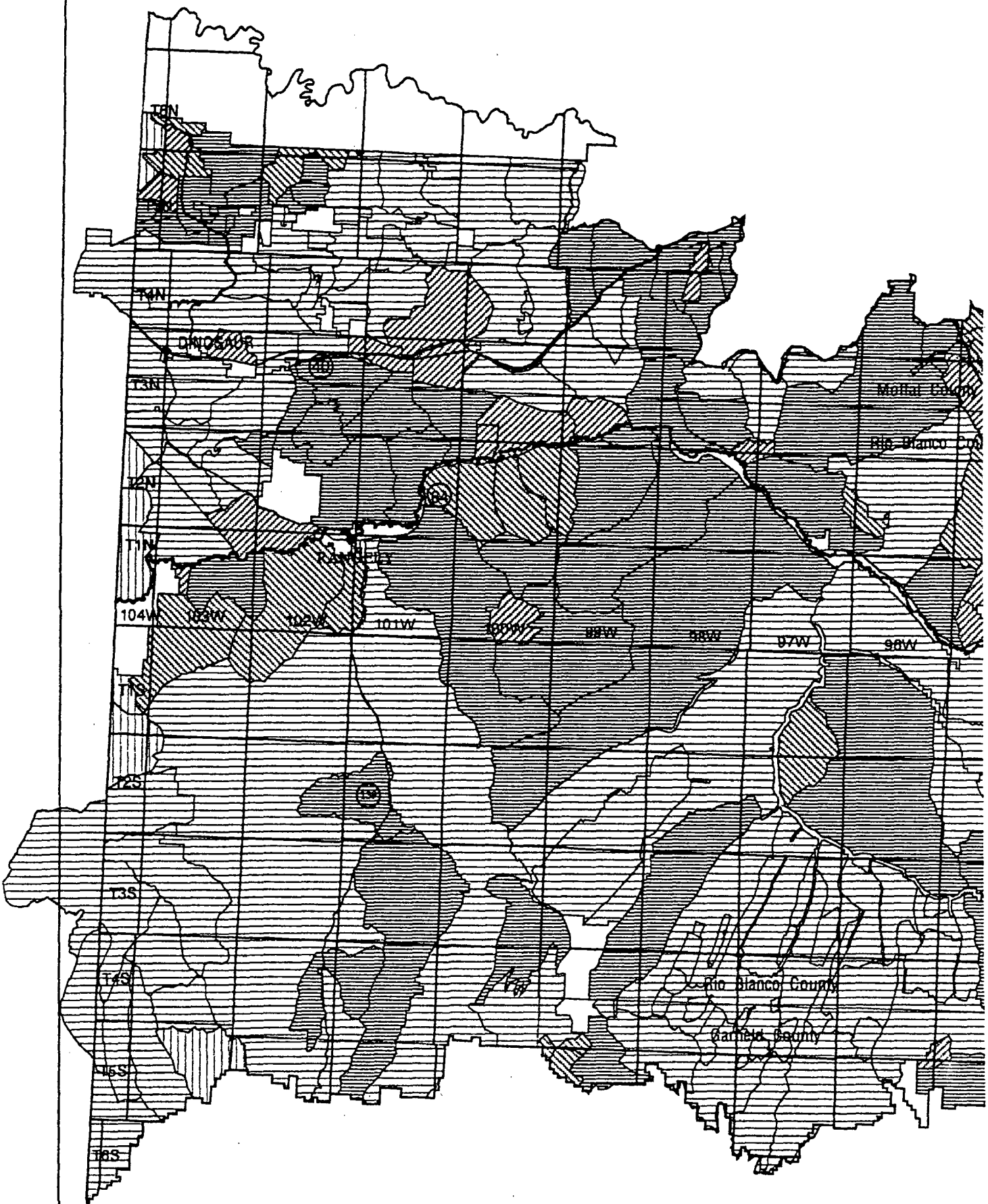
# MAP 2-8 WEED-FREE ZONES ON BLM AND SPLIT ESTATE LANDS

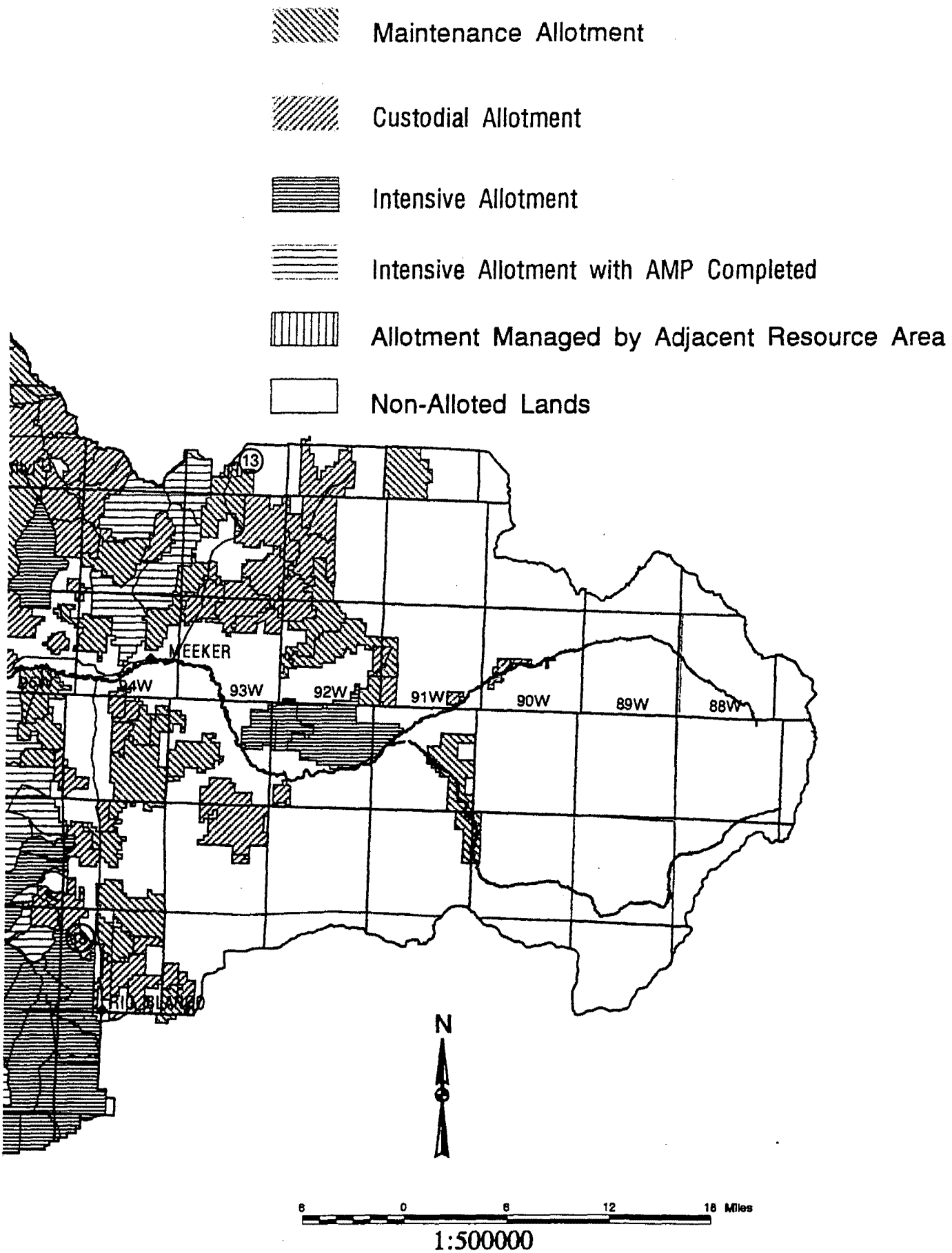



Weed-Free Zones
13
MEEKER
95W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

MAP 2-8

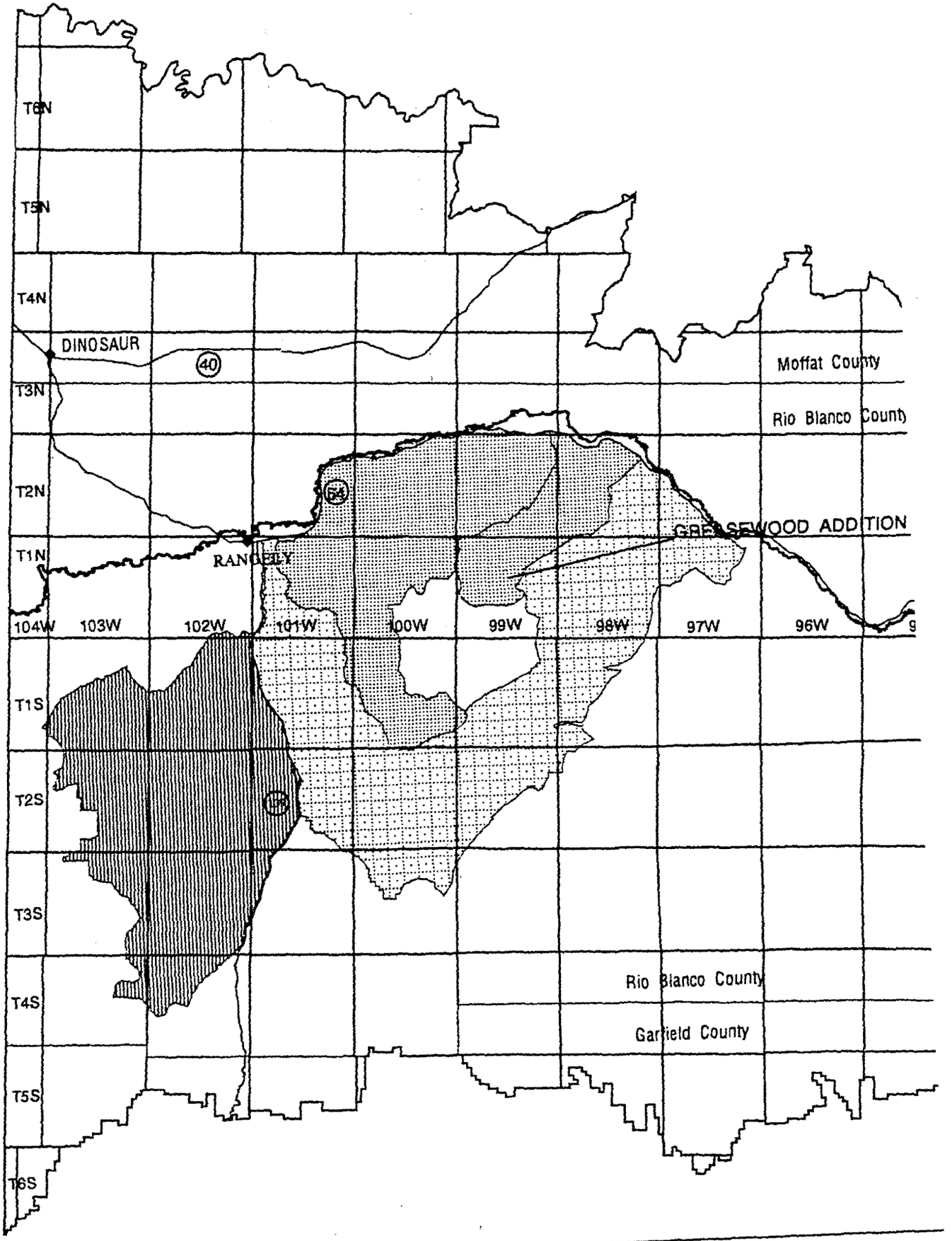
## *MAP 2-9 ALLOTMENT CATEGORIZATION*

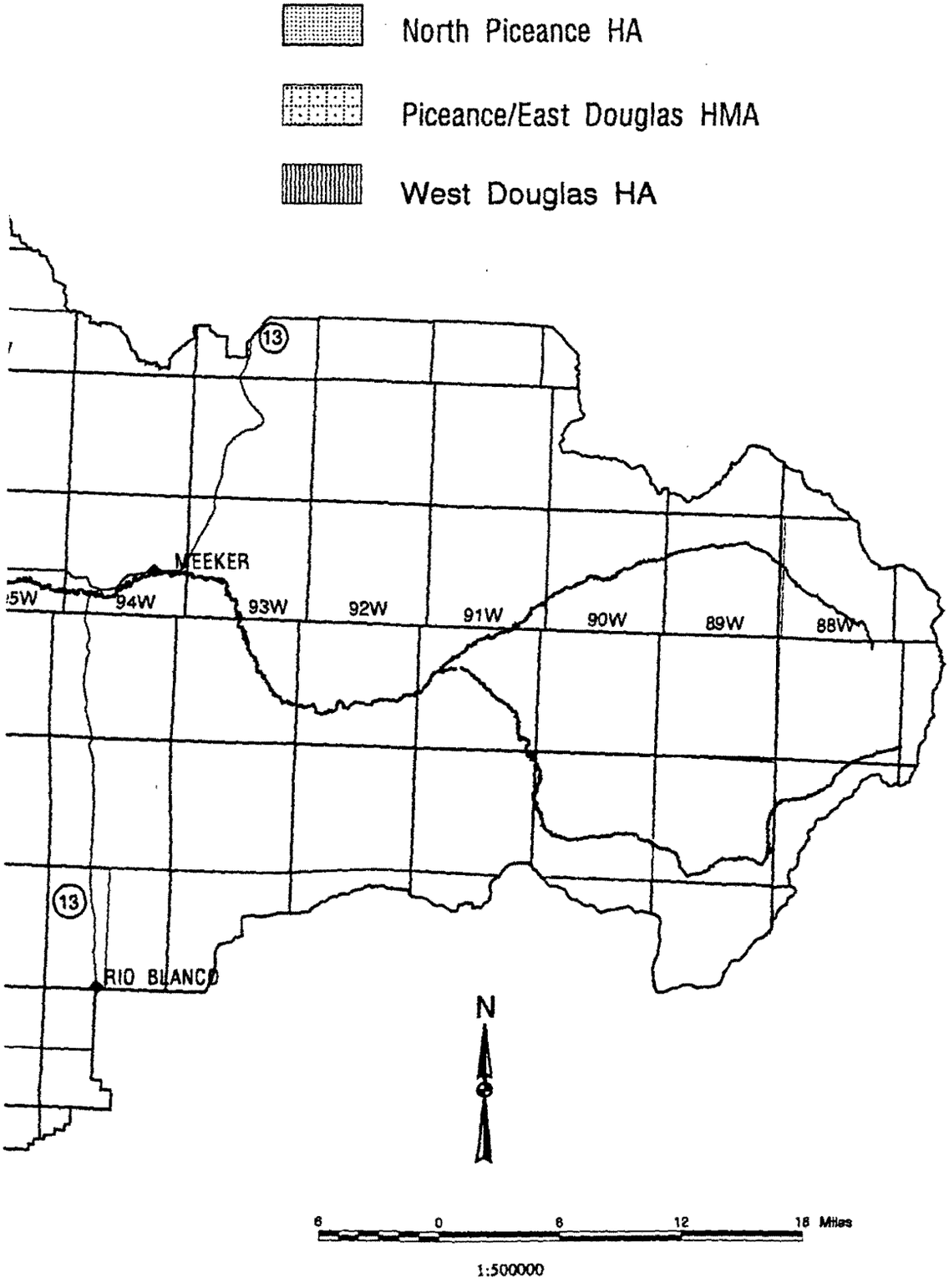



Maintenance Allotment
Custodial Allotment
Intensive Allotment
Intensive Allotment with AMP Completed
Allotment Managed by Adjacent Resource Area
Non-Alloted Lands
13
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-9*

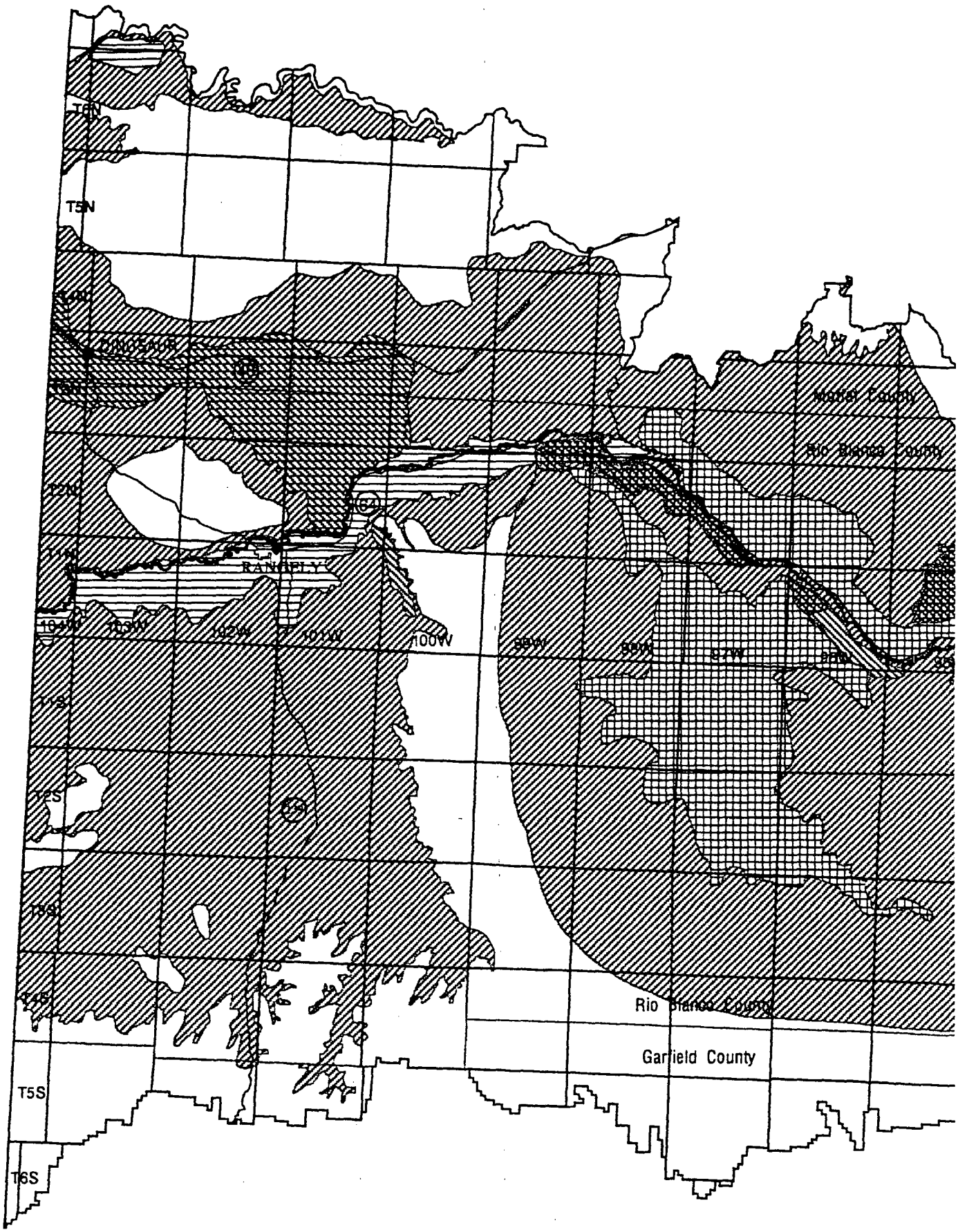
## MAP 2-10 WILD HORSE HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) AND HERD AREAS (HAs)

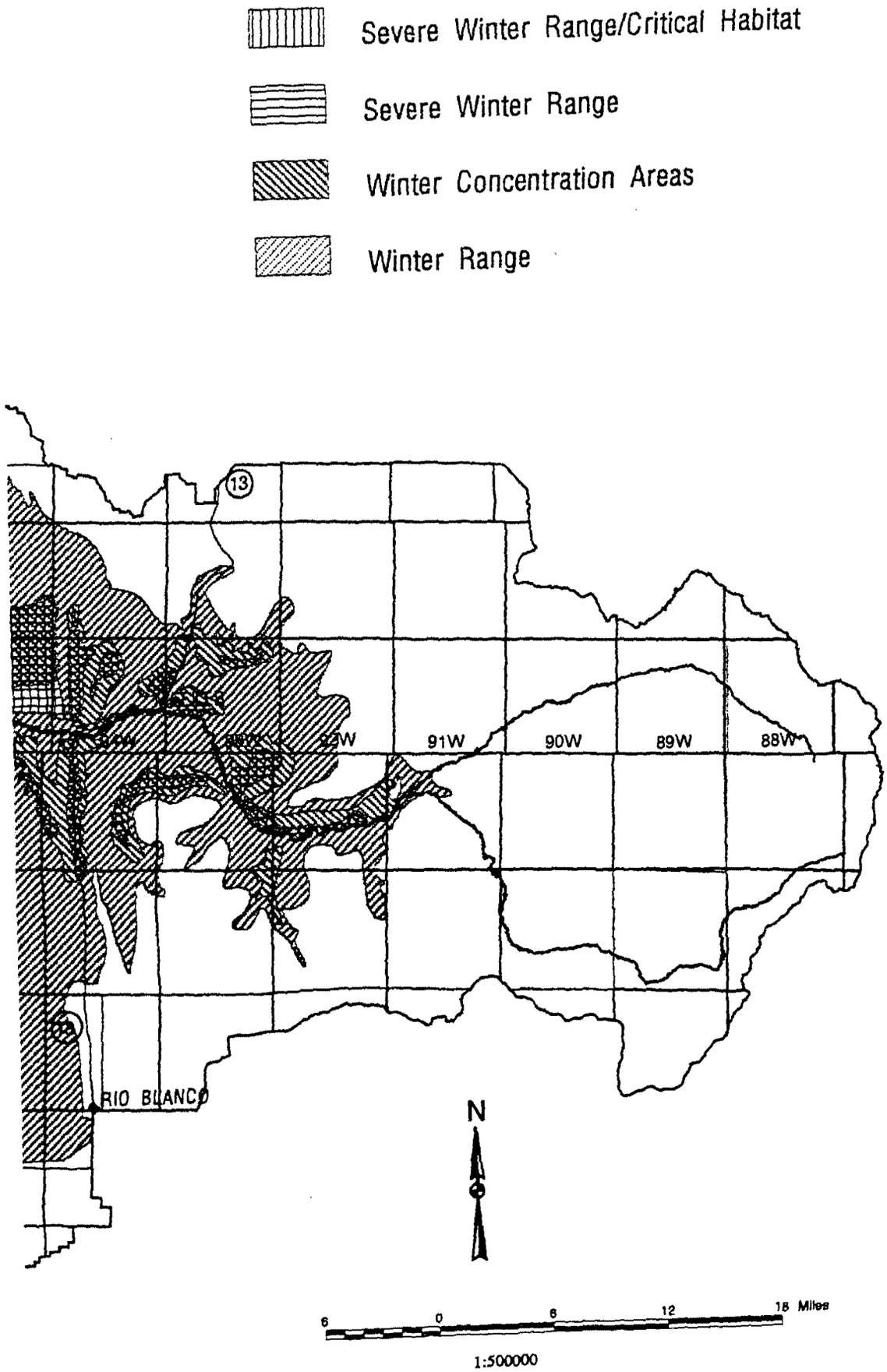



North Piceance HA
Piceance/East Douglas HMA
West Douglas HA
13
MEEKER
95W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-10*

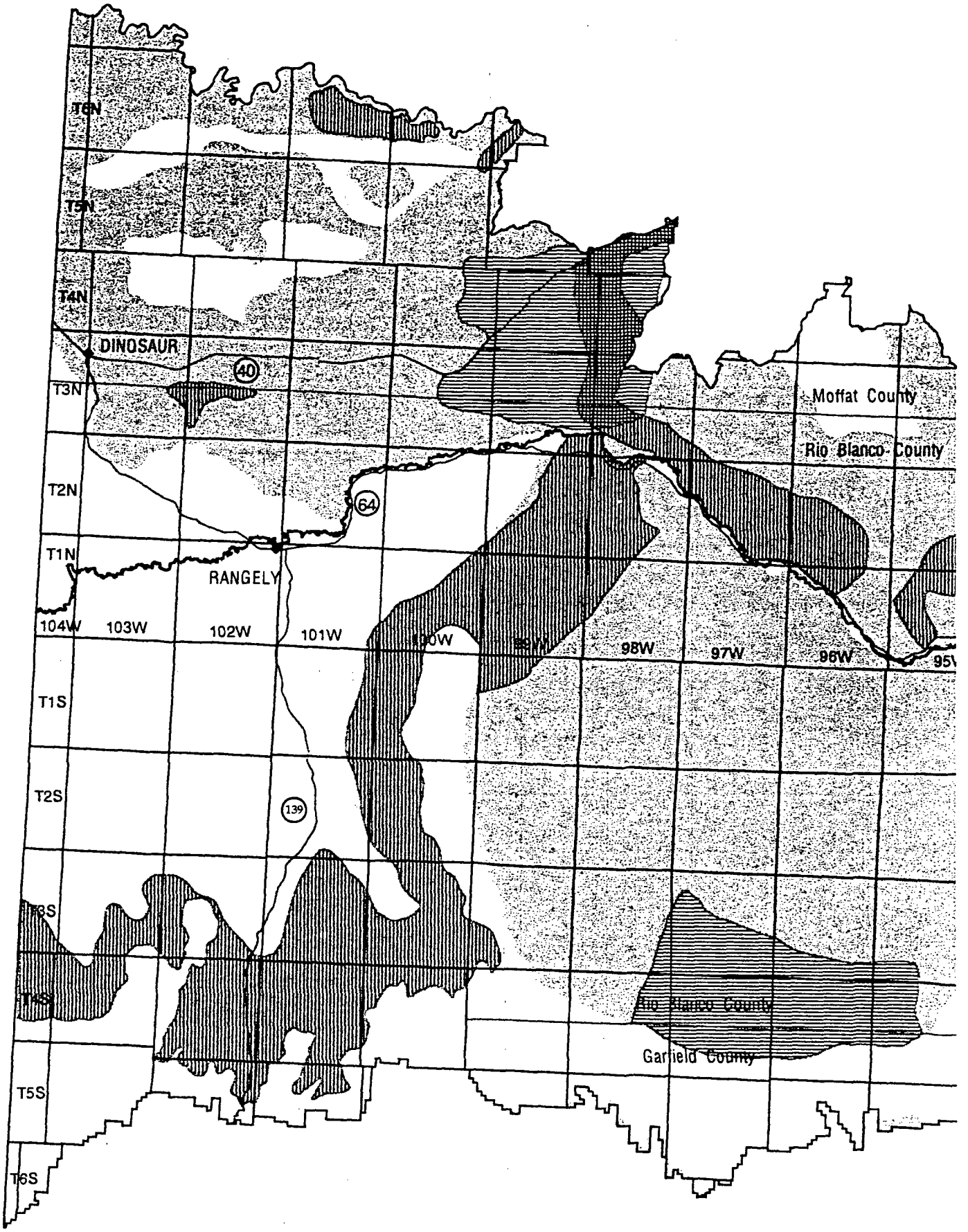
# MAP 2-11 MULE DEER WINTER RANGES

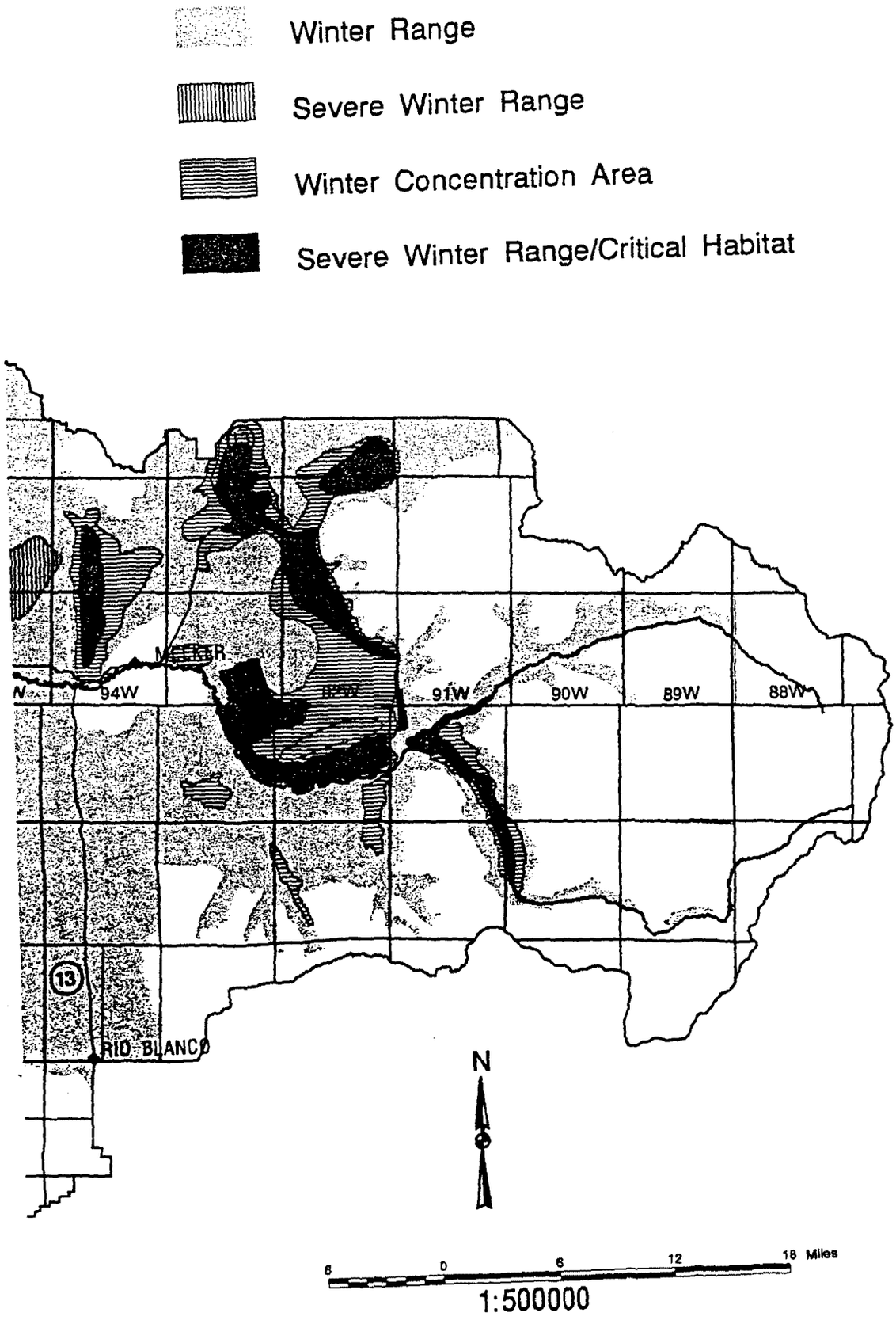



Severe Winter Range/Critical Habitat
Severe Winter Range
Winter Concentration Areas
Winter Range
13
91W
90W
89W
88W
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

**MAP 2-11**

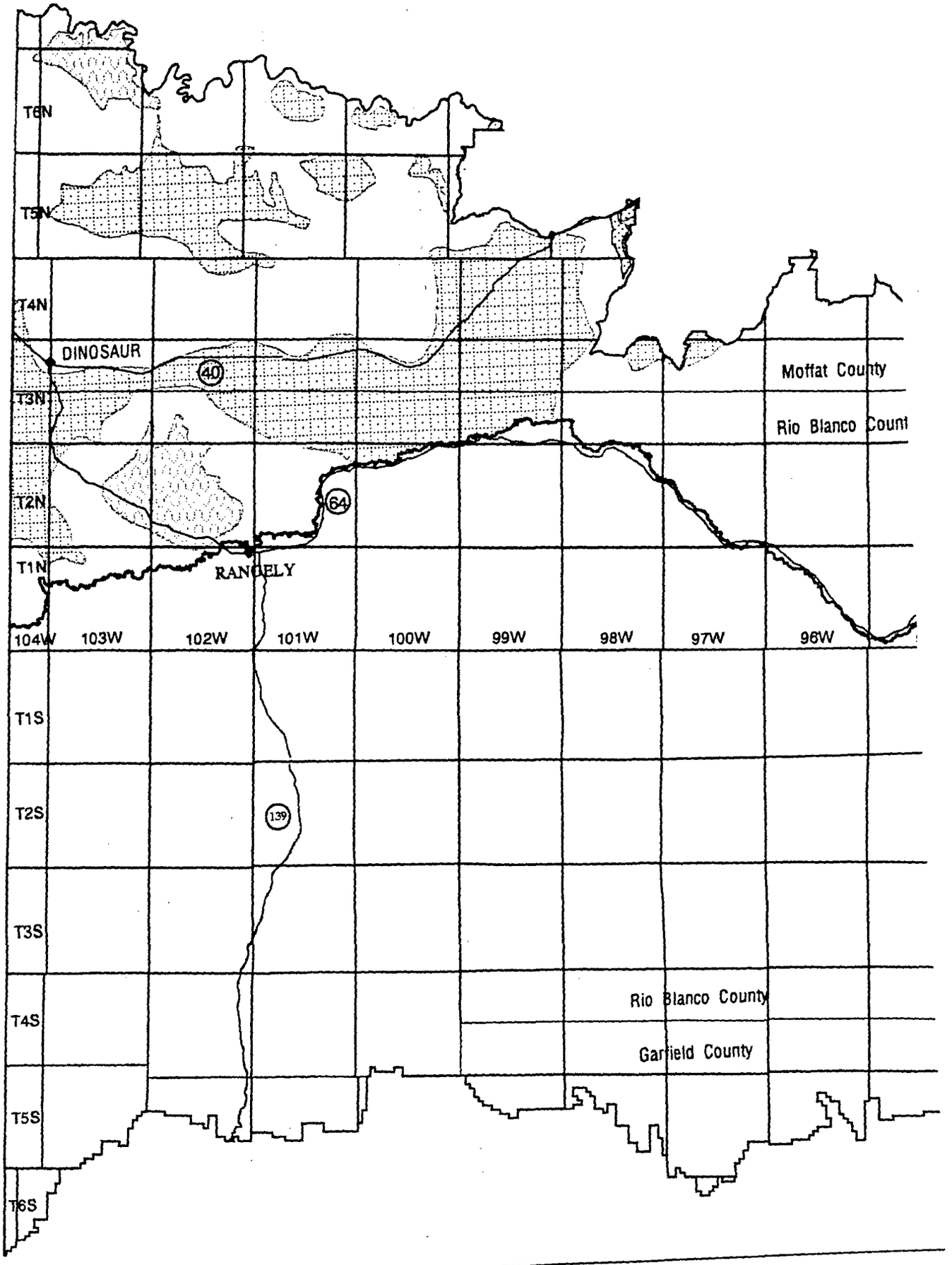
## *MAP 2-12 ELK WINTER RANGES*

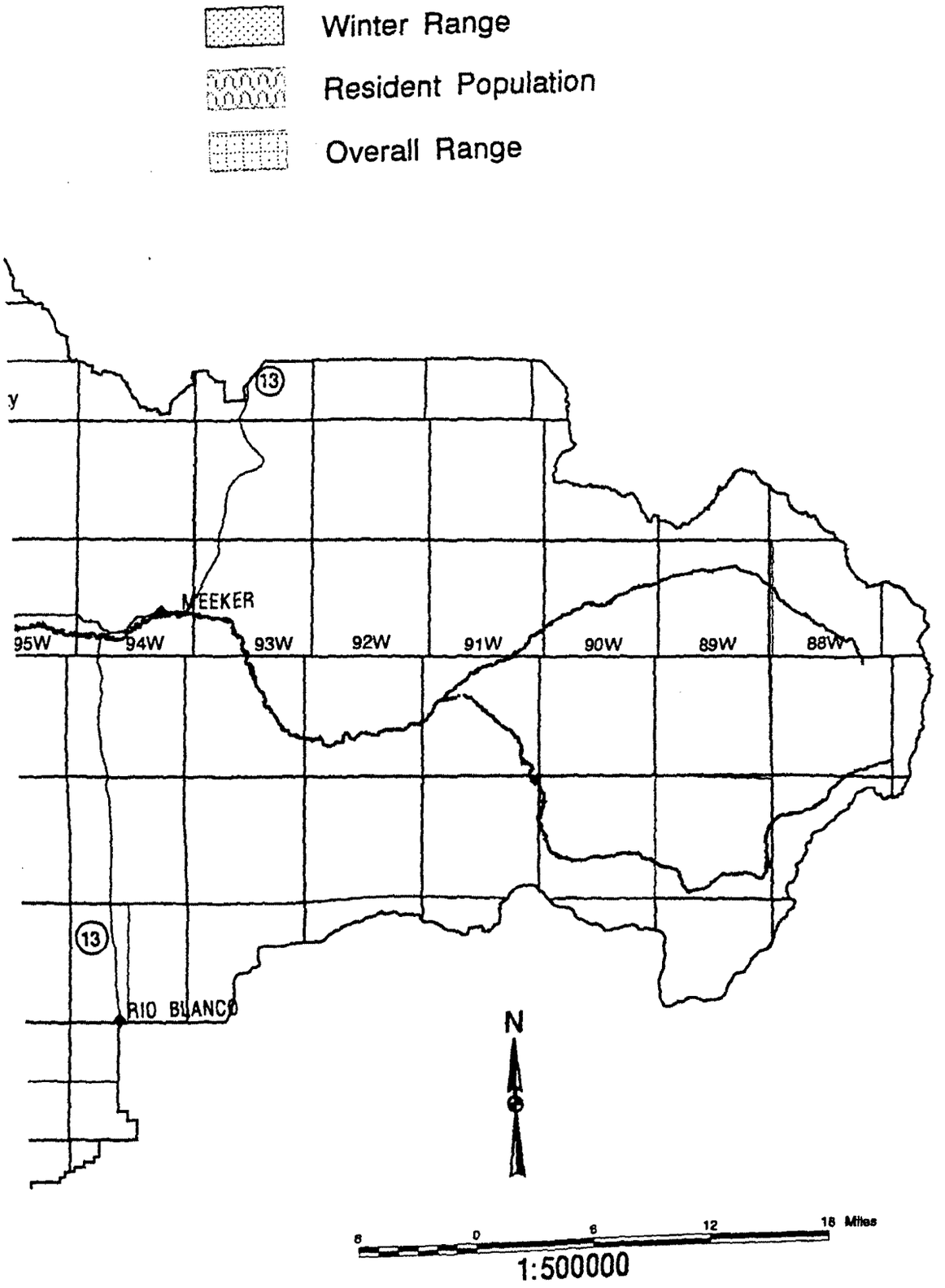



Winter Range
Severe Winter Range
Winter Concentration Area
Severe Winter Range/Critical Habitat
94W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
8
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-12*

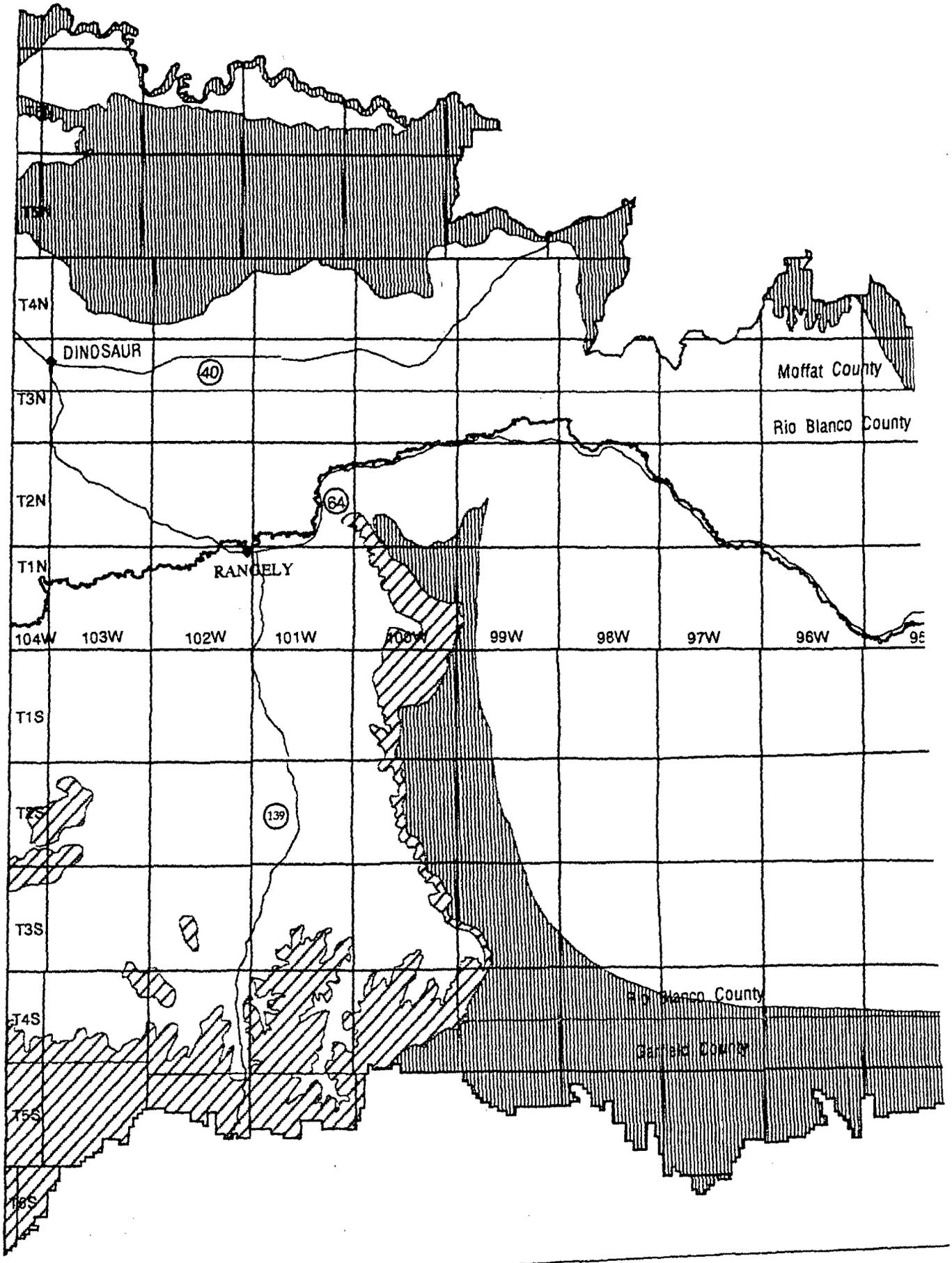
## MAP 2-13 PRONGHORN ANTELOPE SEASONAL RANGES




Winter Range
Resident Population
Overall Range
13
MEEKER
95W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

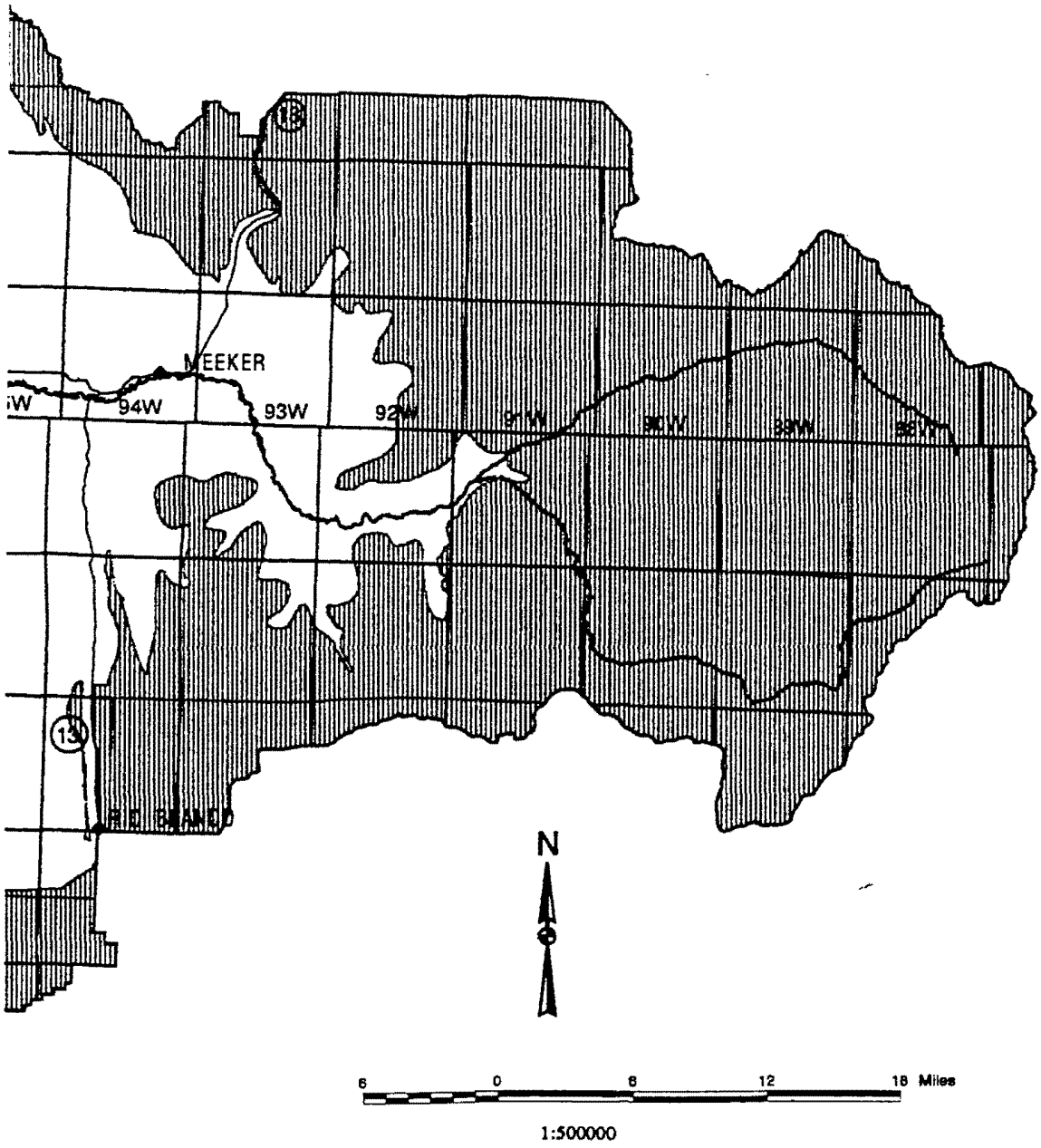
*MAP 2-13*

# MAP 2-14 MULE DEER SUMMER RANGES



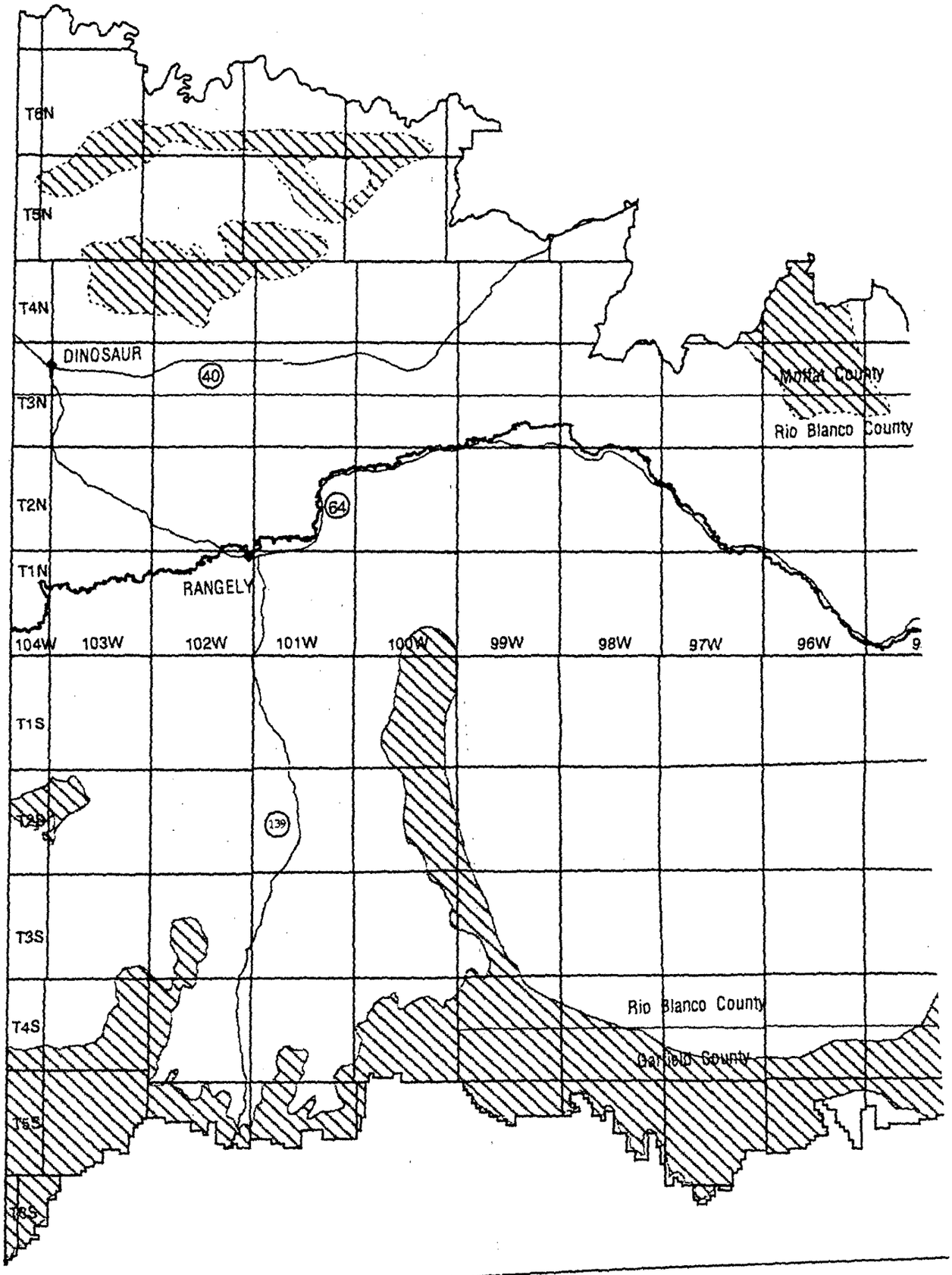
Summer Range

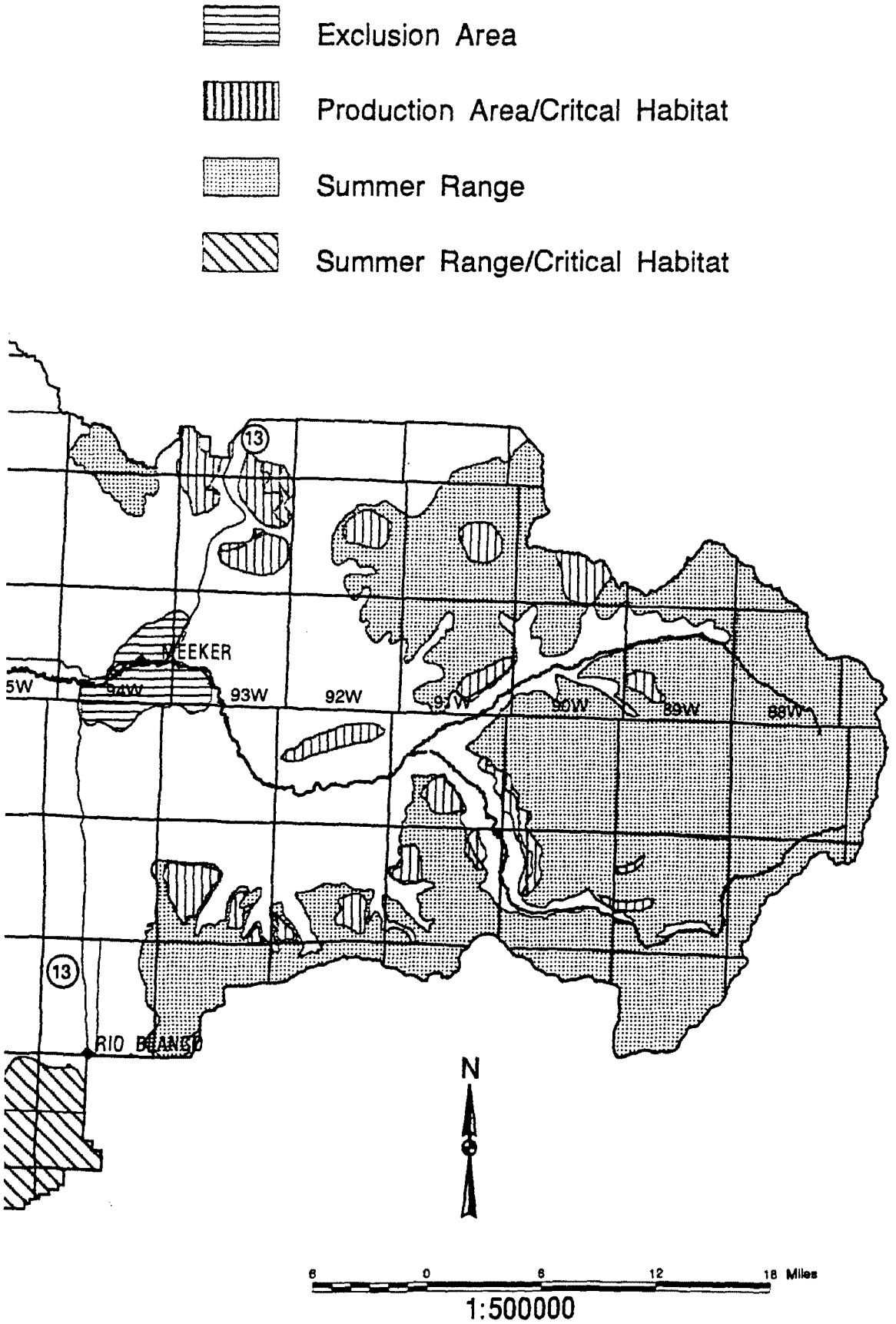
Summer Range/Critical Habitat




*MAP 2-14*

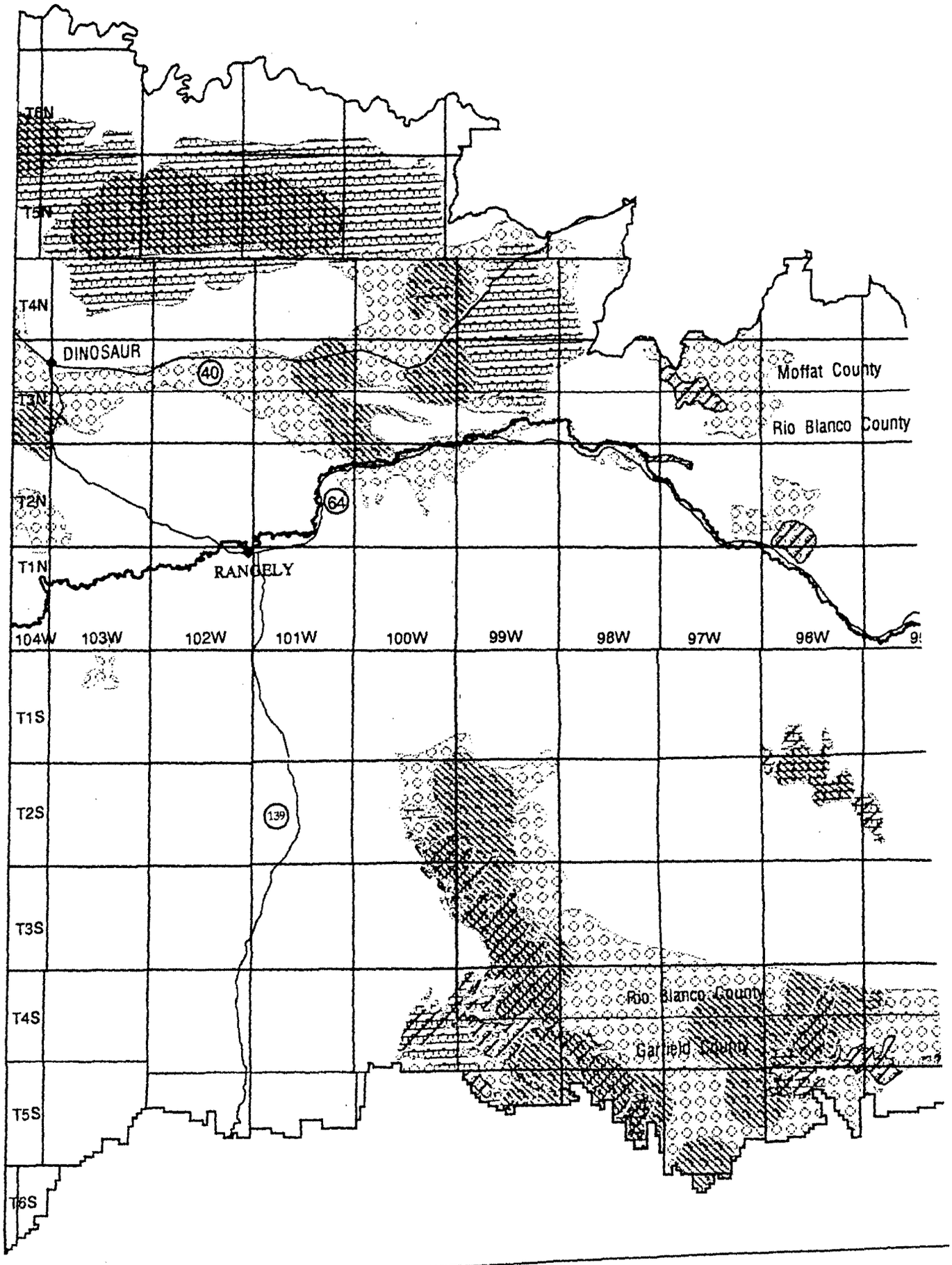
## MAP 2-15 ELK SUMMER RANGES

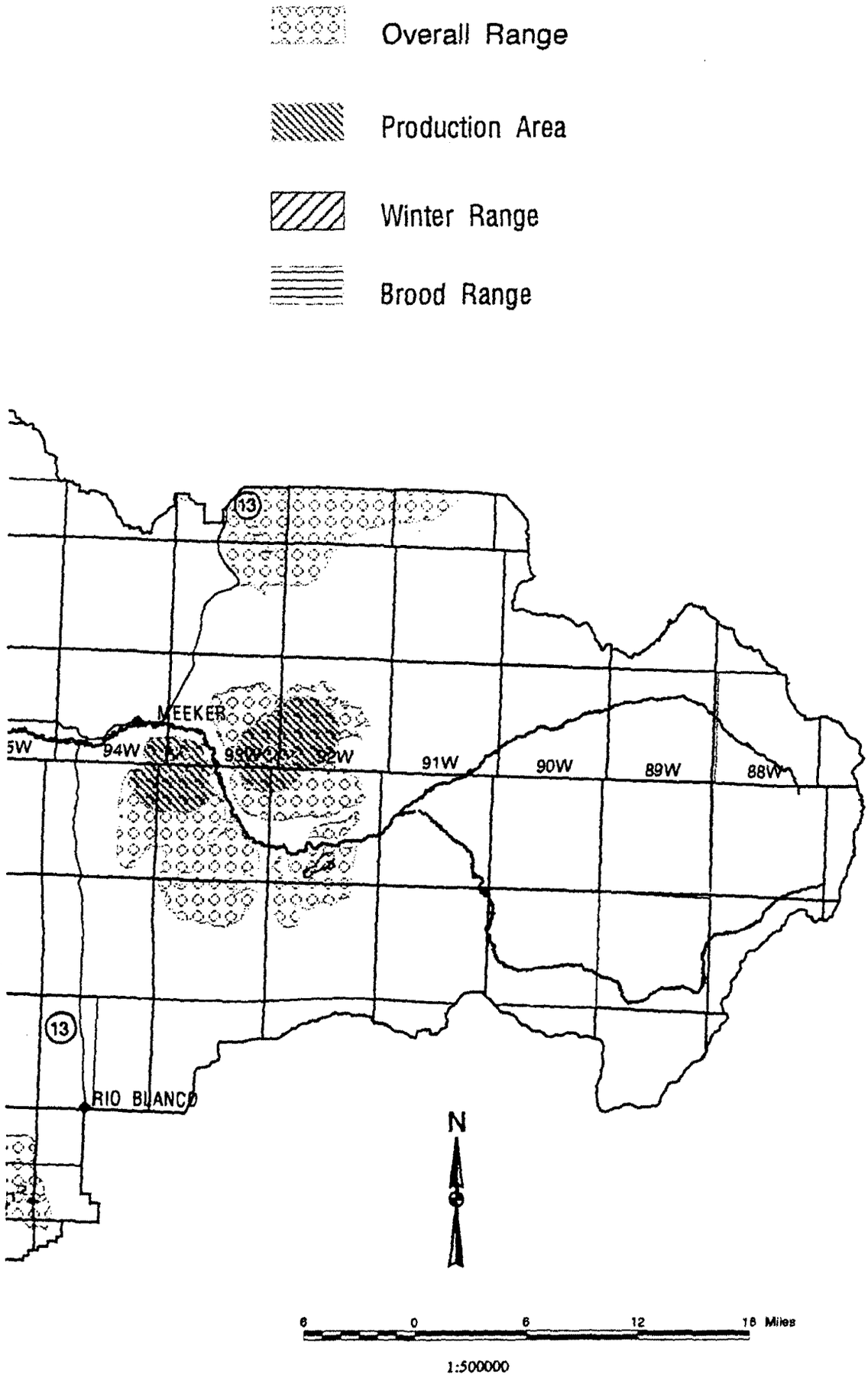



Exclusion Area
Production Area/Critcal Habitat
Summer Range
Summer Range/Critical Habitat
13
EEKER
5W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

MAP 2-15

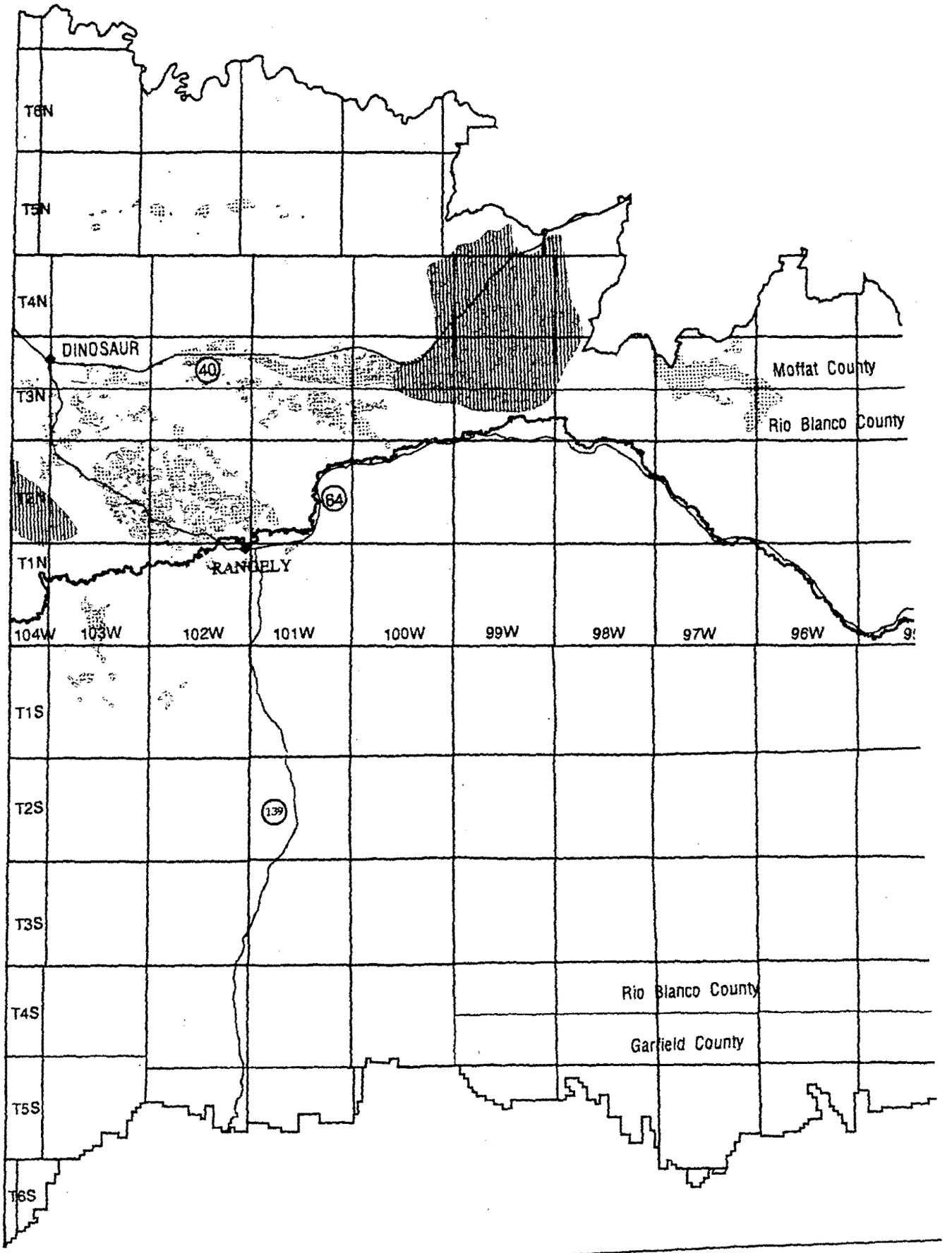
## *MAP 2-16 SAGE GROUSE SEASONAL RANGE*




Overall Range
Production Area
Winter Range
Brood Range
13
MEEKER
5W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

MAP 2-16

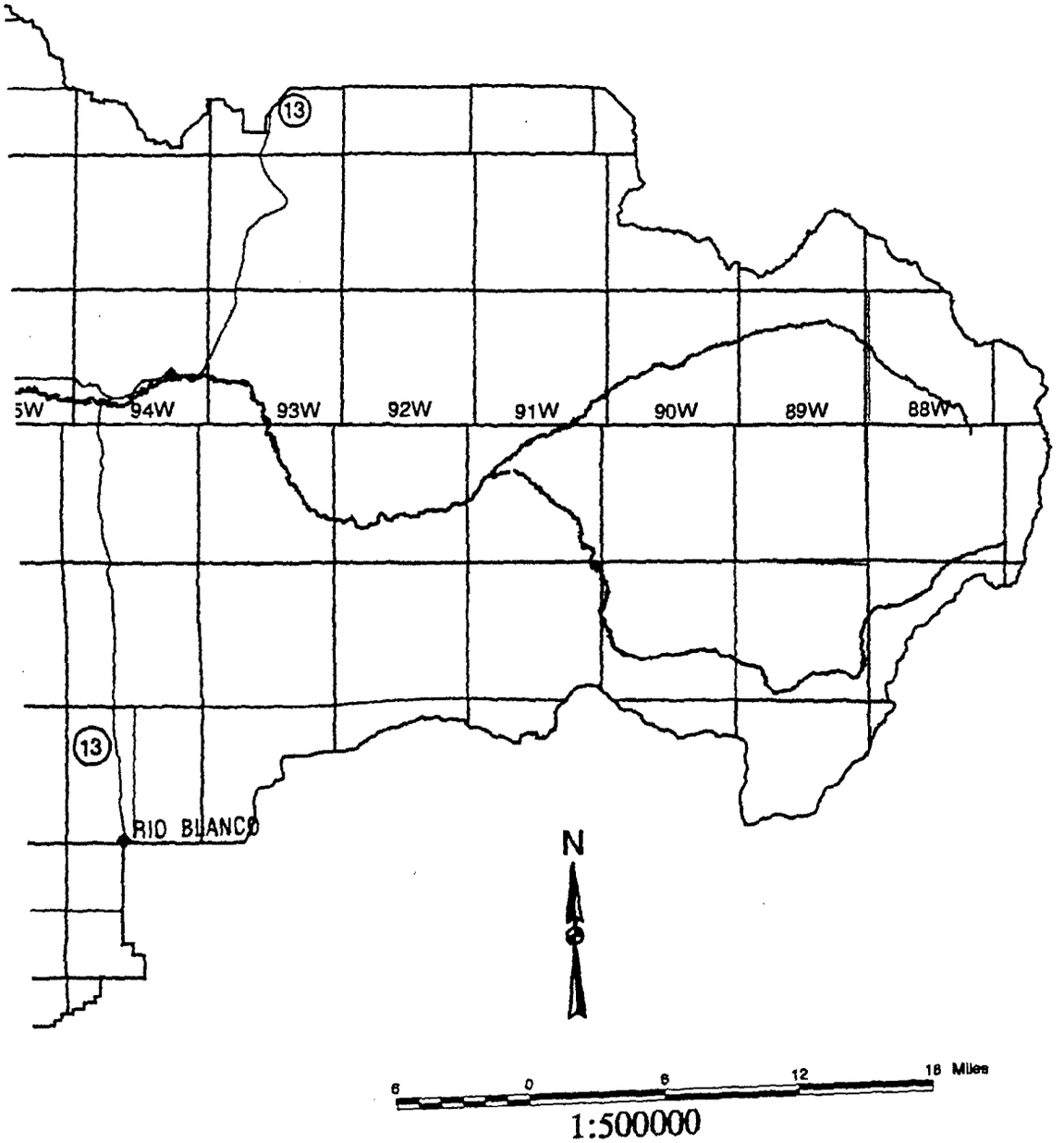
# MAP 2-17 PRAIRIE DOG DISTRIBUTION & POTENTIA
# BLACK-FOOTED FERRET REINTRODUCTION AREAS



AL

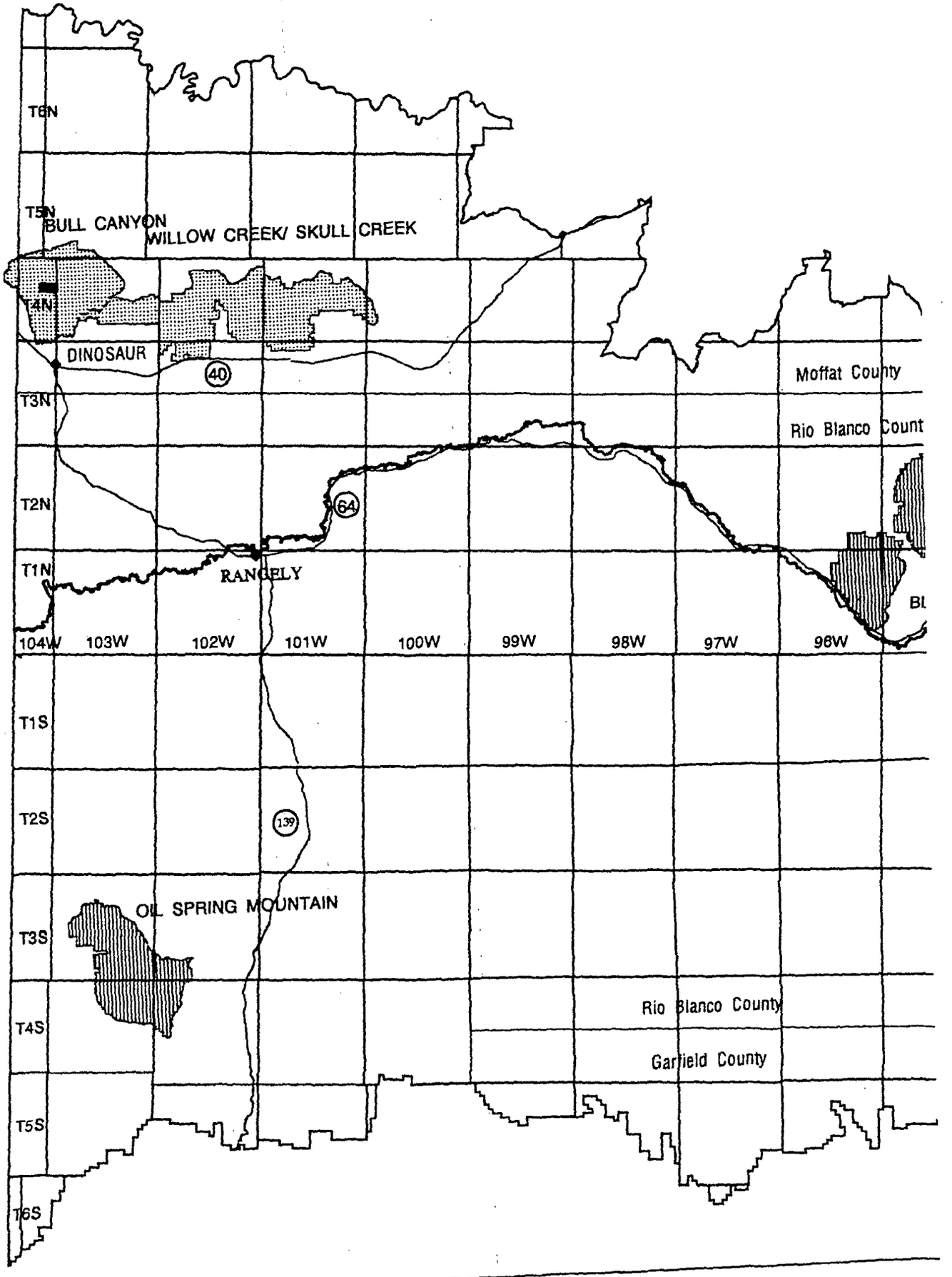
Potential Ferret Reintroduction Areas

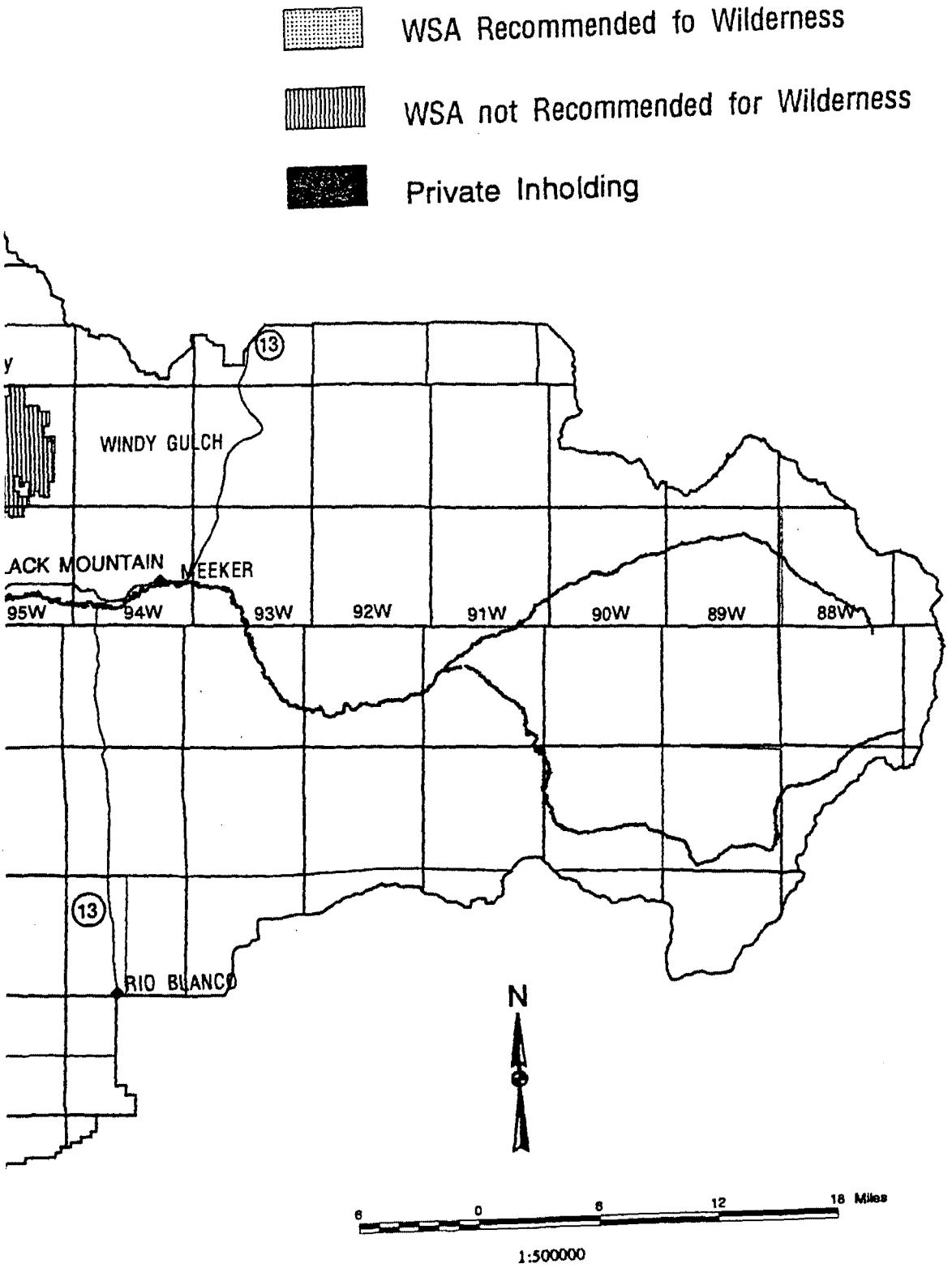
Prairie Dog Distribution




MAP 2-17

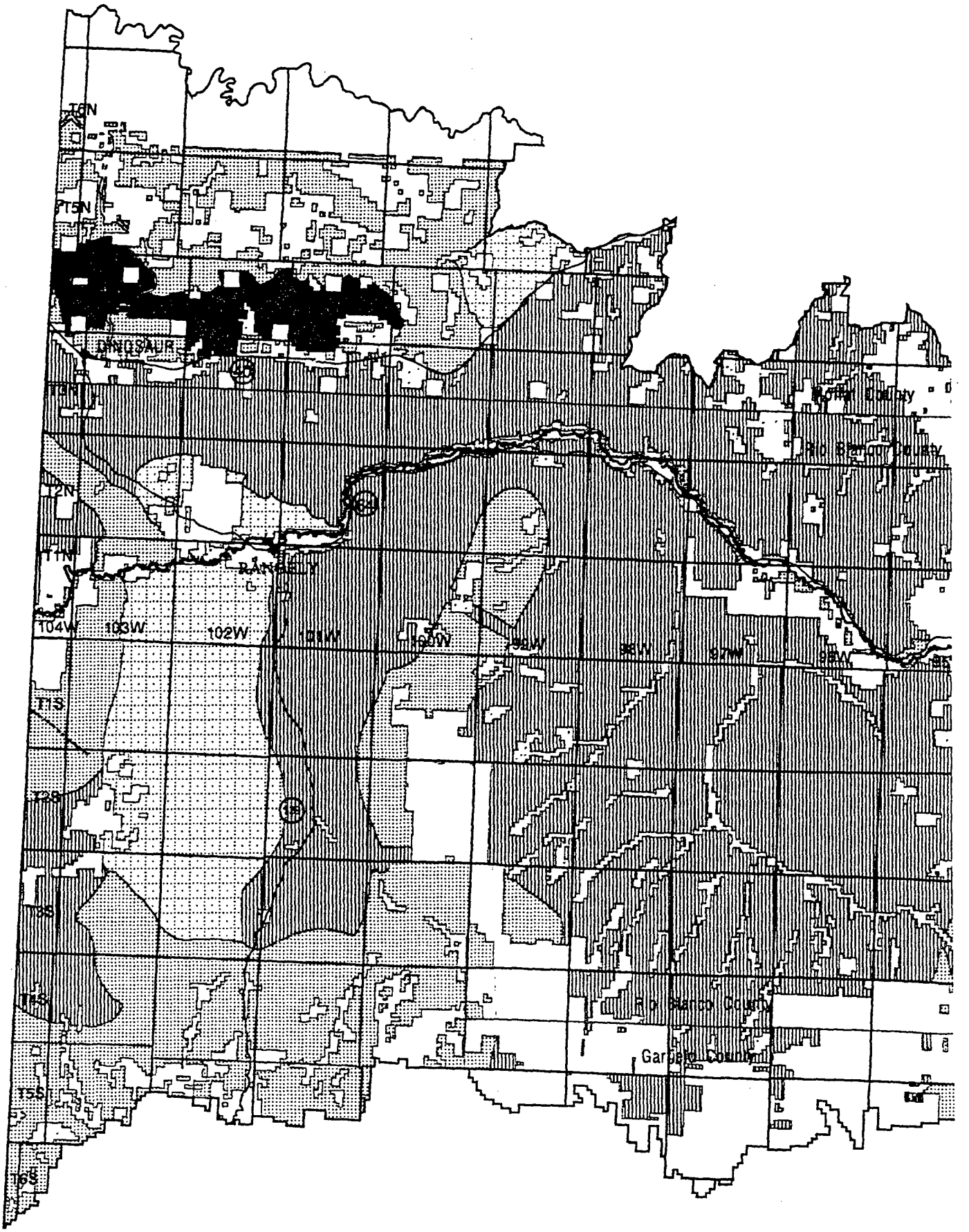
# MAP 2-18 WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

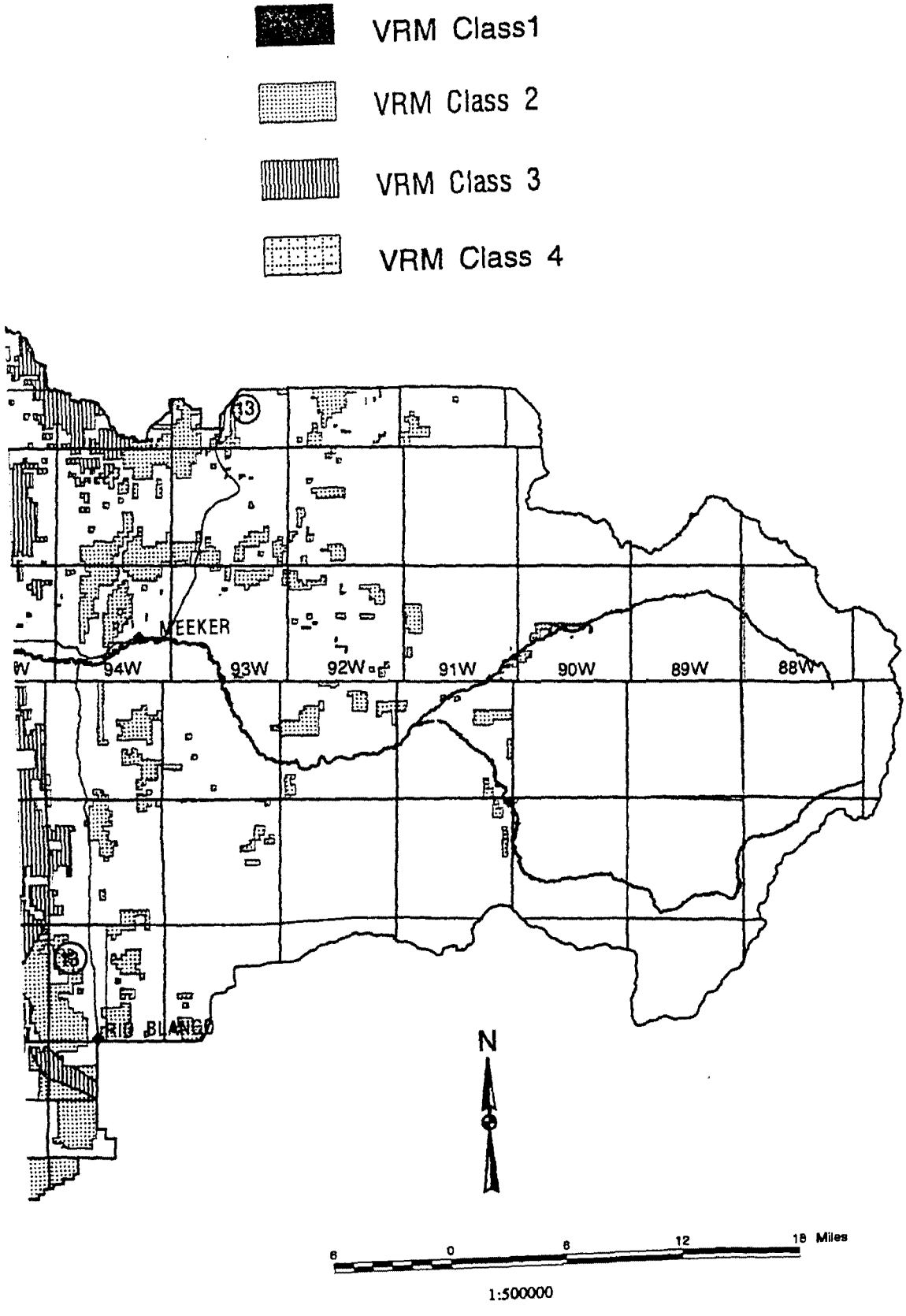



WSA Recommended fo Wilderness
WSA not Recommended for Wilderness
Private Inholding
WINDY GULCH
ACK MOUNTAIN
MEEKER
95W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

**MAP 2-18**

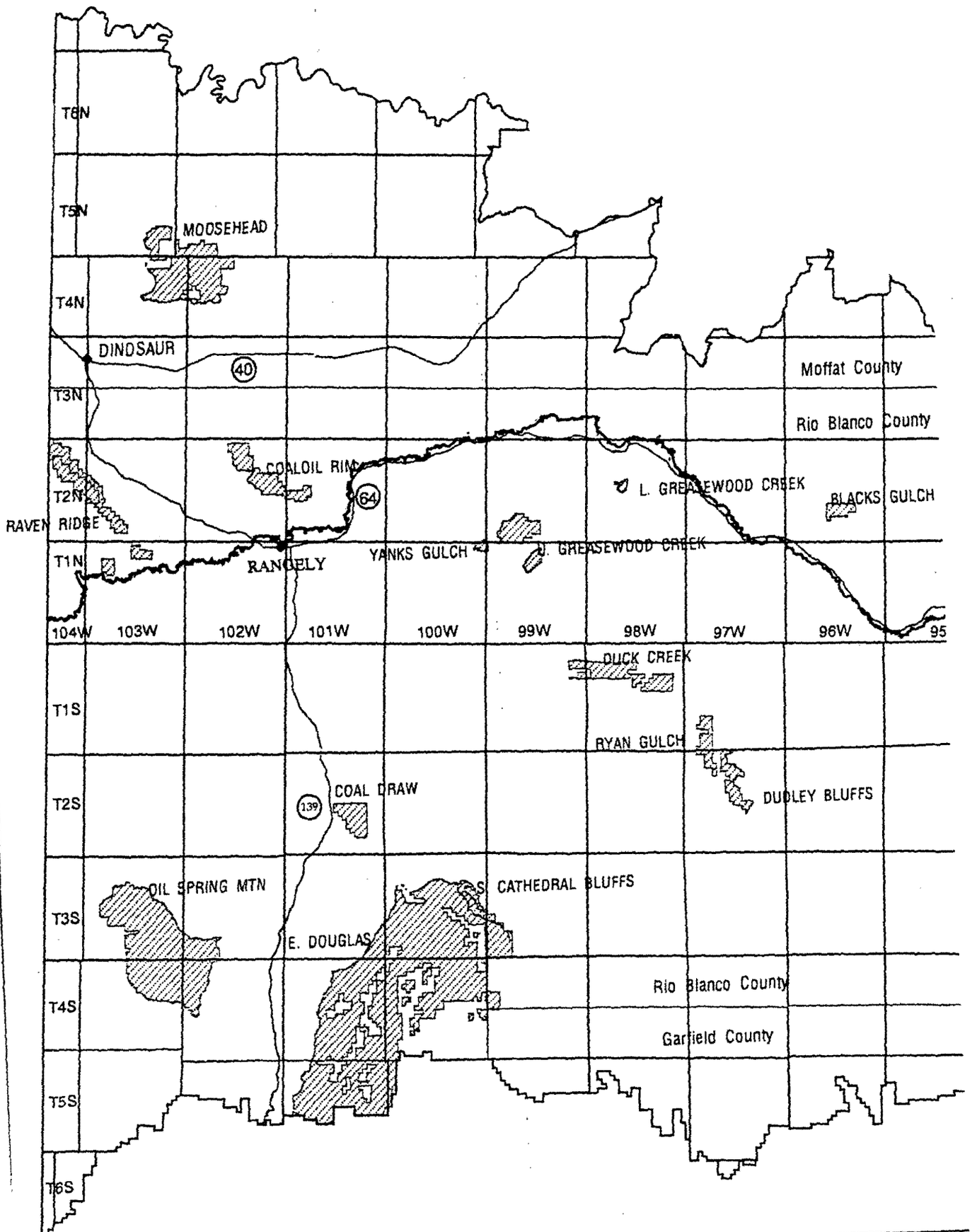
# MAP 2-19 VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATIONS



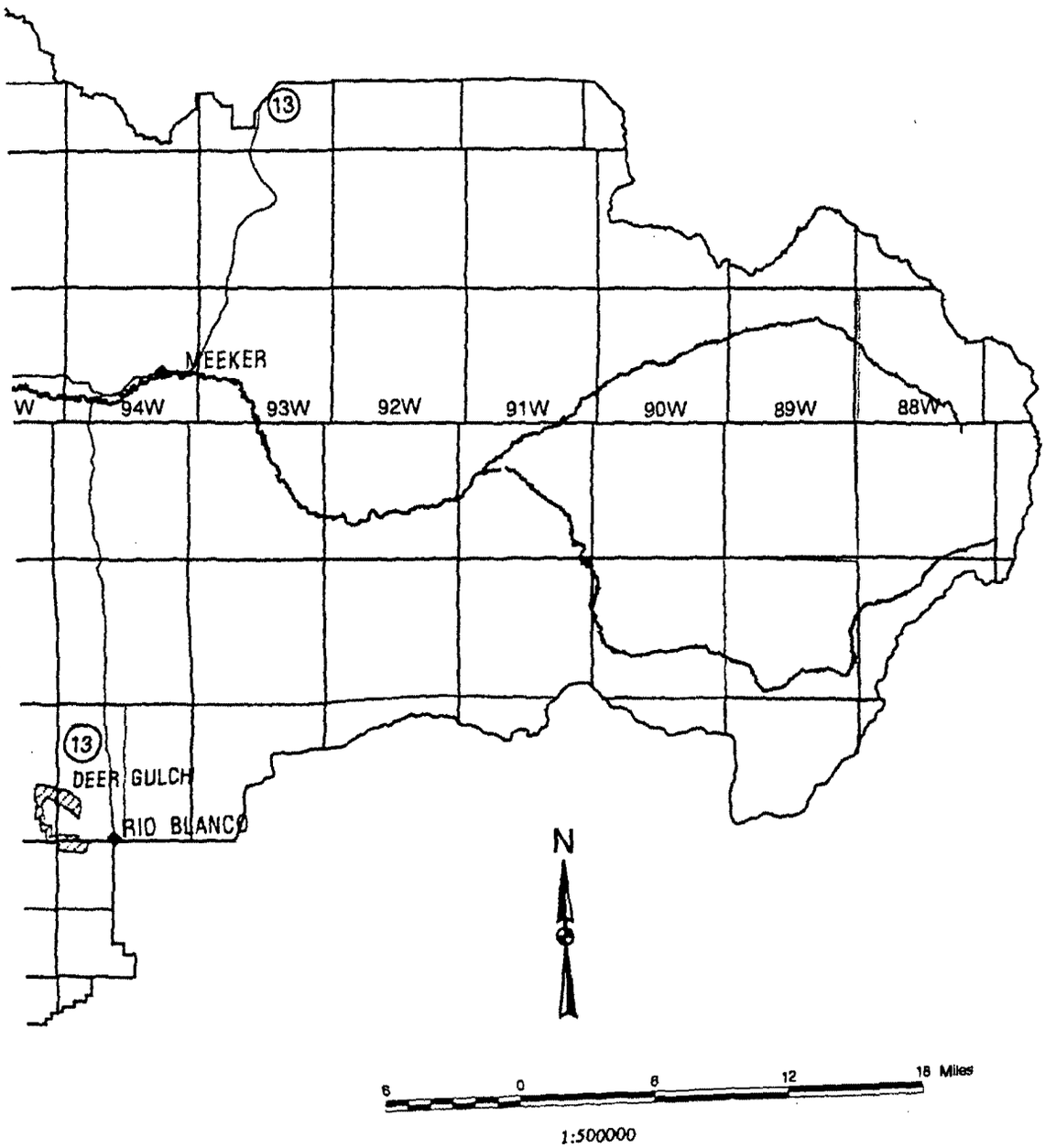

VRM Class1
VRM Class 2
VRM Class 3
VRM Class 4
13
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

**MAP 2-19**

# MAP 2-20 AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

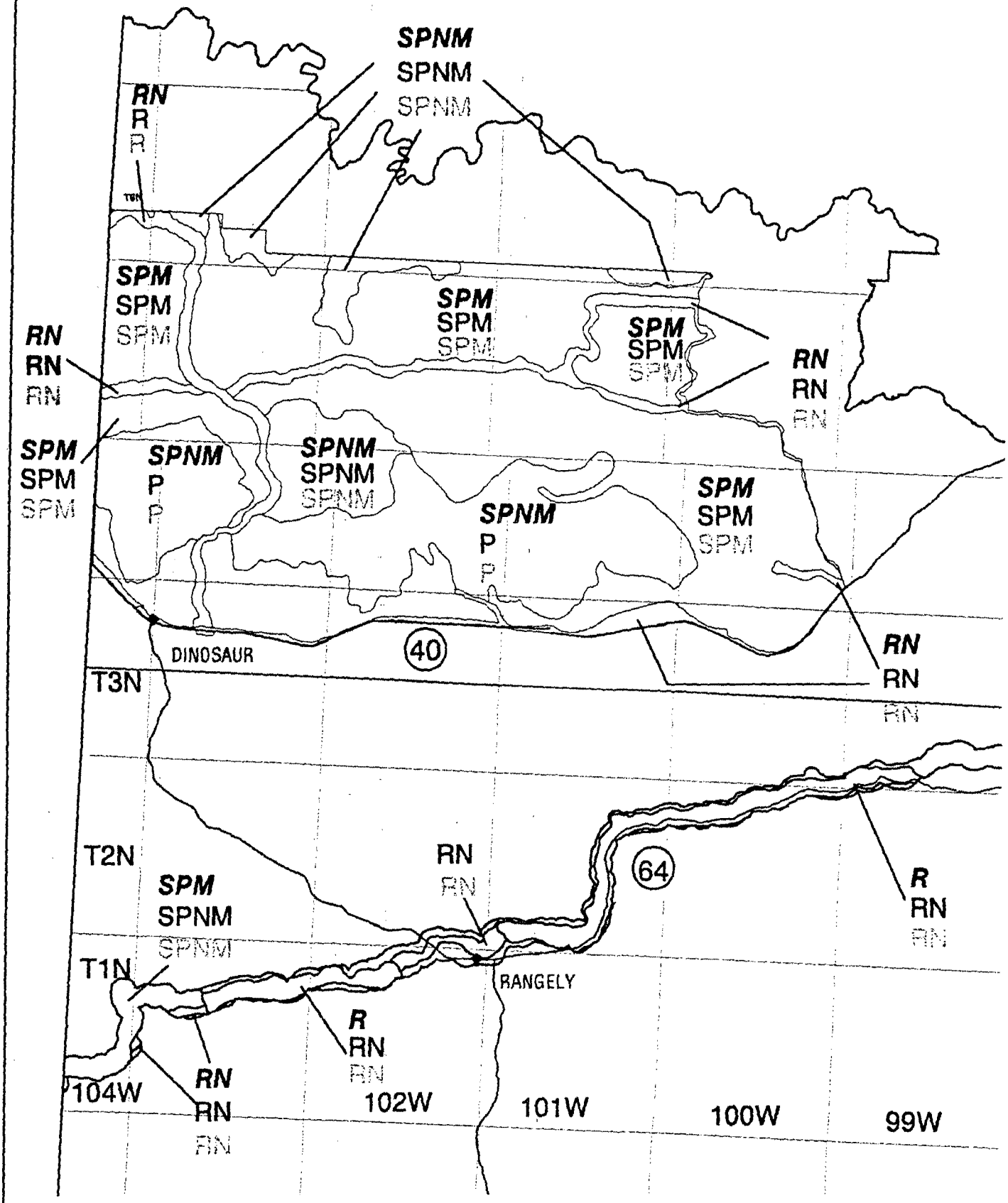


Areas of Critical Environmental concern




**MAP 2-20**

## *MAP 2-21 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) SETTINGS FOR BLUE MOUNTAIN GRA AND WHITE RIVER ACEC*



*ITALIC FONT = Physical Setting*

BLOCK FONT = Social Setting

GREY FONT = Managerial Setting

P = PRIMITIVE

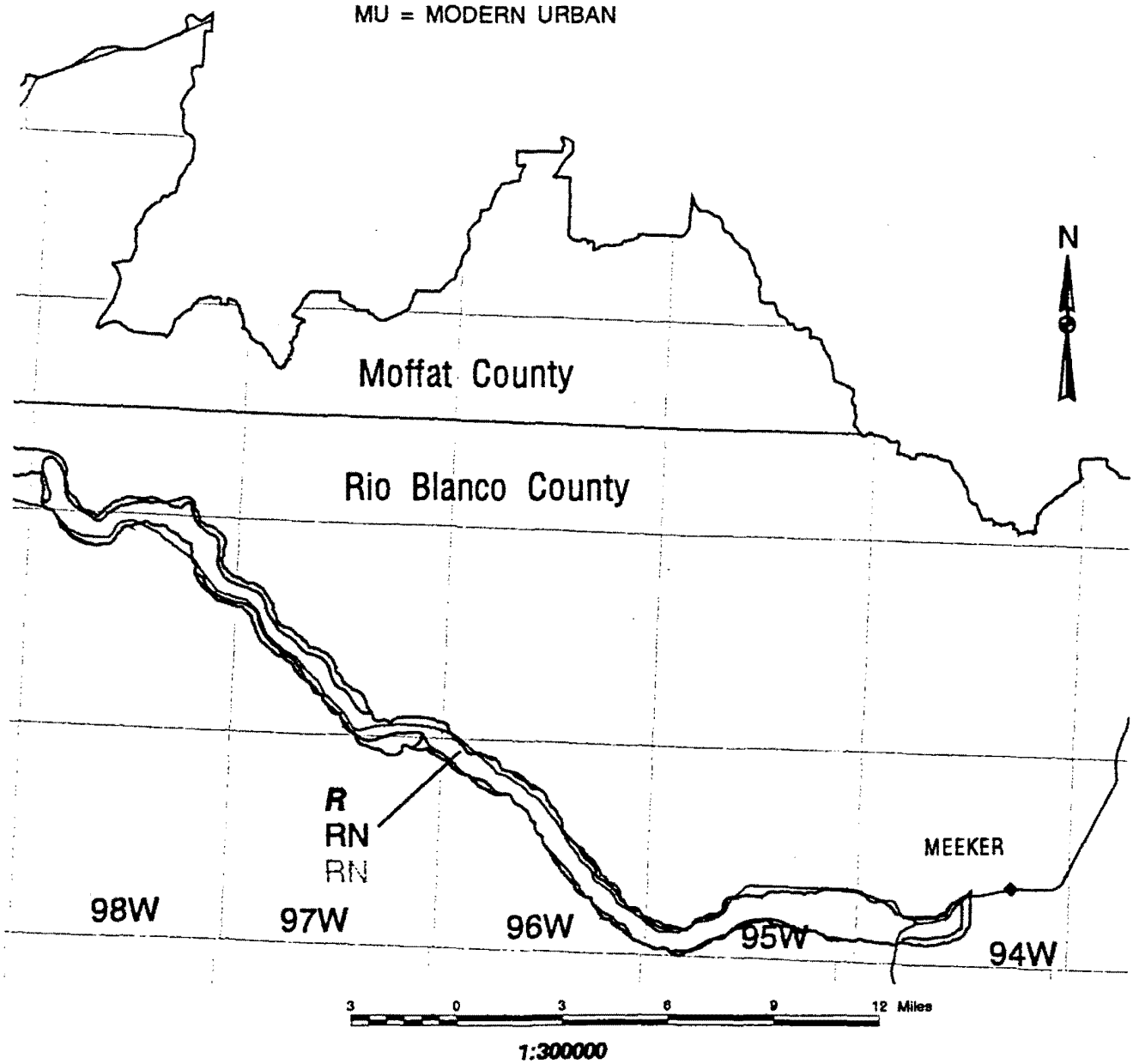
SPNM = SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED

SPM = SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED

RN = ROADED NATURAL

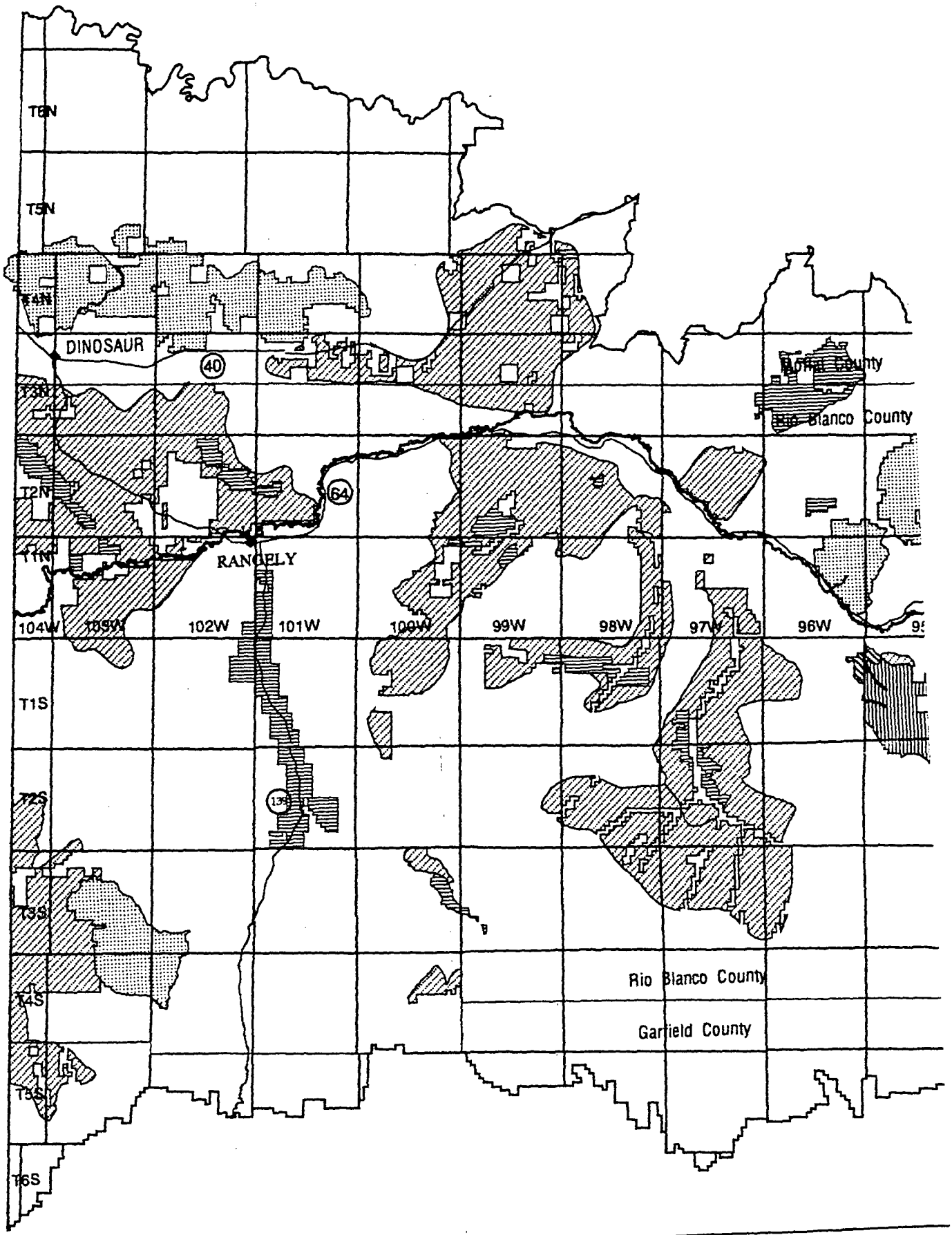
R = RURAL

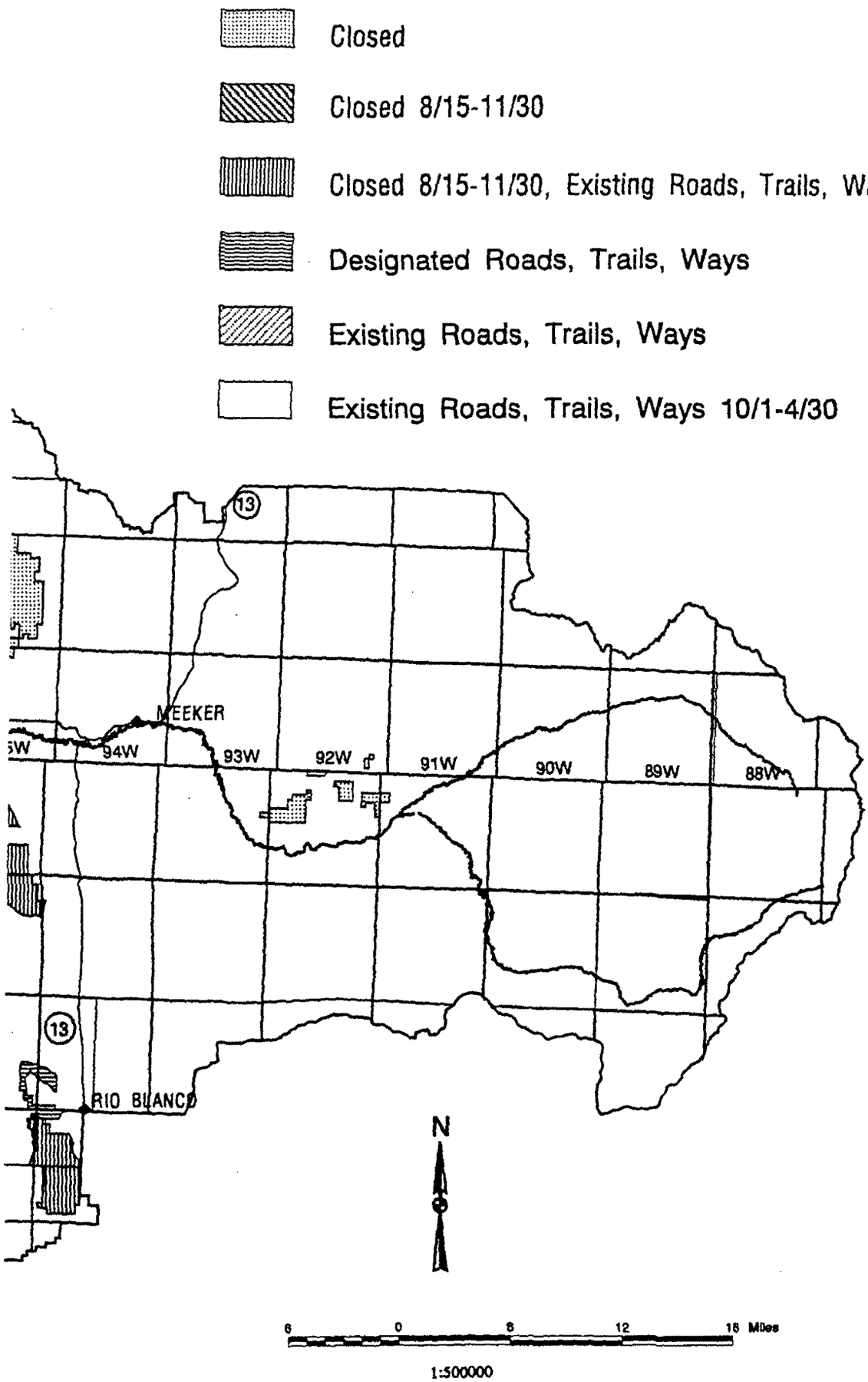
MU = MODERN URBAN




**MAP 2-21**

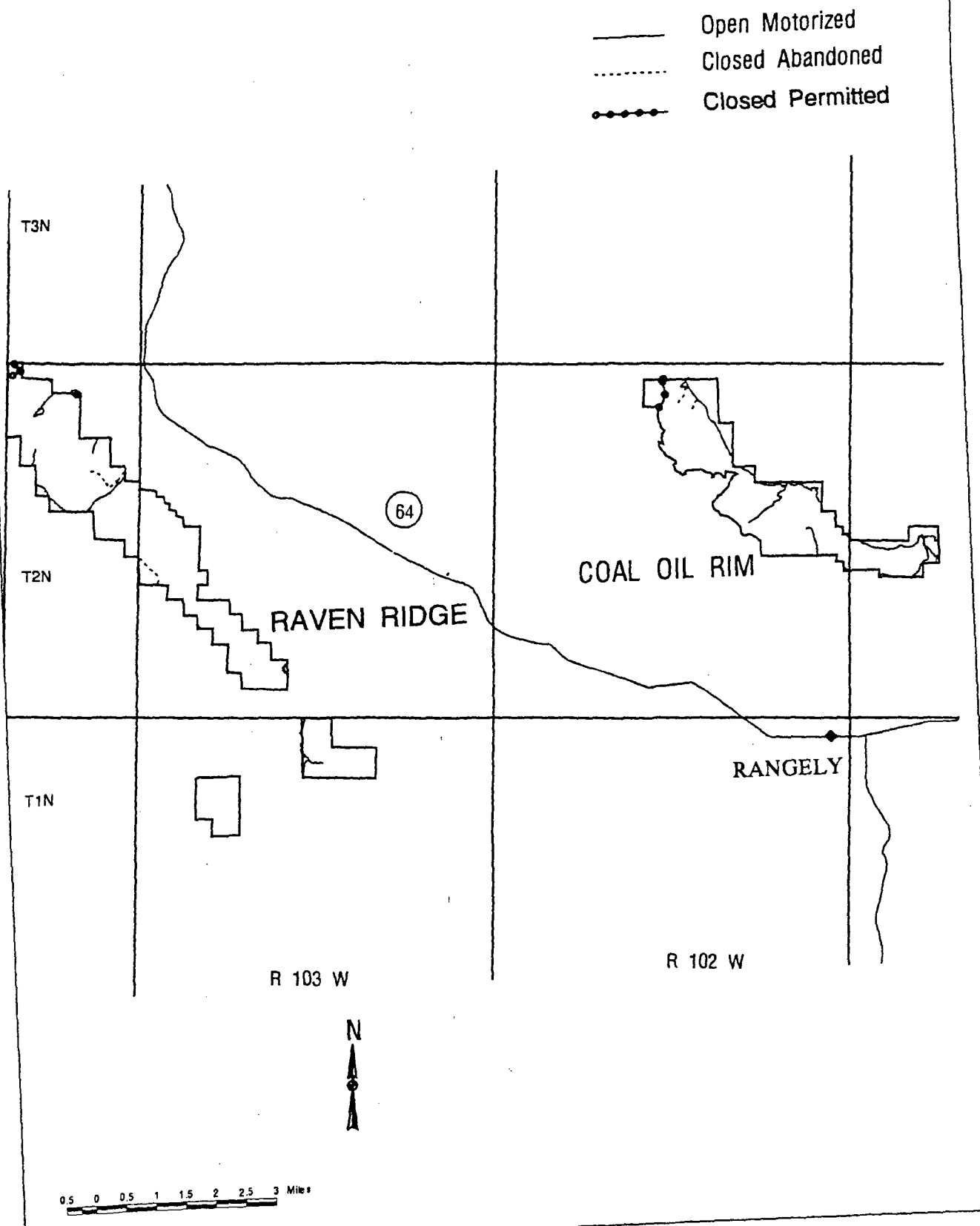
# MAP 2-22 OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATION



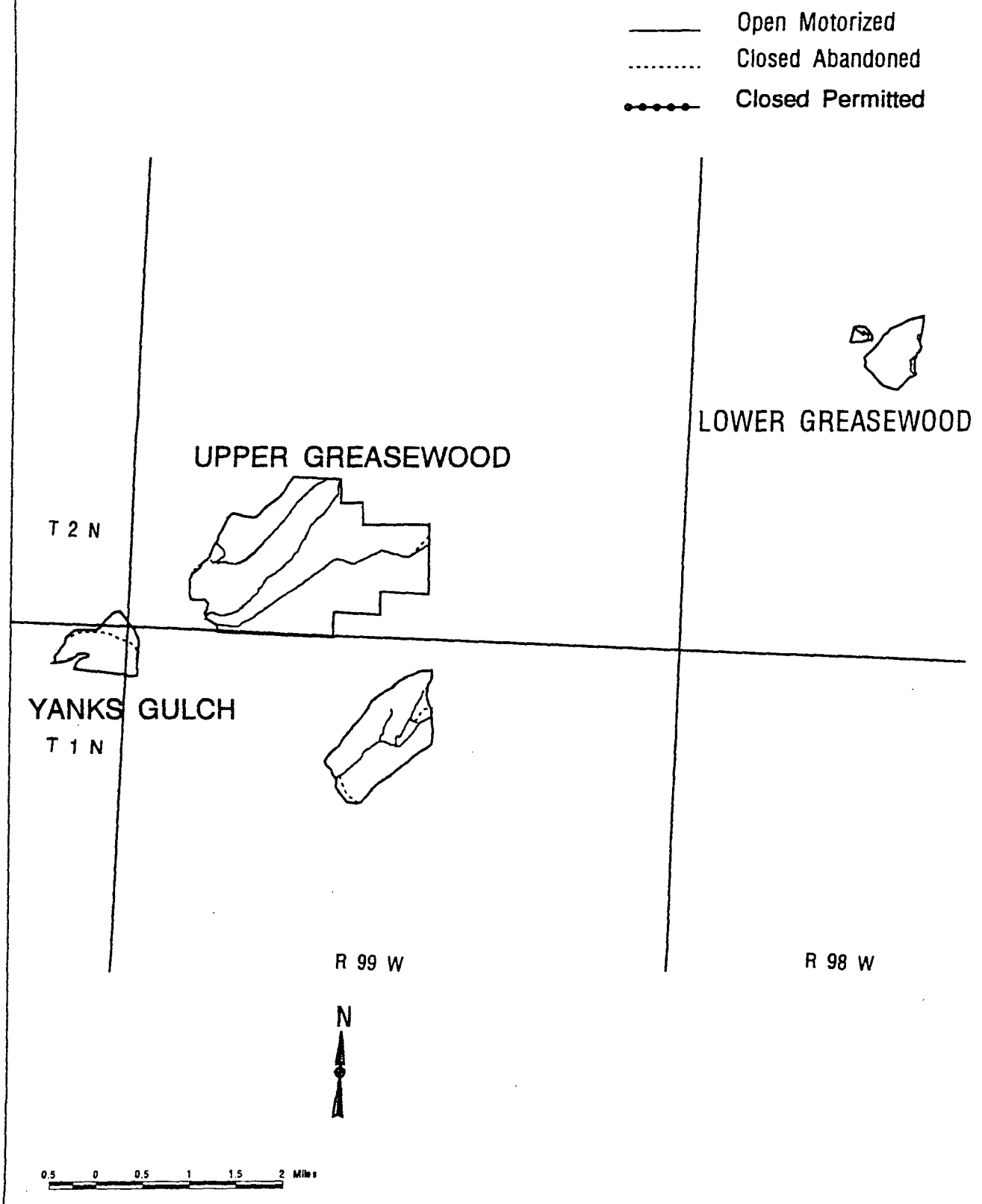

Closed
Closed 8/15-11/30
Closed 8/15-11/30, Existing Roads, Trails, Ways, 12/1-8/14
Designated Roads, Trails, Ways
Existing Roads, Trails, Ways
Existing Roads, Trails, Ways 10/1-4/30
13
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

MAP 2-22

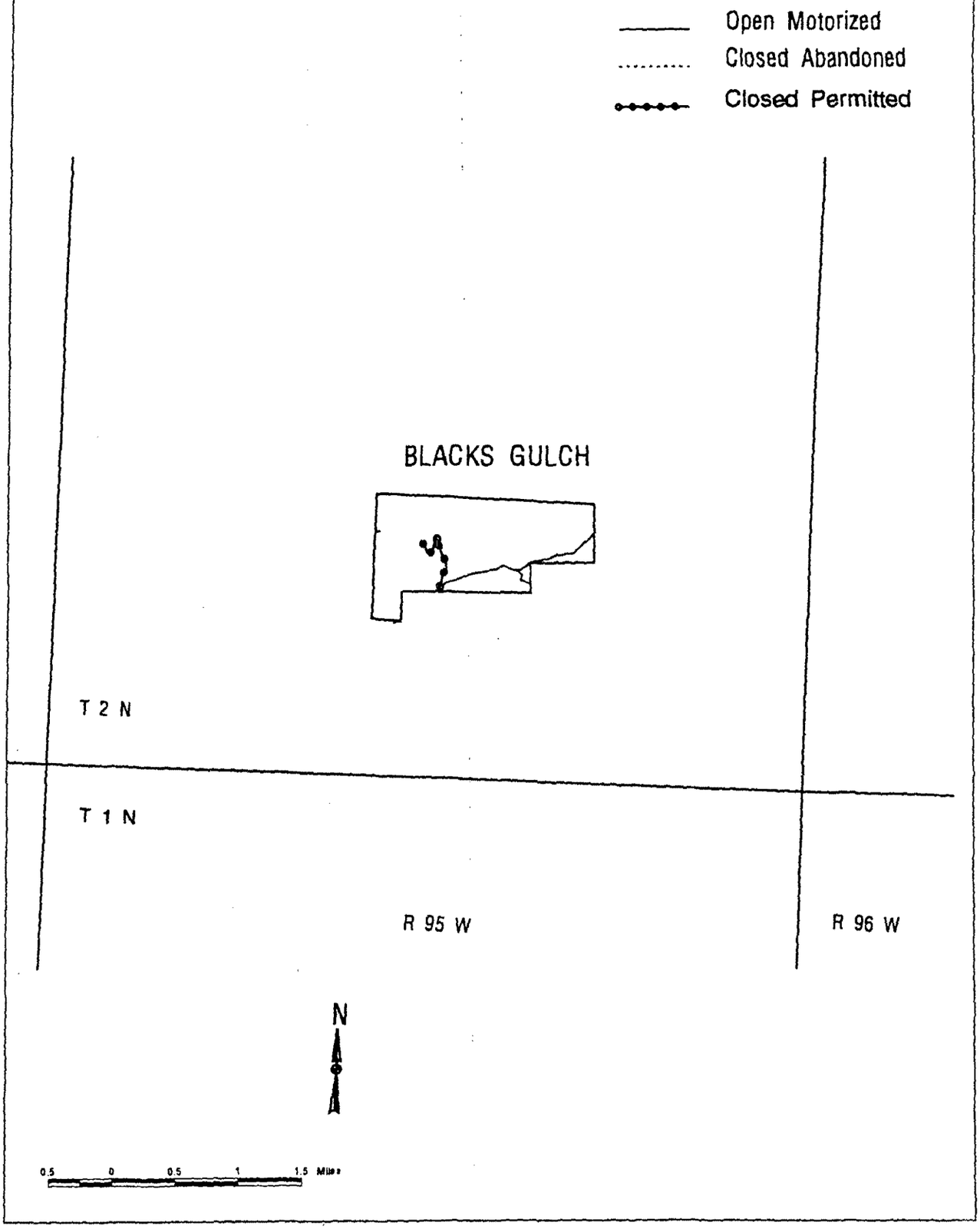
# MAP 2-23A
# RAVEN RIDGE AND COAL OIL RIM ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



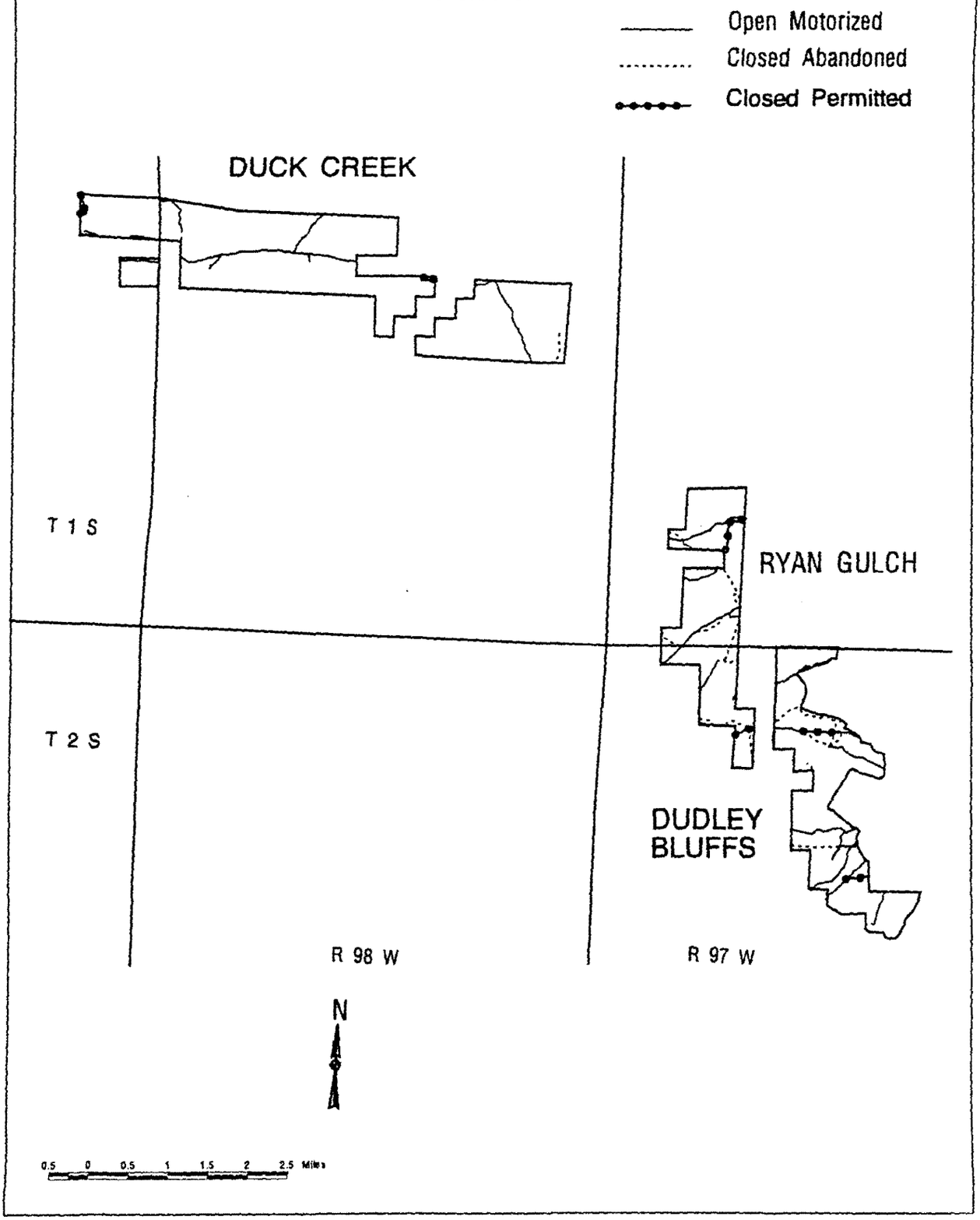
# MAP 2-23B
# YANKS GULCH, UPPER GREASEWOOD, AND LOWER GREASEWOOD ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



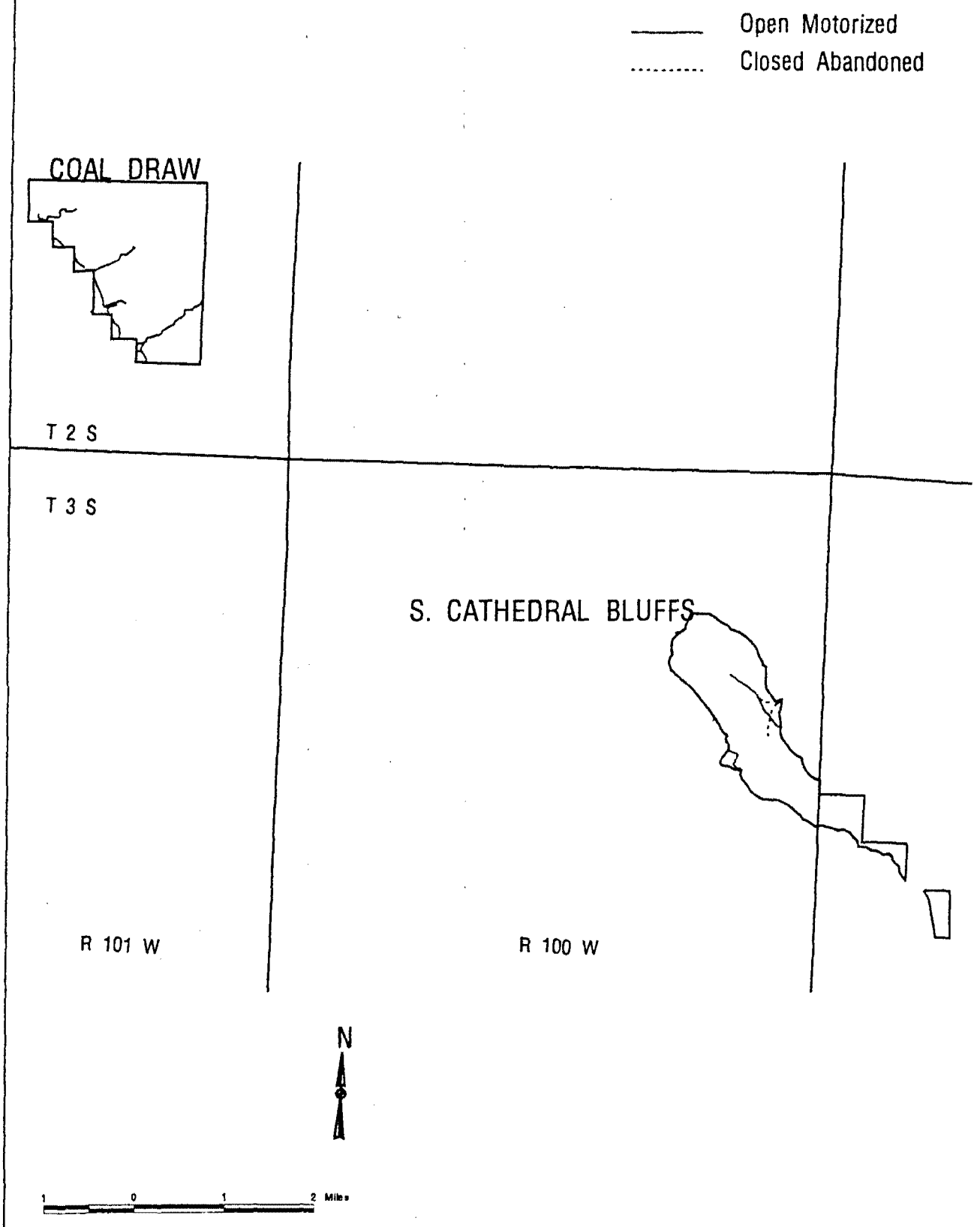
# MAP 2-23C
# BLACKS GULCH ACEC
# ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



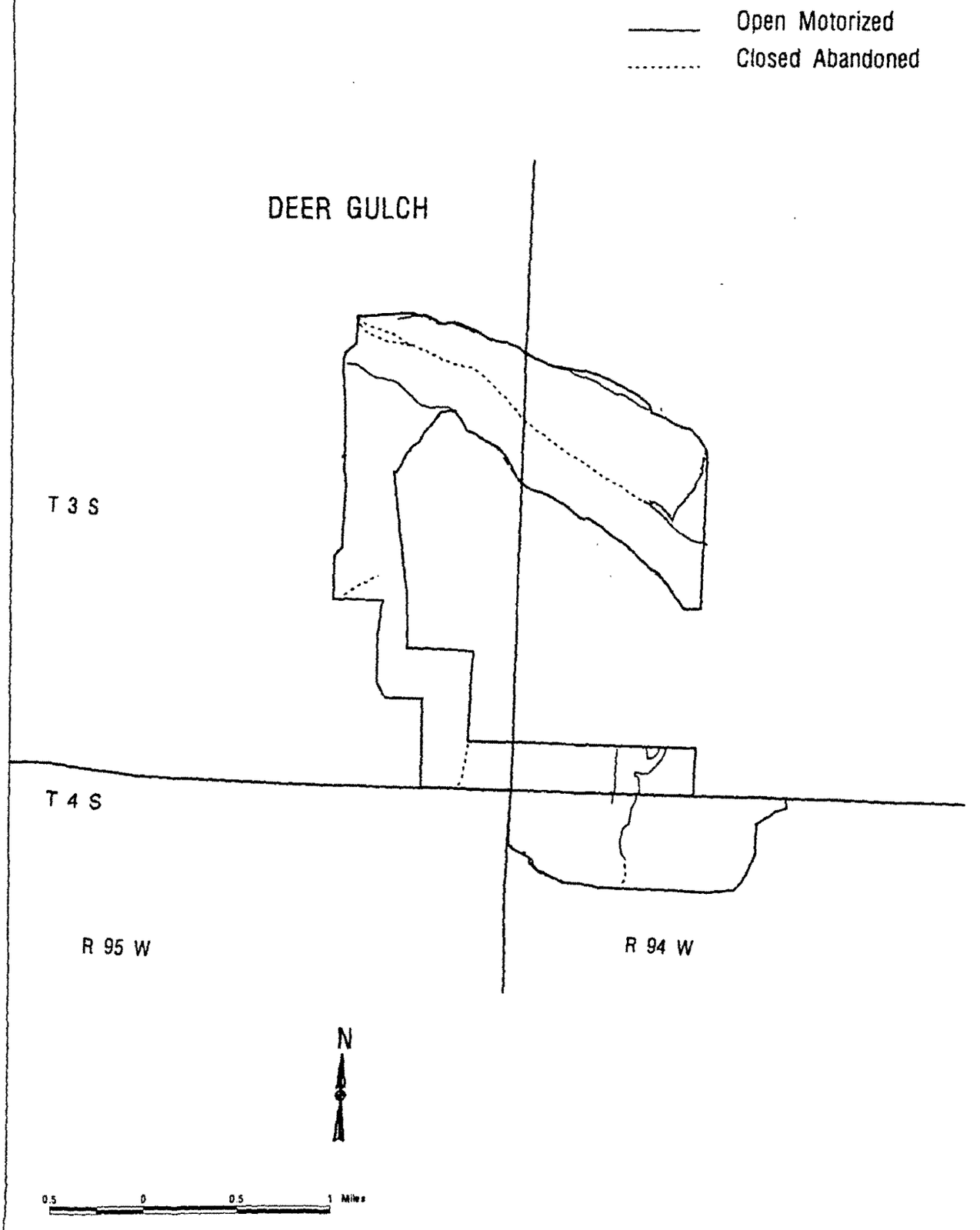
# MAP 2-23D
# DUCK CREEK, RYAN GULCH, AND DUDLEY BLUFFS ACEC
# ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



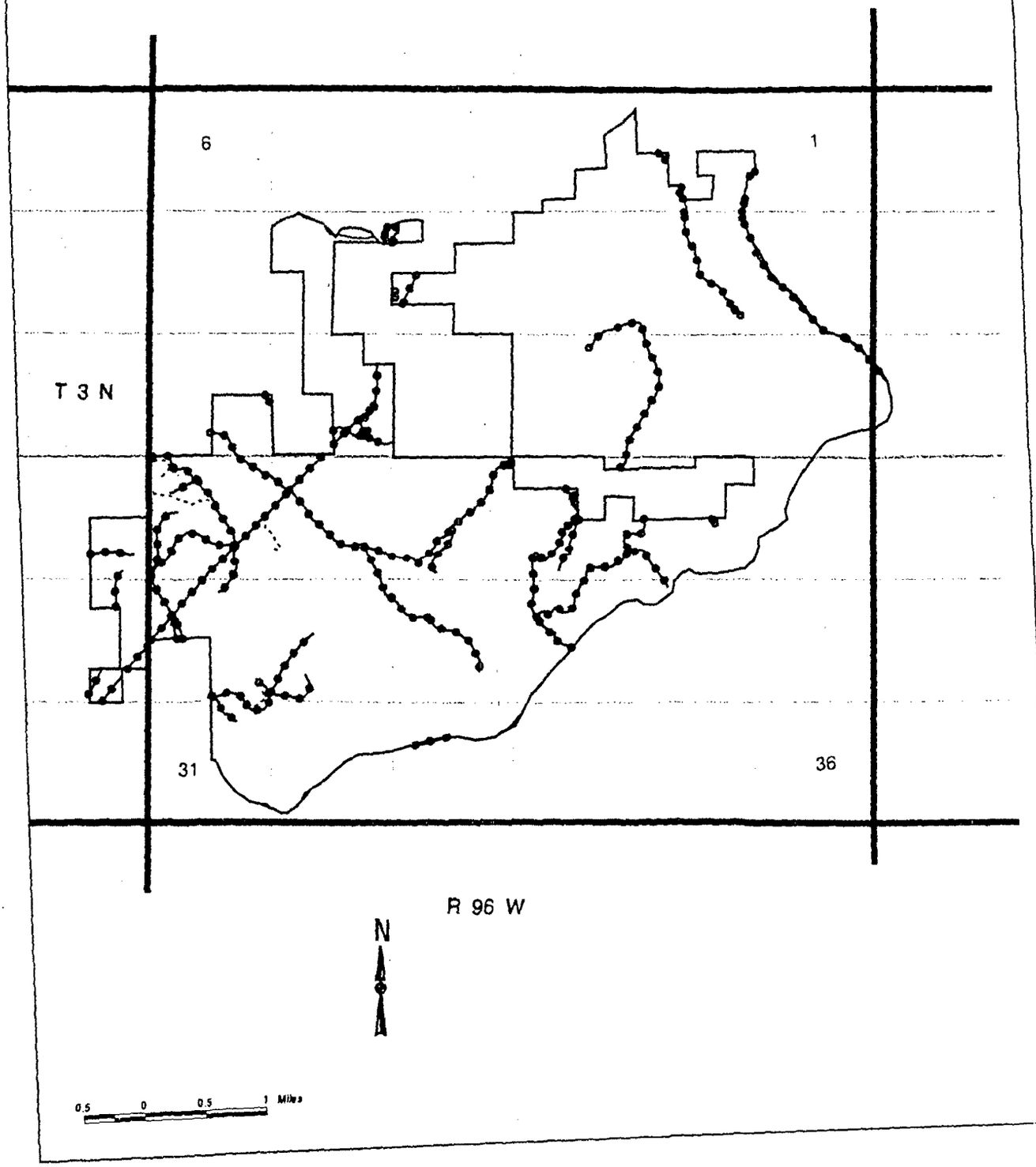
# MAP 2-23E
# COAL DRAW AND SOUTH CATHEDRAL BLUFFS ACEC ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



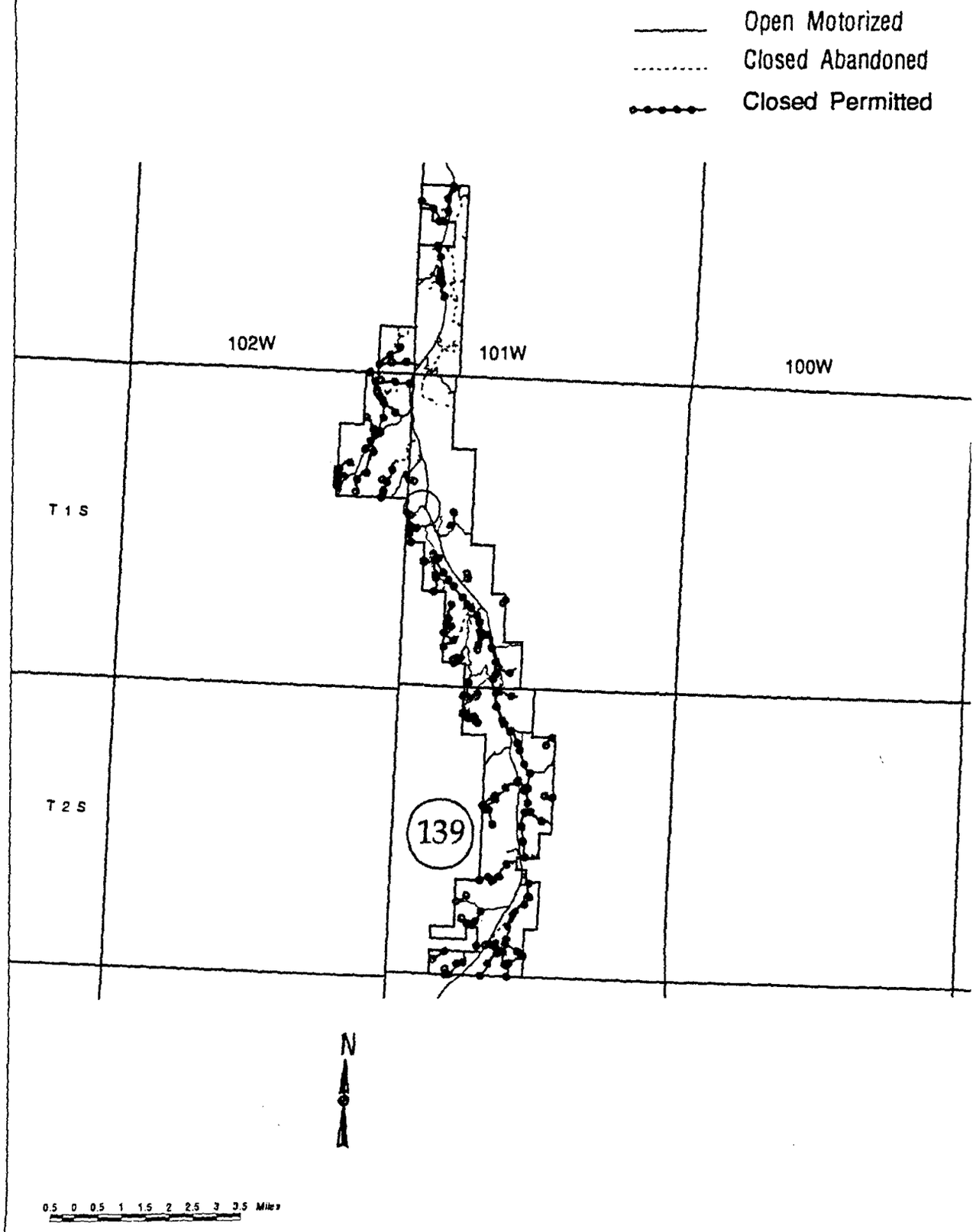
# MAP 2-23F
# DEER GULCH ACEC
# ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



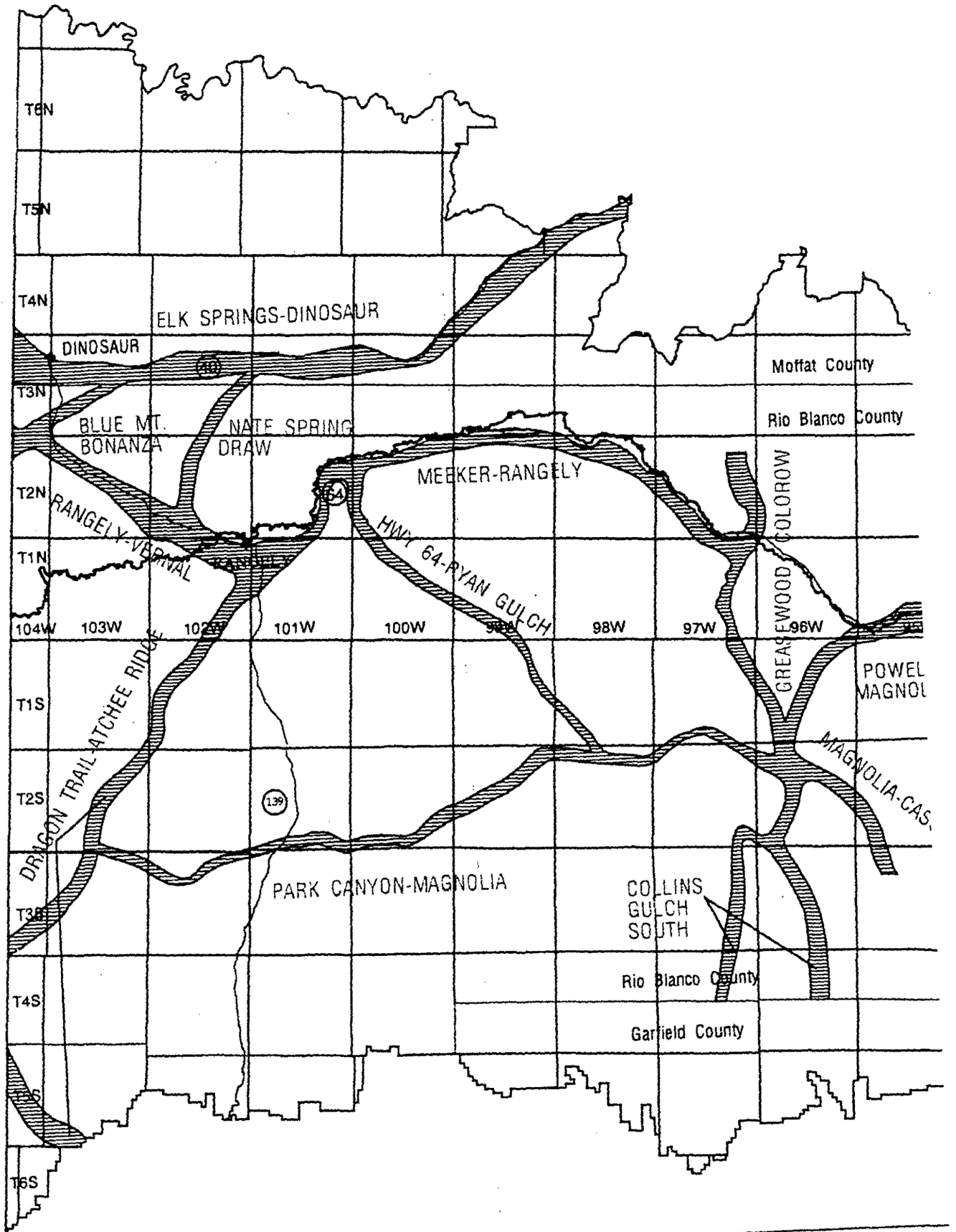
# MAP 2-24
# INDIAN VALLEY/DEEP CHANNEL ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION

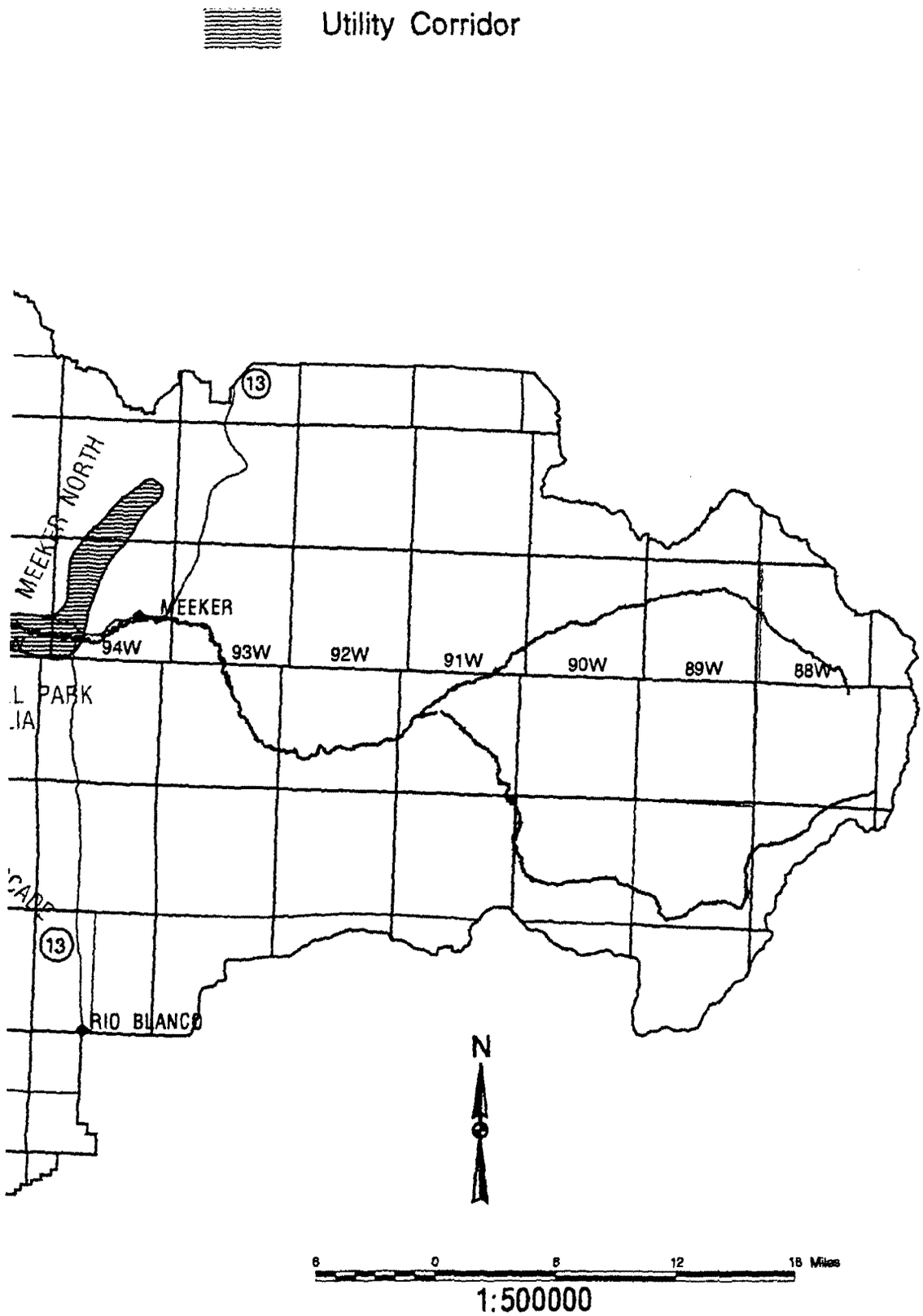


# MAP 2-25
# CANYON PINTADO
# ROAD AND TRAIL DESIGNATION



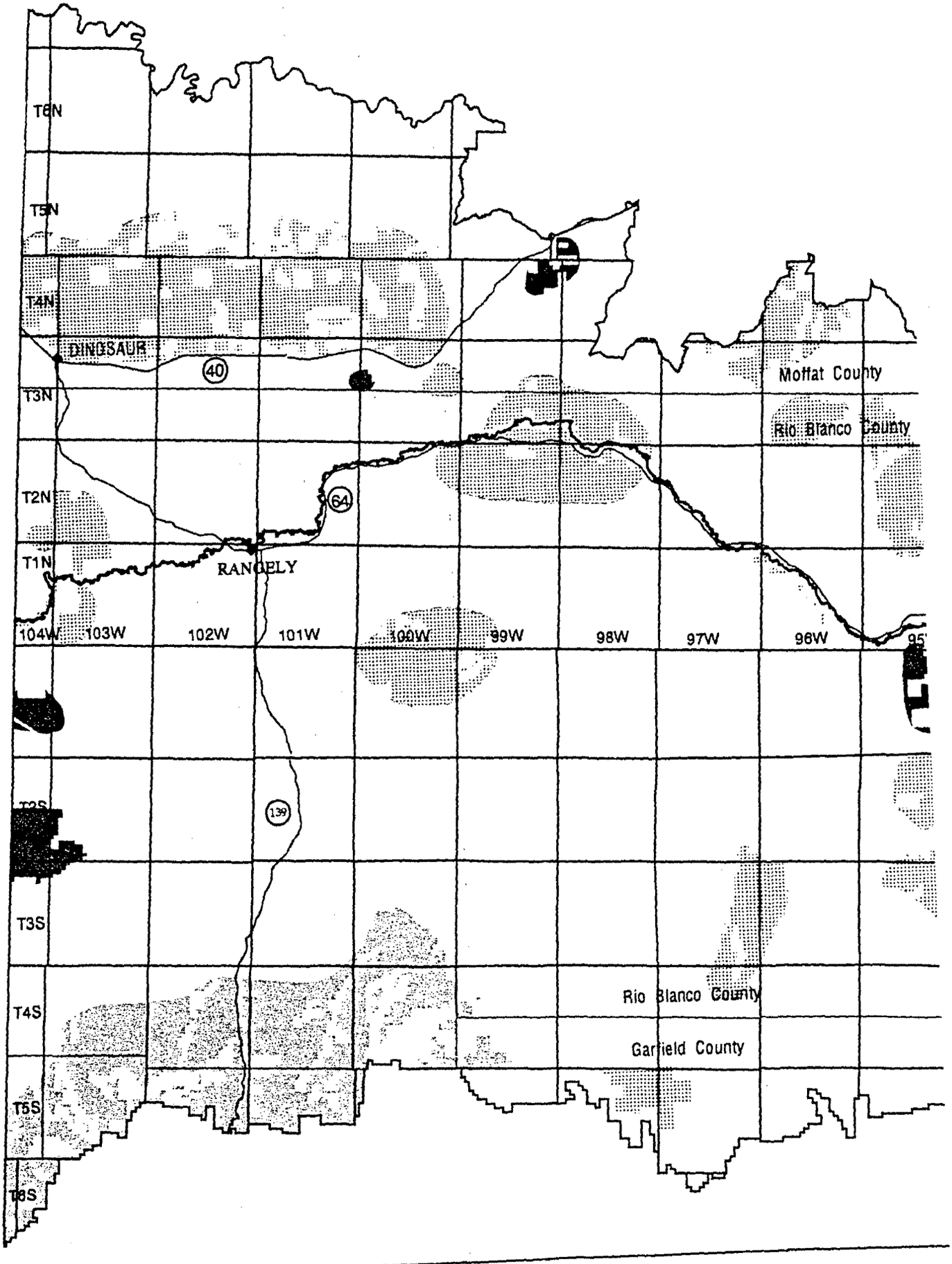
## MAP 2-26 MAJOR UTILITY CORRIDORS

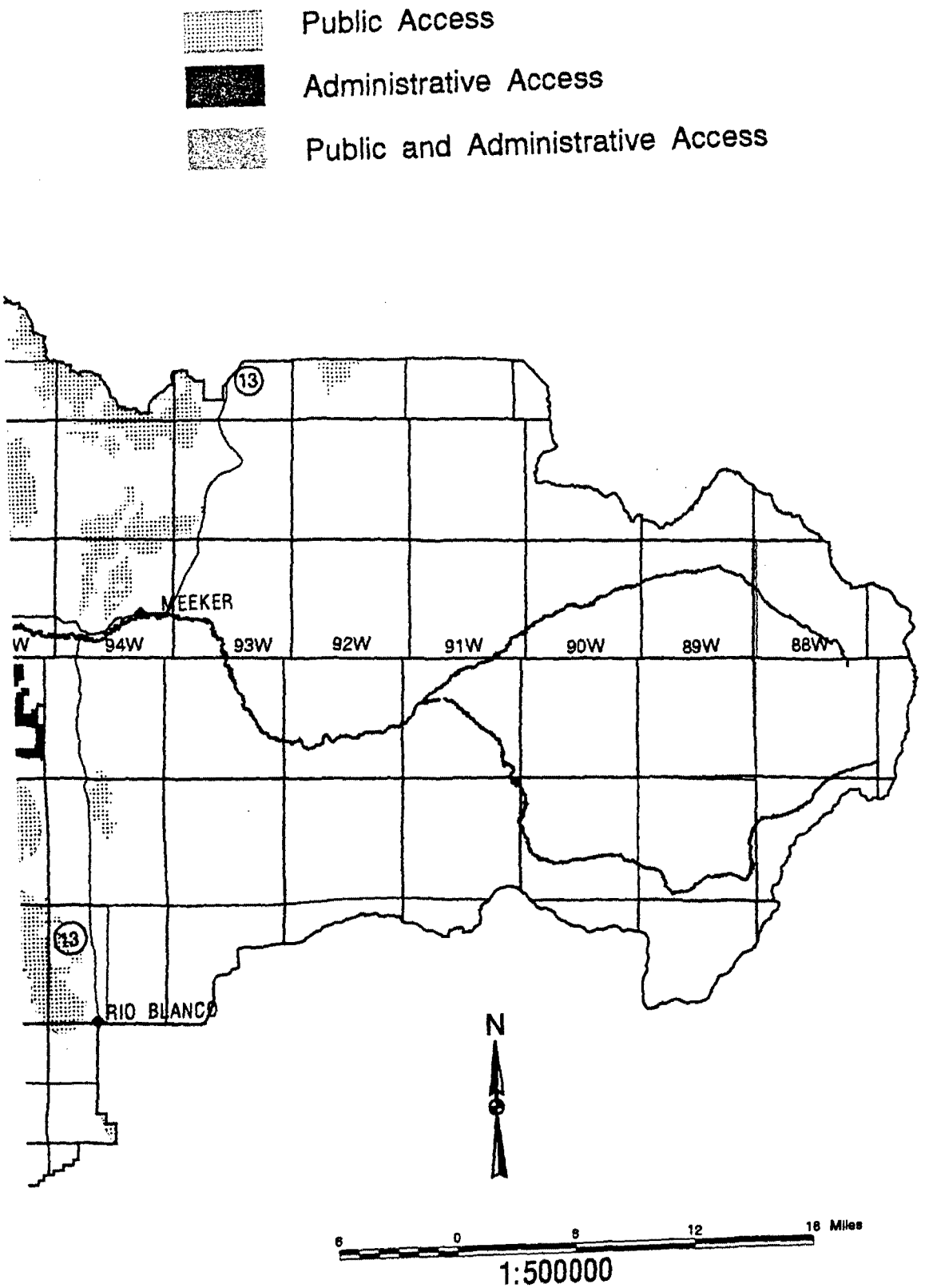



Utility Corridor
MEEKER NORTH
MEEKER
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
0
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

MAP 2-26

## *MAP 2-27 AREAS NEEDING ENHANCED ACCESS*




Public Access
Administrative Access
Public and Administrative Access
13
MEEKER
W
94W
93W
92W
91W
90W
89W
88W
13
RIO BLANCO
N
6
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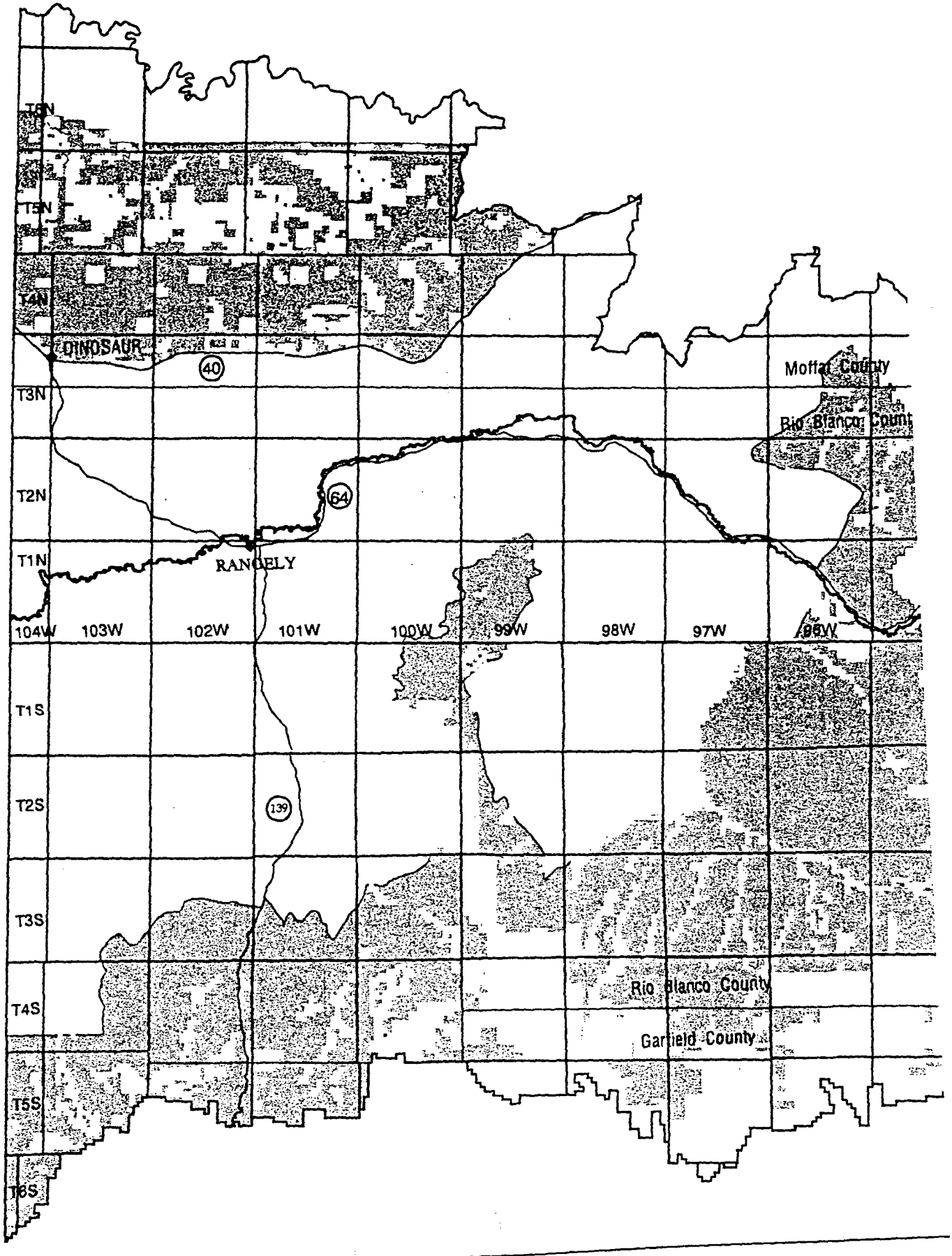
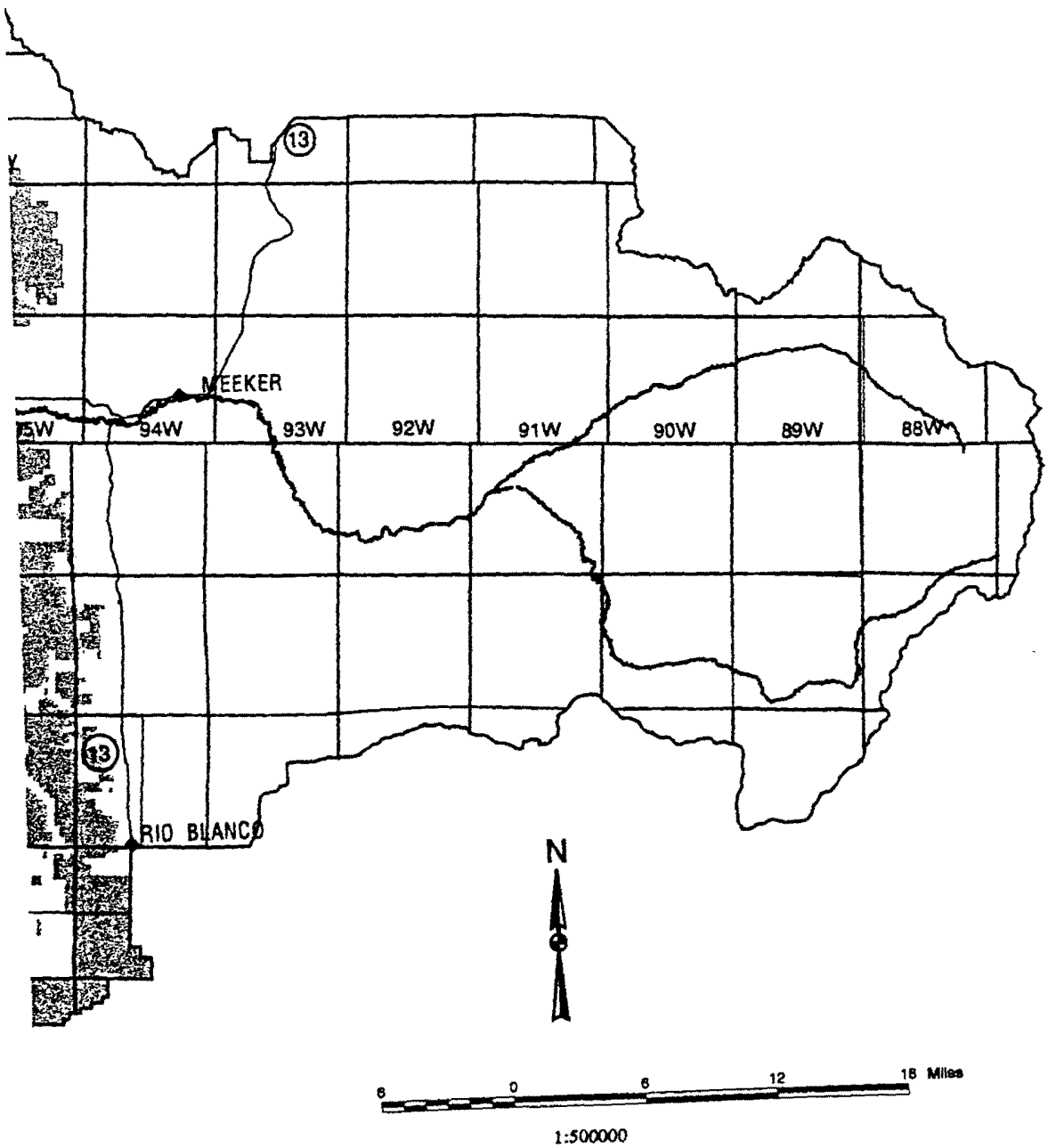
6
12
18 Miles
1:500000

*MAP 2-27*

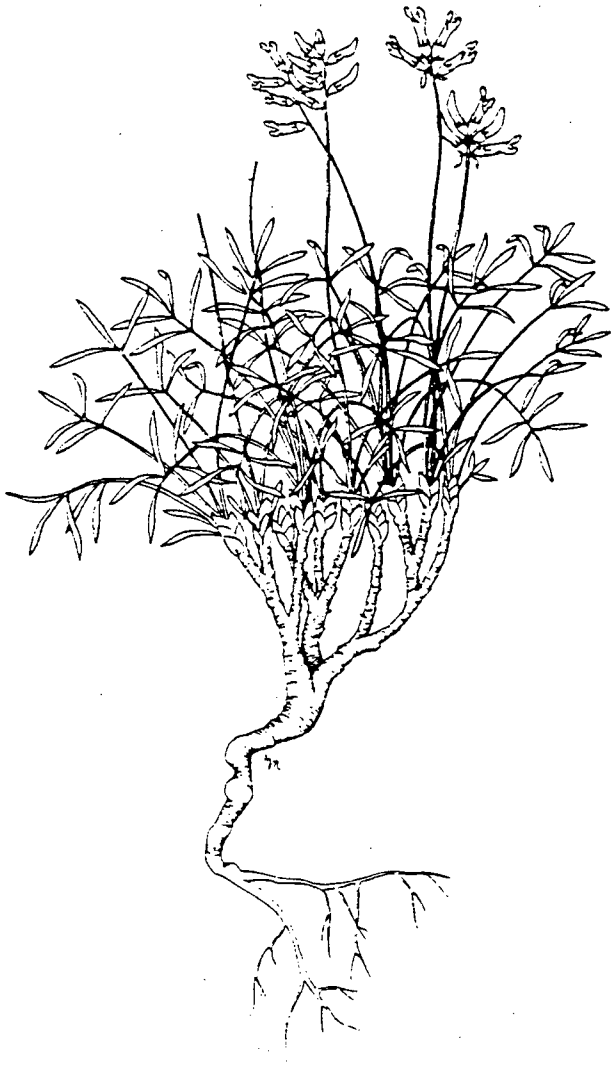
# MAP 2-28 POTENTIAL PRESCRIBED NATURAL FIRE (PNF) AREAS



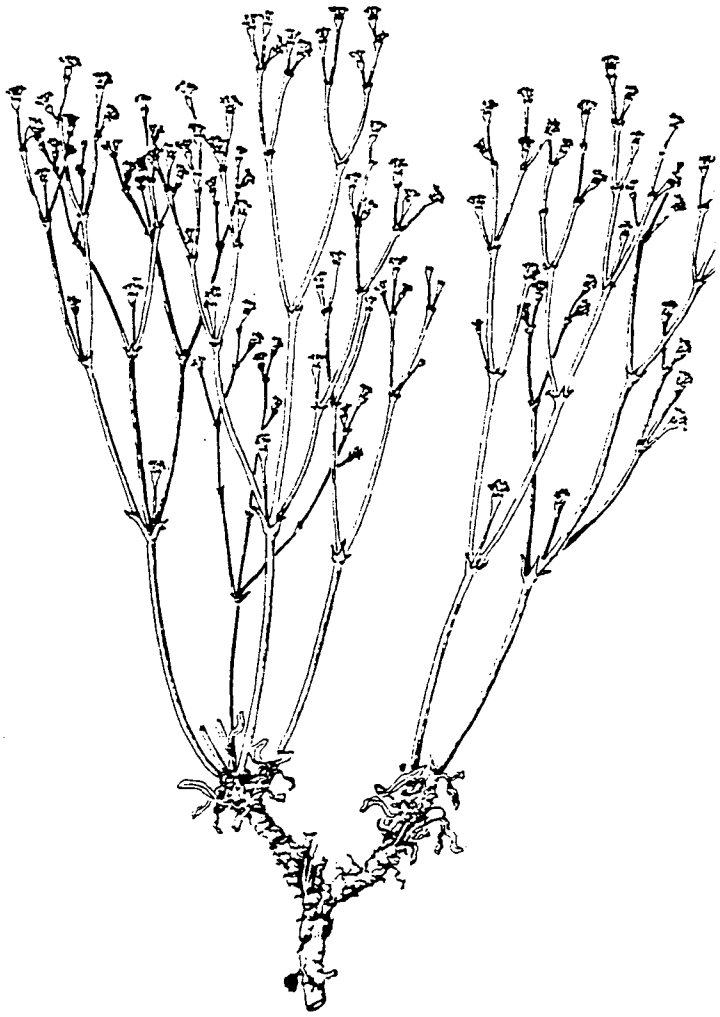
Prescribed Natural Fire Areas




MAP 2-28



**Debris milkvetch**
**(Astragalus detritalis)**



**Wild buckwheat**
**(Eriogonum ephedroides)**

**Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Plants**

# APPENDIXES

# APPENDIX A

## SURFACE STIPULATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SURFACE DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

### INTRODUCTION

This appendix lists the surface stipulations and affected acreage referred to throughout the RMP. Where applicable, these stipulations would be applied to all surface disturbing activities associated with land use authorizations, permits, and leases issued on BLM administered lands. Private landowner concerns and objectives will be considered before enforcing a stipulation on split estate lands.

The stipulations identified in this Appendix were developed in the White River Resource Area Umbrella Oil and Gas Environmental Assessment and this RMP. The stipulations were standardized to conform with the Colorado Oil and Gas Leasing and Development Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1991).

### EXCEPTIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND WAIVERS

Surface stipulations can be excepted, modified, or waived by the Area Manager if conditions warrant and the decision is documented through an environmental analysis. An exception would suspend the stipulation on a one time basis. Modifications would temporarily or permanently change the language or provision of a stipulation. Waivers are utilized to permanently remove the stipulation due to changed circumstances.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF SURFACE STIPULATIONS

Surface stipulations consist of NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY, TIMING LIMITATIONS, AND CONTROLLED SURFACE USE. A no surface occupancy stipulation is intended to close an area to surface disturbance and to the placement of facilities. Timing limitation stipulations limit the types of activities that can occur during specific months of the year. Controlled surface use stipulations require that special development plans are submitted and approved before authorization is granted.

### LEASE NOTICES

A lease notice provides information about a resource that is present that may limit activity or cause special operational planning to occur. Lease notices alert prospective lessees about possible limitations or restrictions that are applicable under existing laws, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders.

### APPLICATION OF SURFACE STIPULATIONS AND NOTICES

A stipulation code has been assigned to each surface stipulation and lease notice listed in this Appendix. Legal descriptions have been developed for each stipulation code. For activities other than oil and gas leasing, applicable stipulations will be attached to use authorizations at the Resource Area as conditions of approval. The stipulation codes and legal descriptions will be placed in a computer data base in the Colorado State Office (CSO). CSO personnel will utilize the data base to attach applicable stipulations or notices to new oil and gas lease parcels that will be sold at auction.

The following tables provide a definition of the stipulations and the acreage affected. They also identify the conditions under which exceptions, modifications, or waivers would apply. Table B-1 describes the No Surface Occupancy stipulations. Table B-2 lists the timing limitations, and Table B-3 identifies the requirements of the Controlled Surface Use Stipulations.

## Table A-1 No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Stip Code | Protected Resource | Acres Affected | Stipulation Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| NSO-01 | Landslide Areas | 35,710 | Landslide Areas. Identified soils are considered unstable and subject to slumping and mass movement. Surface occupancy will not be allowed in such areas delineated from USDA SCS Order III Soil Surveys.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may authorize surface occupancy if an environmental analysis finds the nature of the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the stability of the landslide areas. An exception may also be granted if a more detailed soil survey, i.e., Order I, conducted by a qualified soil scientist, finds the soil properties associated with the proposed action are not susceptible to slumping and mass movement.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** Site specific modifications may be granted by the Area Manager pending determination that a portion of the soil units meet the following conditions:<br>1. Inclusions within the soil unit where slopes are less than 35 percent.<br>2. A more detailed survey identifies and delineates wet areas and sloping rock formations, and the proposed action is designed to avoid those areas.<br>3. The proposed action utilizes land treatments and soil stabilization practices that will demonstrate a high probability of reducing soil loss and preventing degradation of water quality.<br>4. The proposed action would not cause slumping or mass movement as demonstrated through engineering and design criteria.<br><br>**WAIVER:** None |

## Appendix A
### (Table A-1 Continued)

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|---|---|---|---|
| NSO-02 | Raptor Nests - Listed and Candidate T/E Species, BLM Sensitive Species | 10,350 | Special Status Raptors. This area encompasses the nests of special status raptors, including listed, proposed, or candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act and BLM sensitive species. Surface occupancy is not allowed within 1/4 mile of the identified nests.<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act), to interrupt active nesting attempts and/or cause short or long term adverse modification of suitable nest site characteristics. An exception may also be granted by the Area Manager if it is determined that the nature or conduct of the proposed or conditioned activity would not impair the function or utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupancy.<br><br>MODIFICATION: Site specific modifications to the NSO area may be granted by the Area Manager pending determination that a portion of the NSO area is not essential to nest site functions or utility; or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupancy. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a Geographic Reference Area perspective. If a species status is downgraded, or delisted, the NSO buffer area may be modified to an appropriate level.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the species becomes extinct or if site conditions change such that there is no reasonable likelihood of occupation for a subsequent minimum period of 10 years. |

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| NSO-03 | Raptor Nests - Other than special status raptors. | 20,900 | Other Raptors. This area encompasses raptor nests of other than special status raptor species. Surface Occupancy is not allowed within 1/8 mile of identified nests.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** An exception may be granted by the Area Manager if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act), to interrupt active nesting attempts and/or cause short or long term adverse modification of suitable nest site characteristics. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if an environmental analysis finds that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupancy.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** Site specific modifications to the NSO area may be granted by the Area Manager pending determination that a portion of the NSO area is not essential to nest site functions or utility; or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupancy. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to candidate raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a Geographic Reference Area perspective.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted by the Area Manager if documentation shows the nest site has been abandoned for a minimum of 3 years; or that the site conditions, including surrounding nest habitat, have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation for a subsequent minimum period of 10 years. |

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| NSO-04 | Sage grouse leks | 5,490 | Sage Grouse Leks. This area encompasses sage grouse leks. Surface Occupancy is not allowed within 1/4 mile of identified lek sites.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** An exception may be granted by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent reproductive display, including daytime loafing/staging activities.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** The NSO area may be modified in extent, or substituted with a timing limitation, by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis finds that a portion of the NSO area is nonessential to site utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent reproductive display, including daytime loafing/staging activities. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, CDOW, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to sage grouse breeding activities and/or habitats.<br><br>**WAIVER:** This stipulation may be waived if, in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, it is determined that the site has been permanently abandoned or unoccupied for a minimum of 5 years; site conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation for a subsequent minimum period of 10 years. |
| NSO-05 | Bald eagle roost/concentration area | 830 | Bald Eagle Roosts. This area encompasses bald eagle nocturnal roosts and/or concentration areas. Surface occupation is not allowed within 1/4 mile of designated features.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** An exception may be granted by the Area Manager if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act), to interrupt roosting activities and/or cause short or long term adverse modification of suitable roost site characteristics. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if an environmental analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent roosting activities or occupancy.<br><br>**MODIFICATIONS:** The NSO may be modified by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to roost site function or utility; or that the proposed action could be conditioned to not impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent roosting activities or occupancy. The stipulation may also be modified commensurate with changes in species status.<br><br>**WAIVER:** The stipulation may be waived if the species becomes extinct or if the site has failed to support roosting activities over a minimum three year period. A waiver may also apply if the area has changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation for a subsequent minimum period of 10 years. |

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| NSO-06 | ACECs<br>-Dudley Bluffs (1,630 acres)<br>-Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek (2,680 acres)<br>-Lower Greasewood Creek (210 acres) -<br>Raven Ridge (2,090 acres) -<br>South Cathedral Bluffs (320 acres)<br>-Deer Gulch (1810 acres)<br><br>-Ryan Gulch (1,440 acres)<br>-South Cathedral Bluffs Addition (1,010 acres)<br>-Raven Ridge Addition (2,890 acres)<br>-Blacks Gulch (800 acres)<br>-Coal Draw (1,840 acres)<br>-Moosehead (10,220 acres)<br>-Duck Creek (3430 Acres) | 30,370 acres | ACECs. These ACECs contain vertebrate and/or invertebrate fossils of high scientific value or possess plant species that are listed as T/E, candidates for listing, BLM sensitive, State of Colorado plant species of concern, or remnant vegetation associations. Surface occupancy or disturbance will not be allowed within the boundaries of the ACEC.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may grant an exception to this stipulation if, after an on the ground plant inventory is conducted, an environmental analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not directly or indirectly affect the identified important values of the ACEC.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**WAIVER:** NONE. |
| NSO-7 | Duck Creek Wickiup Site | 3 | DUCK CREEK WICKIUP SITE. This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Surface occupancy is not allowed within this site.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** None.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**WAIVER:** none. |
| NSO-8 | Known and Potential Habitat for Listed and Candidate T/E Plant Species | 46,840 | Known and Potential Habitat of Listed and Candidate T/E Plant Species. This area contains T/E plants, candidate T/E plants, or potential habitat for these plants. No surface occupancy will be allowed on mapped populations of these plants.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may grant an exception if an inventory and subsequent environmental analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not directly or indirectly affect plant populations.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**WAIVER:** NONE. |

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| NSO-9 | BLM Sensitive Plants and Remnant Vegetation Associations (RVA) | 4,520 | SENSITIVE PLANTS AND REMNANT VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS. This area contains BLM sensitive plants and remnant vegetation associations. Surface occupation will not be allowed within known populations of these plants.<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception if an inventory and subsequent environmental analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not directly or indirectly affect plant populations. An exception may also be applied if the NSO would hinder or preclude the exercise of valid existing rights. Under that circumstance, protection of the plants would be afforded through Conditions of Approval, that would require reclamation of disturbed areas to include utilizing native seed mixes in RVAs, and reproducing sensitive species via transplant or some other means in areas containing sensitive species.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** None. |
| NSO-10 | Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area | 9,300 | OAK RIDGE STATE WILDLIFE AREA. This area involves federal lands within the perimeter of the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area. Surface occupancy is not allowed within the designated area.<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception, in consultation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, if an environmental analysis finds that the proposed action could be conditioned to be compatible with the wildlife values and public uses associated with the area.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**WAIVER:** None. |

## Table A-2 Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Stip Code | Protected Resource | Affected acreage | Stipulation Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| CSU-1 | fragile soils on slopes > 35% and Saline soils derived from Mancos Shale | 536,260 | Fragile Soils on Slopes Greater Than 35 Percent and Saline Soils. Surface disturbing activities will be allowed in these areas only after an engineered construction/reclamation plan is submitted by the operator and approved by the Area Manager. The following items must be addressed in the plan: 1) How soil productivity will be restored; 2) How surface runoff will be treated to avoid accelerated erosion such as riling, gullying, piping, and mass wasting;<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis of the proposed action identifies that the scale of the operation would not result in any long term decrease in site productivity or increased erosion. An exception may also be granted by the Area Manager if a more detailed soil survey determines that soil properties associated with the disturbance do not meet fragile soil criteria.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None<br><br>**WAIVER:** None |
| CSU-2 | ACECs<br><br>-White River Riparian (950 acres)<br><br>-Coal Oil Rim (3,210 acres),<br><br>-Oil Spring Mountain (18,260 acres)<br><br>-East Douglas Creek (61,395 acres) | 83,815 acres | ACECs. These ACECs are known to contain, or have potential to contain, T/E plants or plants that are candidates for listing as T/E, State of Colorado plant species of concern, BLM sensitive plants, remnant vegetation associations, and/or unique plant communities. A plant inventory will be conducted prior to approving any surface disturbing activities within the ACEC boundaries. Surface disturbance will not be allowed within mapped locations of these plants. The presence of the above listed plants would require relocating surface disturbance or facilities more than 200 meters. The timing required for conducting the plant inventories may require deferring activities longer than 60 days.<br><br>EXCEPTION: This stipulation may be excepted by the Area Manager if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that the plants of concern would not be affected.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None.<br><br>**WAIVER:** None. |

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| CSU-3 | Ferret Reintroduction Area | 53,830 | Black-Footed Ferret Reintroduction Area. This is a controlled surface use area for promoting the reestablishment and development of a self-sustaining black-footed ferret population. Prior to authorizing activities in this area, the Area Manager will confer or consult with the USFWS as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Depending on the scope of the proposed action, a plan of development may be required that demonstrates how the proposed activities would be conducted or conditioned to: 1) avoid the direct or indirect loss of black-footed ferrets; or 2) avoid affecting the capability of the site to achieve reestablishment objectives. The Area Manager may impose land use measures and limitations derived from a site specific ferret reintroduction and management plan. The measures and limitations would be designed to avoid, or reduce to acceptable levels, the short and long term adverse affects on ferret survival, behavior, reproductive activities, and/or the area's capacity to sustain ferret population objectives. Examples of measures and limitations include: 1) relocation of surface activities more than 200 meters; 2) deferring activities longer than 60 days; 3) limiting access to designated roads and trails; 4) modifications to project design to discourage raptor perching and prohibit the disruption of certain or all prairie dog burrow systems; 5) limit surface disturbance to certain seasons and times of day; 6) require participation in ferret surveys and/or efforts to offset loses of, or expand suitable prairie dog habitats to compensate for unavoidable habitat loss or adverse habitat modification.<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may authorize surface disturbance or use within these areas if an environmental analysis, and associated biological assessment, finds that the activity as proposed of conditioned, would not adversely influence ferret recovery, or conflict with the ferret reintroduction and management plan.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the terms of the CSU if the proposed action is shown to be compatible with ferret recovery goals and/or the ferret reintroduction and management plan.<br><br>WAIVER: The Area Manager may grant a waiver if extirpation of wild, free roaming ferret populations culminates in the discontinuance of the species recovery program, or local reintroduction efforts are otherwise abandoned. |

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| CSU-4 | Aspen, Serviceberry, and Chokecherry Communities | 61,540 | Blue Mountain Deciduous Browse/Aspen Communities. This is a controlled surface use area in order to maintain the distribution, condition, and functional capacity of deciduous browse and aspen communities integral to high priority big game and blue grouse habitats. Prior to authorizing activities in this area, the proponent/applicant would be required to submit a plan of development that would demonstrate that: 1) involvement of aspen, serviceberry, and chokecherry associations have been avoided to the extent possible; 2) special reclamation measures or design features would promote accelerated recovery or establishment of desirable plant community components; 3) the potential or capacity of the area to support viable, self sustaining aspen, serviceberry, and chokecherry communities has not been diminished; 4) involvement of community derived values are mitigated through project life commensurate with projected impacts. Surface disturbance or occupation within aspen, serviceberry ,and chokecherry communities may be prohibited.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may authorize actions within this area, without a plan of development, if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed action would not involve or adversely affect the desirable attributes of the deciduous browse/aspen communities, or their wildlife related functions. Surface disturbance and occupation may also be authorized if established impacts to community derived habitat values would be compensated or offset to the satisfaction of the Area Manager.<br><br>MODIFICATION: Integral with exception and stipulation.<br><br>**WAIVER:** None |
| CSU-5 | Bald Eagle Nest, Roost, and Perch Habitat | 6,720 | **Bald** Eagle Nest, Roost, and Perch Substrate. This is a controlled surface use area for maintaining the long term suitability, utility and development opportunities for specialized habitat features involving nest, roost, and perch substrate on federal lands. Prior to authorizing surface disturbance within this area, and pending conferral or consultation with the USFWS as required by the Endangered Species Act, the Area Manager may require the proponent/applicant to submit a plan of development that would demonstrate that: 1) involvement of cottonwood stands or cottonwood regeneration areas have been avoided to the extent practicable; 2) special reclamation measures or design features are incorporated that would accelerate recovery and/or reestablishment of affected cottonwood communities; 3) the pre-development potential of affected floodplains to develop or support riverine cottonwood communities has not been diminished; and 4) the current/future utility of such cottonwood substrate for bald eagle use would not be impaired.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may grant an exception to this stipulation if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed or conditioned activities would not affect the long term suitability or utility of habitat features or diminish opportunities for natural floodplain functions. Surface disturbance and occupation may also be authorized in the event that established impacts to habitat values would be compensated or offset to the satisfaction of the BLM in consultation with USFWS and CDOW.<br><br>MODIFICATION: Integral with exception and stipulation.<br><br>**WAIVER:** None |

## Appendix A
### (Table A-2 Continued)

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| CSU-6 | Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Habitat | 67,830 | Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Habitat. This is a controlled surface use area for protecting aquatic habitats occupied by populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout. Prior to authorizing surface disturbance of occupied stream reaches or within watersheds contributing to occupied habitats, the Area Manager may require the proponent/applicant to submit a plan of development that would demonstrate that the proposed action would not: 1) increase stream gradient; 2) result in a net increase in sediment contribution; 3) decrease stream channel sinuosity; 4) increase the channel width to depth ratio; 5) increase water temperature; 6) decrease vegetation derived stream shading; and 7) degrade existing water quality parameters, including specific conductance, turbidity, organic/inorganic contaminant levels, and dissolved oxygen in occupied reaches or contributing perennial or intermittent tributaries. If approvals are granted and development results in these standards being exceeded, additional measures would be required to correct the deficiencies. The proponent may be required to monitor stream/channel responses throughout the life of the project.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** The Area Manager may authorize surface disturbance in these areas if an environmental analysis indicates that the project would have no adverse influence on identified stream characteristics.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** Short term transgressions of the stream characteristics listed above may be allowed if the Area Manager determines, through environmental analysis, that short term deviations will have no adverse consequences on affected channel reaches beyond the construction phase of the project.<br><br>WAIVER: In the event the population status of Colorado River cutthroat trout warrants downgrading, this stipulation may be replaced by less stringent criteria. |

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| CSU-7 | Canyon Pintado National Historic District | 16,040 | Canyon Pintado National Historic District. This is a controlled surface use area for the protection of cultural resources. The Area Manager may approve actions within this area if an environmental analysis and inventory indicates that the proposed action is compatible with the intent of the Historic District, and can comply with Historic District cultural resource protection requirements. All proposed actions will be reviewed for conflicts with known archaeological or historical resources. In areas of conflicts, a pedestrian inventory of the proposed project area will be completed by a qualified archaeologist using standards specified by the BLM. The Area Manager may require that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor operations during surface disturbing activities. If archaeological resources are located during the inventory, the proposed action will be relocated to avoid and protect the cultural values. Proposed actions that produce vibrations will be located a distance far enough away from rock art or structural features to allow full attenuation of the vibration before it gets to the resource of concern. All inventories are required to be submitted to the BLM in report form and are subject to review by the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation prior to approval of the proposed action. Surface Occupation may not be allowed to occur in order to protect cultural resources.<br><br>**EXCEPTION:** None<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** None<br><br>**WAIVER:** None |
| CSU-8 | Coal Mine | 8,146 | **Permitted** Coal Mine. This area is included in the approved permit area for the Deserado Coal Mine. The oil and gas lessee must reach agreement with the federal coal lessee on the placement of wells or surface facilities within the coal mine permit area. Surface occupation may not be allowed within the mine permit area.<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception to this stipulation if the coal lessee and the oil and gas lessee have reached an agreement as to the location of well(s) and surface facilities.<br><br>**MODIFICATION:** NONE<br><br>WAIVER: The Area Manager may waive this stipulation if the coal mining operation is abandoned. |

## Table A-3 Timing Limitation Stipulations

| Stip Code | Protected Resource | Affected Acreage | Stipulation Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| TL-01 | Raptor Nesting Sites (Listed and Candidate T/E and BLM Sensitive species except Bald Eagle and Ferruginous Hawks) | 1,510 | Listed, Proposed, or Candidate T/E and BLM Sensitive Raptors Other Than Bald Eagles and Ferruginous Hawks. This area encompasses the nests of threatened, endangered, or candidate raptors. No development activities are allowed within 1/2 mile of identified nest sites from February 1 through August 15, or until fledgling and dispersal of young. (Development activities allowed from August 16 through January 31).<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted to these dates by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act) to harass, harm, wound, or kill in the context of active nesting attempts. An exception can also be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended or remains unoccupied by May 15 of the project year.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the stipulation area if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a Geographic Reference Area perspective. If a species status is downgraded, or if a species is delisted, the size of the TL area may be reduced.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the species becomes extinct or there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period. |

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| TL-02 | Bald Eagle Nests | 250 | **Bald** Eagle Nests. This area encompasses bald eagle nests. No development is allowed within 1/2 mile of identified nests from December 15 through July 15, or until fledgling and dispersal of young. (Development activities allowed from July 16 through December 14).<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted to these dates by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act) to harass, harm, wound, or kill in the context of active nesting attempts. An exception can also be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended or remains unoccupied by May 15 of the project year.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the stipulation area if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation. If the species status is downgraded, or if the species is delisted, the size of the TL area may be reduced.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of three years or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period. |

## Appendix A
**(Table A-3 Continued)**

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| TL-03 | Ferruginous Hawks | 73,880 | Ferruginous Hawks. This area encompasses the nests of ferruginous hawks which are candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. No development is allowed within one (1) mile of identified nests from February 1 through August 15, or until fledgling and dispersal of young. (Development activities allowed from August 16 through January 31).<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted to these dates by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act) to harass, harm, wound, or kill in the context of active nesting attempts. An exception can also be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended or remains unoccupied by May 15 of the project year.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the stipulation area if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a Geographic Reference Area perspective. If the species status is downgraded, or if the species is delisted, the size of the TL area may be reduced.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of three years or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period. |

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| TL-04 | Raptor Nests (other than T/E and candidate T/E species) | 72,680 | Other Raptors. This area encompasses the nests of raptors that are other than threatened, endangered, or candidate species. No development activities are allowed within 1/4 mile of identified nests from February 1 through August 15, or until fledgling and dispersal of young. (Development allowed from August 16 through January 31)<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted to these dates by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act) to harass, harm, wound, or kill in the context of active nesting attempts. An exception can also be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. The Area Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended or remains unoccupied by May 15 of the project year.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the stipulation area if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a Geographic Reference Area perspective.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of three years or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period. |

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| TL-05 | Bald Eagle Roost or Concentration Areas | 4,590 | Bald Eagle Winter Roosts and Concentration Areas. This area encompasses bald eagle winter roosts and concentration areas. No development is allowed within 1/2 mile of identified sites from November 15 through April 15. (Development allowed from April 16 through November 14)<br><br>EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted to these dates by the Area Manager, if authorization is obtained from the USFWS (through applicable provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Eagle Protection Act, or Migratory Bird Treaty Act) to harass, harm, wound, or kill in the context of ongoing roosting activities and/or short or long term adverse modification of suitable roost site characteristics. An exception can also be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the site for current or subsequent roosting activities or occupancy. An exception may also be granted if forms of compensation are satisfactorily negotiated (through Section 7 Consultation) which fully offset losses associated with project implementation.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the stipulation area or timeframes if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to roost site function and utility, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the roost site for current or subsequent roosting activities or occupancy.<br><br>WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if the species becomes extinct, the site has failed to support roosting activities over a minimum 3 year period, or if the site conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period. |

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| TL-06 | Sage Grouse Nest Habitat | 152,510 | Sage Grouse Nesting Habitat. This area encompasses suitable sage grouse nesting habitat associated with individual leks. This stipulation will not take effect until direct and indirect impacts to suitable nesting cover exceeds 10 percent of the habitat available within 2 miles of identified leks. Further development, after this threshold has been exceeded, will not be allowed from April 15 through July 7. (Development can occur until 10 percent of the habitat associated with a lek is impacted, from then on, additional activity can occur from July 8 through April 14)<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception if an environmental analysis and consultation with the CDOW indicates that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to affect nest attendance, egg/chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW negotiate compensation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long term utility or availability of suitable nest habitat may be excepted.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size of the TL area if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to affect nest attendance, egg/chick survival, or nesting success. Timeframes may be modified if operations could be conditioned to allow a minimum of 70 percent of nesting attempts to progress through hatch.<br><br>WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived if CDOW determines that the described lands are incapable of serving the long term requirements of sage grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage grouse nesting habitat. |

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| TL-07 | Elk Production Areas | 12,690 | Elk Production Area. This area encompasses an elk production area. No development is allowed from May 15 through June 30. (Development can occur from July 1 through May 14)<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed action can be conditioned so as not to interfere with habitat function or compromise animal condition within the project vicinity. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW negotiate compensation that would satisfactorily offset anticipated impacts to elk production or habitat condition. An exception may also be granted for actions intended to enhance the long term utility or availability of suitable habitat.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size and timeframes of this stipulation if CDOW monitoring information indicates that current animal use patterns are inconsistent with dates established for animal occupation. Modifications could be authorized if the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to interfere with critical habitat function or compromise animal condition. A modification may also be approved if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW agree to compensation that satisfactorily offset detrimental impacts to elk production or habitat condition.<br><br>WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived if CDOW determines that the area is no longer utilized by elk for production purposes. |

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| TL-08 | Big Game Severe Winter Range | 512,905 acres | Big Game Severe Winter Range. This area encompasses big game severe winter range. No development activity is allowed from December 1 through April 30. (Development is allowed from May 1 through November 30)<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to interfere with habitat function or compromise animal condition within the project vicinity. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW negotiate compensation that would satisfactorily offset anticipated impacts to big game winter activities or habitat condition. Under mild winter conditions, when prevailing habitat or weather conditions allow early dispersal of animals from all or portions of a project area, an exception may be granted to suspend the last 60 days of this seasonal limitation. Severity of winter will be determined on the basis of snow depth, snow crusting, daily mean temperatures, and whether animals were concentrated on the winter range during the winter months. Exceptions may also be granted for actions specifically intended to enhance the long term utility or availability of suitable habitat.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size and timeframes of this stipulation if CDOW monitoring information indicates that current animal use patterns are inconsistent with dates established for animal occupation. Modifications may also be authorized if the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to interfere with habitat function or compromise animal condition. In addition, if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW agree to habitat compensation that satisfactorily offsets detrimental impacts to activity or habitat condition.<br><br>WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived if the CDOW determines that all or specific portions of the area no longer satisfy this functional capacity. |

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| TL-09 | Deer/Elk Summer Range | 259,363 acres | Deer and Elk Summer Range. This area is located within deer and elk summer ranges, which due to limited extent, are considered critical habitat within appropriate CDOW Game Management Units. This stipulation will not take effect until direct and indirect impacts to suitable summer range habitats exceed 10 percent of that available within the individual Game Management Units. When this threshold has been reached, no further development activity will be allowed from May 15 through August 15. (Development is allowed until 10 percent of individual GMU summer habitat has been affected, then additional development is allowed from August 16 through May 14)<br><br>EXCEPTION: The Area Manager may grant an exception if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed action could be conditioned to have no additional influence on the utility or suitability of summer range habitats. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and CDOW negotiate compensation that would satisfactorily offset anticipated impacts to summer range function or habitat. Exceptions may also be granted for actions specifically intended to enhance the long term utility or availability of suitable habitat.<br><br>MODIFICATION: The Area Manager may modify the size and timeframes of this stipulation if CDOW monitoring information indicates that current animal use patterns are inconsistent with dates established for animal occupation. Modifications may also be authorized if the proposed action could be conditioned to have no additional influence on the utility or suitability of summer range habitats.<br><br>WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived if the CDOW determines that all or specific portions of the area no longer satisfy this functional capacity or that these summer ranges no longer merit critical habitat status. Waivers will also be applied to delineated summer range occurring below 2,250 meters (7,350 feet) in elevation. |

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| TL-10 | Sage grouse crucial winter habitat | 0 | **Sage Grouse Winter Concentration Areas.** This area encompasses sagebrush habitats that are occupied by wintering concentrations of grouse, or represent the only habitats that remain available for use during periods of heavy snowpack. No development activity will be allowed between December 16 and March 15. The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) has indicated that these features exist on public lands within the White River Resource Area but have not yet delineated specific areas that will be subject to this timing restriction. Specific **Exception**, **Modification**, and **Waiver** language will be developed in cooperation with the CDOW after the affected areas have been delineated. |
| TL-11 | Pronghorn production areas | 0 | **Pronghorn Production Areas.** This area is located within a pronghorn production area. No development activity is allowed within this area between May 1 and June 30. The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) has indicated that these features exist on public lands within the White River Resource Area but have not yet delineated specific areas that will be subject to this timing restriction. Specific **Exception**, **Modification**, and **Waiver** language will be developed in cooperation with the CDOW after the affected areas have been delineated. |

## Table A-4. Lease Notices

| Notice code | Resource of Concern | Applicable Area | Notice Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| LN-1 | Prairie Dog Towns | Mapped areas | **Prairie Dog Towns.** Lands within this lease parcel involve prairie dog ecosystems that constitute potential habitat for wild or reintroduced populations of the federally endangered black-footed ferret. Conservation and recovery efforts for the black-footed ferret are authorized by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended). The successful lessee may be required to perform special conservation measures prior to and during lease development. These measures may include one or more of the following:<br><br>1. Performing site-specific habitat analysis and/or participating in ferret surveys.<br><br>2. Participating in the preparation of a surface use plan of operations with BLM, USFWS, and CDOW, which integrates and coordinates long term lease development with measures necessary to minimize adverse impacts to black-footed ferrets or their habitat.<br><br>3. Abiding by special daily and seasonal activity restrictions on construction, drilling, product transport, and service activities.<br><br>4. Incorporating special modifications to facility siting, design, construction, and operation.<br><br>5. Providing in-kind compensation for habitat loss and/or displacement (e.g, special on-site rehabilitation/revegetation measures or off-site habitat enhancement). |
| LN-2 | Paleonto-logical Resources | Wasatch, Uinta, DeBeque, Upper Mesa Verde, Green River, and other formations containing scientifically significant fossil localities. | **Paleontological Values.** This lease encompasses a Class I paleontological area and has the potential to contain important fossils. Prior to authorizing surface disturbing activities, the BLM will make a preliminary determination as to whether potential exists for the presence of fossil material. If potential exists for the presence of valuable fossils, the area will be required to have a Class I paleontological survey completed. Mapped fossil sites will be protected by applying the appropriate mitigation to the use authorization. Mitigation may involve the relocation of disturbance in excess of 200 meters, or excavation and recording of the fossil remains. Certain areas may require the presence of a qualified paleontologist to monitor operations during surface disturbing activities. BLM will determine the disposition of any fossils discovered and excavated. |

## Appendix A
### (Table A-4 Continued)

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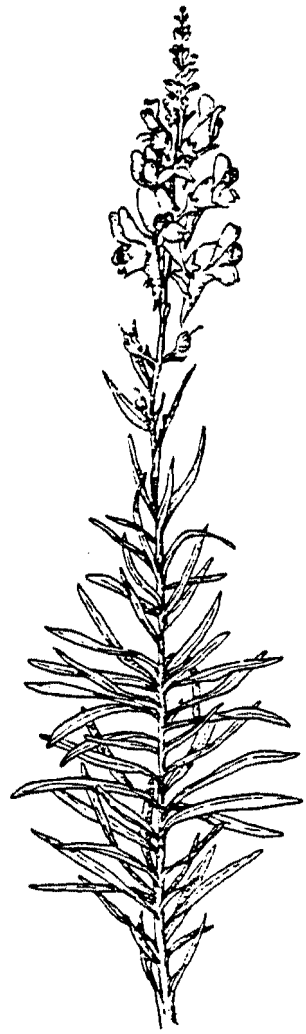
| LN-3 | Wild Horse Habitat | Herd Management Areas | **Wild Horse Habitat.** This lease parcel encompasses a portion of a wild horse herd management area. In order to protect wild horses within this area, intensive development activities may be delayed for a specified 60 day period within the spring foaling period between March 1 and June 15.<br><br>The lessee may be required to perform special conservation measures within this area including: 1) Habitat improvement projects in adjacent areas if development displaces wild horses from critical habitat; 2) Disturbed watering areas would be replaced with an equal source of water, having equal utility; 3) Activity/improvements would provide for unrestricted movement of wild horses between summer and winter ranges. |

**Noxious/Problem Weeds**

**Canada thistle**
**(Cirsium arvense)**



**Yellow toadflax**
**(Linaria vulgaris)**

**Spotted knapweed**
**(Centaurea maculosa)**

# APPENDIX B
## CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

### INTRODUCTION

This Appendix lists the Conditions of Approval (COA) that have been developed over a number of years, usually through environmental documentation, that have been proven to mitigate impacts from surface disturbing activities. These COAs were identified as Best Management Practices in the Draft RMP. However, that terminology caused confusion among the various public land users. Many of these COAs are already included by applicants in their request for authorization approvals. This practice will often speed up the authorization review process. If an applicable COA, or other mitigation that will accomplish the desired goal, is not included in an application, BLM resource specialists will utilize the applicable conditions presented here to help mitigate impacts. These conditions will apply, where appropriate, to all use authorizations, including BLM initiated projects. Approved projects will be monitored to determine the effectiveness of the COA in accomplishing the desired goal. Applicants can suggest alternate conditions that could accomplish the same or better result.

### ALL SURFACE DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

1. No operations using chemical processes or other pollutants in their activities will be allowed to occur within 200 feet of any water bodies.

2. Surface disturbing activities would be required to avoid riparian/wetland habitat.

3. Locate and maintain sanitation facilities according to state regulations.

4. When preparing the site, all suitable topsoil should be stripped from the surface of the location and stockpiled for reclamation once the location is abandoned. When topsoil is stockpiled on slopes exceeding five percent, construct a berm or trench below the stockpile.

5. Sedimentation shall be diverted and/or run through catchment basins in order to protect surface waters.

6. All sediment control structures or disposal pits, will be designed to contain a 100-year, 6-hour storm event. Storage volumes within these structures will have a design life of 25 years.

7. All trees removed in the process of construction shall be purchased from the Bureau of Land Management. The trees shall be cut with a maximum stump height of six inches and disposed of by one of the following methods:

a. Trees must be cut before being dozed off the area of disturbance. Trees shall be cut into four-foot lengths, down to four inches in diameter and placed along the edge of the disturbance.

b. Purchased trees may be removed from federal land for resale or private use. Limbs may be scattered off the area of disturbance but not dozed off.

c. Chipped and scattered.

8. All activity shall cease when soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of three inches unless otherwise approved by the Authorized Officer.

9. There shall be no mud blading of roads. Vehicles may be towed through the mud provided they stay within the original roadway.

10. Special design and reclamation measures may be required to protect scenic and natural landscape values. These design and measures may include transplanting trees and shrubs, mulching and fertilizing disturbed areas, use of low profile permanent facilities, and painting to minimize visual contrasts. Surface disturbing activities may be moved up to 200 meters to avoid sensitive areas or to reduce the visual affects of the proposal. These measures would be applied to the following VRM Class II and III areas: Canyon Pintado National Historic District; Highways 13, 40, 64, and 139 corridors; Viewsheds in the Blue Mountain/ Moosehead GRA; White River Corridor; Douglas and Baxter Pass divide; Cathedral Bluffs; and VRM Class II areas around Meeker. These measures may also be applied to other areas on a case by case basis.

11. All above ground facilities shall be painted to blend in with the surrounding environment.

12. All disturbed areas will be contoured to blend with the natural topography. Blending is defined as reducing form, line, and color contrast associated with the surface disturbance. In visually sensitive areas and WSAs, all disturbed areas shall be contoured to match the original topography. Matching is defined as reproducing the original topography and eliminating form, line, and color caused by the disturbance as much as possible.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND **MAINTENANCE**

13. Base road design criteria and standards on road management objectives such as traffic requirements of the proposed activity and the overall transportation plan, economic analysis, safety requirements, resource objectives, and minimizing damage to the environment.

14. Locate roads so as to minimize their influence on riparian areas and, when stream crossing is necessary, design the approach and crossing perpendicular to the channel. Locate the crossing where the channel is well-defined, unobstructed and straight.

15. Locate roads on stable positions (e.g., ridges, natural benches, and flatter transitional slopes near ridges and valley bottoms). Implement extra mitigation measures when crossing areas of unstable or fragile soils.

16. Avoid headwalls, midslope locations on steep, unstable slopes, seeps, old landslides, slopes in excess of 70 percent, and areas where the geologic bedding planes or weathering surfaces are inclined with the slope.

17. Locate roads to minimize heights of cutbanks. Avoid high, steeply sloping cutbanks in highly fractured bedrock.

18. Locate roads on well-drained soil types. Avoid wet areas.

19. Sloping the road base to the outside edge for surface drainage is normally recommended for local spurs or minor collector roads where low volume traffic and lower traffic speeds are anticipated. This is also recommended in situations where long intervals between maintenance will occur and where minimum excavation is wanted. Outsloping is not recommended on gradients greater than eight to 10 percent.

20. Sloping the road base to the inside edge is an acceptable practice on roads with gradients more than 10 percent and where the underlying soil formation is very rocky and not subject to appreciable erosion or failure.

21. Crown and ditching is recommended for arterial and collector roads where traffic volume, speed, intensity and user comfort are considerations. Gradients may range from two to 15 percent as long as adequate drainage away from the road surface and ditchlines is maintained.

22. Minimize excavation through use of balanced earthwork, narrowing road width, and endhauling where slopes are greater than 60 percent.

23. Surface roads if they will be subject to traffic during wet weather. The depth and gradation of surfacing will be determined by traffic type, frequency, weight, maintenance objectives, and the stability and strength of the road foundation and surface materials.

24. Provide vegetative or artificial stabilization of cut and fill slopes in the design process. Avoid establishment of vegetation where it inhibits drainage from the road surface or where it restricts safety or maintenance.

25. When roads are located in low-lying areas, ensure that the road surface is constructed above the adjacent ground surface.

26. Avoid sidecasting where it will adversely affect water quality or weaken stabilized slopes.

27. Provide for erosion-resistant surface drainage prior to fall rain or snow.

28. Improve flat gradients to a minimum of two percent or provide raised subgrade sections to avoid saturation of the road base.

29. Reconstruct culvert catchbasins to specifications (See BLM Manual IX.D and F). Catchbasins in solid rock need not be reconstructed provided water flow is not restricted by soil, rock, or other debris.

30. Identify potential water problems caused by off-site disturbance and add necessary drainage facilities.

31. Identify ditchline and outlet erosion caused by excessive flows and add necessary drainage facilities and armoring.

32. Replace undersized culverts and repair or replace damaged culverts and downspouts.

33. Add additional full-rounds, half-rounds, and energy dissipators as needed.

34. Correct special drainage problems (e.g., high water table, seeps) that affect stability of subgrade by using perforated drains, geotextiles, or drainage bays.

35. Eliminate undesirable berms that retard normal surface runoff.

36. Surface inadequately-surfaced roads that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather.

37. Roadside brushing should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems (i.e., avoid using excavators for brushing).

38. Leave abandoned roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage without further maintenance.

39. Close abandoned roads to traffic. Physically obstruct the road with a gate or as many large berms, trenches, logs, stumps, or rock boulders as necessary to accomplish permanent closure.

40. When seasonal activity is completed and road closure is not necessary, the road surface should be crowned, outsloped, insloped, or water-barred.

41. Remove berms from the outside edge of road where runoff is channeled.

42. Maintenance should be performed to conserve existing surface material, retain the original crowned or outsloped self-draining cross section, prevent or remove rutting berms (except those designed for slope protection) and other irregularities that retard normal surface runoff. Avoid wasting loose ditch or surface material over the shoulder where it can cause stream sedimentation or weaken slump-prone areas. Avoid undercutting backslopes.

43. Promptly remove slide material when it is obstructing road surface and ditchline drainage. Save all soil or material useable for reclamation and stockpile for future reclamation needs. Use remaining slide material for needed road improvement or place in a stable waste area. Avoid sidecasting of slide material where it can damage, overload, saturate embankments, or flow into downslope drainage courses. Reestablish vegetation in areas where more than 50 percent of vegetation has been destroyed due to sidecasting.

44. Retain vegetation on cut slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Cut roadside vegetation rather than pulling it out and disturbing the soil.

45. Bridges should be designed and constructed according to the standards provided in BLM Manual 9112. The design, review, and evaluation must be accomplished under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer.

46. If the installation of a bridge would result in the discharge of soil into water, a permit must be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers according to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977.

47. Culverts should be designed and constructed according to the standards provided in BLM Manual 9112. The design, review and evaluation must be accomplished under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer.

48. Culverts should be designed and placed to assure the adequate passage of fish, provide minimum impact on water quality, and handle peak runoff and flood waters.

49. Culvert placement should lay on solid ground to avoid road failures.

50. Proper sized aggregate and rip rap should be used during culvert construction.

51. Locate culverts or drainage dips in such a manner as to avoid discharge onto unstable terrain such as headwalls or slumps. Provide adequate spacing to avoid accumulation of water in ditches or road surfaces.

52. Provide energy dissipators at culvert outlets or drainage dips.

53. Place rip rap at culvert entrance to streamline water flow and reduce erosion.

54. Install cross drains according to the following:

| Percent Grade | Spacing in Feet. |
|---|---|
| 1-6 | 300 |
| 7-9 | 200 |
| 10-14 | 150 |
| 15-20 | 90 |
| 21-40 | 50 |
| Over 41 | 25 |

55. Use drainage dips instead of culverts on roads that have gradients less than 10 percent or where road management objectives result in blocking roads. Avoid drainage dips on road gradients greater than 10 percent.

56. Do not locate drainage dips where water might accumulate or where there is an outside berm that prevents drainage from the roadway.

57. Locate and design drainage dips immediately upgrade of stream crossings, providing buffers and sediment basins, to prevent sediment from entering the stream.

58. Limit activities of mechanized equipment within stream channels.

59. Place permanent stream-crossing structures on fishery streams before heavy equipment moves beyond the crossing area. Where this is not feasible, install temporary crossings to minimize stream disturbance.

60. Use 12 inches as the minimum recommended cover over a culvert, or one-half the diameter of the culvert, whichever is greater.

61. Monitor culvert installations to ensure adequate armoring of inlet and outlet and no erosion of design. Patrol areas susceptible to road or watershed damage during periods of high runoff.

62. Keep road inlet and outlet ditches, catchbasins, and culverts free of obstructions, particularly before and during spring runoff. Routine machine-cleaning of ditches should be kept to a minimum during wet weather.

**TANKS AND PITS**

63. All fluid storage tanks shall have a dike constructed around the tank of sufficient capacity to adequately contain at least 110 percent of the storage capacity of the tank. Tank batteries shall have a dike capable of adequately containing 110 percent of the largest tank.

64. Pits designed to contain fluids shall be constructed so that leaking or breaching problems are minimized and reclamation potential is maximized. At least 50 percent of the pit capacity shall be in cut material. When fractured rock or porous materials are encountered, pits shall be lined with bentonite or an impermeable membrane to prevent

leakage.

65. All pits constructed in high and medium priority riparian areas (see Tables 2-30 and 2-31 in the Draft RMP), will be lined with an impermeable membrane.

66. Reserve pits used for drilling will be fenced on three sides prior to drilling activity and closed off on the fourth side after drilling is finished. All fence corners will be braced with an H-type brace. Within the wild horse range, the reserve pit fence shall be 48 inches high. In sheep allotments, the fence will have 48 inches of woven wire and cattle allotments will have four strands of barbed wire. Fences will be located at least four feet from the edge of the pit slope.

67. Remove all oil from the surface of reserve pits within 24 hours.

68. All produced liquids shall be contained in a pit or tank, including the dehydrator vent/condensate line effluent. All production pits shall have a livestock-proof fence. All pits shall be bermed. If inverted culverts are used as production pits, the culvert top may be covered with an expanded metal cover in lieu of fencing.

69. Pits remaining after the drilling period which store or are expected to store production fluids will be wired or netted to prevent or discourage entry by larger birds attracted to sources of water, including raptors and waterfowl. At a minimum, wire will be stretched over the entire length and breadth of the pit at intervals not exceeding three feet, and made permanently conspicuous either by choice of material or installation of flagging material evenly distributed across the pit at a minimum rate of one flag per 18 square feet.

70. Reserve pits will be allowed to dry through natural evaporation for one four season cycle after the well is drilled. If a pit has not dried by the end of this period, all remaining fluids and/or mud must be removed and disposed of in an approved manner. The pit shall be recontoured within 15 months after the well is drilled.

71. The concentration of hazardous substances in the reserve pit at the time of pit backfilling must not exceed the standards set forth in CERCLA.

**OIL AND GAS**

72. Mineral resources and fresh water aquifers shall be protected while drilling mineral exploration and development wells.

73. All wells, whether exploration or development, drilling, producing, suspended, or abandoned, shall be identified following 43 CFR 3162.6. Pressure tests are required before drilling out from under all casing strings set and cemented in place. Blowout preventer controls must be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe and prior to starting workover or completion operations. Preventers will be inspected and operated at least daily to insure good mechanical working order. This inspection will be recorded on the daily drilling report. Preventers will be pressure tested before drilling out from below each casing string. All BOP pressure tests must be recorded on the daily drilling report.

74. If air drilling, the operator shall control blooie line discharge dust by use of water injection or any other acceptable method. The blooie line discharge shall be a minimum of 100 feet from the well head and be directed into the blooie pit in such a manner as to allow containment of drill bit cuttings and waste in blooie pit.

75. Well Plugging Standards:

a. Open Hole: a cement plug shall be placed to extend at least from 50 feet below the bottom (except as limited by total depth (TD) or plugged back total depth (PBTD) to 50 feet above the top of (1) any zones encountered during drilling that contain fluid with a potential to migrate; (2) lost circulation zones; and (3) any potential valuable minerals, including noncommercial hydrocarbons, coal, and oil shale. Extremely thick sections may be secured by placing 100-foot plugs across the top and bottom of the formation. Lost circulation zones may require alternate methods. In the absence of productive zones or minerals that otherwise required placement of cement plugs, long sections of open hole shall be plugged at least every 3,000 feet. Such plugs shall be placed across in-gauge sections of the hole.

b. Cased Hole: a cement plug shall be placed opposite all open perforations and extend a minimum of 50 feet below (except as limited by TD or PBTD) to 50 feet above the perforated interval. In lieu of the cement plug, a bridge plug is acceptable, provided: (1) the plug is set as close as practical above the open perforations; (2) the perforations are isolated from any open hole below; and (3) the plug is capped-if cap is placed through tubing, a minimum of 50 feet of fill-up is required; if placed by bailer, a minimum of 35 feet of fill-up is needed. If production casing is cut and recovered, a cement plug shall be placed to extend at least 50 feet above and below the stub. An additional cement plug shall be placed to extend a minimum of 50 feet above and below the shoe of the surface casing (or intermediate string, as appropriate). The exposed hole resulting from the casing removal must be secured as required above.

c. Annular Space: no annular space that extends to the surface shall be left open to the drilled hole below. If this condition exists, a minimum of the top 50 feet of annulus shall be plugged with cement.

d. Testing: the first plug below the surface plug shall generally be tested by either tagging the plug with the working pipe string or pressuring to a minimum pump (surface) pressure of 1,000 psig with no more than a 10 percent drop during a 15-minute period (cased hole only). If the integrity of any other plug is questioned, it must be tested in the same manner. Also, any cement plug that is the only isolating medium for a fresh water interval or a zone containing a valuable mineral deposit should be tested by tagging with the drill string. Tagging the first plug below the surface plug will not be necessary where water flows or valuable mineral deposits have not been encountered.

e. Surface Plug: a cement plug of at least 50 feet shall be placed in the smallest casing that extends to the surface. The top of this plug shall be placed as near the eventual casing cut-off point as possible.

f. Mud: each interval between the plugs shall be filled with mud of sufficient density to exert hydrostatic pressure exceeding the greatest formation pressure encountered while drilling such interval. In the absence of other information at the time plugging is approved, a minimum mud weight of nine pounds per gallon shall be specified.

g. Surface Cap: all casing shall be cut off at the base of the cellar or three feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The casing shall be filled from the cement plug to the surface with suitable material (cement, sand, gravel, etc.). The well bore must then be covered with a metal plate at least 1/4-inch thick, welded in place, or a four-inch pipe, extending four feet above the recontoured ground surface and embedded in cement as specified by the authorized officer. The well location and identity shall be permanently inscribed on the pipe or plate.

76. All aquifers encountered during drilling that have potential for development as a water well will be evaluated for use by BLM as a water source well at the time the well is proposed to be plugged. Suitable wells would have plugging procedures altered to plug back to the water zone, at which point, the BLM would assume liability for the well and file for the appropriate water rights.

77. For dry holes in visually sensitive areas and WSAs, the abandonment marker must be at least 4-inch diameter pipe, embedded in cement, buried to final reclaimed ground level, and capped with a 2 feet by 2 feet, steel plate, at least 1/4 inch thick. The plate must permanently inscribed with the identity requirements of 43 CFR 3162.6 (b).

**GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION**

78. Blasting or vibrating within 1/8-mile of federally-owned or controlled springs and flowing water wells would not be allowed.

79. Plugging of drill shot holes will conform to the Colorado Reclamation Standards Abandoned Drill Holes Act. Drill hole cuttings shall be placed back in the hole.

80. No blading or other dirt work will be allowed without specific written permission from the Area Manager.

81. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas shall be performed concurrent with the exploration operation.

**COAL EXPLORATION**

82. All drill holes must be plugged with cement through the underground minable coal beds and aquifers for a distance of at least 50 feet above and below the coal beds and aquifers.

83. Holes may be plugged with a mud conditioner subject to the following:

a. Drill holes encountering aquifers having artesian flow shall be plugged from bottom to top with a neat cement slurry or, at a minimum, be cemented across to a minimum of 50 feet on either side of the aquifer.

b. Other drill holes not plugged with cement shall be plugged with abandonment mud having a 10-second API gel

strength of at least 20 pounds per 100 square feet and a filtrate volume not to exceed 13.5 cc, as determined by accepted procedures. The abandonment mud mix shall have a Marsh Funnel viscosity of at least 20 seconds per quart greater than that of the drilling fluid or at least 55 seconds Marsh Funnel viscosity.

84. All drill holes shall be plugged at the surface with a minimum of five feet of cement.

85. Holes must be plugged as soon after drilling as possible.

86. Any hole proposed for groundwater monitoring must be completed and cemented to isolate all aquifer intervals that show significant head differences or changes in water quality to prevent mixing of unlike waters. Minable coal beds also must be isolated using casing and cement.

87. All drilling fluid, foam, cuttings, and water must be contained on the drill site. Portable pits may be used; however, earth pits will be required if large volumes of fluid are encountered. Pits will be pumped out or allowed to dry completely before backfilling. Drill cuttings not returned to the hole shall be buried, hauled away, or scattered in a thin layer so they do not inhibit plant growth.

**FOREST STAND TREATMENTS**

88. Timber stand improvement and harvesting will be prohibited in riparian areas unless removing undesirable species or prescribing canopy manipulation and management as a means of enhancing riparian development. Adequate buffers will be designated next to riparian areas, considering the following factors:

a. Harvest intensity - clearcuts require a wider buffer than selective cuts.

b. Slope - Steep slopes require wider buffers than gentle slopes.

c. Aspect - North aspects will require narrower buffers due to more dense vegetative cover and slower runoff.

d. Soil - Sensitive soil will require wider buffers than resilient soil.

89. Stand treatments shall be designed to minimize adverse effects on water quality. The distribution of cutting units, intensity of cutting, and the cumulative effects in a watershed shall be considered when formulating stand prescriptions.

90. The closure of new roads will be considered and planned for during sale preparation according to existing policy. Skid trails and access roads within the sale will be reclaimed.

91. Stand treatments shall be monitored and terminated during periods when soil compaction may occur.

92. Timber and woodland sale areas with less than a 15 percent ground cover in the understory on critical deer and elk winter ranges will be seeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs approved by the Area Manager.

**PIPELINE AND POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION**

93. Construction width shall

include the existing road. The pipeline shall be located two to three feet from the edge of the ditch along the existing road. The existing road shall be on the working side of the trench.

94. Right-of-ways will use areas adjoining or adjacent to previously disturbed areas whenever possible, rather than traverse undisturbed communities.

95. The pipeline will be buried to provide a minimum cover of 36 inches through normal terrain. The pipeline will be buried deep enough to avoid problems with irrigation ditches, canals, potential irrigation areas and existing pipelines, as designated by the authorized officer. In rocky areas, a minimum cover of 24 inches will be provided. In areas next to or crossing access roads, the pipeline shall be buried with a minimum of four feet of cover in alluvial areas and three feet of cover in rocky areas.

96. Water bars or dikes shall be constructed on all of the rights-of-way, and across the full width of the disturbed area, as directed by the authorized officer.

97. Slopes within the disturbed area shall be stabilized by non-vegetative practices designed to hold the soil in place and minimize erosion. Vegetative cover shall be reestablished to increase infiltration and provide additional protection from erosion.

98. When erosion is anticipated, sediment barriers shall be constructed to slow runoff, allow deposition of sediment, and prevent it from leaving the site. In addition, straining or filtration mechanisms may also contribute to sediment removal from runoff.

99. All trees on the pipeline right-of-way shall be purchased from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Resource Area.

100. Trees removed during pipeline construction shall be skidded back onto the right-of-way following seeding operations. Those trees not brought back onto the right-of-way will be cut into four-foot lengths down to a four-inch diameter and located to allow removal by the applicant or public.

101. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, power lines shall be constructed according to standards as outlined in *Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines*, Raptor Research Foundation, Inc., 1981. The BLM reserves the right to require modifications or additions to all power line structures placed on the right-of-way, should they be necessary to ensure the safety of large perching birds.

102. Poles and transmission line locations will be selected to achieve the minimum practicable adverse impact on visual quality.

103. Blading or excavating to prepare a structure framing pad will not be permitted. If a structure cannot be framed on the natural ground, aerial framing or off-site framing will be required.

**FENCE LOCATION, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION**

104. Fence design will conform to BLM Manual H 1737-1 to accommodate negotiation by big game and minimize fence damage. Modifications to fence design may be authorized on a case-by-case

basis by the Area Manager as necessary to satisfy special fencing objectives.

105. To minimize future trespass litigation, the accurate location, survey, and marking of external property boundaries should precede fence construction.

106. Locate fences for easy access while satisfying operational objectives. Avoid fencing straight up and down steep slopes.

107. Design fences to accommodate winter snow levels and drifting snow. Inspect fences in late winter or early spring to identify deficiencies and make necessary design changes.

108. Design should consider the installation of narrow walk-though gates, post pass-through openings, or other access structures to improve esthetics.

109. Use landforms to reduce visual impacts. Avoid bulldozer clearing or major soil disturbance.

110. Use fences to protect natural wetlands, streambanks, woodlands, and plants. Keep fences away from heavy vegetation and areas of potential blowdown.

111. Off-highway vehicular traffic during construction shall be held to a minimum.

112. On allotments used by wild horses, fences will be designed to have minimal impact on horse movement.

**PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES DURING DISTURBANCE**

113. Class I geologic units (the Chinle, Glen Canyon, Morrison, Cedar Mountain, Mowry Shale, Parachute Creek Member of Green River, Wasatch, and Brown's Park formations and, in the Rangely area, the Mesaverde Group and Uinta formations) shall be surface surveyed for paleontological resources if they have good, safe outcrops likely to produce scientifically-important fossils. Class I geologic units having vertical- to near-vertical (unsafe) slopes, soil development, and much vegetation shall not require surveys as these areas are unlikely to produce recoverable fossils.

114. Class II geologic units shall be sample-surveyed for paleontological resources during any surface-disturbing activities, projects, or land exchanges greater than 100 acres. Up to five percent of potentially-disturbed Class II areas shall be inventoried.

115. If any fossils are discovered during project operations, operators shall cease activity immediately and notify the authorized officer. The BLM shall provide the operator with a list of BLM-approved paleontologists. The company shall hire a paleontologist from the approved list. The selected paleontologist would be given 48 hours to inspect the site and make a decision regarding disposition of the fossils.

116. If fossils are encountered during underground mining, the operator shall move the fossil material to a safe place and immediately notify the authorized officer.

117. If any evidence of human skeletal remains is encountered during a project on BLM lands, the operator shall not disturb these

remains and shall immediately notify the authorized officer. Work shall not resume until the authorized officer has given permission. Human remains shall not be moved, excavated, or in any way disturbed by the operator.

118. A Class III (100% pedestrian) cultural resource inventory shall be completed by a qualified archaeologist prior to beginning land disturbing activities. A report of the inventory will be submitted and approved by the BLM with stipulations necessary to comply with EO 11593 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

119. If, during its operations, the operator discovers any cultural remains, monuments or sites, paleontological sites, or any object of antiquity subject to the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. secs. 431-433), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95), NHPA, of 1966, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, or 43 CFR, Part 3, activity shall immediately cease and the Area Manager notified. The BLM will then take such action as required under the acts and regulations thereunder. The operator shall follow the mitigation requirements set forth concerning protection, preservation, or disposition of any sites or material discovered. In cases where salvage excavation is necessary, the cost of excavation shall be borne by the holder, unless otherwise stated.

**WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION**

120. The use of heavy equipment for fire suppression will not be permitted except on high-risk project fires, when limited use is first approved by the Area Manager and continuously monitored by a Resource Advisor (Range Conservationist, Wildlife Biologist, Hydrologist or Archaeologist).

121. The location and construction of handlines will implement methods that result in minimal surface disturbance while effectively controlling the fire. Handcrews shall locate lines to take full advantage of existing land features that represent natural fire barriers. Whenever possible, handlines should follow the contour of the slope to protect the soil, provide sufficient residual vegetation to capture and retain sediment, and maintain site productivity.

122. Suppression in riparian areas shall be by handcrew only and concentrate on areas of heavy fuels. Vehicle entry into the riparian area will be permitted to establish pumping operations and access water only if no bridges or natural stream crossings are in the burn area.

123. The incident commander will ensure that aerial retardant is not dropped into any stream or wetland. Retardant applications shall be outside riparian areas and parallel to the stream course.

124. Fire mop-up will include rehabilitation of handlines. Waterbars will be located to minimize future channeling of runoff and direct the runoff toward areas of natural vegetative filters. Vegetation will be returned to the handline to help prevent erosion.

125. Emergency rehabilitation plans shall be prepared for fires requiring artificial regeneration to stabilize the burn area or fireline. The rehabilitation plan should be developed through the

interdisciplinary process with the objective of restoring resource quality and productivity.

**WATER DEVELOPMENT**

126. Water developments (springs, reservoirs, catchments; wells, pipeline and water troughs) will conform to BLM Manual H 1741-2.

127. On some allotments, proposed and existing water developments will be fenced to provide livestock management by restricting access to water and to reduce the cost required to fence some allotments and eliminate restricted wild horse movements created by pasture fences.

128. Actual work in spring and stream beds will be done by hand where possible.

129. The source of all spring developments shall be fenced.

130. Cuts, fills, and excavations shall be dressed and blended with surroundings. Pipelines will be buried where possible. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas.

131. Fence reservoirs, where possible to create riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat providing water to livestock through water gaps in the fence or piped to a water trough.

**LIVESTOCK GRAZING**

132. Develop grazing systems to keep livestock off streambanks when they are most vulnerable to damage and to coincide with the physiological needs of important riparian plant species. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 3.

133. Limit grazing intensity to a level that will maintain the desired vegetative species composition and vigor. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 6.

134. Consider changing livestock species to obtain better animal distribution through herding. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 2.

135. Use vegetation and/or structures to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 7.

136. Regulate grazing at a proper rate of timing intensity that will maintain enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 1.

137. Implement soil stabilization practices on rangelands to help reduce soil erosion and prevent sediments, organic debris, and applied chemicals and fertilizer from entering surface and groundwater. The best practices for stabilizing soils are the utilization of vegetation or artificial soil covers to reduce erosion. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 4.

138. Locate livestock water developments and salting sites away from riparian and wetland areas. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 5.

139. Fence springs, seeps, and water developments to protect water quality and riparian ecosystems. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 5.

140. Ensure rest for plant growth and vigor during the critical growing period. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 1.

141. Monitor, evaluate, and adjust livestock management practices to meet resource objectives. This COA conforms with Colorado Livestock grazing Management Guideline Number 8.

PESTICIDE AND HERBICIDE APPLICATION

142. Application of pesticides and herbicides on public lands will conform to BLM Manual H-9011-1 and 9015.

143. To prevent the entry of hazardous substances into surface waters:

a. Chemical treatments within the riparian areas shall be applied by hand and shall be applied only to specific targets.

b. Leave a 25-foot buffer along surface waters when chemicals are being applied through ground application with power equipment.

c. For aerial application, leave at least a 50-foot buffer along live water and do not spray in the riparian area.

d. Always refer to chemical label instructions for additional guidance on use near water and required buffer zones.

144. To enhance effectiveness and prevent transport into streams, apply chemicals during appropriate weather conditions (generally calm and dry) and during the optimum time for control of the target pest or weed.

PRESCRIBED BURNING

145. Prescribed burning will be conducted by a certified burn official within the parameters of an approved burn plan. An environmental assessment will be prepared for each prescribed burn.

146. Prescribed burn scheduling will be established by prioritizing resource objectives. Treatment priorities should be based on soil productivity and potential, desired plant community composition, and site preparation and treatment costs.

147. To protect soil productivity, burning will be conducted under conditions when a light burn can accomplish stated objectives.

a. Highly sensitive soils - Burn only in spring-like conditions when soil and duff are moist. Maximize retention of duff layer. Maintain 90 percent of woody debris equal to or greater than nine inches in diameter.

b. Moderately sensitive soils - Burn only in spring-like conditions when soil and duff are moist. Maximize retention of duff layer. Maintain 80 percent of woody debris equal to or greater than nine inches in diameter. Write burning prescriptions that reduce disturbance and duration and achieve low fire intensity.

c. Least sensitive soils - Write prescriptions for low and moderate intensity burns to protect most of the nutrient

capital. Maximize retention of duff layer. Maintain 75 percent of woody debris equal to or greater than nine inches in diameter.

148. Do not burn piles of slash within 100 feet of riparian areas. If riparian areas are within or adjacent to the prescribed burn unit, piles will be firelined or scattered prior to burning.

149. When preparing the unit for burning, avoid piling concentrations of large logs and stumps; pile small material (3 to 8 inches in diameter). Piles should be burned when soil and duff moisture are high.

150. Burning will be conducted only within prescription. The prescription should provide an ignition design and sequence that will result in the desired burning intensity.

151. Test burns shall be conducted to ensure that the actual burn can be conducted within the prescribed atmospheric and site conditions necessary to achieve specified objectives.

**MECHANICAL TREATMENTS**

152. All projects affecting aquatic or riparian habitats would be reviewed and mitigation developed in order to reduce adverse impacts. A buffer strip along all perennial streams would be maintained in areas of vegetation manipulations.

153. No vegetation manipulation would be allowed within areas of intensive mineral activity where major surface disturbance, such as strip mining, may occur.

154. Vegetation manipulations would not be conducted on soils having high erosion susceptibility.

155. Areas proposed for vegetation manipulation would not be grazed by livestock until understory vegetation becomes well established and is able to support livestock grazing. A minimum of two complete growing seasons of rest from livestock grazing would be required to help ensure desirable vegetation regains vigor.

156. Vegetation manipulations would be irregular in shape, consisting of patches, strips, and fingers that maximize edge effect.

157. No point in a treated area would be greater than 200 yards from suitable cover unless a need is revealed through analysis by an interdisciplinary team.

158. Pinyon-juniper manipulations would be limited to 40-acre blocks unless the distance to cover stipulation is followed.

159. Adequate cover for wild horses would be ensured in wild horse areas, before initiating pinyon-juniper manipulation.

160. Snags, flat-topped or open-limbed conifers, and trees used intensively by cavity nesters, would be protected within vegetation manipulations. All snags would be preserved within a 1/2-mile radius of known active raptor nests.

161. Manipulation of sagebrush would be evaluated to determine impacts and necessary mitigation to ensure protection of sagebrush-dependent wildlife species. In general, no sagebrush within a 2-mile radius of a sage grouse strutting ground would be manipulated where the canopy cover

is less than 40 percent.

162. Vegetation manipulations would not be conducted on any archaeological, cultural, paleontological, or significant recreational area.

163. Mechanical manipulations would be limited to slopes of 20 percent or less.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

164. All authorized users of public lands are expected to know and comply with regulations governing the storage, handling, application (including licensing of applicators), and disposal of hazardous substances.

165. Do not transport, handle, store, load, or dispose of any hazardous substance in such a manner as to pollute water supplies or waterways, or cause damage or injury to land, including humans, desirable plants and animals.

166. Do not store, mix, or rinse hazardous substances or fertilizers in an area where they might enter state waters.

167. When a project might involve the use of hazardous substances, the applicant shall develop a contingency plan for spills, including cleanup procedures and notification of the State Water Quality Bureau.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE HABITAT**

168. Vehicular access by the public on important wildlife habitats and/or during sensitive functional use periods (e.g., big game severe winter range, critical summer use areas, raptor nesting areas, sage grouse reproductive habitats) would be subject to restrictions as directed by the Area Manager. Use of restricted road segments by authorized personnel (e.g., BLM personnel, law enforcement, permitted land users) may be allowed for administrative and operational purposes. Methods used to restrict vehicular access may include: installing lockable gates, barricades or other forms of deterrents, signing, or reclaiming and abandoning roads or trails no longer necessary for management, or other methods prescribed by the Area Manager.

169. Surface disturbance and vegetation clearing associated with project construction should generally be located to avoid vegetative types in most limited supply, those less conducive to successful reclamation, or those representing greater site-specific value for wildlife, as determined during the NEPA process. Examples of these vegetative types are juniper stands in a predominant sagebrush type, sagebrush in a predominant woodland type, mature tree stands rather than younger growth, and woodlands with well developed understory rather than with barren understory.

170. Woodland treatments will be designed and located where possible to replicate natural patterns of forest succession and distribution. Efforts will be made to minimize community fragmentation, including structural and age class components. In general, no point within an opened stand will be more than 200 yards from equal or greater intervals of cover.

171. Snags, including dead or dying trees, will be retained within the interior of forest treatment areas at levels commensurate with stand

composition. Leave trees will be designated by the Area biologist prior to treatment.

**MANAGEMENT OF NOXIOUS WEEDS**

172. An Integrated Weed Management (IWM) approach to the prevention, control or containment of noxious weeds and undesirable plant species will be implemented according to BLM Manual 9015--Integrated Weed Management (12/2/92).

173. All seed planted or sowed in BLM weed-free zones, for any purpose, shall be certified by a qualified federal, state or county officer as free of noxious weed seed.

174. All hay, straw, mulch or other vegetative material used in weed-free zones for site stability, rehabilitation or project facilitation shall be certified by a qualified federal, state or county officer as free of noxious weeds and noxious weed seed. Current state standards shall be applicable.

175. All baled feed, pelletized feed and grain transported onto BLM weed-free zones and used to feed livestock shall be certified as free of noxious weed seed by a qualified federal, state or county officer.

176. All contractors and land-use operators moving surface disturbing equipment into the weed free zones must clean their equipment prior to use on BLM lands. These requirements may be waived by the area manager.

177. All pest control proposals will include an environmental analysis developed within an Integrated Pest Management format. Selection of the preferred alternative shall depend upon environmentally sound and cost-effective criteria.

178. Monitoring of land-disturbing activities in weed-free zones will use permanent photo points to identify noxious weed growth stages, degree of infestation, and trends.

179. Application of herbicides must be under field supervision of an EPA-certified pesticide applicator. Herbicides must be registered by the EPA and application proposals must be approved by the BLM.

**RECLAMATION**

180. All disturbed sites shall be promptly reclaimed to the satisfaction of the Area Manger.

181. Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within six months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the Authorized Officer.

182. The goal for rehabilitation of any disturbed area shall be the permanent restoration of original site conditions and productive capability.

183. Disturbed areas shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original contour.

184. Fill material shall be pushed into cut areas and up over backslopes. Leave no depressions that will trap water or form ponds.

185. Distribute topsoil evenly over the location and prepare a seedbed by disking or ripping.

Drill seed on contour at a depth no greater than 1/2 inch. In areas that cannot be drilled, broadcast at double the seeding rate and harrow seed into the soil.

186. Use seed that is certified and free of noxious weeds. Seed certification tags must be submitted to the Area Manager.

187. Additional seed applications may be required to accommodate specific site conditions or if initial seed germination has failed.

188. Seed species used in reseeding disturbed areas will be based on the seed mixes identified in table B1 and B2. These mixes are based on range sites as determined by soils. Only native plant species will be used for reseeding of disturbed areas within the Blue Mountain/Moosehead Geographic Reference Area, Wilderness study Areas, and within designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Native plant species would be strongly encouraged in the remainder of the Resource Area for reseeding disturbed areas that are not threatened by establishment of exotic or noxious plant species. Naturalized plant species will be allowed for reseeding on "at risk" and "unhealthy" rangelands and grazable woodlands.

189. Leave the disturbed area in a condition that provides drainage with no additional maintenance.

## Appendix B

Table B-1. Standard Seed Mixes

| Seed Mix # | Species (Variety) | Lbs PLS/ Acre | Range sites |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Siberian wheatgrass (P27)<br>Russian wildrye (Bozoisky)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Hycrest)<br><br>Alternates: Yellow sweetclover, Fourwing saltbush, Nutall saltbush, Winterfat, Annual Sunflower, Western wheatgrass | 3<br>2<br>3 | Alkaline Uplands, Badlands, Clayey 7"-9", Clayey Salt Desert, Cold Desert Breaks, Cold Desert Overflow, Gravelly 7"-9", Limey Cold Desert, Loamy 7"-9", Loamy Cold Desert, Loamy Salt Desert, Saline Lowland, Salt Desert Breaks, Salt Flats, Salt Meadow Sands 7"-9", Sandy 7"-9", Sandy Cold Desert, Sandy Salt Desert, Shale 7"-9", Shale/Sands Complex, Shallow Loamy, Shallow Sandy, Shallow Slopes, Silty Salt Desert, Silty Swale, Steep Slopes |
| 2 | Western wheatgrass (Arriba)<br>Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Russian wildrye (Bozoisky)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Fairway/Ephraim)<br>Yellow sweetclover (Madrid)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana/Rincon)<br><br>Alternates: Winterfat | 3<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>0.5<br>2 | Alkaline Slopes, Clayey Foothills, Clayey Slopes, Claypan, Mountain Shale |
| 3 | Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Ephraim)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br>Orchardgrass (Paiute)<br>Yellow sweetclover (Midrid)<br><br>Alternates: Fourwing saltbush, Intermediate wheatgrass, Cicer Milkvetch (Monarch) | 4<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>0.5 | Deep Loam, Loamy 10"-14", Loamy Breaks, Loamy Slopes, Rolling Loam, Valley Bench |
| 4 | Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Nordan)<br>Orchardgrass (Paiute)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana)<br><br>Alternates: Alfalfa (Nomad or Ladak) | 2<br>3<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>1 | Gravelly 10"-14", Pinyon/Juniper Woodland, Stony Foothills, 147 (Mountain Mahogany) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Fairway)<br>Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br><br>Alternates: Yellow sweetclover, Alfalfa (Nomad or Ladak), Fourwing saltbush | 4<br>2<br>3<br>2 | Sandy Bench, Sandy Foothills, Sand Hills |
| 6 | Basin wildrye (Magnar)<br>Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Orchardgrass (Paiute)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana)<br><br>Alternates: Crested wheatgrass, Cicer milkvetch (Monarch), Yellow sweetclover | 2<br>3<br>3<br>1<br>1 | Foothill Swale, Sandy Swale, Swale Meadow |
| 7 | Big bluegrass (Sherman)<br>Intermediate wheatgrass (Greenar)<br>Smooth brome (Manchar)<br>Orchard grass (Latar)<br>Cicer milkvetch (Monarch)<br><br>Alternates: Small burnet, Pubescent wheatgrass, Mountain brome, Alfalfa (Nomad or Ladak) | 2<br>4<br>3<br>1<br>0.5 | Alpine Meadow, Alpine Slopes, Aspen Woodlands, Brushy Loam, Deep Clay Loam, Douglas-fir Woodland, Loamy Park, Mountain Loam, Mountain Meadows, Mountain Swale, Shallow Subalpine, Spruce-fir Woodland, Subalpine Loam |
| 8 | Smooth brome (Manchar)<br>Pubescent wheatgrass (Luna)<br>Crested wheatgrass (Nordan)<br>Cicer milkvetch (Monarch)<br><br>Alternates: Alfalfa, Russian wildrye (Vinall), Beardless wheatgrass (Whitmar) | 3<br>3<br>2<br>1 | Dry Exposure, Dry Mountain Loam, Limestone Hills, Rocky Loam, Stony Loam |

Table B-2. Native Seed Mixes

| Seed Mix # | Species (Variety) | Lbs. PLS per Acre | Range Sites |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Western wheatgrass (Arriba)<br>Streambank wheatgrass (Sodar)<br>Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana, Rincon)<br><br>Alternates: Winterfat, shadscale, globemallow | 3<br>2<br>2<br>2 | Alkaline Slopes, Clayey Foothills, Clayey Slopes, Claypan, Mountain Shale |
| 2 | Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br>Bluebunch wheatgrass (Whitmar)<br>Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Green needlegrass (Lodorm)<br>Globemallow<br><br>Alternates: Fourwing saltbush, Utah sweetvetch, balsamroot | 2<br>1<br>2<br>2<br>1<br>0.5 | Deep Loam, Loamy 10"-14", Loamy Breaks, Loamy Slopes, Rolling Loam, Valley Bench |
| 3 | Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Bluebunch wheatgrass (Secar)<br>Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana)<br>Utah sweetvetch<br><br>Alternates: Needle and thread, globemallow | 2<br>2<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>1 | Gravelly 10"-14", Pinyon/Juniper Woodland, Stony Foothills, 147 (Mountain Mahogany) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)<br>Needle and Thread<br>Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)<br>Sand dropseed<br><br>Alternates: Fourwing saltbush | 2<br><br>2<br>2<br><br>2<br><br>1 | Sandy Bench, Sandy Foothills, Sand Hills |
| 5 | Basin Wildrye (Magnar)<br>Western wheatgrass (Rosanna, Arriba)<br>Bluebunch wheatgrass (Secar)<br>Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Fourwing saltbush (Wytana)<br><br>Alternatives: Utah sweetvetch, globemallow | 2<br><br>3<br><br>1<br><br>2<br><br>1 | Foothill Swale, Sandy Swale, Swale Meadow |
| 6 | Bluebunch wheatgrass (Secar)<br>Slender wheatgrass (Primar)<br>Big bluegrass (Sherman)<br>Canby bluegrass (Canbar)<br>Mountain brome (Bromar)<br><br>Alternates: Blue flax[1/], Rocky Mountain penstemon[2/], balsamroot | 2<br><br>2<br><br>1<br><br>1<br><br>2 | Alpine Meadow, Alpine Slopes, Aspen Woodlands, Brushy Loam, Deep Clay Loam, Douglas-fir Woodland, Loamy Park, Mountain Loam, Mountain Meadows, Mountain Swale, Shallow Subalpine, Spruce-fir Woodland, Subalpine Loam |
| 7 | Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)<br>Slender wheatgrass (Primar)<br>Beardless wheatgrass (Whitmar)<br>Streambank wheatgrass (Sodor)<br>Canby bluegrass (Canbar) | 2<br><br>2<br><br>2<br><br>1<br><br>1 | Dry Exposure, Dry Mountain Loam, Limestone Hills, Rocky Loam, Stony Loam |

[1/]Appar
2/Bandera

# APPENDIX C
## STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

### STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH

**STANDARD 1**: *Upland soils* exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, land form, and geologic processes. Adequate soil infiltration and permeability allows for the accumulation of soil moisture necessary for optimal plant growth and vigor, and minimizes surface runoff.

Indicators:

- Expression of rills, soil pedestals is minimal.
- Evidence of actively-eroding gullies (incised channels) is minimal.
- Canopy and ground cover are appropriate.
- There is litter accumulating in place and is not sorted by normal overland water flow.
- There is appropriate organic matter in soil.
- There is diversity of plant species with a variety of root depths.
- Upland swales have vegetation cover or density greater than that of adjacent uplands.
- There are vigorous, desirable plants.

**STANDARD 2**: *Riparian system* associated with both running and standing water, function properly and have the ability to recover from major disturbance such as fire, severe grazing, or 100-year floods. Riparian vegetation captures sediment, and provides forage, habitat and bio-diversity. Water quality is improved or maintained. Stable soils store and release water slowly.

Indicators:

- Vegetation is dominated by an appropriate mix of native or desirable introduced species.
- Vigorous, desirable plants are present.
- There is vegetation with diverse age class structure, appropriate vertical structure, and adequate composition, cover, and density.
- Streambank vegetation is present and is comprised of species and communities that have root systems capable of withstanding high streamflow events.
- Plant species present indicate maintenance of riparian moisture characteristics.
- Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed ( e.g., no headcutting, no excessive erosion or deposition).
- Vegetation and free water indicate high water tables.
- Vegetation colonizes point bars with a range of age classes and successional stages.
- An active floodplain is present.
- Residual floodplain vegetation is available to capture and retain sediment

and dissipate flood energies.
- Stream channels with size and meander pattern appropriate for the stream's position in the landscape, and parent materials.
- Woody debris contributes to the character of the stream channel morphology.

**STANDARD 3**: Healthy, productive plant and animal communities of native and other desirable species are maintained at viable population levels commensurate with the species and habitat's potential. Plants and animals at both the community and population level are productive, resilient, diverse, vigorous, and able to reproduce and sustain natural fluctuations, and ecological processes.

Indicators:

- Noxious weeds and undesirable species are minimal in the overall plant community.
- Native plant and animal communities are spatially distributed across the landscape with a density, composition, and frequency of species suitable to ensure reproductive capability and sustainability.
- Plants and animals are present in mixed age classes sufficient to sustain recruitment and mortality fluctuations.
- Landscapes exhibit connectivity of habitat or presence of corridors to prevent habitat fragmentation.
- Photosynthetic activity is evident throughout the growing season.
- Diversity and density of plant and animal species are in balance with habitat/landscape potential and exhibit resilience to human activities.
- Appropriate plant litter accumulates and is evenly distributed across the landscape.
- Landscapes composed of several plant communities that may be in a variety of successional stages and patterns.

**STANDARD 4**: Special status, threatened and endangered species (federal and state), and other plants and animals officially designated by the BLM, and their habitats are maintained or enhanced by sustaining healthy, native plant and animal communities.

Indicators:

- All the indicators associated with the plant and animal communities standard apply.
- There are stable and increasing populations of endemic and protected species in suitable habitat.
- Suitable habitat is available for recovery of endemic and protected species.

**STANDARD 5**: The water quality of all water bodies, including ground water where applicable, located on or influenced by BLM lands will achieve or exceed the Water Quality Standards established by the State of Colorado. Water Quality Standards for surface and ground waters include the designated beneficial uses, numeric criteria, narrative

criteria, and antidegradation requirements set forth under State law as found in (5 CCR 1002-8), as required by Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Indicators:

- Appropriate populations of macroinvertabrates, vertebrates, and algae are present.
- Surface and ground waters only contain substances (e.g. sediment, scum, floating debris, odor, heavy metal precipitates on channel substrate) attributable to humans within the amounts, concentrations, or combinations directed by the water Quality Standards established by the State of Colorado (5 CCR 1002-8).

# COLORADO LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

1. Grazing management practices promote plant health by providing for one or more of the following:

- periodic rest or deferment from grazing during critical growth periods;
- adequate recovery and regrowth periods;
- opportunity for seed dissemination and seedling establishment.

2. Grazing management practices address the kind, numbers, and class of livestock, season, duration, distribution, frequency and intensity of grazing use and livestock health.

3. Grazing management practices maintain sufficient residual vegetation on both upland and riparian sites to protect the soil from wind and water erosion, to assist in maintaining appropriate soil infiltration and permeability, and to buffer temperature extremes. In riparian areas, vegetation dissipates energy, captures sediment, recharges ground water, and contributes to stream stability.

4. Native plant species and natural revegetation are emphasized in the support of sustaining ecological functions and site integrity.

Seeding of non-native plant species will be considered based on local goals, native seed availability and cost, persistence of non-native plants and annuals and noxious weeds on the site, and composition of non-natives in the seed mix.

5. Range improvement projects are designed consistent with overall ecological functions and processes with minimum adverse impacts to other resources or uses of riparian/wetland and upland sites.

6. Grazing management will occur in a manner that does not encourage the establishment or spread of noxious weeds. In addition to mechanical, chemical, and biological methods of weed control, livestock may be used where feasible as a tool to inhibit or stop the spread of noxious weeds.

7. Natural occurrences such as fire, drought, flooding, and prescribed land treatments should be combined with livestock management practices to move toward the sustainability of biological diversity across the landscape, including the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of habitat to promote and assist the recovery and conservation of threatened, endangered, or other special status species, by helping to provide natural vegetation patterns, a mosaic of successional stages, and vegetation corridors, and thus minimizing habitat fragmentation.

8. Colorado Best Management Practices and other scientifically developed practices that enhance land and water quality should be used in the development of activity plans prepared for land use.

# Appendix D
## TABLES AND FEE MINERAL EXCHANGE POLICY

The following tables numbered 2-1 through 2- 17, are referenced in the Management or Implementation sections of Chapter 2, Resource Management Decisions. Following Table 2-17 is a discussion on the BLM's policy regarding Fee mineral exchanges as related to lands containing oil shale:

Table 2-1. Fragile Watersheds

| Watershed | Acres |
|---|---|
| Existing Plans | |
| Red Wash WAP | 75,520 |
| White Face Butte WAP | 730 |
| Baking Powder WAP | 290 |
| Lower Missouri Creek WAP | 2,470 |
| Lower Wolf Creek WAP | 580 |
| High Dobie WAP | 950 |
| Lower Wolf Creek Exclosure WAP | 370 |
| **Total Existing** | **80,910** |
| Proposed Plans | |
| Black's Gulch | 20,400 |
| Cottonwood Creek | 28,330 |
| Crooked Wash | 39,500 |
| Douglas Creek | 238,060 |
| Evacuation Creek | 99,140 |
| Spring Creek | 29,770 |
| Smith Gulch | 13,370 |
| Stinking Water | 40,080 |
| **Total Proposed** | **508,570** |
| **Total Existing and Proposed** | **589,480** |

Table 2-2. Perennial Streams not Meeting State Water Quality Standards

| Name of Stream | Pollutant | Length (Miles) | Severity |
|---|---|---|---|
| White River below Meeker to Utah | SS, S, N | 99 | high |
| Wolf Creek to confluence with White River | SS, S | 10 | low |
| Red Wash to confluence with White River | SS, S | 22 | medium |
| Main Douglas Creek to confluence with White River | SS, S | 20 | high |
| Soldier Creek to Douglas Creek | SS, S | 8 | high |
| Yellow Creek to confluence with White River | SS, S | 4 | medium |
| East and West Evacuation Creek | SS, S | 4 | high |

SS=suspended sediment; S=salinity; N-nutrients Source: Colorado Nonpoint Assessment Report, 1988

Table 2-3. Streams Suitable for Flow Surveys

| Stream | Criteria |
|---|---|
| Blue Mountain/Moosehead Geographical Reference Area:[1/] Meadow Creek | 2, 3 |
| Piceance Basin Geographical Reference Area: Black Sulphur Creek, Bitter Creek, Willow Creek, Yellow Creek | 2, 3 |
| Douglas/Cathedral Geographical Reference Area: Willow Creek, West Creek, Trail Canyon | 1, 3 |

1=habitat for special status fish 2=cold water fishery 3=high priority riparian values
[1/]See Chapter 1 for an explanation of geographic reference areas

## Appendix D Tables

Table 2-4. Water Depletion Guidelines

| Water-Depleting Project | Guideline |
|---|---|
| Diversions | equal to total amount diverted |
| Guzzlers | 4.25 acre-feet/surface acre |
| Impoundments | 4.25 acre-feet/surface acre |
| Oil and Gas Operations | .1 to .75 acre-feet per well drilled and operated (including dry holes) |
| Springs and Wells | equal to 100 percent of flow sustained over a given period of time or one year |
| Waterfowl Projects | 3.44 acre-feet/habitat acre |

Table 2-5. Summary of Critical Carrying Capacities Thresholds to Oil Shale Development in the Piceance Basin

| Resource | Measurement | Thresholds | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air Quality | Ambient concentrations of pollutants in the air as determined by ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling. | Class II/category II increments for SO2 and particulates available in Piceance Basin, and class I/ category I increments in Flat Tops Wilderness and other designated class I/ category I areas in the region. Any level demonstrated to have adverse impacts on Air Quality Related Values (AQRVs) including visibility and acid deposition in class I areas. | PSD increments are usually exceeded before adverse impacts to AQRVs are demonstrated except for visibility. As technology improves or if evaluation methodologies change, production rates may increase. Actual impacts must be monitored and compared to predicted rates. PSD permits effectively limit to development but not necessarily leasing. Existing studies have estimated these limits to represent a cumulative shale oil production level for Piceance of 300,000 to 400,000 barrels per day. These estimates are based on projected general regional development, specific technologies and project production rates that are subject to change. |

(Table 2-5 Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Socio-economic | Annual growth rate of affected communities. | As determined through consultations with local officials of affected communities. Guidelines to be used in making this determination: 5-15 percent. | Economic carrying capacity is relative to local tax base, bonding, city, federal and state grants in aid. Critical rate of annual growth beyond which social change is disruptive is between 5 and 15 percent. Local governments will be consulted on social and economic carrying capacities prior to leasing. |
| Big Game | Habitat carrying capacity to support wintering mule deer on BLM land in the Piceance Basin. | The habitat needed to maintain 24,900 mule deer (24,650 AUMs). | This figure is 83 percent of actual wintering Piceance Basin herd of 30,000 animals on all lands, the minimum acceptable herd size agreed to by the BLM and Colorado Division of Wildlife. Actual location, size and duration of surface disturbance affects amount of leasing allowed. Stringent wildlife habitat mitigation may be imposed instead of prohibition of leasing depending on actual site-specific and cumulative adverse impacts to mule deer. Livestock grazing use would not be reduced by the BLM as a method of mitigating the impact of energy development to decrease livestock/ wildlife forage competition or to supplement forage available to wildlife. Mitigation necessary to avoid development impacts from exceeding this threshold would be the responsibility of the mineral lessee, not BLM. |
| Water Quality | Discharge water quality of individual projects. | Stream standards as prescribed by NPDES permitting regulations issued by the State of Colorado for specific projects. Allowable pollutant concentrations based on stream ratings as classified by the State of Colorado. | Colorado Department of Health-Water Quality Control Commission issues NPDES permits for projects, based on anticipated discharges. Pollutant discharges may not exceed water quality limits established in the Classification and Numeric Standards, Colorado River Basin. Actual cumulative water quality impacts must be monitored to assure analysis is sufficient to determine whether to issue permit. |

## Appendix D Tables

Table 2-6. Rangeland Health Evaluation Matrix

| Indicator | Healthy | At Risk | Unhealthy |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phase 1: Soil stability and watershed function | | | |
| A-horizon | Present and distribution unfragmented | Present but fragmented distribution developing | Absent, or present only in association prominent plants or with other obstructions |
| Pedestaling | No pedestaling of plants or rocks | Pedestals present, but on mature plants only; no roots exposed | Most plants and rocks pedestaled; roots exposed |
| Rills and gullies | Absent, or with blunted and muted features | Small, embryonic, and not connected into a dendritic pattern | Well defined, actively expanding, dendritic pattern established |
| Scouring or sheet erosion | No visible scouring or sheet erosion | Patches of bare soil or scours developing | Bare areas and scours well developed and contiguous |
| Sedimentation or dunes | No visible soil deposition | Soil accumulating around plants or small obstructions | Soil accumulating in large barren deposits or dunes or behind large obstructions |
| Phase 2: Distribution of nutrient cycling and energy flow | | | |
| Distribution of plants | Plants well distributed across site | Plant distribution becoming fragmented | Plants clumped, often in association with prominent individuals; large bare areas between clumps |
| Litter distribution and incorporation | Uniform across site | Becoming associated with prominent plants or other obstructions | Litter largely absent |
| Root distribution | Community structure results in rooting throughout the available soil profile | Community structure results in absence of roots from portions of the available soil profile | Community structure results in rooting in only one portion of the available soil profile |
| Distribution of photosynthesis | Photosynthetic activity occurs throughout the period suitable for plant growth | Most photosynthetic activity occurs during one portion of the period suitable for plant growth | Little or no photosynthetic activity on location during most of the period suitable for plant growth |

(Table 2-6 Continued)

| Phase 3: Recovery mechanisms | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age-class distribution | Distribution reflects all species | Seedlings and young plants missing | Primarily old or deteriorating plants present |
| Plant vigor | Plants display normal growth form | Plants developing abnormal growth form | Most plants in abnormal growth form |
| Germination macrosite | Microsites present and distributed across the site | Developing crusts, soil movement, or other factors degrading microsites; developing crusts are fragile | Soil movement or crusting sufficient to inhibit most germination and seeding establishment |

Source: Rangeland Health, National Research Council, 1994

Table 2-7. Projected Vegetation Disturbance and Manipulation

| Community | Manipulation | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Pinyon Juniper | Livestock | 24,270 |
| | Oil and Gas | 11,060 |
| | Coal | 30 |
| | Wildlife | 4,000 |
| | Woodland Sales | 2,720 |
| | Sodium | 620 |
| Sagebrush Greasewood | Livestock | 78,298 |
| | Oil and Gas | 4,550 |
| | Wildlife | 12,000 |
| | Coal | 170 |
| | Sodium | 270 |
| Mountain Shrub | Livestock | 27,870 |
| | Oil and Gas | 11,910 |
| | Wildlife | 25,000 |

(Table 2-8 Continued)

Table 2-8. Range Forage Allocation by Geographic Reference Area

| Grazing User | 1981 Grazing EIS Allocation (Alternative A) | | | | White River RMP | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short-Term | | Long-Term | | Number Animal | AUMs Req'd | Difference (Surplus+Deficit-) |
| | Number Animals | Number AUMs | Number Animals | Number AUMs | | | |
| **Blue Mountain/Moosehead Geographic Reference Area** | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 9,850 | -- | 12,973 | -- | 12,973 | 0 |
| Pronghorn | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 22 | 9 | -6 |
| Deer | 1,478 | 3,087 | 1,918 | 3,897 | 2,124 | 3,467 | +430 |
| Elk | 470 | 148 | 52 | 156 | 191 | 833 | -677 |
| Wild Horses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,532 | 13,088 | 1,977 | 17,029 | 2,337 | 17,282 | -253 |
| **Wolf Creek/Red Wash Geographic Reference Area** | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 19,197 | -- | 19,197 | -- | 19,197 | 0 |
| Pronghorn | 183 | 175 | 188 | 183 | 223 | 206 | -23 |
| Deer | 1,007 | 1,067 | 1,314 | 1,354 | 4,300 | 5,043 | -3,689 |
| Wild Horses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elk | 38 | 165 | 41 | 173 | 431 | 973 | -800 |
| Total | 1,228 | 20,604 | 1,543 | 20,907 | 4,954 | 25,419 | -4,512 |
| **Crooked Wash/Deep Channel Geographic Reference Area** | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 12,554 | -- | 14,998 | -- | 14,988 | 0 |
| Pronghorn | 29 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 23 | 12 | +9 |
| Deer | 8,659 | 8,940 | 9,493 | 9,545 | 4,874 | 5,022 | +4,523 |
| Elk | 137 | 380 | 152 | 405 | 259 | 742 | -337 |
| Wild Horses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8,825 | 21,895 | 9,674 | 24,969 | 5,156 | 20,774 | +4,225 |
| **Danforth Hills/Jensen Geographic Reference Area** | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 10,924 | -- | 10,924 | -- | 10,924 | 0 |
| Pronghorn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 |
| Deer | 2,439 | 4,646 | 2,599 | 4,813 | 2,266 | -- | -43 |
| Elk | 866 | 2,103 | 885 | 2,115 | 950 | 3,040 | -925 |

(Table 2-8 Continued)

| Grazing User | 1981 Grazing EIS Allocation (Alternative A) | | | | White River RMP | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short-Term | | Long-Term | | Number Animal [6] | AUMs Req'd [7] | Difference (Surplus+Deficit-) [3] |
| | Number Animals | Number AUMs | Number Animals | Number AUMs | | | |
| Wild Horses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3,305 | 17,673 | 3,484 | 17,852 | 3,216 | 18,820 | -968 |
| Piceance Basin Geographic Reference Area | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 44,701 | -- | 58,410 | -- | 58,410 | 0 |
| Deer | 28,889 | 35,739 | 32,435 | 39,187 | 19,457 | 26,218 | +12,969 |
| Elk | 498 | 1,296 | 578 | 1,450 | 1,378 | 4,294 | -2,844 |
| Wild Horses | 100 | 1,500 | 100 | 1,500 | 100 | 1,500 | 0 |
| Total | 29,487 | 83,236 | 33,113 | 100,547 | 20,935 | 90,422 | +10,125 |
| Douglas/Cathedral Geographic Reference Area | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | -- | 29,259 | -- | 30,306 | -- | 29,259 | 0 |
| Pronghorn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 |
| Deer | 2,922 | 6,096 | 3,767 | 7,592 | 9,385 | 17,061 | -9,469 |
| Elk | 198 | 653 | 218 | 705 | 238 | 971 | -266 |
| Wild Horses | 40 | 600 | 40 | 600 | 40 | 600 | 0 |
| Total | 3,160 | 36,608 | 4,025 | 39,203 | 9,663 | 47,891 | -9,735 |

1/ Shows increases (1990 data) in big game animal populations
2/ AUMs needed to sustain 1990 big game populations
3/ Surplus or deficit is compared with Alternative A long-term allocations
4/ Shows Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) 1991 big game population objectives and proposed increase in wild horse populations
5/ AUMs needed to sustain 1991 CDOW population objectives
6/ Shows CDOW 1991 big game population objectives
7/ AUMs needed to sustain 1991 CDOW population objectives

## Table 2-9. High Priority Riparian Habitats

| Location | Proper Functioning Condition 1/ 2/ | BLM Acres of Riparian | Ecological Condition/Trend 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Creek/Cathedral Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Bear Park Creek | FAR | 4.5 | Mid/Stable |
| East Douglas Creek | PFC | 60.5 | Late/Improving |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-9 Continued)

| Location | Proper Functioning Condition[1/ 2/] | BLM Acres of Riparian | Ecological Condition/Trend[2/] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main Douglas Creek | FAR | 360 | Mid/Improving |
| Cathedral Creek | FAR | 10.8 | Mid/Improving |
| West Creek | NON | 5 | Early/Declining |
| Lake Creek | FAR | 8.4 | Mid/Improving |
| Soldier Creek | NON | 2.8 | Mid/Declining |
| Crooked Wash/Deep Channel Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Crooked Wash | FAR | 10 | Mid-Seral/Stable |
| Piceance Basin Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Cow Creek | NON | 14.6 | Early-Seral/Declining |
| No Name | NON | 3.9 | Early/Declining |
| Trapper's Creek | FAR | 5 | Mid-Seral/Improving |
| West Fawn Creek | FAR | 3 | Mid-Seral/Stable |
| Black Sulphur Creek | FAR | 8.5 | Late-Seral/Improving |
| Timber Gulch | NON | 1.4 | Mid-Seral/Improving |
| Joe Bush Gulch | NON | 0.7 | Early-Seral/Stable |
| Segar Gulch | NON | 0.7 | Early-Seral/Stable |
| Deer Gulch | PFC | 1 | Late-Seral/Stable |
| Yellow Creek | FAR | 54.5 | Mid Seral/Stable |
| Willow Creek | FAR | 13.3 | Mid/Stable |
| Brush Creek | NON | 4.2 | Mid/Declining |
| Clear Creek | NON | 4 | Mid/Declining |
| Blue Mountain/Moosehead Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Meadow Creek | FAR | 6.5 | Mid/Stable |
| Turner Creek | FAR | 9.4 | Mid/Stable |
| Bull Canyon | FAR | 2.3 | Late/Stable |
| Willow Creek | FAR | 2.3 | Late/Stable |
| Danforth Hills/Jensen Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Big Beaver Creek | PFC | 2 | Late/Stable |
| Wolf Creek/Red Wash Geographic Reference Area | | | |

| Location | Proper Functioning Condition[1/ 2/] | BLM Acres of Riparian | Ecological Condition/Trend[2/] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Divide Creek Reservoir | PFC | 4 | Late/Stable |
| White River Riparian Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| White River | FAR | 116 | Late/Stable |
| **Total** | | **719.3** | |

1/ PFC = Proper Functioning Condition; FAR = Functional-At Risk; NON = Non-functional Condition
2/ Based on professional judgment of specialists trained in functional conditions and/or ecological classification.

Table 2-10. Medium Priority Riparian Habitats

| Location | Proper Functioning Condition[1/ 2/] | BLM Acres of Riparian | Ecological Condition/Trend[2/] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Creek/Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Gillam Draw | NON | 5.5 | Early/Stable |
| Sucker/Willow Creek | FAR | 5.5 | Mid/Declining |
| West Douglas Creek | FAR | 2.7 | Mid/Stable |
| Missouri Creek | NON | 17.6 | Fair/Declining |
| West Evacuation Creek | FAR | 1.4 | Mid/Stable |
| East Evacuation Creek | FAR | 7 | Mid/Stable |
| Foundation Creek | FAR | 4.6 | Mid/Stable |
| Bitter Creek | FAR | 3.6 | Mid/Stable |
| Spring Creek | NON | 5.9 | Early/Stable |
| Crooked Wash/Deep Channel Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Deep Channel Creek | FAR | 1.7 | Mid/Stable |
| Tschuddi Gulch | FAR | 6.1 | Mid/Improving |
| Scenery Gulch | NON | 0.5 | Fair/Improving |
| Black's Gulch | NON | 1.9 | Fair/Stable |
| Piceance Basin Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Piceance Creek | FAR | 30 | Mid/Stable |
| West Branch Cow Creek | NON | 0.5 | Mid/Declining |
| Bear Creek | NON | 3 | Early/Stable |
| Fawn Creek | FAR | 3.7 | Mid/Stable |
| Yankee Gulch | FAR | 3.9 | Mid/Stable |
| Dry Fork Piceance Creek | NON | 2.8 | Early/Stable |
| Eureka Creek | NON | 1.4 | Mid/Stable |
| Hay Gulch | NON | 0.7 | Early/Stable |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-10 Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davis Gulch | FAR | 1 | Mid/Stable |
| Greasewood Gulch | FAR | 2.4 | Late/Stable |
| Little Corral | FAR | 7.8 | Early/Stable |
| Dark Canyon | FAR | 4.8 | Early/Stable |
| Cole Gulch | FAR | 0.5 | Mid/Stable |
| Hatch Gulch | FAR | 0.5 | Mid/Stable |
| Collins Gulch | FAR | 0.7 | Mid/Stable |
| Cascade Gulch | FAR | 0.7 | Mid/Stable |
| Thirteen Mile | FAR | 0.6 | Mid/Stable |
| Fourteen Mile | FAR | 0.4 | Late/Stable |
| Ryan Gulch | NON | 3.4 | Early/Stable |
| Smizer Gulch | NON | 2.6 | Early/Stable |
| Galloway Gulch | NON | 2.3 | Early/Stable |
| Stake Spring Draw | NON | 5.3 | Early/Stable |
| Big Duck Creek | NON | 3.1 | Early/Stable |
| Black Cabin Gulch | NON | 1 | Early/Stable |
| Blue Mountain/Moosehead Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| Buckwater Draw | FAR | 0.7 | Mid/Stable |
| K Creek | FAR | 0.8 | Mid/Stable |
| Wolf Creek | FAR | 12.9 | Unknown |
| Burdette | FAR | 1.4 | Unknown |
| Bear Canyon | FAR | 3.5 | Unknown |
| Twin Wash | FAR | 2.2 | Unknown |
| Little Red Wash | FAR | 1.4 | Unknown |
| Spike Hollow | NON | 0.9 | Unknown |
| Mud Springs | NON | 0.4 | Unknown |
| Red Rock | NON | 0.4 | Unknown |
| Box Canyon | FAR | 1.4 | Unknown |
| Danforth Hills/Jensen Geographic Reference Area | | | |
| East Fork Wilson Creek | FAR | 1.5 | Mid/Stable |
| West Fork Good Spring Creek | FAR | 2.4 | Mid/Stable |
| East Fork Flag Creek | FAR | 2 | Late/Stable |
| Wolf Creek/Red Wash Geographic Reference Area | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stinking Water Creek | PFC | 7.9 | Late/Stable |
| Peterson Draw | FAR | 0.7 | Late/Stable |
| Horse Draw | FAR | 4 | Good/Stable |
| Three Springs Draw | FAR | 0.7 | Late/Improving |
| Wolf Creek | NON | 19.1 | Mid/Stable |
| Red Wash | NON | 11 | Mid/Improving |
| **Total** | | **221.9** | **N/A** |

1/ PFC = Proper Functioning Condition; FAR = Functional-At Risk; NON = Non-functional Condition

Table 2-11. Low Priority Riparian Habitats

| Location | Proper Functioning Condition 1/ 2/ | BLM Acres of Riparian | Ecological Condition/Trend 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Piceance Basin GRA | | | |
| East Hunter Creek | NON | 2 | Unknown |
| West Hunter Creek | FAR | 3.5 | Unknown |
| Middle Fork Stewart | FAR | 0.5 | Unknown |
| Post Gulch | NON | 0.3 | Unknown |
| Kendall Gulch | FAR | 0.7 | Unknown |
| Main Prong | FAR | 0.7 | Unknown |
| McCarthy Gulch | NON | 1 | Unknown |
| Schutte Gulch | NON | 1.1 | Unknown |
| Story Gulch | NON | 0.5 | Unknown |
| Dry Gulch | NON | 1 | Unknown |
| Wagon Road | NON | 1.3 | Unknown |
| Box Elder | NON | 2.1 | Unknown |
| Corral Gulch | NON | 0.9 | Unknown |
| Douglas Creek GRA | | | |
| Red Cedar Spring | FAR | 2 | Unknown |
| Texas Creek | NON | 1.1 | Unknown |
| Trail Canyon | NON | 0.9 | Unknown |
| Big Spring | NON | 1.7 | Unknown |
| Whiskey Creek | FAR | 1.9 | Unknown |
| Davis Creek | FAR | 0.5 | Unknown |
| Wolf Creek GRA | | | |
| Divide Creek | NON | 0.9 | Unknown |
| Box Elder | NON | 0.7 | Unknown |
| Skull Creek | FAR | 0.5 | Unknown |

| Crooked Wash GRA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil Well | NON | 0.5 | Unknown |
| Price Creek | FAR | 0.5 | Unknown |
| **Total** | | **26.8** | |

1/ PFC = Proper Functioning Condition; FAR = Functional-At Risk; NON = Non-functional Condition
2/ Based on professional judgment of specialists trained in functional conditions and/or ecological classification.

Table 2-12. Allotment Categories

| Category | Number of Allotments | Acres of BLM Land | Authorized AUMs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Improve | 54 | 1,236,490 | 105,120 |
| Custodial | 54 | 67,800 | 7,790 |
| Maintain | 36 | 130,340 | 13,580 |
| **Total** | **144** | **1,434,630** | **126,490** |

Table 2-13. Grazing Allotments

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06001 | Puckett Gulch | 051400 | 92 | C | 05/01-09/30 | 13 | 1040 | 60 | 03/20-07/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06002 | Pine Knott Gulch | 051451 | 53 | C | 09/01-11/30 | 60 | 1036 | 95 | 03/20-07/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06003 | Wood Road Gulch | 051493 | 29 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 50 | 1099 | 72 | 03/20-07/01 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06004 | Powerline | 051403 | 103 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 46 | 571 | 72 | | M | |
| 06005 | North Dry Fork | 051403 | 65 | C | 04/16-06/30 | 74 | 12103 | 120 | 03/15-06/20 2 in 3 | I | A |
| | | | 127 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 74 | | 142 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 11/01-12/15 | 74 | | 109 | | | |
| | | 051404 | 26 | C | 04/16-06/30 | 100 | | 65 | | | |
| | | | 127 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 100 | | 192 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 11/01-12/15 | 100 | | 148 | | | |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06006 | Little Hills | 051403 | 157 | C | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | 53055 | 945 | 03/15-06/20 Yearly<br>04/10-07/05 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | 051405 | 50 | C | 04/15-04/30 | 100 | | 26 | | | |
| | | | 110 | C | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | | 662 | | | |
| | | | 5 | H | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | | 30 | | | |
| | | | 98 | C | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | | 590 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | | 602 | | | |
| | | | 145 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 148 | | | |
| | | 051407 | 100 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 100 | | 99 | | | |
| | | | 292 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 298 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 01/01-01/30 | 100 | | 99 | | | |
| | | 051408 | 139 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 100 | | 137 | | | |
| | | | 277 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 282 | | | |
| | | | 139 | C | 01/01-01/30 | 100 | | 137 | | | |
| | | 051409 | 383 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 100 | | 378 | | | |
| | | | 840 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 856 | | | |
| | | | 404 | C | 01/01-01/31 | 100 | | 412 | | | |
| | | 051449 | 60 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 100 | | 300 | | | |
| 06007 | Main Dry Fork | 051403 | 183 | C | 07/01-10/31 | 100 | 9705 | 740 | 04/10-07/01 Yearly | I | A |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | 051404 | 165 | C | 07/01-10/30 | 100 | | 662 | | | |
| 06008 | Segar Gulch | 051403 | 293 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 100 | 20382 | 1464 | 04/01-07/15 1 in 4 | I | A |
| | | 051410 | 195 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 100 | | 974 | | | |
| 06009 | Hyberger | 051411 | 70 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 100 | 1873 | 352 | 04/10-06/10 Yearly<br>06/10-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06010 | Little Rancho | 051412 | 52 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 100 | 1330 | 262 | 04/10-07/15 Yearly | C | |
| 06011 | Thirteen Mile | 051413 | 104 | C | 06/01-09/20 | 100 | 7367 | 383 | 04/10-06/01 Yearly<br>06/01-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 96 | C | 06/01-09/30 | 100 | | 385 | | | |
| 06012 | Upper 13 Mile | 051414 | 115 | C | 06/01-10/25 | 27 | 606 | 150 | 04/10-06/01 Yearly<br>06/01-07/15 1 in 3 | C | |
| 06013 | Fourteen Mile | 051414 | 75 | C | 06/01-09/30 | 28 | 2461 | 84 | | M | |
| | | | 210 | C | 10/11-01/30 | 28 | | 217 | | | |
| 06014 | Lower Fourteen Mile | 051446 | 430 | S | 05/21-06/30 | 74 | 2911 | 86 | 04/10-07/15 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 850 | S | 11/01-11/20 | 74 | | 83 | | | |
| 06015 | Gordon Gulch | 051415 | 1000 | S | 05/02-05/31 | 44 | 5446 | 87 | 04/10-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 1000 | S | 06/01-06/30 | 100 | | 197 | | | |
| | | | 1000 | S | 10/01-10/25 | 100 | | 164 | | | |
| 06016 | Davis Creek | 051416 | 2200 | S | 05/01-06/30 | 31 | 4853 | 274 | 04/20-07/20 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 2200 | S | 09/16-11/15 | 31 | | 274 | | | |

## Appendix D Tables
**(Table 2-13 Continued)**

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06017 | Coal Mine Ind. | 051418 | 3 | C | 05/15-09/30 | 100 | 80 | 14 | 04/20-07/20 2 in 3 | C | |
| 06018 | Schutte Gulch | 051415 | 1200 | S | 05/10-07/02 | 33 | 4257 | 141 | | I | |
| | | | 1200 | S | 09/16-10/06 | 33 | | 55 | | | |
| 06019 | Cow Creek | 051418 | 350 | C | 06/15-09/30 | 64 | 6487 | 795 | 04/28-07/25 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | 051429 | 2700 | S | 05/10-06/15 | 18 | | 118 | | | |
| | | | 1500 | S | 06/06-06/27 | 18 | | 39 | | | |
| | | | 2350 | S | 10/01-11/15 | 18 | | 128 | | | |
| 06020 | Brush Hole | 051491 | 400 | S | 06/01-09/30 | 33 | 840 | 106 | | C | |
| 06023 | Piceance Mountain | 051407 | 400 | C | 05/01-05/15 | 49 | 74453 | 97 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 3<br>04/20-07/10 1 in 3<br>04/25-08/01 1 in 3 | I | A |
| | | | 580 | C | 05/16-10/30 | 49 | | 1570 | | | |
| | | 051408 | 1026 | C | 05/15-11/15 | 61 | | 3807 | | | |
| | | 051409 | 650 | C | 05/01-05/15 | 28 | | 90 | | | |
| | | | 1300 | C | 05/16-10/31 | 28 | | 2022 | | | |
| | | | 600 | C | 11/01-11/15 | 28 | | 83 | | | |
| | | 051420 | 50 | C | 05/01-10/30 | 100 | | 301 | | | |
| | | 051421 | 580 | C | 05/01-06/20 | 59 | | 574 | | | |
| | | | 353 | C | 10/16-11/14 | 59 | | 205 | | | |
| | | | 177 | C | 11/15-01/30 | 59 | | 264 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06024 | Fawn Creek | 051422 | 906 | C | 05/01-06/15 | 70 | 19125 | 959 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 2 & 04/25-07/20 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 906 | C | 06/16-10/09 | 5 | | 173 | | | |
| | | | 15 | H | 05/01-10/31 | 70 | | 64 | | | |
| | | | 650 | C | 10/10-11/15 | 70 | | 553 | | | |
| 06025 | Skinner Ridge | 051422 | 105 | C | 06/17-10/31 | 23 | 1110 | 109 | 04/25-07/20 1 in 2 | M | |
| | | 051423 | 105 | C | 06/17-10/31 | 23 | | 109 | | | |
| 06026 | Reagles | 051424 | 215 | C | 05/01-12/15 | 59 | 18367 | 955 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 2 & 04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | A |
| 06027 | Square S | 051425 | 670 | C | 05/01-11/30 | 52 | 64050 | 2451 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 3 | I | A |
| | | 051432 | 193 | C | 05/01-11/30 | 80 | | 1086 | | | |
| 06028 | Hatch Gulch | 051422 | 150 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 100 | 8583 | 148 | 03/25-06/15 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 300 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 306 | | | |
| | | | 150 | C | 01/01-01/31 | 100 | | 153 | | | |
| | | 051423 | 56 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 57 | | | |
| | | 051486 | 102 | C | 12/01-12/31 | 100 | | 104 | | | |
| 06029 | Black Sulphur | 051423 | 350 | C | 05/01-06/15 | 86 | 17308 | 455 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 2 04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 350 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 86 | | 297 | | | |
| | | 051486 | 100 | C | 05/01-06/15 | 100 | | 151 | | | |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment Nr. | Allotment Name | Permit Nr. | Livestock Nr. | Livestock Kind | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 100 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 100 | | 99 | | | |
| 06030 | Yellow Creek | 051405 | 100 | C | 04/15-05/15 | 100 | 63191 | 102 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2<br>03/25-06/15 1 in 2<br>04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 240 | C | 05/01-05/15 | 93 | | 110 | | | |
| | | | 340 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 93 | | 478 | | | |
| | | | 277 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 93 | | 390 | | | |
| | | | 414 | C | 07/01-10/15 | 31 | | 451 | | | |
| | | | 465 | C | 10/16-12/30 | 93 | | 1081 | | | |
| | | | 120 | C | 01/01-01/31 | 100 | | 122 | | | |
| 06031 | Duck Creek | 051426 | 130 | C | 03/01-06/30 | 81 | 21802 | 422 | 03/25-06/20 1 in 2<br>04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 130 | C | 07/01-12/15 | 81 | | 582 | | | |
| | | | 130 | C | 12/16-02/28 | 81 | | 260 | | | |
| 06032 | Spring Creek | 051427 | 250 | C | 04/14-05/14 | 76 | 32905 | 194 | 03/25-06/01 1 in 2<br>04/10-06/20 1 in 3<br>04/20-07/15 1 in 3 | I | |
| | | | 500 | C | 05/15-06/30 | 76 | | 587 | | | |
| | | | 500 | C | 07/01-10/31 | 76 | | 1537 | | | |
| | | | 500 | C | 11/01-02/16 | 76 | | 1349 | | | |
| 06033 | E Fork Spring Creek | 051428 | 75 | C | 05/10-10/09 | 52 | 2927 | 196 | 04/20-07/25 1 in 2 | C | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06036 | Greasewood | 051431 | 22 | C | 05/20-06/30 | 92 | 27810 | 28 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 320 | C | 07/01-12/06 | 92 | | 1539 | | | |
| 06038 | Little Spring Creek | 051431 | 250 | C | 05/01-06/15 | 90 | 14877 | 340 | 03/15-06/01 2 in 3 | I | |
| | | | 72 | C | 06/16-10/31 | 90 | | 294 | | | |
| | | | 250 | C | 11/01-11/15 | 90 | | 111 | | | |
| | | | 250 | C | 12/01-12/25 | 90 | | 185 | | | |
| 06039 | Hammond Draw | 051414 | 200 | C | 04/16-05/17 | 100 | 7098 | 210 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06040 | Upper Fletcher Draw | 051431 | 180 | C | 06/16-10/31 | 62 | 6250 | 506 | 04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06041 | Lower Fletcher Draw | 051414 | 130 | C | 03/22-04/21 | 50 | 9687 | 66 | 03/15-06/01 2 in 3 | M | |
| | | | 100 | C | 04/21-05/19 | 100 | | 95 | | | |
| | | | 130 | C | 12/01-02/20 | 100 | | 350 | | | |
| 06042 | Boise Creek | 051454 | 2400 | S | 04/20-05/19 | 100 | 8247 | 474 | 03/16-06/01 1 in 2 | M | |
| | | | 400 | S | 05/20-06/06 | 100 | | 47 | | | |
| | | | 2500 | S | 11/25-12/20 | 100 | | 427 | | | |
| | | | 360 | S | 11/25-12/20 | 100 | | 62 | | | |
| 06301 | Cottonwood Draw | 051442 | 56 | C | 06/01-09/30 | 8 | 200 | 18 | 04/10-06/20 1 in 3 | C | |
| 06302 | Roundtop | 051435 | 215 | C | 05/16-11/07 | 48 | 7162 | 597 | 04/20-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06303 | Mud Springs Draw | 051436 | 156 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 5 | 549 | 39 | 04/10-10/15 1 in 3 | C | |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06304 | Basin Springs | 051437 | 575 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 35 | 6225 | 1217 | 04/01-07/15 1 in 3 | I | |
| 06305 | Marthas Hole | 051438 | 4 | H | 06/15-09/15 | 50 | 3871 | 6 | 04/10-07/15 1 in 2 | M | |
| | | | 60 | C | 06/20-07/31 | 50 | | 41 | | | |
| | | | 135 | C | 08/01-10/15 | 50 | | 169 | | | |
| | | | 49 | C | 06/15-10/15 | 50 | | 99 | | | |
| | | | 8 | H | 07/15-10/15 | 50 | | 12 | | | |
| 06306 | Turner Creek | 051439 | 84 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 77 | 3749 | 391 | 04/10-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06307 | K Ranch | 051440 | 300 | C | 03/01-03/15 | 50 | 43242 | 74 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 4 | I | A |
| | | | 100 | C | 03/01-04/30 | 50 | | 100 | | | |
| | | | 300 | C | 03/16-04/30 | 50 | | 227 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 03/16-04/30 | 50 | | 76 | | | |
| | | | 200 | C | 05/01-05/15 | 50 | | 49 | | | |
| | | | 300 | C | 05/01-05/31 | 50 | | 153 | | | |
| | | | 200 | C | 05/16-05/31 | 50 | | 53 | | | |
| | | | 125 | C | 06/01-06/30 | 50 | | 62 | | | |
| | | | 375 | C | 06/01-06/30 | 50 | | 185 | | | |
| | | | 500 | C | 07/01-08/15 | 50 | | 378 | | | |
| | | | 500 | C | 08/16-10/31 | 50 | | 633 | | | |
| | | | 215 | Y | 06/01-06/30 | 50 | | 106 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 215 | Y | 06/01-06/30 | 50 | | 106 | | | |
| | | | 430 | Y | 07/01-07/30 | 50 | | 212 | | | |
| | | | 430 | Y | 08/01-09/30 | 50 | | 431 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 50 | | 49 | | | |
| | | | 300 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 50 | | 148 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 50 | | 49 | | | |
| | | | 200 | C | 12/01-02/28 | 50 | | 296 | | | |
| | | | 200 | C | 12/01-02/28 | 50 | | 296 | | | |
| 06308 | Artesia Allotment | 051441 | 150 | S | 12/10-02/28 | 100 | 40099 | 80 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 150 | S | 03/01-03/26 | 100 | | 26 | | | |
| | | | 150 | S | 03/27-05/30 | 100 | | 64 | | | |
| | | | 1400 | S | 11/28-02/02 | 100 | | 617 | | | |
| | | | 1400 | S | 02/03-02/29 | 100 | | 249 | | | |
| | | | 1400 | S | 03/01-03/31 | 100 | | 285 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 12/11-01/20 | 100 | | 539 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 01/21-02/29 | 100 | | 526 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 03/01-03/10 | 100 | | 132 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 03/11-03/31 | 100 | | 276 | | | |
| | | | 1200 | S | 04/05-05/20 | 100 | | 363 | | | |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 04/04-04/11 | 100 | | 105 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 04/12-04/25 | 100 | | 184 | | | |
| | | | 1600 | S | 04/26-05/10 | 100 | | 158 | | | |
| | | | 600 | S | 05/11-05/20 | 100 | | 40 | | | |
| 06312 | Raven Ridge | 051441 | 1200 | S | 11/20-02/28 | 100 | 8466 | 797 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | A |
| 06313 | Coal Oil | 051433 | 700 | S | 03/01-04/15 | 56 | 4456 | 119 | 03/05-06/01 2 in 3 | C | |
| | | | 700 | S | 12/16-02/29 | 56 | | 196 | | | |
| 06314 | Raven Park | 051466 | 1400 | S | 03/01-04/06 | 100 | 16522 | 341 | 03/05-06/01 2 in 3 | I | |
| | | | 1400 | S | 11/20-02/29 | 100 | | 939 | | | |
| 06316 | Spooky Mountain | 051416 | 650 | S | 12/01-02/29 | 96 | 31082 | 373 | 03/15-06/01 2 in 3 | I | |
| | | | 650 | S | 03/01-04/30 | 96 | | 250 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 11/20-12/29 | 96 | | 505 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 12/30-02/29 | 96 | | 783 | | | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 03/01-05/09 | 96 | | 884 | | | |
| 06320 | Red Wash | 051444 | 1692 | S | 03/01-04/12 | 100 | 8724 | 478 | 03/15-06/01 Yearly | I | |
| | | | 1692 | S | 01/25-02/29 | 100 | | 401 | | | |
| 06321 | Rock Wall Draw | 051445 | 2000 | S | 04/08-04/19 | 24 | 1160 | 38 | 03/15-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 12/09-12/20 | 24 | | 38 | | | |
| 06322 | Skull Creek | 051484 | 61 | C | 04/01-05/20 | 50 | 8108 | 50 | 04/01-06/20 2 in 3 | C | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 73 | C | 10/01-02/29 | 50 | | 182 | | | |
| 06323 | Wolf Creek | 051447 | 800 | C | 03/01-01/06 | 54 | 54174 | 4431 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2<br>04/01-06/20 1 in 2<br>04/20-07/15 1 in 3 | I | A |
| | | | 25 | H | 03/01-01/14 | 14 | | 37 | | | |
| 06324 | Massadona | 051447 | 350 | C | 03/01-04/30 | 75 | 8478 | 526 | 03/05-06/01 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 650 | C | 12/01-01/03 | 75 | | 545 | | | |
| | | 051448 | 610 | S | 04/16-05/09 | 100 | | 96 | | | |
| 06326 | Elk Springs | 051458 | 530 | S | 10/25-11/30 | 76 | 19673 | 98 | 03/06-06/20 1 in 3 | I | |
| | | | 1730 | S | 11/20-01/07 | 76 | | 424 | | | |
| | | | 1700 | S | 11/20-12/15 | 76 | | 221 | | | |
| | | | 1550 | S | 03/01-04/10 | 76 | | 318 | | | |
| | | | 1550 | S | 04/11-05/25 | 76 | | 349 | | | |
| | | | 1700 | S | 03/01-04/10 | 76 | | 348 | | | |
| | | | 710 | S | 04/11-05/25 | 76 | | 160 | | | |
| | | | 1150 | S | 04/11-06/10 | 76 | | 351 | | | |
| 06329 | Winter Valley Gulch | 051430 | 18 | C | 05/16-10/12 | 53 | 1630 | 47 | 03/20-06/20 1 in 2 | C | |
| 06330 | Upper Coal Creek | 051485 | 2000 | S | 03/01-04/14 | 81 | 5355 | 479 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 01/23-02/29 | 81 | | 405 | | | |
| 06332 | Horse Draw | 051444 | 1600 | S | 12/09-01/24 | 100 | 15330 | 495 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | A |

## Appendix D Tables
(Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | 051447 | 350 | C | 03/01-04/30 | 95 | | 667 | | | |
| | | | 503 | C | 01/04-02/28 | 95 | | 880 | | | |
| 06333 | Pinyon Ridge | 051431 | 50 | C | 04/01-06/30 | 100 | 15511 | 150 | 03/05-06/01 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 75 | C | 05/01-06/30 | 100 | | 150 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 04/16-06/30 | 100 | | 250 | | | |
| | | | 75 | C | 05/01-06/30 | 100 | | 150 | | | |
| 06334 | Coal Reef | 051431 | 200 | C | 12/26-01/24 | 100 | 3837 | 197 | 03/15-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06335 | Hall Draw | 051448 | 1950 | S | 04/16-05/09 | 100 | 9070 | 308 | 03/05-06/01 1 in 2 | C | |
| | | | 1350 | S | 05/10-05/23 | 100 | | 124 | | | |
| | | | 1350 | S | 05/24-05/30 | 100 | | 62 | | | |
| 06338 | Johnson-Trujillo | 051455 | 1999 | S | 03/01-04/25 | 100 | 20930 | 736 | 03/20-06/10 1 in 2 | M | |
| | | | 1300 | S | 04/16-04/24 | 100 | | 77 | | | |
| | | | 2212 | S | 12/07-02/29 | 100 | | 1236 | | | |
| 06340 | Shavetail Gulch | 051482 | 1604 | S | 03/28-05/17 | 96 | 7389 | 516 | 03/20-06/10 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 1604 | S | 11/27-12/30 | 96 | | 344 | | | |
| 06341 | Banta | 051453 | 22 | S | 09/20-02/28 | 90 | 630 | 21 | 03/20-06/10 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 22 | S | 03/01-03/20 | 90 | | 3 | | | |
| 06342 | Douglas Creek | 051455 | 2500 | S | 04/16-04/25 | 100 | 5518 | 164 | 03/20-06/10 1 in 2 | M | |
| | | | 2500 | S | 12/01-01/08 | 100 | | 641 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06343 | Banta Flats | 051455 | 3212 | S | 12/07-02/29 | 100 | 17871 | 1795 | 03/20-06/10 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06346 | Twin Buttes | 051456 | 480 | C | 03/01-05/31 | 100 | 134602 | 1452 | 03/15-06/10 1 in 2<br>04/01-06/25 1 in 2<br>04/25-07/15 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 433 | C | 03/01-05/31 | 100 | | 1310 | | | |
| | | | 97 | C | 03/01-05/31 | 100 | | 293 | | | |
| | | | 191 | C | 03/01-05/31 | 100 | | 578 | | | |
| | | | 758 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 34 | | 1296 | | | |
| | | | 547 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 40 | | 1101 | | | |
| | | | 67 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 34 | | 115 | | | |
| | | | 480 | C | 11/01-02/29 | 100 | | 1909 | | | |
| | | | 433 | C | 11/01-02/29 | 100 | | 1723 | | | |
| | | | 97 | C | 11/01-02/29 | 100 | | 386 | | | |
| | | | 191 | C | 11/01-02/29 | 100 | | 760 | | | |
| | | | 68 | C | 03/01-05/31 | 47 | | 97 | | | |
| | | 051462 | 39 | C | 03/01-05/30 | 100 | | 117 | | | |
| | | | 51 | C | 11/01-02/28 | 100 | | 201 | | | |
| | | 051463 | 38 | C | 03/01-05/30 | 64 | | 73 | | | |
| | | | 49 | C | 11/01-02/28 | 64 | | 124 | | | |
| 06349 | Cathedral Bluffs | 051452 | 500 | C | 03/01-03/30 | 100 | 90874 | 493 | | I | A |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 250 | C | 04/01-05/30 | 93 | | 459 | | | |
| | | | 324 | C | 04/01-06/30 | 56 | | 543 | | | |
| | | | 334 | C | 04/01-06/30 | 45 | | 450 | | | |
| | | | 50 | C | 05/01-05/30 | 56 | | 28 | | | |
| | | | 353 | C | 08/15-11/15 | 41 | | 443 | | | |
| | | | 568 | C | 07/01-09/30 | 35 | | 601 | | | |
| | | | 522 | C | 09/01-11/15 | 41 | | 535 | | | |
| | | | 227 | C | 11/16-11/30 | 56 | | 63 | | | |
| | | | 342 | C | 11/16-11/30 | 45 | | 76 | | | |
| | | | 450 | C | 12/01-01/31 | 100 | | 917 | | | |
| | | | 217 | C | 12/01-01/31 | 93 | | 411 | | | |
| | | | 500 | C | 02/01-02/28 | 100 | | 460 | | | |
| 06354 | Bull Draw | 051459 | 43 | C | 03/01-03/30 | 100 | 9778 | 42 | 03/20-06/15 2 in 3<br>03/20-06/15 1 in 2<br>04/25-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 42 | C | 11/16-02/28 | 100 | | 145 | | | |
| 06356 | East Douglas Creek | 051459 | 150 | C | 03/01-06/30 | 100 | 36071 | 602 | | I | |
| | | | 50 | C | 06/15-06/30 | 68 | | 18 | | | |
| | | | 275 | C | 07/01-10/15 | 68 | | 658 | | | |
| | | | 75 | C | 10/16-11/15 | 68 | | 52 | | | |
| | | | 50 | C | 11/01-11/16 | 100 | | 26 | | | |
| | | | 128 | C | 11/16-02/28 | 100 | | 442 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06357 | Evacuation Creek | 051460 | 578 | C | 03/01-04/30 | 56 | 59743 | 649 | 03/25-06/20 1 in 2<br>04/25-07/25 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | | 528 | C | 05/01-06/06 | 56 | | 360 | | | |
| | | | 528 | C | 06/16-10/15 | 60 | | 1271 | | | |
| | | | 578 | C | 10/16-02/29 | 56 | | 1458 | | | |
| | | | 50 | C | 05/01-10/15 | 100 | | 276 | | | |
| 06361 | Foundation Creek | 051462 | 71 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 44 | 3839 | 157 | 03/25-06/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06362 | Red Rock | 051463 | 58 | C | 06/01-10/30 | 48 | 5864 | 139 | | I | |
| 06367 | Cathedral Creek | 051457 | 65 | C | 05/01-12/31 | 100 | 9990 | 524 | 04/01-06/25 1 in 2<br>04/25-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| 06371 | Red Rocks | 051401 | 65 | Y | 06/01-08/15 | 12 | 895 | 19 | 03/15-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 65 | Y | 08/16-10/04 | 61 | | 65 | | | |
| 06372 | Stuntz Ridge | 051434 | 60 | C | 06/01-10/10 | 56 | 1174 | 146 | | M | |
| | | | 21 | C | 06/01-10/10 | 56 | | 51 | | | |
| 06373 | Miller Creek | 051458 | 1550 | S | 01/08-02/28 | 67 | 2859 | 355 | | C | |
| 06375 | Cassion | 051450 | 61 | C | 09/01-11/15 | 51 | 1265 | 78 | | C | |
| 06600 | McAndrews Gulch | 051465 | 295 | C | 03/01-06/15 | 74 | 12785 | 768 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 295 | C | 11/01-02/29 | 74 | | 868 | | | |
| 06603 | Little Toms Draw | 051466 | 1650 | S | 03/01-05/05 | 80 | 14100 | 573 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 2 | I | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1650 | S | 12/01-02/29 | 80 | | 790 | | | |
| | | 051488 | 59 | C | 05/01-05/31 | 100 | | 60 | | | |
| 06604 | West Shutta | 051468 | 564 | S | 04/24-06/21 | 94 | 2319 | 206 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 3 | M | |
| | | | 600 | S | 11/20-01/15 | 94 | | 211 | | | |
| 06605 | Keystone | 051488 | 55 | C | 06/01-10/10 | 100 | 27871 | 239 | 03/15-06/01 1 in 3<br>03/20-06/15 1 in 3<br>04/05-07/01 1 in 3 | I | |
| | | 051489 | 439 | C | 03/01-06/15 | 64 | | 988 | | | |
| | | | 189 | C | 06/16-11/15 | 64 | | 608 | | | |
| | | | 227 | C | 06/16-11/15 | 64 | | 731 | | | |
| | | | 23 | C | 06/16-11/15 | 64 | | 74 | | | |
| | | | 570 | C | 11/16-02/28 | 64 | | 1259 | | | |
| 06607 | N. Fork Price Creek | 051469 | 36 | C | 05/15-10/14 | 50 | 750 | 91 | 04/05-06/25 Yearly | M | |
| 06608 | S. Fork Price Creek | 051471 | 313 | C | 06/01-11/30 | 13 | 2266 | 245 | 04/15-07/01 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06609 | Chokecherry | 051470 | 487 | S | 06/01-10/31 | 39 | 1423 | 191 | 04/15-07/01 1 in 2 | C | |
| 06610 | Gower Gulch | 051473 | 92 | C | 06/01-09/30 | 61 | 2074 | 225 | 04/15-07/01 2 in 3 | C | |
| 06611 | South Gower Gulch | 051470 | 29 | C | 05/16-08/31 | 100 | 657 | 103 | | C | |
| 06612 | Blacks Gulch | 051472 | 510 | C | 04/15-12/31 | 60 | 24770 | 2626 | 03/15-06/10 1 in 3<br>04/15-07/10 1 in 3 | I | A |
| 06613 | Upper Smith Gulch | 051417 | 470 | C | 05/01-06/30 | 73 | 8657 | 688 | 04/15-06/28 1 in 4 | M | |
| | | | 144 | C | 05/01-06/30 | 73 | | 211 | | | |
| 06614 | West Strawberry | 051473 | 44 | C | 05/16-09/15 | 34 | 390 | 60 | 04/15-07/01 Yearly | C | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06615 | Strawberry Peak | 051419 | 50 | C | 07/01-10/31 | 30 | 900 | 61 | 04/15-07/10 1 in 2 | C | |
| 06616 | Goff Camp Gulch | 051473 | 24 | C | 05/16-09/15 | 100 | 2074 | 97 | 04/05-07/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | 051474 | 50 | C | 05/16-10/15 | 100 | | 252 | | | |
| 06617 | Cave Gulch | 051419 | 200 | C | 07/01-10/10 | 75 | 1675 | 503 | 04/05-07/15 2 in 3 | C | |
| 06618 | Cabin Gulch | 051471 | 173 | C | 05/23-09/30 | 10 | 785 | 75 | 04/05-07/15 2 in 3 | C | |
| 06619 | Villa Ind. | 051476 | 62 | C | 05/16-07/16 | 50 | 620 | 63 | 04/05-07/01 1 in 2 | C | |
| 06620 | Jordon Gulch | 051406 | 71 | C | 08/16-10/15 | 100 | 6350 | 142 | 04/15-07/15 1 in 2 | I | |
| | | 051477 | 52 | C | 05/16-11/30 | 80 | | 272 | | | |
| 06621 | Lower Smith Gulch | 051413 | 224 | C | 05/08-05/25 | 90 | 8570 | 119 | 03/20-06/15 3 in 4 | I | |
| | | | 100 | C | 11/16-01/15 | 90 | | 180 | | | |
| | | | 100 | C | 12/16-01/15 | 90 | | 92 | | | |
| 06622 | Windy Gulch | 051406 | 38 | C | 05/01-05/30 | 100 | 2367 | 37 | 03/20-06/15 3 in 4 | C | |
| | | 051413 | 50 | C | 05/06-06/05 | 100 | | 51 | | | |
| | | | 25 | C | 11/10-01/09 | 100 | | 50 | | | |
| 06623 | Anderson Ind. | 051406 | 100 | C | 05/01-10/15 | 4 | 879 | 22 | 03/20-06/15 1 in 2 | C | |
| 06624 | Willow Springs | 051478 | 180 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 10 | 750 | 109 | 03/20-06/15 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06625 | Smith-Crawford | 051479 | 286 | C | 05/15-06/30 | 50 | 10767 | 221 | 03/20-07/11 1 in 2 | I | A |
| | | | 187 | C | 07/01-09/30 | 50 | | 283 | | | |
| | | | 45 | C | 07/01-09/30 | 70 | | 95 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 56 | C | 05/15-09/30 | 50 | | 128 | | | |
| | | | 130 | C | 10/01-10/30 | 50 | | 64 | | | |
| | | 051480 | 500 | C | 05/15-06/30 | 50 | | 386 | | | |
| | | | 159 | C | 07/01-09/30 | 50 | | 240 | | | |
| | | | 68 | C | 07/01-09/30 | 70 | | 144 | | | |
| | | | 56 | C | 05/15-09/30 | 50 | | 128 | | | |
| | | | 310 | C | 10/01-11/15 | 50 | | 234 | | | |
| 06626 | Isolated Tract | 051481 | 72 | C | 06/16-10/15 | 12 | 450 | 35 | 03/20-06/15 Yearly | C | |
| 06627 | Ryan Draw | 051481 | 100 | C | 05/16-06/30 | 40 | 1229 | 60 | 03/20-06/15 1 in 2 | M | |
| 06628 | East Strawberry | 051468 | 167 | C | 05/01-05/30 | 49 | 1147 | 81 | | M | |
| | | | 167 | C | 11/01-11/30 | 49 | | 81 | | | |
| 06629 | Devil's Hole | 051475 | 22 | C | 06/15-09/14 | 30 | 120 | 20 | | C | |
| 06630 | Byerly | 051490 | 2 | C | 05/01-07/15 | 100 | 40 | 5 | | C | |
| 06699 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06800 | Kourlis H. | 051500 | 2500 | S | 06/01-10/20 | 7 | 574 | 163 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06802 | Thornburgh | 051502 | 400 | S | 05/01-06/15 | 59 | 497 | 71 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly<br>03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 459 | S | 09/15-10/14 | 59 | | 54 | | | |
| 06803 | Zingheim & Jones | 051503 | 300 | S | 05/01-06/24 | 10 | 790 | 11 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 11/01-11/16 | 10 | | 21 | | | |
| | | | 800 | S | 06/20-06/26 | 19 | | 7 | | | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| | | | 800 | S | 09/11-09/17 | 19 | | 7 | | | |
| | | | 1098 | S | 06/25-10/31 | 19 | | 177 | | | |
| 06804 | LO7 Hill | 051504 | 1000 | S | 06/01-11/25 | 41 | 2120 | 480 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06805 | Theos M. | 051505 | 2250 | S | 05/15-11/07 | 3 | 421 | 79 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06806 | Rosenlund | 051506 | 800 | S | 06/16-09/30 | 31 | 872 | 175 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06807 | Sheridan F & I | 051507 | 300 | C | 05/01-11/15 | 17 | 993 | 334 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06808 | Rattlesnake Mesa | 051508 | 104 | C | 06/01-12/31 | 30 | 1360 | 220 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 200 | S | 06/01-12/31 | 30 | | 85 | | | |
| 06809 | Rienau B. | 051509 | 40 | C | 06/20-07/19 | 100 | 240 | 39 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 40 | C | 10/01-10/15 | 100 | | 20 | | | |
| 06810 | Kritsas | 051510 | 30 | C | 05/27-10/31 | 99 | 614 | 154 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06811 | Moore W. C. | 051511 | 325 | C | 06/15-08/03 | 2 | 40 | 11 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06812 | Theos T. | 051512 | 2600 | S | 05/01-11/25 | 5 | 566 | 179 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06813 | Theos N. | 051513 | 2000 | S | 06/01-07/01 | 16 | 1543 | 65 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 2000 | S | 09/16-11/20 | 16 | | 139 | | | |
| | | | 1500 | S | 06/01-11/23 | 16 | | 278 | | | |
| 06814 | Smith C. | 051514 | 43 | C | 04/20-10/31 | 50 | 341 | 138 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06815 | Brown P. & D. | 051515 | 30 | H | 06/01-10/27 | 17 | 149 | 25 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06817 | South Fork | 051517 | 400 | C | 05/15-10/25 | 19 | 919 | 410 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |

## Appendix D Tables
### (Table 2-13 Continued)

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06818 | J. Dodo | 051518 | 100 | C | 06/15-11/08 | 9 | 120 | 43 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06819 | Big Beaver | 051519 | 95 | C | 06/10-09/15 | 7 | 232 | 21 | | C | |
| | | | 100 | Y | 06/10-09/15 | 9 | | 29 | | | |
| 06820 | Oak Ridge SWA | 051494 | 315 | C | 05/15-07/01 | 11 | 1600 | 55 | | M | |
| 06821 | Wilber G. | 051521 | 250 | C | 06/01-10/31 | 23 | 760 | 289 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | I | |
| 06823 | Raley R. | 051523 | 30 | C | 05/01-10/26 | 17 | 120 | 30 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06824 | Amick | 051524 | 100 | C | 05/15-06/30 | 84 | 758 | 130 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 75 | C | 09/01-10/30 | 84 | | 124 | | | |
| 06825 | Lagrange R. | 051525 | 40 | C | 05/01-12/01 | 88 | 680 | 249 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| 06826 | Barney | 051526 | 5 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 23 | 40 | 7 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06827 | Dorrell C. | 051527 | 50 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 11 | 197 | 33 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06828 | Sprod R. | 051528 | 25 | C | 09/01-11/15 | 39 | 320 | 24 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06829 | Dry Creek | 051529 | 1000 | S | 05/01-11/17 | 15 | 920 | 198 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06830 | Jensen W. | 051530 | 1400 | S | 06/01-11/01 | 22 | 929 | 312 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06831 | Jolley H. | 051531 | 1500 | S | 05/01-07/14 | 35 | 2240 | 259 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |
| | | | 1500 | S | 09/01-10/13 | 35 | | 149 | | | |
| | | 051533 | 750 | S | 05/01-07/15 | 29 | | 109 | | | |
| | | | 750 | S | 09/01-10/15 | 29 | | 64 | | | |
| 06832 | Mace Cox Et Al | 051532 | 154 | C | 05/15-10/30 | 12 | 520 | 103 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | M | |

| Allotment | | Permit Nr. | Livestock | | Period of Use | Percent Public Land | Public Acres | Author-ized Use (AUM) | Minimum Rest Requirement | Mgmt Cat. | AMP Stat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nr. | Name | | Nr. | Kind | | | | | | | |
| 06833 | Jewell Et Al | 051533 | 400 | S | 06/01-07/31 | 77 | 280 | 124 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06834 | Robinson J. | 051534 | 1000 | S | 05/15-06/30 | 40 | 640 | 124 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 1000 | S | 09/15-11/16 | 40 | | 166 | | | |
| 06835 | Woodward T. | 051535 | 200 | C | 05/01-10/31 | 12 | 1080 | 145 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| | | | 1500 | S | 05/01-10/31 | 12 | | 218 | | | |
| 06836 | Wilcoxson F. | 051536 | 255 | S | 06/01-10/24 | 11 | 200 | 27 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06837 | Big Mountain | 051537 | 925 | S | 09/10-09/17 | 100 | 347 | 49 | 03/01-06/01 Yearly | C | |
| 06838 | | 051516 | 93 | C | 06/01-06/15 | 100 | | 46 | | | |
| | | | 93 | C | 10/01-10/12 | 100 | | 37 | | | |

## Appendix D Tables

Table 2-14. Rangeland Vegetation Manipulations

| Type of Manipulation | Pinyon/ Juniper (Acres) | Sagebrush/ Mountain Browse (Acres) | Greasewood (Acres) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mechanical and Burning | 24260 | N/A | N/A | 24260 |
| Chemical | N/A | 19750 | 3510 | 23270 |
| Mechanical | N/A | 6230 | N/A | 6230 |
| Prescribed Burning | N/A | 76760 | N/A | 76760 |
| **Total** | **24260** | **102740** | **3510** | **130520** |

Table 2-15. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

| ACEC | Reason for Designation | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Existing ACECs and Colorado Natural Areas | | |
| Deer Gulch | Sensitive plants and remnant vegetation associations (RVAs) | 1810 |
| Lower Greasewood Creek | Sensitive plants and RVAs | 210 |
| South Cathedral Bluffs | Sensitive plants and RVAs | 320 |
| Dudley Bluffs | T/E plants, sensitive plants, and RVAs | 1630 |
| Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek | T/E plants, sensitive plants, and RVAs | 2680 |
| Raven Ridge | Candidate T/E plants, sensitive plants, and RVAs | 2090 |
| Total Designated | | 8740 |
| ACECs Designated upon Approval of the Record of Decision | | |
| South Cathedral Bluffs - Addition | Sensitive plants | 1010 |
| Raven Ridge - Addition | Candidate T/E plants, sensitive plants, paleontological values, fragile soils | 2890 |
| Ryan Gulch | T/E plants | 1440 |
| White River Riparian | Important biologically diverse plant communities. Bald eagle roosts, federally-listed Colorado River squawfish below Taylor Draw Dam. | 950 |
| Coal Oil Rim | Small aspen clones and other biologically diverse plant communities, riparian habitats | 3210 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moosehead Mountain | Important biologically diverse plant communities, riparian habitats, and cultural resources | 8940 |
| Oil Spring Mountain[2/] | Spruce-fir and important biologically diverse plant communities | 18260 |
| Black's Gulch | Paleontological values | 800 |
| Coal Draw | Paleontological values | 1840 |
| East Douglas Creek | Important biologically diverse plant communities, riparian habitat, and federal candidate Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat | 47610 |
| Duck Creek | T/E plants and cultural resources | 3430 |
| Total | | 99120 |

Table 2-16A. Category I Disposal Lands--Small, Isolated Tracts

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 N. | 91 W. | 25 | Lot 15 | 4.24 |
| | | 30 | Lots 5, 9, 10 | 69.3 |
| | | 36 | Lots 27, 52 | 9.75 |
| | | 36 | Lots 11, 12, 19, 31-36, 38, 39,59,60 | 39.56 |
| 1 N. | 92 W. | 4 | Lot 12 | 1.18 |
| | | 9 | Lots 2, 3 | 19.31 |
| | | 14 | N½SW | 80 |
| | | 15 | NESE | 40 |
| | | 16 | N½SE | 80 |
| | | 17 | Lots 2, 4, NWSW | 46.54 |
| | | 18 | SESW | 40 |
| | | 19 | Lot 6 | 5.18 |
| | | 20 | Lot 6 | 6.54 |
| | | 21 | Lot 18 | 5.69 |
| | | 27 | Lots 3, 4 | 8.55 |
| | | 28 | Lots 2, 4 | 7.53 |
| 1 N. | 93 W. | 4 | Lot 1, SENE, NESE | 120 |

## Appendix D Tables
### (Table 2-16A Continued)

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 | Lots 1, 8 | 12.03 |
| | | 34 | Lots 29, 31 | 6.97 |
| 1 N. | 94 W. | 5 | Lot 4 | 1.42 |
| 1 N. | 94 W. | 6 | Lots 10-13 | 65.02 |
| | | 7 | Lot 22 | 6.09 |
| | | 11 | NWNE | 40 |
| | | 11 | Lots 19, 27, 29 | 3.5 |
| | | 12 | Lots 4, 9 | 0.91 |
| | | 14 | Lots 12, 13 | 0.55 |
| | | 14 | Lots 15, 23,28, 29 | 0.3 |
| | | 18 | Lot 1 | 19.34 |
| | | 23 | Lot 12 | 0.57 |
| 1 N. | 95 W. | 1 | S½SW, SWSE | 120 |
| | | 2 | SESE | 40 |
| | | 2 | Lot 4, SWNW, NWSW | 120 |
| | | 10 | NWNW | 40 |
| | | 11 | N½NE, SENE | 120 |
| | | 12 | W½NW, NWSW | 120 |
| | | 13 | Lot 4 | 0.77 |
| | | 14 | Lots 4, 5 | 25.08 |
| | | 23 | Lot 8 | 23.46 |
| | | 26 | Lot 25 | 0.00+ |
| | | 27 | Lot 40 | 9.72 |
| | | 34 | Lot 6 | 39.62 |
| 1 N. | 104 W. | 23 | N½NWSE | 20 |
| 2 N. | 92 W. | 4 | Lots 3, 9, NWSE | 126.54 |
| | | 5 | Lots 1, 8 | 5.26 |
| | | 8 | NWSW | 40 |
| | | 29 | Lots 5, 6, 9, 18, NWSW | 95.12 |
| | | 31 | E½SE | 80 |

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 32 | Lot 6 | 14.39 |
| 2 N. | 93 W. | 4 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 5 | Lots 1, 10 | 21.89 |
| | | 9 | Lot 1 | 12.92 |
| | | 9 | Lot 8 | 0.34 |
| 2 N. | 93 W. | 35 | SWNE | 40 |
| 2 N. | 94 W. | 7 | Lots 8, 18, 19 | 35.32 |
| | | 8 | Lot 3, 7, 9, NWSW | 123.16 |
| | | 8 | Lot 6 | 1.37 |
| | | 9 | NWSW | 40 |
| | | 10 | SESW, W½SE | 120 |
| | | 10 | W½NW | 80 |
| | | 11 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 12 | E½SW | 80 |
| | | 13 | Lot 7 | 0.26 |
| | | 13 | E½NW | 80 |
| | | 14 | W½NW | 80 |
| | | 15 | NWNE, NENW, NESW | 120 |
| | | 16 | SWSE | 40 |
| | | 17 | SWNE, SENW, NWSE | 120 |
| | | 20 | NWNE, NENW | 80 |
| | | 29 | NENE | 40 |
| 2 N. | 95 W. | 1 | NESW | 40 |
| | | 12 | N½NW | 80 |
| | | 35 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 36 | SESW | 40 |
| 3 N. | 91 W. | 22 | NESW | 40 |
| 3 N. | 92 W. | 23 | Lots 10, 16, 21, 24 | 3.8 |
| | | 24 | Lots 7, 8 | 3.47 |
| | | 26 | Lot 4 | 0.1 |

## Appendix D Tables
### (Table 2-16A Continued)

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 28 | Lot 35 | 0.75 |
| | | 31 | NESE | 40 |
| | | 34 | Lots 7, 9 | 17.17 |
| | | 35 | Lots 18, 19, 22, 30 | 12.32 |
| | | 36 | Lots 5, 7 | 3.5 |
| 3 N. | 93 W. | 33 | Lots 5, 19, 28-31, NWSW | 86.71 |
| 3 N. | 95 W. | 3 | SESW | 40 |
| 3 N. | 95 W. | 9 | SWNW | 40 |
| | | 10 | NW | 160 |
| | | 17 | Lot 6 | 20.17 |
| | | 22 | NWSE | 40 |
| | | 26 | Lots 7, 8 | 40.01 |
| | | 35 | SWSE | 40 |
| | | 36 | SWNE, SENW, S½SE | 160 |
| 3 N. | 96 W. | 2 | Lot 7 | 39.62 |
| 4 N. | 95 W. | 30 | Lot 6, NWNE, SENW | 117.17 |
| 4 N. | 96 W. | 24 | W½SE | 80 |
| | | 26 | Lots 5, 6 | 1.39 |
| 5 N. | 100 W. | 6 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 7 | NWNE, NESE | 80 |
| | | 9 | NWSW | 40 |
| 5 N. | 101 W. | 1 | Lot 5, SESE | 80.02 |
| | | 17 | E½SE, NWSW | 120 |
| | | 18 | S½NE, N½SE | 160 |
| | | 19 | Lot 8 | 39.8 |
| | | 21 | NENW | 40 |
| | | 31 | NENW, SESW, SESE | 120 |
| | | 32 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 33 | S½NW | 80 |
| 5 N. | 102 W. | 18 | NENE | 40 |

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20 | SWSW | 40 |
| 5N. | 103 W. | 14 | NWSW | 40 |
| 1 S. | 91 W. | 3 | SWSW | 40 |
| 1 S. | 92 W. | 30 | SESW, SWSE | 80 |
| | | 31 | SWNE, E½W½, NWSE | 320 |
| 1 S. | 93 W. | 17 | SESW | 40 |
| | | 20 | SWSE | 40 |
| | | 30 | Lot 2, S½NE, SENW | 158.47 |
| | | 33 | SWNE | 40 |
| 1S. | 94W. | 31 | Lots 3, 4 | 73.68 |
| 2 S. | 93 W. | 1 | Lots 1, 2, 4 | 64.21 |
| | | 2 | Lot 1 | 15.88 |
| | | 4 | Lot 4 | 16.55 |
| | | 5 | Lots 2, 4 | 32.63 |
| | | 11 | E½NE, NESE | 120 |
| | | 11 | SWSE | 40 |
| | | 12 | W½NW | 80 |
| 2 S. | 94 W. | 1 | Lot 1 | 49.08 |
| | | 6 | Lot 4 | 46.47 |
| | | 28 | SENE, NESE | 80 |
| 3 S. | 93 W. | 29 | NWNW | 40 |
| 3 S. | 94 W. | 8 | SWNW | 40 |
| | | 14 | NESE | 40 |
| | | 15 | SWSE | 40 |
| | | 20 | SWNE | 40 |
| | | 22 | SENE, NESE | 80 |
| | | 23 | S½NW, NESW | 120 |
| 4 S. | 97 W. | 31 | NWNW | 40 |
| 4 S. | 98 W. | 22 | S½NW | 80 |
| | | 30 | E½E½E½ | 80 |

## Appendix D Tables
**(Table 2-16A Continued)**

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 S. | 98 W. | 6 | Lot 18 | 26.13 |
| | | 8 | S½SE | 80 |
| | | 9 | SWSW | 40 |
| | | 10 | W½NW, NWSW | 120 |
| | | 13 | NENE | 40 |
| | | 23 | SENW | 40 |
| 5 S. | 103 W. | 21 | SESW | 40 |
| | | 28 | W1/2NE | 80 |
| 5 S. | 102 W. | 23 | SENW | 40 |
| 5 S. | 103 W. | 21 | SESW | 40 |
| | | 28 | W½NE | 80 |

Table 2-16B. Category I Disposal Lands - Tracts Severed by Major Roads and Rights-of Way

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Approximate Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 N. | 94 W. | 3 | Lots 20, 23, 28 | 5 |
| 1 N. | 95 W. | 28 | Lot 29 | 1 |
| | | 29 | Lots 8, 11 | 7 |
| | | 31 | Lot 1 | 15 |
| | | 32 | Lot 14 | 3 |
| 1 N. | 96 W. | 5 | Lots 16, 18 | 2 |
| | | 9 | Lots 12, 17 | 5 |
| | | 15 | SWNENW, SWSWNE | 5 |
| | | 25 | Lots 10, 12, 26 | 15 |
| 1 N. | 97 W. | 1 | Lot 22 | 1 |
| | | 26 | Lot 11 | 5 |
| | | 27 | Lot 8 | 1 |
| | | 35 | Lot 23 | 10 |
| 2 N. | 94 W. | 27 | SESW | 5 |

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Approximate Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 34 | Lot 1 | 5 |
| 2 N. | 97 W. | 18 | Lots 20, 28, 29, 31 | 5 |
| | | 19 | Lot 10 | 5 |
| | | 20 | Lots 8, 9, 21, 23 | 10 |
| | | 28 | Lots 9, 20 | 20 |
| | | 29 | Lot 3 | 5 |
| | | 34 | Lots 21, 24 | 10 |
| 2 N. | 98 W. | 3 | Lots 7, 8, 15, SWNW | 45 |
| | | 4 | Lots 5, 6, 23, 30 | 35 |
| | | 5 | Lots 16, 25, 27, 29, 31 | 25 |
| | | 6 | Lots 8, 9, 16 | 25 |
| | | 11 | Lots 13, 14 | 10 |
| | | 12 | Lots 9, 10, 11, 27 | 15 |
| 2 N. | 100 W. | 2 | Lots 6, 21 | 5 |
| | | 3 | Lot 27 | 5 |
| | | 7 | Lots 5, 6 | 5 |
| 2 N. | 101 W. | 12 | NWSE | 10 |
| | | 14 | Lots 4, 5 | 3 |
| | | 23 | Lots 1, 3, 4, SWSW | 60 |
| | | 26 | W½NW | 30 |
| | | 33 | Lots 14, 15 | 15 |
| | | 34 | Lot 12 | 1 |
| 3 N. | 99 W. | 31 | Lot 33 | 1 |
| | | 32 | Lots 13, 15 | 12 |
| 1 S. | 97 W. | 11 | E½NW | 15 |
| | | 21 | E½SE | 10 |
| | | 28 | SWNE, NESW | 5 |
| 2 S. | 96 W. | 31 | Lot 1, SWNE, NESE | 15 |
| | | 32 | N½S½ | 20 |
| | | 33 | SESW | 5 |
| 2 S. | 97 W. | 22 | SWNE, NWNW, E½SE | 20 |

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Approximate Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 25 | Lots 11, 13 | 5 |
| | | 26 | Lot 3, NWNW | 10 |
| 3 S. | 95 W. | 7 | SESW, S½SE | 1 |
| | | 8 | SWSW | 20 |
| | | 14 | SWSW | 5 |
| | | 15 | NESE | 15 |
| | | 23 | SWNE, NENW | 10 |
| | | 36 | SENW | 5 |
| 3 S. | 96 W. | 2 | SWSW | 15 |
| | | 3 | Lot 4, S1/2NE | 10 |
| | | 11 | SENE | 5 |
| | | 12 | NWSW | 5 |

Table 2-16C. Category I Disposal Lands
Public Lands with Private Permanent or Semi-Permanent Structures

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Approximate Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 N. | 99 W. | 6 | Lot 22 | 3.35 |
| 2 N. | 100 W. | 8 | Lot 13 | 7.85 |
| 3 S. | 100 W. | 8 | SW¼NW¼NW¼SW¼,W½SW¼NW¼SW¼ | 7.5 |

Table 2-16D. Category I Disposal Lands - Rangely Expansion Tracts

| Township | Range | Section | Subdivision | Acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 N. | 101 W. | 4 | W½NENE, NWNE, NWSWNE, S½NW | 80 |
| | | 5 | Lot 5, SENE | 50.81 |
| | | 6 | Lots 3, 4, 12, 14*, 19, 20, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 | 193.83 |
| | | 7 | Lots 1, 8 | 58.13 |
| 1 N. | 102 W. | 1 | NESE | 40 |
| | | 2 | Lots 10, 23 | 19.98 |
| | | 3 | Lot 14 | 28.82 |
| | | 4 | Lots 13, 14 | 37.75 |
| | | 9 | Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, NENE, S½NE | 222.81 |
| 2 N. | 101 W. | 33 | Lots 14, 15 | 54.92 |

* That portion of Lot 14 encumbered by authorizations
A= 602.84 related to the Rangely Water Treatment Plant
B, C, D= 787.05

Table 2-17. Category III Lands to be Retained in Federal Ownership

| Identified Lands | Acres |
|---|---|
| Bull Canyon, Skull Creek, Willow Creek, Black Mountain, Windy Gulch, and Oil Spring Mountain WSAs | 81,296[1/] |
| Bull Canyon, Willow Creek, and Skull Creek Wilderness Areas[2/] | 41253 |
| Designated ACECs: Deer Gulch, Lower Greasewood Creek, South Cathedral Bluffs, Dudley Bluffs, Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood, Raven Ridge | 7684 |
| Proposed Addition to Raven Ridge ACEC | 1689 |
| Proposed Addition to Ryan Gulch ACEC | 620 |
| White River Riparian Proposed ACEC (including Beefstake Gulch)[3/] | 950 |
| Coal Oil Rim Proposed ACEC | 3200 |
| Moosehead Mountain Proposed ACEC | 10690 |
| Oil Spring Mountain Proposed ACEC | 17740 |
| Black's Gulch Proposed ACEC | 800 |

## Appendix D Tables
**(Table 2-17 Continued)**

| Identified Lands | Acres |
|---|---|
| Coal Draw Proposed ACEC | 1850 |
| East Douglas Creek Proposed ACEC[3] | 67584 |
| Duck Creek Proposed ACEC | 3430 |
| Lower White River/Kenney Reservoir SRMA | 4890 |

[1] Includes 1,995 acres outside the WSA boundaries that have been recommended for wilderness designation (see Wilderness Section, Chapter 2).
[2] Assumes these WSAs would be designated by Congress as wilderness.
[3] Except for those parcels specifically identified as Category I lands.

### OIL SHALE RESOURCE OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

At various times during the energy crises of the 1970s and early 1980s, several oil companies expressed an interest in exchanging oil shale resources with the BLM in order to block up non-federal logical mining units. For various reasons, none of the expressions or subsequent applications resulted in an exchange. One of the applications (Superior Oil Company) was denied in 1980.

In a June 1991 agreement reached between Marathon Oil Company, et al., and the US Department of the Interior, the BLM was committed to address land and mineral ownership adjustments (exchanges) in this document.

The BLM Fee Exchange Policy for Leasable and Salable Minerals is one of the screens used to determine the public interest of a proposal. The policy contains 14 elements that are to be considered in every fee exchange proposal that involves leasable and salable minerals. Recent rewording of the preamble to the elements has softened their application, in that now, failure to meet any one or more of the elements would <u>not</u> preclude an exchange, which would otherwise be found to be in the public interest.

It is difficult to assess the impact of these policy elements on an area without tying them to a specific exchange proposal. However, based on past expressions of interest and knowledge of the lands that could be offered by interested parties, an attempt can be made to analyze the elements in order to arrive at a general public interest determination. The exchange valuation method for oil shale resources requires that only resource equivalent for resource equivalent proposals be entertained. In addition, there are other requirements that limit the proposals to the same geographical area. Therefore, only lands within and adjacent to the White River Resource Area portion of the Piceance Basin were considered in this analysis.

Much of the fee mineral ownership in the central part of the Piceance Basin consists of long and narrow strips located in creek or drainage bottoms. The drainages in the northern part of the basin are structurally

controlled by a regional fracture pattern (forming a trellis drainage pattern). Therefore, the oil shale beds below the drainages are believed by some authorities to be fractured and unsuitable for underground mining purposes. These lands were patented under the various homesteading laws. However, most have been purchased by major oil companies in order to secure water rights for potential oil shale development. A large percentage of these lands have been cultivated into hay meadows and some contain structures such as houses, barns and other out buildings. Nearly all of these lands are included as base property for the purpose of securing BLM grazing permits. The other type of fee ownership in the Piceance Basin resulted from the patenting of oil shale mining claims. The claims were located around the western and southern peripheral edges of the basin where the oil shale resource was structurally exposed. The quality of resource is inferior in these areas to the oil shale remaining in federal ownership in the central portion of the basin. This is likely one of the reasons why there has been the interest shown in exchanging oil shale lands.

**FEE MINERAL EXCHANGE POLICY**

The 14 policy elements used in determining public interest for Fee mineral exchanges are listed below, followed by a brief analysis of each:

1. The exchange would consolidate federal holdings into a logical mining unit.

Analysis: Current ownership patterns would allow for the creation of federal logical mining units virtually throughout the central part of the basin. An exchange proposal could not comply with this element.

2. The exchange would consolidate non-federal holdings into a logical mining unit.

Analysis: The principle reason for proposing an exchange would be to consolidate non-federal holdings into logical mining units. Consequently, exchange proposals would likely meet this element.

3. The exchange would serve a national resource management or protection need.

Analysis: Certain fee lands could be offered that contain high potential riparian habitat and habitat for Threatened and Endangered plant species. Inventories are not known to have been conducted on the majority of fee lands for other resources that may warrant a management or protection need. Some proposals could offer lands that contain resources that may meet the requirement for this element.

4. The exchange would simplify jurisdiction and allow federal land use planning efforts to be confined to an area in which the United States controls the mineral development.

Analysis: Current ownership patterns would preclude non-federal commercial oil shale development in the central part of the basin. Therefore, large scale exchanges that would provide non-federal logical mining units within this area would have an opposite effect on simplifying jurisdiction for federal land use planning purposes and consequently, this element could not be met.

5. The exchange would reunite federal surface and subsurface estates.

Analysis: Although there are split estate lands within the oil shale withdrawal, the acreage is limited and reuniting the two estates has not been a priority or an identified objective in land use plans. It is possible that small scale exchanges could meet this element.

6. The exchange would eliminate isolated tracts and checkerboard patterns of federal minerals.

Analysis: There are very few isolated tracts and no checkerboarded land patterns within the Piceance Basin oil shale withdrawal area. Therefore, this element could not be met.

7. The exchange would achieve a management goal without using appropriated funds to pay for the resources needed by the United States.

Analysis: The only management goal identified within the affected land use plans that would require the expenditure of appropriated funds would be to secure public access to BLM lands. A proposal could meet this element if the lands identified for access easement acquisition were included in the application.

8. The exchange would meet the needs of state and local people.

Analysis: Providing added acreage to form additional non-federal logical mining units would seem to be contrary to the interest of the state due to the loss of half of any bonus bids and royalties that would accrue from a federal leasing program. Since most of the fee lands are utilized as base property for federal grazing permits, it would also seem likely that local inhabitants would consider a proposal to offer these lands in an exchange as not being in their interest. However, the possibility of realizing increased employment and tax base may outweigh these effects. Because of political implications, it is not possible to determine whether this element would meet a public interest determination at this time.

9. The non-federal lands offered would serve the public better in public ownership than the minerals to be transferred in the exchange.

Analysis: Some of the non-federal lands contain habitat for Threatened and Endangered (T/E) plant species and high potential riparian habitat. An indepth economic and environmental analysis would need to be undertaken on specific proposals in order to determine whether the public interest is better served in protecting sensitive resources or developing adjacent mineral resources.

10. The exchange would enhance competitive bidding for the federal minerals.

Analysis: Over 349,000 acres of oil shale mining claims have already been patented in the Piceance Basin. Providing exchanges that would further develop additional non-federal logical mining units for many of the larger oil and gas companies could make future federal lease tracts less competitive. An exchange proposal would not seem to meet this element.

11. The potential revenue from a lease or sale of the federal

minerals consolidated by the exchange would be greater than the potential revenue from a lease or sale of the minerals in federal ownership prior to the exchange.

Analysis: The only way this element could be met is if lands containing associated sodium minerals were offered in exchange for lands that did not contain the associated minerals. However, the equal value for equal value requirement for fee mineral exchanges would have to be met for all proposals.

12. The exchange would be in keeping with the purposes, policies, and goals of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

Analysis: All formal exchange applications would be subjected to a site specific analysis conducted in conformance with the NEPA, including the solicitation of public comments on the proposal. The development of a commercial scale oil shale mine would have a NEPA analysis completed prior to mine plan approval regardless of mineral and surface ownership.

13. The exchange does not involve a transfer of a fee interest in federal minerals for a less than fee interest in the non-federal lands.

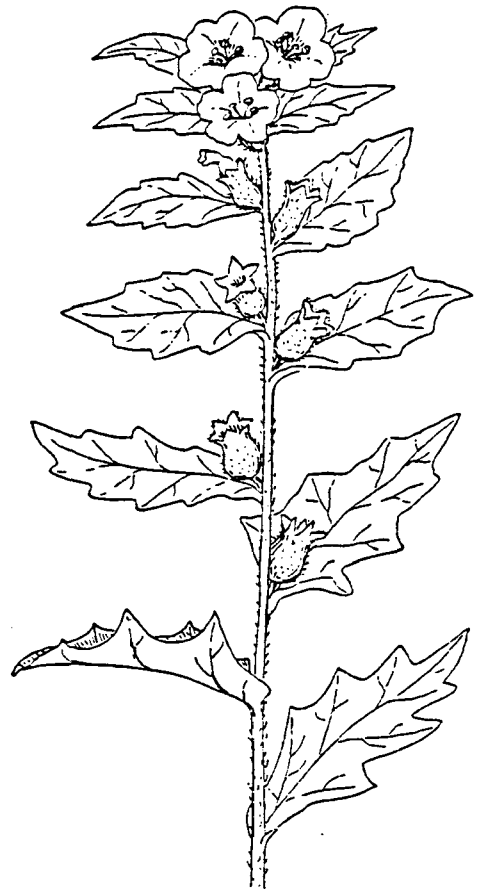
Analysis: Some of the exchange proposals in the past included less than 100 percent interest in the offered lands. The BLM policy is to not become a joint interest holder in surface or mineral estates. Proposals that included only partial interests or agreements, such as conservation or scenic easements would not meet this element.

14. (This element deals with the potential exchange of coal resources and does not apply to the exchange of oil shale and associated minerals.)

Analysis: There was no analysis undertaken for this element.

Based upon the above analysis, elements 1, 4, 6, 8(?), and 10 all contain provisions that would cause an exchange proposal to not meet an element. The remaining elements would appear to not present an obstacle to oil shale exchanges. The primary reason for the negative effect resulting from the five elements appears to be related to the fact that: 1) the BLM lands occur in a massive block with few isolated parcels; 2) there are no extraordinary resource values that would meet a priority or protection need occurring on the fee lands, and 3) because of the existing land ownership pattern, it does not appear that the resource equivalent for resource equivalent requirement can be met. All exchange proposals would continue to be accepted and evaluated based on their relative merits of meeting the public interest determination.

**Leafy Spurge**
**(Euphorbia esula)**



**Henbane**
**(Hyoscyamus niger)**

**Noxious/Problem Weeds**