



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan

Volume 1: Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan



November 2024

Cover Photos (clockwise from top): Yuki Wilderness;
Sacramento River Bend Outstanding Natural Area; Ma-le'l
Dunes, Sacramento River Bend

Photo Credit: BLM

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Northern California District Office

6640 Lockheed Drive

Redding, CA 96002

www.blm.gov/california

In Reply Refer To:
DOI-BLM-CA-
N060-2021-0012-
RMP-EIS

Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Northern California District, Arcata and Redding Field Offices are pleased to announce that the Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP; also referred to as the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan, or NCIP) is complete. The Approved RMP provides guidance for planning and management of approximately 382,200 acres of surface estate and approximately an additional 295,100 subsurface acres of federal mineral estate administered by the Arcata and Redding Field Offices.

The enclosed Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved RMP were prepared in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. The ROD's approval serves as the final decision for all land use planning and implementation decisions described in the enclosed Approved RMP.

The Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was subject to a 30-day protest period that ended on July 22, 2024. The BLM received 6 protest letters, and the BLM Director reviewed all protest issues for the proposed planning decisions. The Director concluded that the BLM Northern California District Manager followed the applicable laws, regulations, and policies, and considered all relevant resource information and public input. The BLM Director denied the protests, and that decision is the final decision of the US Department of the Interior (DOI).

The Governor's consistency review period for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, which promotes consistency with State government plans or policies, concluded on July 22, 2024. The Governor submitted a letter confirming that the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is consistent with existing State plans.

The ROD and Approved RMP are available online at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>. Limited printed copies are available upon request from the Redding Field Office at 6640 Lockheed Drive, Redding, CA 96002, or by calling 530-224-2100; and from the Arcata Field Office at 1695 Heindon Road, Arcata, CA 95521, or by calling 707-825-2315.

The BLM greatly appreciates all those who contributed to the NCIP planning effort, particularly members of the public, who provided important feedback; our cooperating agencies, which included 25 federal, state, and local governments; and Native American Tribes. The extensive public interest and involvement in this planning process ensured that the Approved RMP will sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of BLM-administered lands for present and future generations to use and enjoy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dereck Wilson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dereck Wilson
Northern California District Manager
Bureau of Land Management

Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan

Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

**Prepared by US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arcata and Redding Field Offices**

Cooperating Agencies:

Blue Lake Rancheria, Butte County, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Department of Conservation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of Arcata, City of Redding, Crescent City, Del Norte County, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Mooretown Rancheria, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Redding Rancheria, Shasta County Air Quality Management District, Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District, Siskiyou County Department of Agriculture, Tehama County, Trinity County, US Bureau of Reclamation, US Environmental Protection Agency, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US National Park Service, Wiyot Tribe

November 2024

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
CHAPTER 1. RECORD OF DECISION	1-1
1.1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.2 Decision	1-1
1.3 Alternatives	1-1
1.3.1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.3.2 Alternatives Analyzed in Detail	1-2
1.3.3 Development of the Proposed Alternative.....	1-4
1.3.4 Environmentally Preferable Alternative	1-4
1.3.5 Implementation Decisions	1-4
1.3.6 Clarifications and Modifications since the Proposed RMP	1-5
1.4 Management Considerations and Decision Rationale	1-5
1.5 Application of the Resource Management Plan to Existing Projects.....	1-5
1.6 Mitigation Measures	1-6
1.7 Plan Monitoring	1-6
1.8 Public Involvement.....	1-7
1.8.1 Public Collaboration and Outreach.....	1-7
1.8.2 Public Scoping	1-7
1.8.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers Public Scoping	1-8
1.8.4 Socioeconomic Workshops	1-8
1.8.5 Public Comment on the Draft RMP/EIS.....	1-8
1.9 Consultation and Coordination.....	1-9
1.9.1 Cooperating Agencies	1-9
1.9.2 Tribal Consultation and Coordination	1-11
1.9.3 California State Historic Preservation Office Consultation	1-12
1.9.4 US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service Coordination.....	1-12
1.9.5 Resource Advisory Council Collaboration	1-12
1.9.6 Review and Protest of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.....	1-12
1.9.7 Governor’s Consistency Review	1-13
1.10 Approval.....	1-13
CHAPTER 2. APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	2-1
2.1 Introduction.....	2-1
2.1.1 Purpose of and Need for the Resource Management Plan	2-1
2.1.2 Lands in the NCIP Planning Area, Decision Area, and Analysis Area.....	2-5
2.1.3 Scoping and Issues	2-7
2.1.4 Planning Criteria and Legislative Constraints	2-8
2.1.5 Planning Process	2-8
2.1.6 Related Plans and Policy	2-9
2.2 Management Decisions	2-9
2.2.1 Links to Approved RMP Decisions.....	2-14
2.3 Management Decisions: Resources	2-15
2.3.1 Air Quality and Atmospheric Values	2-15
2.3.2 Climate Change.....	2-16
2.3.3 Soils	2-20

2.3.4	Water Resources.....	2-22
2.3.5	Riparian Management Areas	2-25
2.3.6	Vegetation (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species)	2-33
2.3.7	Wildlife (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species)	2-40
2.3.8	Fish (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species) ...	2-45
2.3.9	Coastal Resources and Management	2-45
2.3.10	Wildland Fire Management.....	2-48
2.3.11	Cultural Resources	2-62
2.3.12	Paleontological Resources.....	2-66
2.3.13	Visual Resources	2-68
2.3.14	Cave and Karst Resources	2-71
2.4	Management Decisions: Resource Uses.....	2-72
2.4.1	Forestry	2-72
2.4.2	Lands and Realty – Land Tenure.....	2-75
2.4.3	Lands and Realty – Land Use Authorizations	2-81
2.4.4	Renewable Energy	2-85
2.4.5	Minerals – Leasable (Including Fluid and Nonenergy Minerals)	2-87
2.4.6	Minerals – Locatable Minerals.....	2-88
2.4.7	Minerals – Mineral Materials	2-91
2.4.8	Recreation and Visitor Services	2-92
2.4.9	Travel and Transportation Management.....	2-112
2.4.10	Livestock Grazing	2-114
2.5	Management Decisions: Special Designations	2-116
2.5.1	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	2-116
2.5.2	National Scenic and Historic Trails.....	2-135
2.5.3	Wild and Scenic Rivers	2-136
2.5.4	Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	2-143
2.6	Management Decisions: Social and Economic.....	2-147
2.6.1	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.....	2-147
2.6.2	Tribal Interests	2-148
2.6.3	Public Health and Safety/Hazardous Materials	2-150
2.7	Management Decisions: Support.....	2-152
2.7.1	Education and Interpretation	2-152
2.8	Summary of WSR Suitability Findings.....	2-155
2.9	Public Involvement	2-158
2.10	Management Plan Implementation.....	2-158
2.11	RMP Evaluation, Amendment, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Adaptive Management.....	2-158
2.11.1	RMP Evaluation.....	2-158
2.11.2	RMP Amendment.....	2-159
2.11.3	RMP Maintenance.....	2-159
2.11.4	RMP Monitoring	2-159
2.11.5	Adaptive Management	2-160
CHAPTER 3.	REFERENCES.....	3-1
CHAPTER 4.	GLOSSARY	4-1

TABLES	Page
Table 2-1 Surface Landownership in the NCIP Planning Area	2-6
Table 2-2 RMP Program Categories and Abbreviations	2-9
Table 2-3 RMP Types of Decisions and Abbreviations	2-12
Table 2-4 River or Stream Segments Determined Suitable in 2023	2-155

APPENDIXES

Appendix A	Maps
Appendix B	Laws, Regulations, Policy, and Related Planning Documents
Appendix C	Best Management Practices
Appendix D	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Appendix E	Recreation and Visitor Services Management Framework for Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas
Appendix F	Wild and Scenic River Suitability Report
Appendix G	Land Tenure and Disposal

This page intentionally left blank.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Full Phrase

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy and Management
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DOI	Department of the Interior
e-bike	electric bike
ECC	essential connectivity corridor
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	extensive recreation management area
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
FERC	Federal Energy Regulation Commission
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FO	field office
GIS	geographic information system
GHG	greenhouse gas
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
LSR	late-successional reserve
MIST	minimum impact suppression tactics
MW	megawatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCA	National Conservation Area
NCIP	Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	notice of intent

NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	northern spotted owl
NWFP	Northwest Forest Plan
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System
OHV	off-highway vehicle
ONA	Outstanding Natural Area
ORV	outstandingly remarkable value
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Class
R&PP Act	Recreation & Public Purposes Act
RMA	recreation management area
RMP	resource management plan
RMZ	recreation management zone
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	right-of-way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOD	sudden oak death
SRMA	special recreation management area
SRP	special recreation permit
SSS	special status species
T&E	threatened and endangered
TCP	Traditional Cultural Places
TMDL	total maximum daily load
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
VRM	visual resource management
WCF	Weaverville Community Forest
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968
WUI	wildland-urban interface
**	implementation-level actions

Chapter 1. Record of Decision

This page intentionally left blank.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Northern California District, Arcata and Redding Field Offices (FOs) are revising and updating management direction set forth in their respective current resource management plans (RMPs). The Approved RMP is supported by a National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) analysis in an environmental impact statement (EIS), hereinafter referred to as the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan (NCIP). Currently, the plans to be updated include the Arcata Resource Area Resource Management Plan (herein, 1992 Arcata RMP; BLM 1992) and the Redding Resource Management Plan (herein, 1993 Redding RMP; BLM 1993).

This record of decision (ROD) approves the attached RMP to manage public lands administered by the BLM FOs within the NCIP planning area (Planning Area; **Map 1-1** in **Appendix A**). The background and rationale for approving the proposed decisions, as well as clarifications and modifications made to the Proposed RMP, are described in this ROD.

After extensive environmental analysis, consideration of public comments, and application of pertinent Federal laws and policies, it is the decision of the DOI to approve Alternative D with the modifications and clarifications detailed in this ROD. Information about this planning effort and public involvement is also available online at the project website at:

<https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>.

1.2 DECISION

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached RMP as the land use plan for the FOs. The BLM prepared this plan under the authority and regulations implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; 43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1600). It includes broad land use plan decisions that provide the overall direction for managing resources and resource uses in the Decision Area (BLM-administered public lands and federal mineral estate). The BLM prepared an EIS for this RMP in compliance with NEPA. Land use plan decisions identified in the Approved RMP are final and become effective when this ROD is signed. The decisions in this ROD and Approved RMP supersede all previous BLM land use plans that guided management within the project boundaries, except for four BLM-administered units of the National Landscape Conservation System that are excluded from the NCIP decision area and are managed under the following RMPs: Headwaters Forest Reserve RMP; King Range National Conservation Area (NCA) RMP; California Coastal National Monument RMP; and the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP (BLM 2003, 2005b, 2005c, 2008a).

1.3 ALTERNATIVES

1.3.1 Introduction

An RMP provides broad guidance for managing public lands. The FLPMA directs the BLM to develop RMPs as the primary means to identify and allow for appropriate uses of BLM-administered land. RMP decisions establish goals and objectives (desired outcomes) for resource management that guide future implementation decisions. In addition, the RMP also identifies measures necessary for achieving the outcomes, expressed as management direction (program constraints, general management practices, and support actions), and allocations for allowable resource uses (uses that are allowable, restricted, or prohibited on BLM-administered lands and mineral estate).

NEPA requires the development and consideration of a reasonable range of alternatives, including a no action alternative, to analyze impacts and guide decision-makers in developing and selecting the Approved RMP. The BLM developed and analyzed in detail three action alternatives in the NCIP.

1.3.2 Alternatives Analyzed in Detail

Alternative A: No Action meets the requirement that a no action alternative must be considered. This alternative would continue current management direction and prevailing conditions derived from existing planning decisions. Goals and objectives for resources and resource uses would be based on the applicable portions of the 1992 Arcata RMP and 1993 Redding RMP, along with associated amendments. Laws, regulations, and BLM policies that supersede RMP decisions would apply (BLM 1992, 1993).

The goals and objectives for BLM-administered lands and mineral estate would not change. Appropriate allocations and restrictions pertaining to activities such as recreation, forestry and vegetation management, rights-of-way (ROWs) and land tenure adjustment, mineral leasing and development, and livestock grazing would also remain the same. The BLM would also continue to manage 16 areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs)/research natural areas (RNAs) to protect relevant and important values. The BLM would continue to manage the four wilderness study areas (WSAs) and five designated wilderness areas. The BLM would continue to manage the designated Wild and Scenic River (WSRs) segments to protect and enhance river values. Additionally, 117 river segments would continue to be managed as eligible, and a 0.1-mile segment would continue to be managed as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS). While the BLM has identified lands with wilderness characteristics, these lands would not be managed in any specific way under Alternative A. Alternative A also includes management guidance from the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP; USDA 2023), including land use allocations (late successional reserve, matrix, etc.), standards and guidelines to protect old-growth forest stands, the aquatic conservation strategy, and the Survey and Manage program.

Alternative B emphasizes habitat connectivity and resilience, while allowing appropriate development scenarios for resource uses such as recreation, ROWs, livestock grazing, and mineral development. Under Alternative B, the BLM would prioritize corridors of relatively undeveloped areas to provide for connectivity of wildlife and fisheries habitat and to serve as a resilient refuge to ongoing development and climate change. This alternative introduces areas identified as “essential connectivity corridors of high biological value” (essential connectivity corridors or ECCs), as developed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), to guide goals, objectives, allowable uses, and management actions. These, in turn, would provide a recreational and aesthetic resource for public enjoyment. The identified ECCs would be the same under each action alternative. However, under Alternative B, management actions that promote habitat connectivity would be given priority consideration.

Alternative B is the most proactive in promoting conservation and recovery of threatened, endangered, and other special status species, as well as protecting other social and scientific values. It also would provide the most restrictions in terms of areas closed to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, fewer land disposal opportunities, more ROW avoidance areas, and limitations on mineral development. The BLM would retain small or isolated parcels that provide natural resource refugia and contribute to climate change resiliency, are in ECCs, or are important wildlife habitat. Alternative B would provide opportunities for recreation and improved access by designating one special recreation management area (SRMA) and four extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs).

Alternative B would also manage for other social and scientific values by designating 25 ACECs to be managed to protect biological, cultural, and scenic values. Alternative B would find 117 eligible rivers suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. The BLM would continue to manage the designated WSRs to protect and enhance river values. The BLM would continue to manage four Section 603 WSAs and five designated wilderness areas. In addition, 21,970 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics would be managed to protect those characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses, and 0 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics would be managed to minimize impacts while emphasizing other uses.

Alternative C is similar to Alternative B in that it would manage for multiple use and public enjoyment; however, it would prioritize BLM-administered lands to provide for recreational opportunities and access, travel and utility opportunities, and social and economic benefits. Alternative C would provide more flexibility in management of natural and cultural resources with resource uses, such as mineral development, recreation, livestock grazing, and ROW development. This alternative would prioritize retention and acquisition of lands that provide opportunities for public access. Under Alternative C, management direction would promote active vegetation management to enhance ecosystem resiliency to large disturbances (such as fire, drought, and rain) and protection of infrastructure.

The BLM would establish four SRMAs and nine ERMAs to promote recreational opportunities. Alternative C would designate seven ACECs and determine three eligible river segments suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. The BLM would continue to manage four Section 603 WSAs and five designated wilderness areas. No lands would be managed as Section 202 WSAs. In addition, 5,840 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics would be managed to protect those characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses; the remaining 28,220 acres would be managed to minimize impacts on wilderness characteristics while emphasizing other multiple uses. Alternative C would make the most acreage available for mineral leasing; however, a large portion of the acreage would have stipulations, such as no surface occupancy.

Alternative D (Proposed Alternative) would strike a balance between creating opportunities for resource uses, such as recreation, motorized and mechanized travel, and livestock grazing, and maintaining ecological function and protecting habitat connectivity. The BLM would prioritize lands for retention and acquisition comparable to Alternative B, while also prioritizing acquisition of lands that provide public access. Alternative D would provide similar opportunities for recreation and improved access as Alternative C by designating four SRMAs and eight ERMAs. Alternative D would also designate 26 ACECs. The BLM would identify 62 eligible river segments as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS under Alternative D. The BLM would continue to manage the designated WSRs to protect and enhance river values. The BLM would continue to manage four Section 603 WSAs and five designated wilderness areas. The BLM would manage 540 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics as Section 202 WSAs. Upon securing adequate public access, Brushy Mountain/English Ridge would also be designated a Section 202 WSA, increasing the amount of land managed as a Section 202 WSA by 5,500 acres. In addition, 11,570 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics would be managed to protect those characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses; the remaining 21,950 acres would be managed to minimize impacts on wilderness characteristics while emphasizing other multiple uses. Under Alternative D, management direction would promote active vegetation management to enhance ecosystem resiliency and protect infrastructure from large disturbances, such as fire.

1.3.3 Development of the Proposed Alternative

The Proposed Alternative is a modification of Alternative D that was analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS. In developing the Proposed Alternative, the BLM made modifications based on its internal review, new information and best available science, the need for clarification in the Draft RMP, and ongoing coordination with stakeholders. The BLM also received substantive public comments on the Draft RMP/EIS which informed the BLM's development of the Proposed Alternative.

1.3.4 Environmentally Preferable Alternative

When considering the human social and economic environment and natural environment, the BLM has determined that **Alternative B** is the environmentally preferable alternative (40 CFR 1505.2). The DOI defines the environmentally preferable alternative as the one that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment and best protects, preserves, and enhances historical, cultural, and natural resources. Alternative B would provide the greatest degree of wildlife and fisheries habitat protection from authorized surface development activities such as livestock grazing, ROW development, OHV use, and mineral leasing through allocations and special management decisions.

Section 101 of NEPA, 42 US Code (USC) 4331, identifies six broad policy goals for all federal plans, functions, programs, and resources, to allow the nation to:

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

1.3.5 Implementation Decisions

Implementation decisions are actions that the BLM takes to implement land use plan decisions and are generally appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410. This decision approves both the RMP (land use plan decisions) and all implementation actions identified in the RMP.

Most implementation decisions will require further NEPA review to determine whether the analysis in the EIS is adequate, or if further analysis is warranted. In some cases, however, implementation decisions have been analyzed in the Final EIS and are made in the ROD and Approved RMP. The BLM will implement management decisions that involve closures or use restrictions, such as camping, shooting, and travel management restrictions through supplemental rules that allow enforcement measures. These implementation-level management actions are denoted by a "(**)" in Section 2.3 to Section 2.7.

1.3.6 Clarifications and Modifications since the Proposed RMP

As a result of ongoing internal review and cooperating agency consultation, the BLM clarified or modified language between the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and the Approved RMP, where appropriate. Minor grammatical and editorial corrections are not identified. All changes, including new and modified stipulations, are within the range of alternatives considered in the EIS. Clarifications and modifications since the Proposed RMP/Final EIS include the following:

- Updates have been made to the management direction for the Sacramento River Bend ACEC, specifically removing the requirement for BLM Authorized Officer approval for use of suppression actions to mitigate the threat of wildfire to life or private property.
- Updates have been made to Appendix B to reflect a recent update to the Trinity County Wildfire Protection Plan (2020). Additional text was added to highlight that the BLM will consider county and city plans and policies for consistency during future planning and implementation efforts.

1.4 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND DECISION RATIONALE

The Approved RMP reflects statutory, regulatory, and national policy considerations (**Appendix B**). The decision is also based on review and substantive comments from federal, Tribal, state, and local governments and agencies, the public, industry, and the cooperating agencies that participated in the planning process.

The Approved RMP provides the best combination of management decisions to meet the purpose of and need for the RMP in consideration of the planning issues and management concerns identified through the planning process. It fulfills the purpose by providing goals and objectives for public lands management and by resolving multiple-use conflicts or issues associated with those requirements that drive the preparation of the RMP. It fulfills the need by addressing current resource conditions, changes in circumstances, such as evolving demands on resources, and new or revised national-level policies since preparation of the 1992 Arcata RMP and 1993 Redding RMP.

Compared to the other action alternatives, the Approved RMP provides the most comprehensive framework for addressing the diverse management needs of BLM-administered lands in the decision area. The Approved RMP strikes a balance between creating opportunities for resource uses, such as recreation, motorized and mechanized travel, and livestock grazing, and maintaining ecological function to protect habitat connectivity and enhance ecosystem resiliency. The Approved RMP also accounts for anticipated climate change effects. This allows the BLM to make management decisions that reflect the anticipated impacts on vulnerable resources to assure that public lands and ecosystems are resilient to sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, increased occurrence and severity of wildland fires, and changing precipitation patterns.

1.5 APPLICATION OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO EXISTING PROJECTS

Numerous rights and privileges have been established on BLM-administered lands under law, regulation, or planning decisions. The decisions included in this ROD and Approved RMP supersede the 1992 Arcata RMP, 1993 Redding RMP, and the 1994 NWFP (USDA and USDO 1994). Beyond the decisions in the Approved RMP, all BLM-administered lands and federal mineral estate in the Arcata and Redding FOs

remain subject to valid existing rights and to the stipulations and conditions of approval associated with the given right at the time it was granted.

Any activity-level or project-specific authorization or management action must conform with the Approved RMP (i.e., be specifically provided for in the RMP or consistent with the terms, conditions, and decisions in the Approved RMP; 43 CFR 1601.0-5(b)). A land use plan amendment may be necessary to consider monitoring and evaluation findings; substantive new data; new or revised policy; changes in circumstances; or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the Approved RMP.

Projects that require a decision to extend an existing authorization or permit may require modification to conform to the RMP before approval, such as ROW grants and grazing permit renewals. Projects for which site-specific decisions have not yet been signed, but for which preparation of NEPA documents began before the ROD's effective date, may also require modification to conform to the RMP.

1.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Commensurate with a landscape level of planning, practicable means to avoid, minimize, reduce, or rectify environmental harm have been provided in the Approved RMP and appendices. The BLM used a variety of management methods and tools, including identifying allowable uses; temporal, spatial, and methodological restrictions on uses; areas where specific uses would be prohibited or restricted; and specific actions needed to achieve RMP goals and objectives. Restrictions on uses include seasonal closures, surface disturbance limitations, and best management practice (BMP) application. Other mitigation measures, such as ROW avoidance and exclusion areas, are identified in the Approved RMP. All practicable mitigation measures were adopted.

Appendix C of the Approved RMP lists the BMPs applicable to land use activities authorized on BLM-administered lands in the decision area. BMPs are mitigation measures applied on a site-specific basis to avoid, minimize, reduce, or rectify adverse environmental or social impacts of land use activities. The BMPs in the Approved RMP are not intended to be a complete list, but rather to provide examples of commonly used practices that the FOs may require to reduce impacts of surface-disturbing activities, use, or occupancy. More specific BMPs based on local conditions and resource-specific concerns could be developed once a specific proposal is evaluated through the environmental analysis process. Additional BMPs can be recommended by proponents of proposed activities on BLM-administered lands.

1.7 PLAN MONITORING

Land use plan decision monitoring is a continuous process occurring over the life of the RMP. The BLM will evaluate the RMP at a minimum of every 5 years, per the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005a). The aim is to maintain a dynamic RMP that will enable the BLM to adjust implementation strategies as necessary to assure goals and objectives are achieved. Land use plan monitoring data are collected and examined to evaluate the following:

- Whether planned actions have been implemented in the manner prescribed by the RMP (implementation monitoring)
- Whether RMP allowable use and management action decisions and the resultant implementation actions are effective in achieving program-specific objectives or desired outcomes (effectiveness monitoring)

The BLM uses conclusions drawn from monitoring to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or identify changes that need to be made to implementation practices to better achieve RMP goals. Indicators, methods, locations, units of measure, frequency, and action triggers can be established by national policy guidance, in RMPs, or by technical specialists in order to address specific issues. If implementation of land use plans does not achieve anticipated desired outcomes, adaptive management may be necessary.

The BLM will adhere to 43 CFR Section 1610.4-9 regarding monitoring and evaluation. Resource-specific intervals and standards for assessing implementation and effectiveness of the Approved RMP will be established in alignment with the sensitivity of the resources. These intervals and standards would facilitate ongoing evaluation to ascertain the effectiveness of management actions, detect any significant changes in related plans of other federal, state, or local agencies, or Tribes, and consider new data of significance to the plan. The BLM will provide for the monitoring and evaluation of the plan, following the established intervals to meet current BLM policy and best available methods and science to determine changes needed. Additionally, assessments will be conducted at other appropriate times to determine whether there is sufficient cause to warrant an amendment or revision of the plan, as specified in the regulations. The BLM will keep the RMP current through maintenance, amendments, or revisions as demands on resources change or new information is acquired.

Based on staffing and funding levels, monitoring is annually prioritized to be consistent with the goals and objectives of the RMP. The BLM may work in cooperation with local, state, and other federal agencies, or it may use data collected by other agencies and sources when appropriate and available.

1.8 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

1.8.1 Public Collaboration and Outreach

Public involvement is a vital and legal component of both the RMP and EIS processes. Public involvement vests the public in the decision-making process and provides full environmental disclosure. Guidance for implementing public involvement under NEPA is codified in 40 CFR 1506.6, thereby ensuring federal agencies make a diligent effort to involve the public in the NEPA process.

The public scoping phase has been completed and is described below; the public outreach and collaboration phases are ongoing throughout the RMP/EIS process. The public can obtain information on the RMP/EIS from the BLM's ePlanning website.

1.8.2 Public Scoping

The BLM held a series of public envisioning and public scoping meetings in 2016 and 2017 during a previous effort to revise and combine the two existing RMPs. This planning effort was terminated in 2018 due to redirection of workload priorities and the Carr and Camp wildfires. Efforts resumed in 2021 following a pre-Notice of Intent (NOI) public engagement period between March 29 and April 30, 2021.

The formal public scoping process on the NCIP Draft RMP/EIS began with the publication of the NOI in the *Federal Register* on April 29, 2022 (2022 *Federal Register* 25523). The NOI notified the public of the BLM's intent to develop a RMP for the Arcata and Redding FOs and requested public nominations for ACECs. The public scoping period closed on June 28, 2022. During the scoping period, the BLM held two in-person meetings in Redding and Arcata, and four virtual meetings to provide information about the planning process and gather questions and input from the public. A virtual open house website was also

created and made available to the public during the scoping period; this web-based portal allowed viewers to access additional information, pose questions and view answers, and submit comments to the BLM.

1.8.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers Public Scoping

Public involvement for the NCIP WSR evaluation process began as part of the public scoping process that was held from April 29 to June 28, 2022. Comments related to WSR eligibility were identified during this public outreach period. Based on these comments, the BLM decided to open a separate 30-day public scoping comment period from July 19 to August 18, 2022, that focused on the WSR eligibility process, including the review of a WSR eligibility report that was developed under the initial NCIP planning effort. All rivers with the potential for WSR designation were identified and evaluated.

The Approved RMP includes final suitability determinations on the eligible rivers (see **Appendix F**). Congressional legislative action is required for actual designation and final classification of suitable river segments.

1.8.4 Socioeconomic Workshops

In January and February 2021, the BLM conducted a series of interviews with key interest groups within the NCIP planning area. The goal of the interviews was to gather comprehensive baseline information on social and economic concerns in the planning area. Participants were asked to provide any insight or recommendations that would help to formulate a more complete picture of socioeconomic conditions and interests in the planning area, with a particular emphasis on changes over the last 5 years.

In total, the BLM contacted over 75 interested parties in the planning area and gave them the opportunity to provide input. Groups contacted included Tribal representatives; industry representatives; county representatives, including boards of supervisors; contacts from Chico State University and Humboldt State University; and representatives from local nonprofits associated with environmental and social concerns. The BLM conducted 12 interviews. The results of the interviews were presented in a Socioeconomic Baseline Report that helped the BLM identify key issues driving the social and economic analysis and formalize the analysis approach for the RMP/EIS. The Socioeconomic Baseline Report is available on the BLM's NCIP ePlanning website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>

1.8.5 Public Comment on the Draft RMP/EIS

A notice of availability announcing the release of the Draft RMP/EIS was published in the *Federal Register* (88 *Federal Register* 67344) on September 29, 2023, initiating the formal 90-day public comment period.

The BLM issued a news release on September 28, 2023, announcing the release of the Draft RMP/EIS. The BLM also provided information on upcoming public meetings and instructions for submitting comments on the project ePlanning website. The public comment period on the Draft RMP/EIS ended on December 28, 2023.

During the public comment period, the BLM held two in-person public meetings on October 30 and November 2, 2023, in Loleta and Redding, respectively. The BLM also hosted two virtual public meeting on October 23 and December 13, 2023. The public meetings provided opportunities for the public to ask

questions and submit comments. BLM managers, resource specialists, and other representatives of the BLM were present during these public meetings to discuss the RMP/EIS and answer questions.

During the 90-day public comment period, the BLM accepted comment submissions by mail, fax, email, hand delivery, online comment form via the ePlanning project website (<https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>). During the public comment period, BLM received a total of 863 comment letter submissions; 120 of these were considered unique submissions and 743 were part of form letter campaigns. These documents resulted in 559 unique substantive comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS. These substantive comments from individual submissions, as well as BLM's responses to those comments, are in Appendix K, Public Comments and Responses, of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

As appropriate, the BLM revised management direction and resource discussions based on substantive comments received. After publishing the Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the BLM discovered that it had inadvertently omitted from Appendix K nine public comments that were received during the public comment period. Those nine comments are now reflected in the totals and the BLM's responses to them are included in an updated Appendix K. The substance of those comments had been previously considered and addressed by the BLM in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

1.9 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

BLM land use planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3), FLPMA (43 USC 1712), and regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1501.7 and 1501.8) guide the BLM in coordinating and cooperating with other federal and state agencies, local governments, and Native American Tribes during the land use planning process. This collective guidance instructs the BLM as follows:

- Stay informed of federal, state, local, and tribal plans
- Ensure that it considers these plans in its own planning
- Seek ways to resolve inconsistencies between such plans and BLM planning
- Cooperate with other agencies and Tribal governments in developing RMPs and NEPA analyses

1.9.1 Cooperating Agencies

Federal laws require the BLM to consult with certain federal and state agencies and entities and Native American Tribes (40 CFR 1501.8) during the NEPA decision-making process. The BLM is also directed to integrate NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements to reduce paperwork and delays (40 CFR 1500.4-5). The BLM has implemented a collaborative outreach and public involvement process that has included public scoping, conducting socioeconomic workshops, and coordinating directly with Tribes and cooperating agencies.

The BLM sent letters to 68 local, state, federal, and Tribal representatives, inviting them to participate as cooperating agencies in early 2021. The following 25 entities agreed to participate as a cooperating agency:

1. Blue Lake Rancheria
2. Butte County

3. Bureau of Reclamation
4. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
5. California Department of Conservation – California Geologic Energy Management Division
6. CDFW
7. City of Arcata
8. City of Redding
9. Crescent City
10. Del Norte County
11. Enterprise Rancheria
12. Hoopa Valley Tribe
13. Mooretown Rancheria
14. National Park Service (NPS) – Lassen Volcanic National Park
15. NPS -Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
16. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
17. Redding Rancheria
18. Shasta County Air Quality Management District
19. Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District
20. Siskiyou County Department of Agriculture
21. Tehama County
22. Trinity County
23. US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
24. US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
25. Wiyot Tribe

Cooperating agency meetings were held at project milestones, as needed. The purpose of these meetings was to inform and receive input from cooperating agencies respective to their jurisdiction, special expertise, or interests. The BLM held a cooperating agency update meeting on July 7, 2021, to provide an overview of the NCIP planning process and engagement opportunities. On October 24, 2022, cooperating agencies were also invited to participate in a question-and-answer session that focused on the draft alternatives. Cooperating agencies were also provided the opportunity to review and provide comments at various stages throughout the planning process:

- Draft Alternatives: October 14, 2022 – October 28, 2022
- Administrative Draft RMP/EIS: June 12, 2023 – June 23, 2023
- Public Draft RMP/EIS: September 29, 2023 – December 28, 2023
- Preliminary Proposed RMP/Final EIS: April 1, 2024 – April 12, 2024.

The resource issues or concerns related to the NCIP that were brought up during these meetings and review periods are addressed in the Approved RMP. The BLM continued to meet with interested agencies and organizations throughout the planning process, as appropriate, and coordinated closely with cooperating agencies and Tribes.

1.9.2 Tribal Consultation and Coordination

Coordination and consultation with Tribes are conducted during the NEPA process. Executive Order 13175 requires federal agencies to coordinate and consult on a government-to-government basis with sovereign Native American Tribal governments whose interests may be directly and substantially affected by activities on government-administered lands. BLM coordination or consultation with Tribes, as they pertain to treaty rights and trust responsibility, is conducted in accordance with FLPMA; NEPA; BLM Handbook H-17880-1, Improving and Sustaining BLM-Tribal Relations; Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (May 13, 1998); and Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (May 6, 2000).

In early 2021, the BLM sent letters to all 31 federally recognized Tribes within the NCIP planning area inviting them to participate in government-to-government consultation. This invitation was extended to the following Tribes:

- Alturas Indian Rancheria, California
- Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria
- Berry Creek Rancheria
- Big Lagoon Rancheria
- Blue Lake Rancheria
- Cachil Indian Community-Colusa Rancheria
- Cahto Tribe of Laytonville Rancheria
- Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community-Trinidad Rancheria
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz
- Elk Valley Rancheria
- Enterprise Rancheria
- Greenville Rancheria
- Grindstone Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki
- Hoopa Valley Tribe
- Karuk Tribe of California
- Klamath Tribes
- Mechoopda Indian Tribe/Chico Rancheria
- Modoc Nation
- Mooretown Rancheria
- Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
- Pit River Tribe
- Quartz Valley Indian Rancheria
- Redding Rancheria
- Resighini Rancheria
- Round Valley Tribal Council

- Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
- Susanville Indian Rancheria
- Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation
- Wiyot Tribe
- Yurok Tribe

The Blue Lake Rancheria, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Mooretown Rancheria, Redding Rancheria, and Wiyot Tribe have memoranda of understanding in place as cooperating agencies. These five Tribes were specifically invited to participate in cooperating agency meetings related to RMP development. In June 2023, cooperating agencies, including the Tribes noted above, were provided the opportunity to participate in an early review of the Draft RMP/EIS. Additionally, the BLM provided extra opportunities for Tribal input by inviting all federally and non-federally recognized Tribes in the planning area to a presentation on the NCIP with Tribal focus in July 2023. Emails and phone calls were sent out to Tribes offering one-on-one discussions about the plan and gave early notice of the upcoming Draft RMP/ Final EIS review.

1.9.3 California State Historic Preservation Office Consultation

The Draft RMP/EIS was provided to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurrently with its release to the public in support of Section 106 consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Additionally, the SHPO was consulted during review of the preliminary Proposed RMP/Final EIS, from April 1 to April 12, 2024.

1.9.4 US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service Coordination

To comply with Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, the BLM has consulted with the USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to identify ESA issues within the planning area. The BLM has prepared a biological assessment for NMFS and a biological assessment for the USFWS, which were formally submitted to each agency on April 12, 2024. Biological opinions have been issued prior to this Record of Decision.

1.9.5 Resource Advisory Council Collaboration

A resource advisory council is a committee of local citizens appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to the BLM on management of public lands. The Northern California resource advisory council includes representation from various interest and user groups across the NCIP planning area. The BLM presented informal updates on the NCIP to resource advisory council members at four meetings. These meetings occurred on May 24, 2023; October 26, 2023; February 1, 2024; and June 6, 2024.

1.9.6 Review and Protest of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS

The BLM Northern California District Office released the NCIP Proposed Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement on June 22nd, 2024, for a 30-day protest period (43 CFR 1610.5-2). The BLM received five protest letters and reviewed the letters for completeness, timeliness, and standing. One protest letter was dismissed and all valid protests issues were denied. The Protest Resolution Report is available at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>.

1.9.7 Governor's Consistency Review

In a letter dated June 21, 2024, and as required by its regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2(e)) to promote consistency with state government plans or policies, the BLM initiated the California Governor's Consistency Review for the NCIP Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The consistency review period concluded on July 22, 2024.


The Governor submitted a letter confirming that the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is consistent with existing State plans. The Governor's letter and the BLM's response are on the project website at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>.

1.10 APPROVAL

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached RMP. This ROD serves as the final decision for the RMP and becomes effective on the date it is signed by the BLM State Director. This includes the implementation decisions listed in Section 2.3 to Section 2.7 of this ROD.

FIELD MANAGER RECOMMENDATION

Having considered a full range of alternatives, associated impacts, and public and agency input, I recommend the adoption and implementation of the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan.



Collin Ewing
Manager, BLM Arcata Field Office

NOV 06 2024

Date



Jennifer Mata
Manager, BLM Redding Field Office

NOV 06 2024

Date

DISTRICT MANAGER CONCURRENCE

I concur with the adoption and implementation of the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan.



Dereck Wilson
Manager, BLM Northern California District

NOV 06 2024

Date

STATE DIRECTOR APPROVAL

In consideration of the foregoing, I approve the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan.



Joe Stout
BLM California State Director

NOV 06 2024

Date

Chapter 2. Approved Resource Management Plan

This page intentionally left blank.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The US DOI, Northern California District, BLM Arcata and Redding FOs are revising and updating the 1992 Arcata RMP and the 1993 Redding RMP. This revised RMP is supported by a NEPA analysis in an EIS, hereinafter referred to as the NCIP. Currently, the Arcata and Redding FOs operate under the 1992 Arcata RMP and the 1993 Redding RMP (BLM 1992, 1993).

2.1.1 Purpose of and Need for the Resource Management Plan

The purpose of and need for the plan identified in the sections below describes why the BLM revisited the existing RMPs and what outcomes the BLM intends the new RMP to achieve. The purpose and need incorporate information identified in past planning efforts and supporting analyses, including the 1992 Arcata RMP, 1993 Redding RMP, 2002 Redding RMP plan evaluation, 2009 Arcata RMP plan evaluation, 2016 initial RMP effort (including envisioning and scoping public meetings), pre-scoping public meetings held in early 2021, and public scoping held in 2022. The purpose and need help to define the range of alternatives that are analyzed in the planning process because alternatives are only considered reasonable if they respond to the purpose of and need for action.

Need for the Action

The FLPMA, as amended, establishes the BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mandate to serve present and future generations. To meet this overarching mandate, FLPMA requires the BLM to "develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans" (43 USC 1712 (a)). Consistent with the BLM's planning regulations, RMPs "shall be revised as necessary based on monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy and changes in circumstances affecting the entire plan or major portions of the plan" (43 CFR 1610.5-6).

Many factors affecting daily management decisions faced by the FOs have changed since the development of the existing Arcata and Redding RMPs. These factors include updated special status species (SSS) lists, changes to endangered species recovery plans, population growth, changes in land tenure, shifting focus away from annual quotas for forestry and wildfire and fuels management programs, larger and higher-intensity wildland fires, increasing demand for fuels reduction projects, and increases in recreational use. Additionally, the accelerated pace of climate change and related climate impacts (including changes in temperature, precipitation, and water resources), and higher intensity wildland fires within the planning area are environmental drivers that have also caused management decisions to shift since the existing RMPs. Additional resource information, changing social perspectives, new technologies, and federal mandates have also generated important justifications for revising these preliminary RMPs.

Arcata and Redding FO RMP Plan Evaluations

In 2009, the Redding FO and Arcata FO conducted RMP evaluations that, with the addition of new resource information, changing social perspectives, new technologies, and federal mandates, highlighted the need for revising the dated RMPs. The planning issues and resources identified in the 2009 evaluations that are addressed in the NCIP include responding to changes in land tenure, changes in wilderness designations, new species listings, new forest pathogens, climate change, sea-level rise, fuels management, wildland fire suppression and management, human population growth, Tribal empowerment, and the need to reassess determinations regarding ACECs and SRMAs.

Additional Considerations

The need for the RMP revisions has remained crucial given the recent cumulative changes to resource conditions, primarily due to catastrophic wildland fire within the planning area. Incorporating over three decades of scientific studies and new management approaches into a revised RMP would greatly benefit future decision-making and bring the FOs' planning guidance into compliance with legislative mandates, executive orders, current DOI policies, and current land management standards. The NCIP would also facilitate coordination of the Arcata and Redding FOs' land management with that of adjacent lands managed by Tribes, the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, US Bureau of Reclamation, USFWS, and other federal and state agencies.

Purpose of the Action

The purpose of the NCIP is to make land use decisions to guide the management of BLM-administered lands within the planning area. Planning decisions would integrate current law and policies, as well as current information, to resolve primary issues identified in the planning area, specifically related to increasing human population and changing use patterns, wilderness management, climate change, special status species, and land tenure.

Climate Change, Sea-Level Rise, and Ecosystem Resiliency

Climate change and sea-level rise will continue to affect the planning area. Impacts from rising sea levels will affect the management of coastal lands within the planning area. Coastal dunes that provide a buffer against sea-level rise and storm surges will change, and coastal lowlands will experience novel saltwater intrusion and resulting changes in vegetation. High-elevation areas in the planning area may become increasingly important refuge areas for species displaced from lower habitats. While projected changes in temperature, precipitation, and sea-level rise differ based on modeling assumptions, the magnitude of these changes is expected to increase during implementation of the NCIP.

By accounting for anticipated climate change effects during the planning process, the BLM can make management decisions that reflect the anticipated impacts on vulnerable resources to assure that public lands and ecosystems are resilient to sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns. Management will maintain habitat connectivity and resiliency, promote carbon sequestration by providing for the long-term health and productivity of vegetation communities, and implement best management practices to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases for authorized activities in accordance with regional and state climate goals. Additionally, the NCIP allows the BLM to coordinate forestry actions to develop treatments that achieve silvicultural objectives while considering impacts on carbon sequestration, acquire land to manage for coastal resiliency, reduce or eliminate uses that degrade natural systems that protect the human environment from climate change, and contribute to regional habitat and water quality monitoring efforts.

Wildland Fire and Fuels Management

Managing for diverse, ecologically resilient landscapes and healthy forests will be central to adapting to a changing climate. Due to drought and abnormally warm temperatures, wildfires in California have increased in frequency, size, and severity, with eight of the 20 largest fires in California's history occurring since 2017 and the area burned annually by wildfire in California increasing since 1950 (California Air Resource Board [CARB] 2020). Fire management in the Arcata and Redding RMPs does not include current guidance or best management practices for wildland fire management. During public outreach efforts, commenters expressed concern related to wildland fire risk and requested that fire

response be considered in the proposed NCIP management actions. Public commenters highlighted how prescribed fire could be used to manage or improve landscape conditions, reduce the risk and damage from catastrophic wildfires, and improve the overall soil and ecosystem health of a region.

The NCIP emphasizes forest and vegetation management strategies that account for the protection of adjacent human values, public use, and public safety, while enhancing or maintaining ecosystem function and productivity. Wildland fire management strategies that establish multiple resource-based objectives in addition to public, infrastructure, and first responder safety would improve wildfire outcomes as fire occurrence, size, and severity increase. Planned treatments, such as hazardous fuels reduction through mechanical, biological, chemical, or manual means, would be identified, especially in high-risk or fire-prone portions of the planning area. Prescribed burning within fire-dependent ecosystems would be established as a priority management strategy to maintain disturbance regimes. To guide management decisions, the BLM will use the most up-to-date fuels treatment, planning, and analysis tools, including interagency spatial fire planning platforms and decision support tools that drive wildfire and fuels management planning.

Promote Recovery of Special Status Species

BLM-administered lands within the planning area have served as important habitat for listed and special status plants, fish, and animals. As climate change impacts increase and development of private lands intensifies, the importance of BLM-administered lands for the recovery of these species has continually increased and will continue to do so during the NCIP's implementation.

The NCIP intends to enhance, maintain, or protect habitat and migration corridors for a range of special status species, including species identified as threatened and endangered under the ESA and the California Endangered Species Act. The NCIP brings management guidance in line with certain recovery plan recommendations for threatened and endangered species. Further, the NCIP promotes the recovery of special status populations and diminish or remove invasive, nonnative species through the management and restoration of habitats to promote long-term recovery of these species.

Manage Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

The NCIP decision area includes approximately 50,040 acres of designated wilderness (approximately 13 percent of the decision area), including the Elkhorn Ridge (11,120 acres), Yuki (17,150 acres), South Fork Eel River (13,020 acres), Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel (8,550 acres), and Ishi (200 acres) Wilderness Areas. Most wilderness areas are surrounded by private lands that are managed for a variety of uses, including industrial forestry, rural development, and cannabis production. Preserving wilderness character is a key component of wilderness management. The NCIP will provide management direction to ensure wilderness character is preserved in accordance with FLPMA and BLM Manual 6340 Management of Designated Wilderness Areas.

The NCIP decision area includes four WSAs designated under Section 603 of FLPMA totaling 8,450 acres, including Big Butte (1,550 acres), Eden Valley (6,150 acres), Thatcher Ridge (150 acres), and Yolla Bolly (600 acres). The BLM will continue to manage these WSAs so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses consistent with the requirements of Section 603(c) of FLPMA.

Through the NCIP, the BLM will also determine if administratively designating additional WSAs identified as part of the lands with characteristics inventories consistent with Section 202 of FLPMA would best protect wilderness characteristics in the decision area. The BLM will administer all WSAs (both those designated under Section 603, as well as those designated under Section 202) under the management policies for WSAs (BLM Manual 6330 – Management of Wilderness Study Areas [BLM 2012a]), which details the non-impairment standard.

In 2015, the BLM began conducting lands with wilderness characteristics inventories for the planning area under Section 201 of FLPMA. This process identified 10 areas possessing wilderness characteristics. Consistent with FLPMA's multiple-use mandate, the BLM is evaluating whether to manage for the protection of wilderness characteristics as part of a spectrum of resource values to be considered during land use planning. If the BLM concludes through the land use planning process that protection of wilderness characteristics is appropriate, the NCIP will provide management direction consistent with protection of those wilderness characteristics.

Protect Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Consistent with Section 202(c) of the FLPMA, as amended, and the BLM's regulations at 43 CFR 1610.7-2, BLM may designate areas with relevant and important values that require special management attention an ACEC in the development of land use plans. The planning area currently contains 16 ACECs designated to protect a variety of resources with relevant and important values, including but not limited to plant communities, wildlife, fisheries, and scenic, cultural and historic values. The NCIP will evaluate existing and proposed ACECs nominated by the public and BLM staff to determine if ACEC designations are necessary to protect values described above. ACEC designations will enable BLM to provide special management attention to these areas. Further, the NCIP will establish management direction for management of these ACECs, including establishing goals, objectives, and allowable resource uses.

Protect Wild and Scenic Rivers

The planning area is hydrologically complex, with a variety of river and stream systems with fluctuating flow rates throughout the year that are dependent on seasonal variability, water-year type, dam operation, and land use patterns such as agriculture and urban development. The planning area also supports diverse aquatic ecosystems, including habitats for salmonids like salmon and trout which are sensitive to water temperature, flow, and water quality. The planning area contains three rivers designated under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (WSRA; Public Law 90-542; 16 USC 1271-1287), the Eel River, the Klamath River, and the Trinity River Wild and Scenic Rivers, totaling 52 miles. The NCIP will provide management direction to protect and enhance the segments of state-administered (WSRA Section 2(a)(ii)), WSRs. Consistent with the provisions of the WSRA, the BLM is analyzing river and stream segments that might be eligible and suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS in the NCIP. The NCIP further provides management direction enabling protection and enhancement of the designated, eligible, and suitable WSRs. The BLM's policy, direction, and guidance for identifying, evaluating, planning, and managing eligible and suitable WSRs and managing designated components of the NWSRS is contained in BLM Manual 6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management.

Developing the Land Tenure Patterns and Access Strategy

Through implementation of the existing RMPs over the past three decades, the BLM has made substantial changes in landownership through land tenure adjustments, including exchanges, acquisitions, and

disposals. This change in landownership has been effective at consolidating BLM-administered lands and disposing of scattered parcels. Despite the success of these adjustments, many scattered parcels still exist in the planning area.

The NCIP will weigh the current land tenure adjustment strategies against other land tenure adjustment options and the needs of other resources, resource uses, and Tribal interests. This would ensure land tenure adjustment actions are in line with current management direction, policy, and law. The NCIP will identify criteria for consideration of lands for retention, disposal, and acquisition, and specify those parcels that meet the disposal criteria. Further, the NCIP will consider areas where consolidating BLM administration of lands would enhance public values, such as conservation of important resources, recreation and public access, and integration with the needs of local communities.

Provide for a Broad Array of Recreation Uses

Increasing populations have also brought a large increase in recreation on BLM-administered lands, especially those lands near human population centers, such as Redding, Chico, Eureka, and Arcata. The public currently engages in a wide array of recreation uses, such as hunting, fishing, boating, target shooting, bird-watching, biking, OHV riding, and car touring. Previous public outreach efforts have identified a great deal of public interest in maintaining existing recreational opportunities and a desire for more opportunities (for example, hiking, biking, equestrian, and OHV trails). The BLM has also experienced an increase in requests for organized events, such as races.

The BLM will manage recreation in the NCIP decision area by designating SRMAs and ERMAs. The NCIP will provide specific goals for recreation outcomes in each recreation management area (RMA). The NCIP will develop a range of recreation management area scenarios in relation to other land use allocations and management objectives among the alternatives, while providing public access, promoting public health and safety, and minimizing conflicting uses.

Respond to Increasing Population and Changing Use Patterns

Within the planning area, the human population has grown by 20 to 30 percent in some counties over the past three decades. With increasing population has come increased development near BLM-administered lands. Such development and attendant infrastructure have led to increased numbers of ROWs across BLM-administered lands. The BLM must balance the increasing need for ROWs with the protection of natural and cultural resources. The NCIP will continue to provide for the use of BLM-administered lands in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, manage the public lands in support of the goals and objectives of other resource programs, and support the use and development of adjacent private lands, through the issuance of ROWs, leases, and permits, where appropriate. Land use allocations will define resource uses and land designations to help resolve conflicts between infrastructure and resource protection.

2.1.2 Lands in the NCIP Planning Area, Decision Area, and Analysis Area

Planning Area

The NCIP planning area is approximately 14.4 million acres in northwest California. It includes all lands within the Arcata and Redding FO boundaries, regardless of ownership (**Map 1-1** in **Appendix A**). Eight counties fall within the planning area: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, and Butte. Throughout this RMP, the term “planning area” will be used to refer to all lands within the FO boundaries, regardless of jurisdiction. The BLM, however, will only make management

decisions on the portions of the planning area that fall under the BLM’s jurisdiction. The number of surface acres administered by federal and state agencies in the planning area, excluding reservations, is shown in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1
Surface Landownership in the NCIP Planning Area

Surface Landownership	Acres¹
BLM, the decision area	382,200
BLM, outside the decision area	75,000
Private/other	7,861,300
Forest Service	5,422,100
State	273,300
Bureau of Indian Affairs	208,700
NPS	208,800
Reclamation	10,100
USFWS	10,700
Other federal	4,500
Local government	1,800
Total	14,458,500

Source: BLM GIS 2023

¹ Acres are rounded to the nearest 100

Decision Area

The NCIP decision area is made up solely of lands in the planning area that the BLM administers, as well as federal mineral estate where the BLM has authority to make decisions. The decision area is, collectively, the surface estate and subsurface mineral estate lands in the *planning area* over which the BLM has authority to make land use planning and management decisions.

The surface decision area is the 382,200 acres of BLM-administered surface lands (**Map 1-2 in Appendix A**), excluding those BLM-administered units mentioned below that are not included in the NCIP decision area. The BLM-administered subsurface mineral estate (the BLM subsurface decision area) comprises 295,100 acres of the decision area (**Map 1-3 in Appendix A**). Decisions apply to the areas described to the extent that the BLM has jurisdiction. The BLM does not make decisions pertaining to federal minerals on National Forest System lands, NPS lands, or Tribal lands; federal mineral estate underlying these surface jurisdictions are not in the decision area.

Separate RMPs guide management of the following National Landscape Conservation System units within the planning area (totaling approximately 75,000 acres):

- Headwaters Forest Reserve RMP (BLM 2003)
- King Range NCA RMP (BLM 2005b)
- Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP¹ (BLM 1993)

Additionally, there are three onshore units of the California Coastal National Monument within the NCIP planning area that have separate implementation level plans that tier to the 1992 Arcata RMP, as amended by the 2005 California Coastal National Monument RMP (BLM 2005c).

These four National Landscape Conservation System units listed above are not in the decision area for the NCIP. In other words, the NCIP does not amend decisions made for these units.

Analysis Area

The analysis area refers to any lands, regardless of jurisdiction, for which the BLM analyzes and interprets data and information for the lands it administers. In the NCIP, the BLM has analyzed the cumulative effects that a project may have on an area; this might expand beyond the decision area boundaries, depending on the resource or resource use.

2.1.3 Scoping and Issues

As stated in the ROD, the formal public scoping process for the NCIP began on April 29, 2022, with the publication of the NOI in the *Federal Register* (2022 *Federal Register* 25523). The scoping period closed on June 28, 2022.

Issues Identified for Detailed Analysis

To initiate the RMP revision process, the BLM identified preliminary planning issues through internal scoping based on RMP evaluations, new program guidance, and staff input. Planning issues are disputes or controversies about existing and potential land and resource allocations, levels of resource use, production, and related management practices. The BLM then revised these planning issues based on input received during public scoping. More detailed information of the issues identified during public scoping can be found in the NCIP Scoping Report (BLM 2022a). This report is available on the BLM's ePlanning website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>.

Issues Addressed

To initiate the RMP process, the BLM identified preliminary planning issues through internal scoping based on RMP evaluations, new program guidance, and staff input. An issue is defined as a matter of controversy or dispute over resource management activities or land use and entails alternatives between which to decide. Usually, the causal relationship between the activity or use and undesirable results are well defined or can be documented, and the level of controversy is high enough to merit further analysis. A statement of planning issues orients the planning process so that interdisciplinary thought, analysis, and

¹ Approximately 2,500 acres of the Redding RMP were added to the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in 2013. The BLM is currently undergoing a separate RMP revision effort for the 2008 Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP that will include incorporating these additional lands under that new RMP once complete. Until then, the lands remain under the management of the 1993 Redding RMP; those lands are excluded from this revision's decision-making.

documentation is directed toward resolving the planning issues during preparation of the RMP. After analysis of scoping comments, the BLM identified the following planning issue categories:

Air and atmospheric values; climate change; soil and water; vegetation; special status species; fish and wildlife; cultural resources; paleontology; Tribal consultation; visual resources; wildland fire management; wilderness characteristics; cave and karst resources; forestry; livestock grazing; recreation and visitor services; comprehensive trail and travel management; realty (land use authorizations, land tenure); fluid minerals (oil and gas, geothermal resources); locatable minerals; mineral materials; non-energy leasable minerals; renewable and alternative energy development; special designations; WSRs; ACECs; coastal management; research; interpretation and environmental education; public health and safety; hazardous materials; and socioeconomics.

The BLM developed planning issue statements for each of the identified planning issue categories. The planning issue statements summarize the issues and concerns heard for each category during scoping. NCIP planning issue statements can be found in the NCIP Proposed Planning Criteria Report (BLM 2022b) and are available on the BLM NCIP ePlanning website.

Issues Considered but Not Further Analyzed

During scoping, commenters requested implementation-level (project- or site-specific) management actions that were outside the scope of this RMP/EIS. Comments of this type primarily included requests for decisions that are typically made through lower-level or project-level planning. For example, some commenters requested that the RMP/EIS include designations of specific motorized and non-motorized routes. Although the RMP/EIS can provide broad direction and guidance for these types of activities, the associated decisions of this nature are tiered down to implementation-level, site-specific planning.

2.1.4 Planning Criteria and Legislative Constraints

The BLM developed preliminary planning criteria for focused planning of the NCIP and to guide decision making by resource area. These criteria were introduced to the public for review in the NOI published on April 29, 2022, and at all scoping meetings. The public was encouraged to comment on and suggest additions to these criteria. Planning criteria can be found on the BLM NCIP ePlanning website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2012803/510>.

2.1.5 Planning Process

The BLM uses a multistep planning process when developing RMPs, as required by 43 CFR 1600 and illustrated in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a). The planning process is designed to help the BLM identify the uses desired by the public of BLM-administered lands. During this process, the BLM considers these uses to the extent they are consistent with the laws established by Congress and the policies of the executive branch of the federal government. The planning process is issue driven. The BLM used the public scoping process to identify planning issues (noted above) to direct the development of the NCIP. It used the scoping process to introduce the public to planning criteria.

Title II, Section 202, of FLPMA directs the BLM to coordinate planning efforts with Native American Tribes, other federal departments, and agencies of the state and local governments as part of its land use planning process. The BLM is also directed to integrate NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements, to reduce paperwork and delays (40 CFR 1500.4-5). The BLM

coordinated with Native American Tribes and other agencies through ongoing communications, meetings, and collaboration with an interdisciplinary team of BLM specialists and federal, state, and local agencies.

2.1.6 Related Plans and Policy

The BLM considered federal, state, local, and Tribal plans that are germane to the development of the RMP/EIS. The BLM worked closely with federal, state, local, and Tribal governments during preparation of the RMP/EIS. A list of all plans BLM considered can be found in **Appendix B**. Chapter 4 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS describes coordination and consultation that has occurred throughout the development of the RMP.

This Approved RMP is consistent with and incorporates requirements identified in various laws, regulations, and policies. These include executive orders, legislative designations, and court settlements and rulings. The policies and decisions that existed before this RMP are outside its scope; however, they have influenced the decisions and constrained the alternatives and are needed to understand management of the decision area.

2.2 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

This section of the Approved RMP presents the goals, objectives, actions, allowable uses, and stipulations established for BLM-administered lands in the decision area. Most of the desired future conditions are long range and are assumed to require a period of time to achieve. These management decisions are presented in **Section 2.3** by program area under five category headings: resources, resource uses, special designations, social and economic, and support (see **Table 2-2**, below). They are further organized under each program area by the type of decision (Goals and Objectives and Management Actions). Not all types of decisions were identified for each program area. Management decisions are presented in **Section 2.3** through **Section 2.7**, below.

Table 2-2
RMP Program Categories and Abbreviations

RMP Program Category	Abbreviation
Resources	
Air and Atmospheric Values	AIR
Climate	CLIM
Coastal	CLIM – COA
Forestry and Other Upland Vegetation Communities	CLIM – VEG
Riparian Resources	CLIM – RIP
Cultural Resources	CLIM – CUL
Paleontological Resources	CLIM – PAL
Wildlife Resources	CLIM – W
Carbon Sequestration	CLIM – CAR
Soils	SOIL
Carbon Sequestration	SOIL – CAR
Serpentine Soils	SOIL – SER
Water Resources	WTR
Riparian Management Areas	RIP
Aquatic Conservation Strategy	RIP – ACS
Fish Bearing Streams	RIP – FIS

RMP Program Category	Abbreviation
Permanently Flowing (Perennial) Non-Fish-bearing Stream	RIP – PFN
Wetlands Greater than 1 Acre, Constructed Ponds and Reservoirs	RIP – WPR
Lakes and Natural Ponds	RIP – LNP
Seasonally flowing or intermittent (ephemeral) Streams, Wetlands Less than 1 Acre, Unstable and Potentially Unstable Areas	RIP – SFI
Timber Management	RIP – TM
Roads Management	RIP – RF
Grazing Management	RIP – GM
Recreation Management	RIP – RM
Minerals Management	RIP – MM
Fire and Fuels Management	RIP – FM
Lands Management	RIP – LH
General Riparian Area Management	RIP – RA
Watershed and Habitat Restoration	RIP – WR
Fish and Wildlife Management	RIP – FW
Research	RIP – RS
Vegetation	VEG
General	VEG - GEN
Permitted Surface-Disturbing Activities	VEG-PSD
Changing Vegetation Conditions and Adaptive Management	VEG-ADM
Chaparral Shrubland	VEG-CS
Coastal Forests	VEG-CF
Coastal Prairies	VEG-CP
Douglas Fir and Tanoak-dominated Forest	VEG-DFT
Dunes	VEG-DUN
Fallow Fields and Croplands (walnut orchards, abandoned fields, etc.)	VEG-FFC
Oak Woodland	VEG-OW
Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands	VEG-GVW
Juniper and Sagebrush	VEG-JS
Knobcone	VEG-K
Late Successional Forest	VEG-LSF
Mixed Conifer	VEG-MC
Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands	VEG-OSW
Rare Cypress Forest	VEG-RCF
Valley Foothill Riparian	VEG-VFR
Nonnative and Invasive Terrestrial and Aquatic Species	VEG - NIT
Other	VEG - OTH
Wildlife	WLD
Bats	WLD– BAT
Monarch Butterfly and Native Pollinators	WLD– MBN
Wildlife Habitat	WLD-WH
Fish	FIS
Coastal Resources and Management	COA
Cultural Resources	COA-CUL
Visual Resources Management	COA-VIS

RMP Program Category	Abbreviation
Recreation, Interpretation and Education	COA-RIE
Public Health and Safety	COA-PHS
Mineral Materials Development	COA-MMD
Travel and Transportation Management	COA-TTM
Lands and Realty – Use Authorizations	COA-USE
Land Tenure	COA-LT
Wildland Fire Management	FIR
Community Engagement and Partnerships	FIR-CP
Vegetation Management	FIR- VEG
Multiple Resource Objectives	FIR-MRO
Special Designation Areas	FIR-SD
Fuels Management Zones	FIR-FMZ
Treatments in the Interface Zone	FIR-IF
Treatments in the WUI	FIR-IWU
Treatments in the Non-WUI	FIR-NWU
Post-fire Treatments	FIR-PFT
Cultural Resources	CUL
Paleontological Resources	PAL
Public/Recreational Fossil Collecting	PAL-PFC
Permitted Research Collection	PAL-PRC
Permitted Projects	PAL-PP
Visual Resources	VIS
Trinity River WSR	VIS-TR
Night Sky Resources	VIS-NS
Cave and Karst	CKT
Resource Uses	
Forestry	FOR
Forested Areas (Not LSR)	FOR-FAN
LSRs	FOR-LSR
Lands and Realty – Land Tenure	LTEN
Adjustments	LTEN-ADJ
Retention	LTEN–RET
Disposal	LTEN–DIS
Acquisition	TEN–ACQ
Withdrawals	LTEN–WTH
Lands and Realty – Use Authorizations	LUA
Film Permits	LUA-FP
Apiary Activities	LUA-AP
Communication Sites and Communication Leases and/or ROWs	LUA-COM
ROW Corridors	LUA-RW
Water ROWs	LUA-WRO
Renewable Energy	REN
Geothermal	REN-GEO
Hydropower	REN-HY
Biomass	REN-BIO
Solar	REN-SO
Wind	REN-WIN

RMP Program Category	Abbreviation
Wave and Offshore Energy Development	REN-WOE
Minerals – Leasable Minerals (Including Fluid and Nonenergy Minerals)	MIN-LEA
Minerals –Locatable Minerals	MIN-LOC
Minerals–Mineral Materials	MIN-MAT
Recreation and Visitor Services	REC
Visitor Services	REC - VS
Recreational Equity	REC-EQ
Camping Restrictions	REC-CR
Special Recreation Permit	REC-SRP
Firearm Use Restrictions	REC-FU
Areas Outside of Recreation Management Areas	REC-OUT
Special Recreation Management Areas	REC-SMA
Extensive Recreation Management Areas	REC-EMA
Other Recreation Management	REC-OTH
Travel and Transportation Management	TRV
Livestock Grazing	GRZ
Special Designations	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	ACEC
National Scenic and Historic Trails	NHT
Wild and Scenic Rivers	WSR
Wilderness	WIL
Wilderness Study Areas	WSA
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	LWC
Social and Economic	
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	SOC
Socioeconomics	SOC-EC
Environmental Justice	SOC-EJ
Recreational Equity	SOC-EQ
Tribal Interests	TRB
Public Health and Safety	PHHM
Public Health and Safety	PHHM-PHS
Hazardous Materials	PHHM-HAZ
Support	
Education and Interpretation	EDIN
Education and Interpretation	EDIN-EDU
Research	EDIN-RES

Decisions are presented in **Section 2.3** through **Section 2.7**, below. Each decision is numbered, for ease of identification. The numbering sequences for the decisions are by program, each of which has an identified abbreviation (**Table 2-2**), type of decision (**Table 2-3**), and decision number.

Table 2-3
RMP Types of Decisions and Abbreviations

Type of Decision	Abbreviation
Goals and Objectives	GO
Management Action	MA

Examples are as follows:

- AIR-GO-01: First air program goal and objective
- AIR-MA-01: First air program management action decision
- AIR-MA-02: Second air program management action decision

Maps depicting resource information and allocations applicable to surface-disturbing activities in the Approved RMP are provided in **Appendix A**. All acreages and maps presented in the Approved RMP are estimations, based on current data. Calculations depend on the quality and availability of data, and most calculations in this RMP are rounded to the nearest 100 acres. Given the scale of the analysis, the compatibility constraints between datasets and lack of data for some resources, all calculations are approximate; they are for comparison and analytic purposes only. Likewise, the maps in **Appendix A** are provided for illustrative purposes and subject to the limitations discussed above. Updating these data is considered plan maintenance, which will occur over time as the Approved RMP is implemented, additional surveys are completed, and information is revised.

Implementation-level management actions are denoted by a “(**).”

Appendices A through G contain supporting information for decisions outlined in the Approved RMP. Supporting appendices are as follows:

Appendix A	Maps
Appendix B	Laws, Regulations, Policy, and Related Planning Documents
Appendix C	Best Management Practices
Appendix D	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Appendix E	Recreation and Visitor Services Management Framework for Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas
Appendix F	Wild and Scenic River Suitability Report
Appendix G	Land Tenure and Disposal

2.2.1 Links to Approved RMP Decisions

[Air Quality and Atmospheric Values](#)

[Areas of Critical Environmental Concern](#)

[Cave and Karst](#)

[Climate Change](#)

[Coastal Resources and Management](#)

[Cultural Resources](#)

[Fish](#)

[Forestry](#)

[Interpretation and Environmental Education](#)

[Land Tenure](#)

[Land Use Authorizations](#)

[Livestock Grazing](#)

[Minerals – Leasable](#)

[Minerals – Locatable](#)

[Minerals – Mineral Materials](#)

[National Scenic and Historic Trails](#)

[Paleontological Resources](#)

[Public Health and Safety](#)

[Recreation and Visitor Services](#)

[Renewable Energy](#)

[Riparian Management Areas](#)

[Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice](#)

[Soils](#)

[Travel and Transportation Management](#)

[Tribal Interests](#)

[Vegetation](#)

[Visual Resources](#)

[Water Resources](#)

[Wild and Scenic Rivers](#)

[Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Lands with Wilderness Characteristics](#)

[Wildland Fire Management](#)

[Wildlife](#)

2.3 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: RESOURCES

2.3.1 Air Quality and Atmospheric Values

***AIR-GO-01:** Protect air quality and related resource values within the planning area. Coordinate and cooperate with the State of California, other federal land management agencies, Tribes, and adjacent landowners to resolve air quality issues.*

***AIR-GO-02:** BLM will ensure that agency operations and facilities comply with applicable federal, Tribal, state, and local air quality regulations, as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA).*

***AIR-GO-03:** Approve only those activities and uses that meet General Federal Conformity requirements under 40 CFR 93 and so conform to the CAA and applicable State and Tribal Implementation Plans. Work with CAA delegated agencies to protect air quality, visibility, and other related values in mandatory federal Class I and Class II Sensitive areas managed by BLM.*

***AIR-GO-04:** Minimize the effects of smoke from BLM lands and operations on human health, communities, recreation, and tourism to the extent practicable and appropriately mitigate all prescribed fire management activities.*

AIR-MA-01: Minimize air quality degradation by promoting compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including all State Implementation Plan regulations, on public land.

AIR-MA-02: Ground-disturbing activities on soils containing asbestos (e.g., serpentine soils) would conform to current guidance provided by the CARB.

AIR-MA-03: All BLM-permitted actions with the potential to emit any criteria-pollutant in an amount that exceeds the de minimis thresholds presented in 40 CFR 93.152(b)(1), will perform a detailed air quality analysis, such as dispersion modeling, to demonstrate that compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) will be maintained and implement mitigation to reduce emissions to a level that meets NAAQS as necessary. A Federal Conformity Determination is required for any proposed action located in a NAAQS nonattainment area that has potential for criteria pollutant emissions that exceed the de minimis thresholds. A representative emission inventory will be prepared and evaluated for each action proposed for Public Lands. The inventory should estimate direct and indirect criteria pollutant, Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP), and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the proposed action. The need for further analysis and mitigation will be determined on a case-by-case basis after evaluation of the initial inventory.

AIR-MA-04: Where BLM-permitted activities have the potential to impact air quality in or near Class I and Class II Sensitive areas, sensitive receptors, urban interface areas, National Landscape Conservation System units, and in or near areas that contains sensitive resources in the planning area, analysis and mitigation will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

AIR-MA-05: Planned or permitted surface-disturbing or smoke-producing activities will minimize impacts to sensitive receptors (such as schools, hospitals, residences, and campgrounds) such that construction noise or smoke will not substantively affect these receptors or otherwise create a public nuisance. This could include, wherever practicable, maintaining adequate distance and constructing during daytime hours to avoid noise disturbance and considering prevailing winds to avoid affecting air quality at these receptors.

AIR-MA-06: All surface disturbance work should meet applicable fugitive dust control requirements of the air district with jurisdiction over the project area. In Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I and II areas, permitted activities or BLM-maintained road surfaces and disturbed areas should be stabilized to minimize detrimental effects of dust. In locations where no local regulations apply, dust abatement methods will be decided on a case-by-case basis and should include (but not be limited to) methods such as: stabilizing open storage piles, installing wind fences, limiting vehicle speed to 15 mph, and stabilizing disturbed areas by covering and/or applying water or chemical/organic dust palliative. This applies to both inactive and active sites.

AIR-MA-07: Require project specific stipulations, design features, and/or mitigation measures for rights-of-way requiring new ground-disturbing activities to minimize fugitive dust resulting from travel along unpaved roads.

AIR-MA-08: Proposals that introduce new pollutant effects within the National Historic Trails or wild sections of designated WSR corridors will be authorized only if they do not cause more than short-term, minimal adverse impacts on air quality.

AIR-MA-09: The BLM will collaborate with CAL FIRE and other applicable agencies in air quality monitoring when necessary to assess smoke impacts from wildfire and prescribed fire. BLM will also work with these agencies to inform the public regarding potential health hazards related to smoke.

AIR-MA-10: When using prescribed fire, the BLM will balance smaller planned short duration air quality impacts and the potential for much larger and more adverse impacts from unplanned fires.

AIR-MA-11: Coordinate with the CARB and any applicable California Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts in planning prescribed burns to ensure that conditions are favorable to minimize air quality impacts to residences and sensitive receptors such as hospitals or schools.

AIR-MA-12: If technically and economically feasible, alternative prescribed burning methods that reduce emissions will be utilized (e.g., air curtain burners or other similar devices as they are developed).

AIR-MA-13: Apply BMPs included in **Appendix C** for internal BLM projects and BLM permitted activities to minimize impacts on air quality.

2.3.2 Climate Change

CLIM-GO-01: Allow for use of latest technology and information to employ innovative treatments to promote the adaptive capacity of ecosystems through increased resilience, diversity, and connectivity. Monitor effects of treatments and adapt as necessary to continue to develop the most effective methods for ecosystem management.

CLIM-GO-02: Consider the vulnerability of the landscapes or resources as well as their adaptive capacity when prioritizing and conducting future planning or implementation level decisions.

CLIM-GO-03: *Prioritize management actions and implementation level decisions that direct landscapes into more resilient forms, rather than actions and decisions that resist the effects of climate change. Actions that resist the effects of climate change should only be used in well-informed, specific situations to protect valuable resources where there is no other option. These concepts are further described in the Resist-Accept-Direct framework.*

CLIM-GO-04: *Manage resources to provide for carbon sequestration where appropriate.*

CLIM-GO-05: *Seek to reduce the climate impact of BLM land management by reducing GHG emissions from BLM operations and third party and proposed actions, and by increasing the carbon sequestration and storage potential of public lands.*

2.3.2.1 Coastal Areas

CLIM-COA-GO-01: *Manage coastal dunes in a manner that provides resiliency to rising sea levels.*

CLIM-COA-GO-02: *Manage natural dune formations to prevent degradation from unauthorized OHV use, and alteration from nonnative and invasive species.*

CLIM-COA-GO-03: *Where suitable, maximize opportunities for conservation and restoration of soft ecological barriers such as tidal wetlands where such habitats are the highest and best use relative to trends in sea level rise.*

2.3.2.2 Forests and Other Upland Vegetation Communities

CLIM-FOR-GO-01: *Manage forests and other upland vegetation communities to promote resiliency to disturbances (such as, from pathogens, drought, precipitation events, and fires).*

CLIM-FOR-GO-02: *Following wildfire events, allow vegetation communities to shift; however, strategically promote reforestation in specific areas to best maintain ecosystem service and forest health.*

2.3.2.3 Riparian Resources

CLIM-RIP-GO-01: *Ensure that all culverts or other road and trail crossings are constructed to handle more extreme precipitation events.*

CLIM-RIP-GO-02: *Re-connect waterways with their historic floodplains where practicable and where appropriate to address stream stability and proper functioning condition.*

CLIM-RIP-GO-03: *Maintain adequate canopy cover to shade streams and help maintain cold water.*

2.3.2.4 Cultural Resources

CLIM-CUL-GO-01: *Prioritize for Tribal consultation important or unique cultural sites in areas affected by climate change. Such consultation may result in data recovery or other mitigative actions. This will include cultural sites affected by corresponding BLM management (such as, fire suppression, vegetation treatments).*

2.3.2.5 Paleontological Resources

CLIM-PAL-GO-01: *Prioritize all Potential Fossil Yield Class (PFYC) 4 and 5 areas in areas affected by climate change for BLM survey and, if appropriate, mitigation.*

2.3.2.6 Wildlife Resources

CLIM-W-GO-01: *Collaborate with federal and state agencies, Tribes, and universities as appropriate to assess the geographic patterns of species migrations and develop a framework for land acquisitions to facilitate species migrations and habitat conservation in response to climate change and population changes due to climate and socioeconomic factors.*

CLIM-W-GO-02: *Incorporate potential climate change and consequent impacts on species migration and habitats when considering land tenure adjustments, land use authorizations, and other implementation level projects.*

CLIM-MA-01: Apply BMPs as appropriate to BLM-authorized activities to reduce emissions of GHGs. Prioritize enhanced energy efficiency, use of lower GHG-emitting technologies or renewable energy, planning for carbon capture and sequestration, and the capture or beneficial use of fugitive methane emissions.

CLIM-MA-02: Contribute to larger, regional monitoring efforts (for example, the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring program).

CLIM-MA-03: Coordinate with other agencies and Tribes to identify climate-vulnerable vegetation communities and to adaptively manage those communities to maximize climate resiliency. This will include use of EcoAdapt Vulnerability Assessment Summaries and other tools to plan that management.

CLIM-MA-04: Where practicable, reduce or eliminate uses that degrade the natural systems that protect the human environment from climate change.

CLIM-MA-05: Management actions that promote habitat connectivity and that promote active vegetation management to promote ecosystem resiliency to large disturbances (such as, fire, drought, and rain events) will be given priority consideration.

CLIM -MA-06: Manage coastal resources with consideration of rising sea levels to prioritize protection of (a) listed species such as snowy plovers and beach layia, b) the reformative and recolonization processes of listed animal habitat and plant communities along impacted shorelines, and c) accommodating recreational non-motorized or motorized access consistent with CLIM-MA-01 and CLIM-MA-02, above.

CLIM-MA-07: Establish, secure and conserve protected areas (“refugia”), to anchor conservation and help to ensure that species, populations, and meta-populations will persist in the face of climate change.

CLIM- MA-08: Emphasize terrestrial and aquatic connectivity with surrounding lands to allow species to move under climate stressed habitats.

CLIM- MA-09: As relevant, incorporate analysis of impacts to the ECCs or other landscape connectivity models into future planning documents and management actions such as land use, permits, authorizations and future planning documents.

CLIM-MA-10: Use land tenure adjustment to increase the functional size of areas managed to provide for corridors for genetic flow and climate-induced species shifts.

CLIM- MA-11: Conduct fuels reduction and forest health treatments to foster fire resiliency.

CLIM-MA-12: Utilize fuel breaks and maintain suppression lines to slow the spread of wildfires.

CLIM- MA-13: Reduce summer evapotranspiration from overstocked stands by implementing forest health treatments.

CLIM-MA-14: If recreational opportunity or access is reduced in some areas due to climate change, work towards expansion or enhancement of recreational opportunities and/or access in other available areas.

CLIM-MA-15: Consider climatic shifts in vegetation when planning restoration plantings.

CLIM-MA-16: Where possible, acquire land as appropriate to manage for coastal resiliency. This could include, but is not limited to, lands that provide for expansion of tidal wetland areas and areas of dune migration and tracts behind at-risk levees. Coordinate with the California Coastal National Monument management in the identification, acquisition, and management of such lands.

CLIM-MA-17: Monitor habitat conditions and reassess seasonal restrictions for wildlife, water quality, or other resource values based on climate change.

CLIM-MA-18: Reevaluate existing seasonal closures based on adaptive management to reflect changing climatic conditions.

CLIM-MA-19: Use quantitative GHG inventories to identify alternatives with lower climate impacts for proposed actions and implement them when feasible.

Carbon Sequestration

CLIM-CAR-MA-01: Where appropriate and consistent with FLPMA and other applicable regulatory requirements, manage BLM lands to provide for carbon sequestration. This will include, but is not limited to, providing for the long-term health and productivity of vegetation communities within the planning area.

CLIM-CAR-MA-02: Where practicable, reduce or eliminate uses that diminish the vegetation's or the soil's ability to maintain carbon at its maximum level.

CLIM-CAR-MA-03: Where practicable, maintain, promote, and restore late successional forests and perennial native grasslands for carbon sequestration.

CLIM-CAR-MA-04: Collaborate with academic researchers in research related to carbon dynamics on the landscape.

2.3.3 Soils

SOIL-GO-01: *Manage BLM-authorized activities to make progress towards properly functioning soil conditions with soil properties appropriate to specific climate and landform. These properties include but are not limited to bulk density, infiltration/permeability rates, and moisture storage.*

SOIL-GO-02: *Manage actions on BLM public lands in the planning area to provide for long-term sustainability of soil including protection from vegetation trampling/removal, soil compaction, and accelerated soil erosion.*

SOIL-GO-03: *Maintain appropriate soil characteristics for carbon sequestration.*

SOIL-GO-04: *Assist in the protection of prime and unique farmlands under the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act.*

SOIL-GO-05: *Wherever practicable, encourage surface-disturbing development be located in previously developed or disturbed areas.*

SOIL-GO-06: *Implement proactive stabilization or other appropriate rehabilitation measures in response to anthropogenic or non-anthropogenic events that will impact public health and safety or sensitive ecosystem values.*

SOIL-GO-07: *Prioritize proactive reclamation on abandoned mine lands subject to historic value considerations.*

SOIL-GO-08: *Prioritize road maintenance activities to reduce sediment and promote resiliency to storm impacts, administrative and public use.*

SOIL-MA-01: Surface-disturbing permitted activities will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will apply BMPs (**Appendix C**) in order to minimize impacts.

SOIL-MA-02: Apply BMPs to mitigate for BLM-permitted ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to generate nonpoint source sediment discharges.

SOIL-MA-03: On a case-by-case basis, harden identified preferred routes that provide primary access to available resources allowing for rehabilitation and restoration of redundant routes to reduce accelerated soil erosion and increased soil compaction. This will be done through implementation level travel planning.

SOIL-MA-04: In areas designated as open or limited for OHV use, monitor and identify thresholds for evaluating vulnerability to accelerated erosion and use BMPs and/or closures to limit erosion and delivery of sediment to aquatic resource areas including anadromous fish streams.

SOIL-MA-05: Promote maintenance of soil properties and vegetation conditions consistent with the potential/capability of the site.

SOIL-MA-06: Conduct regular and routine monitoring of areas affected by BLM-permitted activities. Monitoring requirements will be determined on a project-by-project basis.

SOIL-MA-07: To the extent possible, monitor modifications to the landscapes such as soil disturbance from fire, vegetation management, and climate change. Use this information to prioritize stabilization and rehabilitation to protect human health/safety, important resource values, and the functions of critical ecosystems.

SOIL-MA-08: Reduce accelerated erosion/compaction from mining and other activities through use of BMPs, concurrent reclamation, and frequent monitoring.

SOIL-MA-09: Contaminated soils will be remediated and disposed of per federal regulations.

SOIL-MA-10: Restrict retardant foams and chemical suppressants consistent with applicable fire and resource management requirements.

SOIL-MA-11: Unless otherwise stated by BLM Authorized Officer, roads will be designed to Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development (USDA and USDOJ 2007), commonly referred to as the Gold Book, and road construction will be required to follow specifications mandated in the 2015 Updated Handbook for Forest, Ranch and Rural Roads, as necessary.

SOIL-MA-12: High severity burn areas, steep slopes, and areas with high erosion potential ratings will be prioritized for soil stabilization and erosion control efforts. Treatments will be commensurate with the values at risk.

SOIL-MA-13: BLM will manage to minimize water quantity and quality impacts in riparian management areas and to be consistent with riparian habitat objectives (see Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas, below).

SOIL-MA-14: BLM will develop and implement a multi-tier sediment source assessment that will identify watersheds and determine current watershed conditions and sediment inputs. BLM will use this information to prioritize watersheds for treatment to address sediment sources and reduce sedimentation.

SOIL-MA-15: The following sensitive soil types/areas will be closed to mineral leasing, closed to mineral material development, and ROW avoidance:

- Decomposed granite
 - Soils containing asbestos (e.g., serpentine soils)
-

SOIL-MA-16: The BLM will implement measures to minimize effects to soil crusts at the implementation level.

SOIL-MA-17: During implementation-level travel planning, close redundant routes in identified priority areas of the Grass Valley Creek Watershed to facilitate rehabilitation of sediment-impaired areas.

Carbon Sequestration

SOIL-CAR-MA-01: During implementation-level project permitting, consider sustainable soil organic carbon (SOC) budgets with the goal of maximizing SOC sequestration while minimizing SOC loss to the extent practicable.

SOIL-CAR-MA-02: Where practicable, maintain, promote, and restore perennial native grasslands for carbon sequestration.

Serpentine Soils

SOIL-SER-MA-01: To minimize loss of serpentine soils, the BLM will prioritize restoration of impacted serpentine soils where practicable and where consistent with management goals for natural and cultural resources.

SOIL-SER-MA-02: Promote research on serpentine soils, particularly with regard to their hydrologic properties that may be critical to providing springs and seeps for aquatic systems during late summer or periods of drought.

2.3.4 Water Resources

WTR-GO-01: *Previously disturbed floodplains are restored to functional, hydrologically connected settings where feasible given the possibility of other impacts and conflicts (such as, mercury in mine tailings, cultural sites, existing infrastructure).*

WTR-GO-02: *Limit development in current and historic floodplains unless project design can retain or restore floodplain connectivity and function.*

WTR-GO-03: *Acquire water rights to protect sensitive resources.*

WTR-GO-04: *Develop guidance for new ROWs to minimize impacts to stream flows and aquatic resources.*

WTR-GO-05: *Ensure land management decisions consider stream flows and groundwater levels in project design and implementation.*

WTR-GO-06: *Develop opportunities for improving stream flows, particularly summer low flows, through project implementation, collaboration, and education.*

WTR-GO-07: *Identify management actions that promote hydrologic resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climate change.*

WTR-GO-08: *Protect source water and identify other watersheds in need of special protection.*

WTR-MA-01: Process-based restoration:

- BLM will use low-tech methods, such as beaver dam analogs, as applicable to improve habitat quality in perennial riparian areas, with goals that include decreasing sedimentation and increasing summer low flows and increasing cold water.
- BLM will coordinate with State of California and other applicable agencies in supporting beaver reintroduction for riparian restoration, including habitat improvement.

WTR-MA-02: BLM will develop and implement a multi-tier sediment source assessment that will identify watersheds and determine current watershed condition and sediment inputs. BLM will use this information to prioritize watersheds for treatment to address sediment sources and reduce sedimentation:

- Watershed priorities identified through the multi-tier sediment source assessment for restoration will be screened for those that provide opportunities to support basin-wide watershed restoration or management efforts of federal, Tribal, state, local, and other organizations.
- Watershed priorities will also be screened to provide opportunities to support BLM resource management needs such as fisheries and wildlife, climate resiliency, fire management, recreation, and public health and safety.

WTR-MA-03: Monitor water resources in coordination with river advocacy groups and other entities. Suggested variables include flow data, sediment flux, cyanotoxins, temperature, maximum pool depth. BLM will conduct water quality monitoring as necessary to comply with applicable laws and total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and will work with partners to continue water quality monitoring as appropriate.

WTR-MA-04: Use watershed monitoring programs to educate the public and inform policy decisions.

WTR-MA-05: Where practicable, maintain hydrologic connections to vernal pool systems.

WTR-MA-06: Water quality in and around formal and informal shooting areas on BLM lands will be monitored and if lead concentrations exceed standards, then the following options could be implemented.

- If contamination continues, informal shooting areas will be signed to discourage further shooting.
- If contamination continues, designated shooting ranges that are not adjacent to surface water resources will be identified and informal shooting areas will be closed to shooting and if necessary, public access.

WTR-MA-07: Work with local government and stakeholders to address aquifer depletion and recharge as applicable.

WTR-MA-08: Promote water quality monitoring in summer refugia consistent with recovery plans for anadromous salmonids to the extent consistent with federal law.

WTR-MA-09: Comply with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries guidelines for diversions and screening and minimize and avoid adverse effects of water diversion on ESA listed salmonids.

WTR-MA-10: Manage watersheds to make progress toward meeting goals of TMDLs.

WTR-MA-11: Implement BMPs as detailed in **Appendix C**.

WTR-MA-12: Identify measures to ensure water availability for multiple use management and functioning, healthy riparian systems.

- Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, coordinate with Groundwater Sustainability Agencies.

- BLM will continue to work to obtain water rights for the maintenance of natural resource values, as applicable and where available.

WTR-MA-13: Protect public land as applicable to mitigate any impacts climate change may have on water sources.

WTR-MA-14: Where practicable, maintain/construct existing/new roads and trails to be “hydrologically invisible” with frequent drainage, surface runoff dispersal and appropriate surfacing.

WTR-MA-15: Any temporary roads will be reclaimed to the BLM standards upon project completion. In some cases, this may include complete restoration to pre-disturbance conditions.

WTR-MA-16: For post-fire road rehabilitation, stabilization, and upgrades, drainage facilities will be sized to handle post-fire runoff and associated debris and sediment.

WTR-MA-17: Initiate filings with the State Water Resources Control Board to assert federal water rights under the WSRA (16 USC Sec. 1284(b) and (c)) to protect free-flowing condition and outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs).

WTR-MA-18: Initiate filings with the State Water Resources Control Board to assert Federal reserved water rights under the Wilderness Act (16 USC Section 1131, et seq.) to preserve the wilderness character of designated wilderness areas.

WTR-MA-19: Ensure that water diversions are subject to transparent, enforceable limits, and ensure that wet-season diversions comply with California Department of Water Resources and CDFW regulations in relation to diversion rate, mechanisms, and water storage.

WTR-MA-20: All new water ROWs in the Eel and Mattole river basins will include requirements of water storage/forbearance to minimize impacts to dry season water flows.

WTR-MA-21: If available and applicable, use the information in the BLM’s Regional Ecological Assessments for assessing drought and mitigation measures and modify management per BLM policy to lessen impacts from drought.

WTR-MA-22: Implement measures to ensure adequate groundwater recharge, stream baseflow, water temperature, and water quality for native fish and wildlife.

WTR-MA-23: Wherever floodplain and riparian restoration is prioritized, exclude surface disturbing activities that damage restored areas.

WTR-MA-24: Consider the withdrawal of floodplain restoration areas from locatable mineral entry, subject to valid existing rights.

WTR-MA-25: Prioritize stream restoration projects for streams supporting anadromous fish habitat.

WTR-MA-26: In the active floodplain, permitted surface disturbing activities will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will apply BMPs from **Appendix C** in order to minimize impacts.

WTR-MA-27: Acquire additional water rights where possible to manage and maintain wetland function. Examples include (but are not limited to) the Bend District and Battle Creek.

2.3.5 Riparian Management Areas

Relationship to the Northwest Forest Plan and Aquatic Conservation Strategy

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy from the NWFP established nine objectives. These nine objectives have been carried forward. The Aquatic Conservation Strategy from the NWFP had four components: (1) riparian reserves, (2) key watershed, (3) watershed analysis, and (4) watershed restoration. The concept of riparian reserves have been carried forward, renamed as riparian management areas (**Map 2-1 in Appendix A**). Watershed restoration remains an important priority. The concept of key watersheds and requirements for watershed analysis have not been carried forward.

2.3.5.1 Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

RIP-ACS-OBJ-01: *Maintain and restore the distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape-scale features to ensure protection of the aquatic systems to which species, populations and communities are uniquely adapted.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-02: *Maintain and restore spatial and temporal connectivity within and between watersheds. Lateral, longitudinal, and drainage network connections include floodplains, wetlands, upslope areas, headwater tributaries, and intact refugia. These network connections must provide chemically and physically unobstructed routes to areas critical for fulfilling life history requirements of aquatic and riparian-dependent species.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-03: *Maintain and restore the physical integrity of the aquatic system, including shorelines, banks, and bottom configurations.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-04: *Maintain and restore water quality necessary to support healthy riparian, aquatic, and wetland ecosystems. Where the BLM has the ability to influence water quality, water quality must remain within the range that maintains the biological, physical, and chemical integrity of the system and benefits survival, growth, reproduction, and migration of individuals composing aquatic and riparian communities.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-05: *Maintain and restore the sediment regime under which aquatic ecosystems evolved. Elements of the sediment regime include the timing, volume, rate, and character of sediment input, storage, and transport.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-06: *Maintain and restore in-stream flows sufficient to create and sustain riparian, aquatic, and wetland habitats and to retain patterns of sediment, nutrient, and wood routing. The timing, magnitude, duration, and spatial distribution of peak, high, and low flows must be protected.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-07: *Maintain and restore the timing, variability, and duration of floodplain inundation and water table elevation in meadows and wetlands.*

RIP-ACS-OBJ-08: *Maintain and restore the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian areas and wetlands to provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation, nutrient filtering, appropriate rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration and to*

supply amounts and distributions of coarse woody debris sufficient to sustain physical complexity and stability.

RIP-ACS-OBJ-09: *Maintain and restore habitat to support well-distributed populations of native plant, invertebrate, and vertebrate riparian-dependent species.*

2.3.5.2 Riparian Management Areas

RIP-GO-01: *Protect and increase water to riparian areas by reducing unnaturally high levels of evapotranspiration.*

RIP-GO-02: *Contribute to the conservation and recovery of ESA-listed fish species and BLM Special Status aquatic or riparian-dependent species.*

RIP-GO-03: *Maintain water quality and streamflows within the range of natural variability to protect quality water for water-based recreation and drinking water sources.*

RIP-GO-04: *Meet water quality criteria identified in regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).*

RIP-GO-05: *Maintain high quality water and contribute to the restoration of degraded water quality for 303(d)-listed streams.*

RIP-GO-06: *Manage to maintain and/or restore the function of riparian systems, as described below.*

2.3.5.3 Fish-bearing Streams

RIP-FIS-MA-01: Riparian management areas consist of the stream and the area on each side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

RIP-FIS-MA-02: Fish-bearing streams are distinguished from non-fish bearing streams by the presence of any species of fish for any duration. Many intermittent streams may be used as spawning and rearing streams, refuge areas during flood events in larger rivers and streams or travel routes for fish emigrating from lakes. In these instances, the riparian management area boundaries for fish-bearing streams will apply to those sections of the intermittent stream used by the fish.

2.3.5.4 Permanently Flowing (Perennial) Non Fish-bearing Streams

RIP-PFN-MA-01: Riparian management areas consist of the stream and the area on each side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

2.3.5.5 Wetlands Greater than 1 Acre, Constructed Ponds and Reservoirs

RIP-WPR-MA-01: Riparian management areas consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, or the extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the wetland greater than 1 acre or the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, whichever is greatest.

2.3.5.6 Lakes and Natural Ponds

RIP-LPN-MA-01: Riparian management areas consist of the body of water and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

2.3.5.7 Seasonally Flowing or Intermittent (ephemeral) Streams, Wetlands Less than 1 Acre, and Unstable and Potentially Unstable Areas

RIP-SFI-MA-01: This category applies to features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum, the riparian management area must include:

- The extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas (including earthflows)
- The stream channel and extend to the top of the inner gorge
- The stream channel or wetland and the area from the edges of the stream channel or wetland to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation
- Extension from the edges of the stream channel to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest

Intermittent streams are defined as any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two physical criteria.

2.3.5.8 Timber Management

RIP-TM-MA-01: Prohibit timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in riparian management areas, except as described below.

- Where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
- Salvage trees only when site-specific analysis determines that present and future coarse woody debris needs are met and other Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are not adversely affected.
- Apply silvicultural practices for riparian management areas to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-TM-MA-02: Forest health treatments will consider the placement of coarse woody debris in riparian areas where benefits have been identified and wood is available.

RIP-TM-MA-03: Even-aged management will be prohibited.

2.3.5.9 Roads Management

RIP-RF-MA-01: Federal, state, and county agencies should cooperate to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance necessary to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-RF-MA-02: For each existing or planned road, including temporary roads, meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives by:

- Minimizing road and landing locations in riparian management areas.
- Completing site-specific analyses (including appropriate analyses) prior to construction of new roads or landings in riparian management areas.
- Preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction.
- Preparing operation and maintenance criteria that govern road operation, maintenance, and management.
- Minimizing disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths, including diversion of streamflow and interception of surface and subsurface flow.
- Restricting sidecasting as necessary to prevent the introduction of sediment to streams.
- Avoiding wetlands entirely when constructing new roads.

RIP-RF-MA-03: Determine the influence of each road on the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives by:

- Reconstructing roads and associated drainage features that pose a substantial risk.
- Prioritizing reconstruction based on current and potential impacts to riparian resources and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.
- Closing and stabilizing or obliterating and stabilizing roads based on the ongoing and potential effects to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and considering short-term and long-term transportation needs.

RIP-RF-MA-04: New culverts, bridges and other stream crossings shall be constructed, and existing culverts, bridges and other stream crossings determined to pose a substantial risk to riparian conditions will be improved, to accommodate at least the 100-year flood, including associated bedload and debris. Priority for upgrading will be based on the potential impact and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected. Crossings will be constructed and maintained to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in the event of crossing failure.

RIP-RF-MA-05: Minimize sediment delivery to streams from roads. Outsloping of the roadway surface is preferred, except in cases where outsloping will increase sediment delivery to streams or where outsloping is unfeasible or unsafe. Route road drainage away from potentially unstable channels, fills, and hillslopes.

RIP-RF-MA-06: Provide and maintain fish passage at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.

RIP-RF-MA-07: Develop and implement a multi-tier sediment source assessment that will identify watersheds and determine current watershed condition and sediment inputs. BLM will use this information to prioritize watersheds for treatment to address sediment sources and reduce sedimentation.

2.3.5.10 Grazing Management

RIP-GM-MA-01: Adjust grazing practices to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. If adjusting practices is not effective, eliminate grazing in riparian management areas.

RIP-GM-MA-02: Locate new livestock handling and/or management facilities outside riparian management areas. For existing livestock handling facilities inside the riparian management area, ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where these objectives cannot be met, require relocation or removal of such facilities.

RIP-GM-MA-03: Limit livestock trailing, bedding, watering, loading, and other handling efforts to those areas and times that will ensure Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met.

2.3.5.11 Recreation Management

RIP-RM-MA-01: New recreational facilities within riparian management areas, including trails and dispersed sites, should be designed to not prevent meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Construction of these facilities should not prevent future attainment of these objectives. For existing recreation facilities within riparian management areas, evaluate and mitigate impacts to ensure that these do not prevent, and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-RM-MA-02: Adjust dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Where adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and/or specific site closures are not effective, eliminate the practice or occupancy.

RIP-RM-MA-03: WSRs and Wilderness management plans will address attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

2.3.5.12 Minerals Management

RIP-MM-MA-01: Require a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations, and reclamation bond for all locatable minerals operations that include riparian management areas. Such plans and bonds must address the costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography; isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-MM-MA-02: Locate structures, support facilities, and roads outside riparian management areas. Where no alternative to siting facilities in Riparian Management Areas exists, locate them in a way compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Road construction will be kept to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Such roads will be constructed and maintained to meet roads management standards and to minimize damage to resources in the riparian management area. When a road is no longer required for mineral or land management activities, it will be closed, obliterated, and stabilized.

RIP-MM-MA-03: Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in riparian management areas. If no alternative to locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) facilities in riparian management areas exists, and releases can be prevented, and stability can be ensured, then:

- Analyze the waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics.
- Locate and design the waste facilities using best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials. If the best conventional technology is not sufficient to prevent such releases and ensure stability over the long term, prohibit such facilities in riparian management areas.
- Monitor waste and waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
- Reclaim waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
- Require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine waste facilities.

RIP-MM-MA-04: For leasable minerals, prohibit surface occupancy within riparian management areas for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist. Where possible, adjust the operating plans of existing contracts to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent the attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-MM-MA-05: Salable mineral activities such as sand and gravel mining and extraction within riparian management areas will occur only if Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives can be met.

RIP-MM-MA-06: Include inspection and monitoring requirements in mineral plans, leases or permits. Evaluate the results of inspection and monitoring to affect the modification of mineral plans, leases and permits as needed to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

2.3.5.13 Fire/Fuels Management

RIP-FM-MA-01: Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices, and activities to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function.

RIP-FM-MA-02: Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside of riparian management areas. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the riparian management area, an exemption may be granted following review and approval by an authorized officer. The officer will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements. Use an interdisciplinary team to predetermine suitable incident base and helibase locations.

RIP-FM-MA-03: Minimize delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following review and approval by an authorized officer, when an escape will cause more long-term damage.

RIP-FM-MA-04: Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-FM-MA-05: Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives whenever riparian management areas are significantly damaged by wildfire or a prescribed fire burning outside prescribed parameters.

RIP-FM-MA-06: Manage upland ecosystems adjacent to riparian areas to reduce the risk of high severity fire, as the health of adjacent upland vegetation plays a crucial role in the resiliency of riparian areas to fire and other disturbances.

RIP-FM-MA-07: In areas at risk for high severity fire, apply fuels reduction treatments in riparian management areas to manage the risk of high severity fire impacts in riparian management areas while working towards desired vegetation characteristics needed to acquire Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-FM-MA-08: Where RMA and fuels management "interface zone" overlap, projects will be designed to prioritize Interface Zone goals and objectives while not preventing or retarding the attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. On fish-bearing streams, these projects will be coordinated with the appropriate regulatory agency (NMFS or USFWS).

RIP-FM-MA-09: In riparian management areas, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the severity of all fires. When fire management plans are completed and approved, some fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering coarse woody debris and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements. In riparian management areas, water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on riparian habitat and water quality, as consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

2.3.5.14 Lands Management

RIP-LH-MA-01: Identify in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and fish passage.

RIP-LH-MA-02: For hydroelectric and other surface water development proposals, require in-stream flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources, favorable channel conditions, and fish passage. Coordinate this process with the appropriate state agencies and Tribes. During relicensing of hydroelectric projects, provide written and timely license conditions to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that require flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources and channel integrity. Coordinate relicensing projects with the appropriate state agencies.

RIP-LH-MA-03: Locate new ancillary facilities outside riparian management areas. For existing ancillary facilities inside Riparian Management Areas that are essential to proper management, provide recommendations to FERC that ensure Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where these objectives cannot be met, provide recommendations to FERC that such ancillary facilities should be relocated. Existing ancillary facilities that must be located in the riparian management areas will be located, operated, and maintained with an emphasis to eliminate adverse effects that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-LH-MA-04: For activities other than surface water developments, issue leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to avoid adverse effects that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Adjust existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to

eliminate adverse effects that retard or prevent the attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. If adjustments are not effective, eliminate the activity. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, rights-of-way and easements will be based on the actual or potential impact and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.

RIP-LH-MA-05: Use land acquisition, exchange, and conservation easements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and facilitate restoration of fish stocks and other species at risk of extinction.

2.3.5.15 *General Riparian Area Management*

RIP-RA-MA-01: Identify and attempt to secure in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitat.

RIP-RA-MA-02: Fell trees in riparian management areas when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on-site when needed to meet coarse woody debris objectives.

RIP-RA-MA-03: Herbicides, insecticides, and other toxicants, and other chemicals shall be applied only in a manner that avoids impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-RA-MA-04: Locate water drafting sites to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and fish habitat.

RIP-RA-MA-05: Apply BMPs (**Appendix C**) as applicable to minimize ground disturbance and meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

2.3.5.16 *Watershed and Habitat Restoration*

RIP-WR-MA-01: Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that promotes long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserves the genetic integrity of native species, and attains Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-WR-MA-02: Cooperate with federal, state, local, and agencies, Tribes, and private landowners to develop cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

RIP-WR-MA-03: Do not use mitigation or planned restoration as a substitute for preventing habitat degradation.

RIP-WR-MA-04: Use silvicultural practices to grow large trees in riparian areas. Appropriate practices may include planting unstable areas such as landslides along streams and flood terraces, thinning densely-stocked young stands to encourage development of large conifers, releasing young conifers from overtopping hardwoods, and reforesting shrub and hardwood-dominated stands with conifers. These practices can be implemented along with silvicultural treatments in uplands areas, although the practices will differ in objective and, consequently, design.

RIP-WR-MA-05: Thin dense non-riparian vegetation to reduce evapotranspiration and increase dry season low flows.

RIP-WR-MA-06: Prioritize restoration on guidance found in resources such as state and federal recovery plans, watershed assessments and plans developed by partner entities, current watershed restoration science, and through consultation with NMFS and USFWS. These resources will be used to identify areas of greatest benefit-to-cost relationships for restoration opportunities and greatest likelihood of success and can also be used as a medium to develop cooperative projects involving various landowners.

2.3.5.17 Fish and Wildlife Management

RIP-FW-MA-01: Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement activities in a manner that contributes to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and the recovery of threatened and endangered (T&E) species.

RIP-FW-MA-02: Design, construct and operate fish and wildlife interpretive facilities in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive facilities inside riparian management areas, ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives cannot be met, relocate or close such facilities.

RIP-FW-MA-03: Cooperate with federal and state fish management agencies and Tribes to identify and eliminate impacts associated with habitat manipulation, fish stocking, harvest and poaching that threaten the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks occurring on federal lands.

2.3.5.18 Research

RIP-RS-MA-01: A variety of research activities may be ongoing and proposed in riparian management areas. These activities must be analyzed to ensure that significant risk to the watershed values does not exist. If significant risk is present and cannot be mitigated, study sites must be relocated. Some activities not otherwise consistent with the objectives may be appropriate, particularly if the activities will test critical assumptions of these standards and guidelines; will produce results important for establishing or accelerating vegetation and structural characteristics for maintaining or restoring aquatic and riparian ecosystems; or the activities represent continuation of long-term research. These activities should be considered only if there are no equivalent opportunities outside of riparian management areas.

2.3.6 Vegetation (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species)

VEG-GO-01: *Identify the desired composition and range of conditions for vegetation communities throughout the decision area.*

VEG-GO-02: *Manage vegetation and native plant communities in order to optimize plant community health and resilience to landscape-wide impacts.*

VEG-GO-03: *Engage local, state, Tribes and federal partners in program and project design to address vegetation management issues while minimizing or avoiding impacts and proactively conserving special status plant species and their habitats across jurisdictional boundaries, or in ECCs (Map 2-2 in Appendix A).*

VEG-GO-04: *Inventory and monitor SSS and their habitats to contribute to a greater understanding of their abundance and distribution and facilitate implementation of conservation and recovery actions within the planning area.*

VEG-GO-05: *Implement recovery actions for listed species with USFWS recovery plans such that the measurable results of these actions contribute to meeting de-listing criteria for a given species.*

VEG-GO-06: *Limit impacts to sensitive plant species from OHV use in high-use OHV areas.*

VEG-GO-07: *Manage vegetation to support fish and wildlife habitat, and healthy watersheds.*

VEG-GO-08: *Manage vegetation to support sustainable resource uses and economic stimulation, such as recreational hunting and fishing, special forest products, forestry, livestock grazing use, or carbon offsets or credits.*

VEG-MA-01: Vegetation cover types in the planning area will be managed for a heterogeneous patchwork of habitat types that provides for:

- Conservation of common, federally listed, and BLM Sensitive plant species.
 - Fire resistance and resilience in the face of catastrophic fire and low intensity fire.
 - Resistance and resilience to disease and harmful insect outbreaks.
 - Ability to shift structurally and compositionally in the face of climate change.
 - Use landscape scale analysis to evaluate opportunities to collaborate on vegetation management projects occurring on lands adjacent to BLM. In areas where adjacent land uses do not meet BLM objectives, BLM will look for opportunities to offset or mitigate the effects of adjacent land uses.
 - Where applicable and effective, implement vegetation management actions that reduce the likelihood of catastrophic wildfire that could drastically alter the type or trajectory of vegetation community composition.
-

VEG-MA-02: Work with Tribes to provide opportunity for Native American harvest of traditional-use plant materials and forest products. Incorporate native species that are culturally significant to Native American communities in restoration and enhancement projects.

2.3.6.1 Permitted Surface-Disturbing Activities

VEG-PSD-MA-01: All surface-disturbing BLM-permitted activities must adhere to reclamation requirements for locatable minerals and mineral materials, as necessary.

VEG-PSD-MA-02: When conducting restoration or reclamation, permittees must use species native to Northern California and propagules applicable for existing climatic conditions and desired ecosystem function as demonstrated by undisturbed areas and/or applicable vegetation out planting trials (planting of raised nursery plants or seeds into the natural environment). Use of locally sourced seed from within respective ecoregions is encouraged where applicable. Seed sourced from Seeds of Success Program, or equivalent program, is highly encouraged whenever feasible to meet project goals and objectives. Seed mixes and native plant material list will be approved by the BLM Authorized Officer.

VEG-PSD-MA-03: For vegetation-removing permitted actions, BLM will request prioritized removal of certain vegetation community components determined on a case-by-case basis to maintain a balanced mosaic of successional states.

VEG-PSD-MA-04: Where practicable, the BLM Authorized Officer may require BLM-permitted operators to salvage and store the vegetative mat and topsoils for restoration/reclamation. These will include small scale projects where the vegetation mat can be kept alive and restored in a timely fashion (before the vegetation mat dies). If the BLM Authorized Officer decides that vegetative mat and topsoil cannot be salvaged, other measures to protect vegetation and soils will be considered, including (but not limited to) emergency stabilization or importation of native weed-free topsoil and vegetative mat or material from an exterior source.

VEG-PSD-MA-05: Existing roads and trails will be utilized for access where feasible, rather than creating new roads and trails.

2.3.6.2 *Changing Vegetation Conditions and Adaptive Management*

VEG-ADM-MA-01: Consider climate change, shifts in habitat suitability, and species distribution shifts in project design and implementation.

VEG-ADM-MA-02: BLM will use a combination of Assessment Inventory and Monitoring methods, Rangeland Health Assessments, and legacy methods currently implemented by BLM for long term monitoring projects to assess vegetation condition on BLM-managed lands. State and transition models from approved Ecological Site Descriptions and Rangeland Health Assessments could be used (if or when available) in addition to best available data to evaluate potential changes in vegetation communities, as necessary. Using the most up to date science and data available, management changes will be implemented to best address the vegetation trends. Accordingly, the management actions associated with each vegetation cover type described in the matrix below will consider variables associated with disturbance, climate change or other factors when implementing projects.

2.3.6.3 *Chaparral Shrubland*

VEG-CS-MA-01: Manage resilient, diverse, and heterogenous chaparral communities that provide wildlife habitat.

VEG-CS-MA-02: Treat to maintain heterogeneity of structure, age class, species where possible.

VEG-CS-MA-03: Prioritize retention of oaks where community types intermingle.

VEG-CS-MA-04: Implement strategic vegetation treatments (prescribed fire and mechanical) to promote regeneration and provide habitat heterogeneity where appropriate.

VEG-CS-MA-05: In developed recreation areas, manage for aesthetics and to reduce fuel loading.

VEG-CS-MA-06: Identify areas with a high likelihood for expansion of shrublands due to climate change and ecosystem type conversion following frequent, high severity wildfire and consider management actions as appropriate.

2.3.6.4 *Coastal Forests*

VEG-CF-MA-01: Continue to manage coastal forest (Sitka spruce and beach pines) while maintaining recreational access.

VEG-CF-MA-02: Protect coastal grassland communities with targeted conifer removals, including converting forests in historic grassland areas to functioning prairies where appropriate.

VEG-CF-MA-03: Manage to maintain Sitka spruce and allow for natural processes to occur.

VEG-CF-MA-04: Allow dunes and associated vegetation communities to migrate into coastal forests in response to sea level rise.

2.3.6.5 Coastal Prairies

VEG-CP-MA-01: Implement woody vegetation removal projects to enhance and restore coastal grassland communities.

VEG-CP-MA-02: Use prescribed burning to promote native grassland species and restoration outcomes.

VEG-CP-MA-03: Plant native grassland vegetation including native forbs which support pollinator habitat.

VEG-CP-MA-04: Where appropriate, promote below-ground carbon sequestration through the planting of native vegetation.

2.3.6.6 Douglas Fir and Tanoak-dominated Forest

VEG-DFT-MA-01: Where appropriate, implement restoration of the Douglas-fir and tanoak forest type by conducting projects to promote late seral stand characteristics.

VEG-DFT-MA-02: Areas with sudden oak death, and at risk of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) spread, will be the focus for treatments to slow the spread of SOD, encourage resistance to SOD, and mitigate the effects of mortality.

VEG-DFT-MA-03: Conduct proactive planting strategies for conifers to decrease hardwood component, where appropriate.

VEG-DFT-MA-04: Conduct vegetation treatments to reduce evapotranspiration and provide for increased summer stream flows where appropriate.

2.3.6.7 Dunes

VEG-DUN-MA-01: Support restoration and maintenance of native plant vegetation and associated dune processes through nonnative and invasive plant management that is consistent with endangered species recovery recommendations and best available science relative to coastal resilience.

VEG-DUN-MA-02: Allow for natural dune migration where appropriate.

VEG-DUN-MA-03: Allow for heavy equipment use and integrated pest management techniques in coastal dune restoration activities as well as for snowy plover habitat creation and OHV trail construction and maintenance.

VEG-DUN-MA-04: Manage OHV and recreation impacts to reduce impacts to native plant communities.

2.3.6.8 Fallow Fields and Croplands (for example, walnut orchards, and abandoned fields)

VEG-FFC-MA-01: Restore agricultural fields or areas of degraded habitat to healthy communities of native vegetation.

VEG-FFC-MA-02: Utilize mechanical and chemical treatments to remove nonnative crop species.

VEG-FFC-MA-03: Implement native seeding treatments to maintain or improve the native seed bank and natural regeneration.

VEG-FFC-MA-04: Prescribed fire will be permitted to combat nonnative and invasive populations and promote native species regeneration.

2.3.6.9 Oak Woodland

VEG-OW-MA-01: Reduce conifer encroachment and enhance regeneration of oak species and the associated understory plant communities.

VEG-OW-MA-02: Preserve patches of oak found in conifer forests. Retain mature, healthy oak trees as seed trees whenever possible.

VEG-OW-MA-03: Manage oak woodland, where appropriate, to maintain functionality of riparian habitat.

2.3.6.10 Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands

VEG-GVW-MA-01: Promote native species diversity to support pollinator and wildlife habitat.

VEG-GVW-MA-02: Implement prescribed fire treatments where applicable to stimulate native species recruitment and vigor.

VEG-GVW-MA-03: Maintain, enhance, and restore native perennial grassland community composition, including forbs and other grassland species.

VEG-GVW-MA-04: Address conifer encroachment through a mix of treatment methods.

VEG-GVW-MA-05: In grasslands connected to vernal pool habitat, maintain and improve hydrologic connectivity and flow, where appropriate.

VEG-GVW-MA-06: Fire suppression activities will be restricted in vernal pools to minimize resource damage, unless otherwise approved by the BLM Authorized Officer.

VEG-GVW-MA-07: Maintain and improve hydrologic connectivity and flow in wetland habitat and implement water projects as practicable to enhance and restore wetland habitat.

2.3.6.11 Juniper and Sagebrush

VEG-JS-MA-01: Control juniper expansion into historic sagebrush habitat.

VEG-JS-MA-02: Maintain diverse ecosystem of sagebrush steppe with native perennial grass understory.

VEG-JS-MA-03: Maintain old-growth juniper for wildlife habitat.

2.3.6.12 Knobcone

VEG-K-MA-01: Where knobcone stands are close to communities and infrastructure, manage these stands to reduce the impact of high intensity wildfire to the communities and infrastructure.

VEG-K-MA-02: Manage vegetation communities to reduce the risk of high severity fire which could lead to the establishment of a knobcone monoculture.

2.3.6.13 Late Successional Forest

VEG-LSF-MA-01: Manage for older, more, structurally complex multi-layered forests using or a mix of treatment methods as appropriate.

VEG-LSF-MA-02: Manage for snag and coarse woody debris components in the ecosystem.

VEG-LSF-MA-03: Manage late succession conifer forest, where appropriate, to maintain functionality of riparian habitat.

2.3.6.14 Mixed Conifer

VEG-MC-MA-01: Manage for stand growth and decreasing stem density to develop late successional forest characteristics where possible.

VEG-MC-MA-02: Promote a heterogenous patchwork of structure types and compositions, maintaining oak components as appropriate.

VEG-MC-MA-03: Implement projects that increase resilience to disturbance events.

VEG-MC-MA-04: Conduct vegetation treatments to reduce evapotranspiration and provide for increased summer stream flows where appropriate. Manage upland vegetation to support riparian function.

2.3.6.15 Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands

VEG-OSW-MA-01: In valley and blue oak areas focus on ensuring adequate regeneration, especially in converted agricultural fields where natural regeneration is extremely limited. Retain mature, healthy oak trees as seed trees whenever possible.

VEG-OSW-MA-02: Manage to encourage a healthy, heterogenous size class distribution of oak species.

VEG-OSW-MA-03: Reduce annual invasive species to the maximum extent possible, especially highly damaging species such as medusa head and cheatgrass.

VEG-OSW-MA-04: Continue the restoration, maintenance, and enhancement of native annual and perennial grass and forb populations where feasible. Manage conifer and shrub encroachment by performing a mix of treatment methods.

VEG-OSW-MA-05: Manage oak woodland, where appropriate, to maintain functionality of riparian habitat, including vernal pools.

2.3.6.16 Rare Cypress Forest

VEG-RCF-MA-01: Manage to increase the frequency of disturbance to enhance regeneration and health. (See Baker Cypress ACEC, Eden Valley ACEC, and Eden Creek ACEC.)

VEG-RCF-MA-02: Manage for increased regeneration of rare cypress by addressing conifer encroachment through a mix of treatment methods.

2.3.6.17 Valley Foothill Riparian

VEG-VFR-MA-01: Restore areas of degraded habitat to healthy, diverse native vegetation communities.

VEG-VFR-MA-02: Manage for elderberry maintenance and restoration.

VEG-VFR-MA-03: Prioritize acquisition and restoration of land that creates habitat connectivity.

VEG-VFR-MA-04: Manage riparian areas to allow for natural stream processes including floodwater access to floodplains.

VEG-VFR-MA-05: Work with agency partners and surrounding landowners to mitigate and/or restore this habitat. Implement mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments to combat invasive plant populations.

2.3.6.18 Nonnative and Invasive Terrestrial and Aquatic Species

VEG-NIT-MA-01: Any herbicide use will be consistent with procedures and limitations outlined in the *Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States ROD* (BLM 2007a); *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States ROD* (BLM 2007b); *Vegetation Treatments using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (PEIS; BLM 2016) and applicable subsequent programmatic guidance and will follow state regulations and guidelines. Herbicide use will also comply with the applicable management objectives and standards and guidelines of the NWFP. Those standards and guidelines providing the greater benefits to late-successional forest-related species will apply.

VEG-NIT-MA-02: Work with federal agencies, Tribes, state and county agencies, and private landowners with adjacent lands to coordinate invasive species management to effectively eradicate nonnative and invasive species populations that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

VEG-NIT-MA-03: Utilize state and other databases (e.g., Cal Invasive Plant Council) to prioritize vegetation treatments.

VEG-NIT-MA-04: Continue to participate in weed management areas.

VEG-NIT-MA-05: Prioritize nonnative and invasive species treatments in existing ROWs, locations with smaller populations where early treatment will lead to successful eradication, ACECs, designated recreation areas, and sensitive habitat types as described in this RMP.

VEG-NIT-MA-06: Survey for nonnative and invasive species in post-burn areas and disturbed areas (e.g., wildfire control/contingency lines, staging areas); prioritize for treatment if invasive species management specialist determines the vegetation community is at risk of substantial conversion to nonnatives.

2.3.6.19 Other

VEG-OTH-MA-01: Incorporate protection measures for rare habitats into fire response activities.

VEG-OTH-MA-02: Prioritize active management needs for BLM sensitive species, including those that are adapted to disturbance. Implement actions to promote recovery of T&E species.

VEG-OTH-MA-03: Implement actions to prevent Sensitive Species from becoming threatened or endangered. Implement actions to prevent species from being added to BLM-sensitive or federally listed species list.

2.3.7 Wildlife (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species)

WLD-GO-01: Engage local Tribes, state, and federal partners in program and project design to address management issues, develop and implement proactive conservation and recovery actions, and minimize or avoid impacts to special status wildlife species and their habitats across jurisdictional boundaries.

WLD-GO-02: Inventory and monitor SSS and their habitats to contribute to a greater understanding of their abundance and distribution and facilitate implementation of conservation and recovery actions within the planning area. Coordinate with USFWS and CDFW (as necessary) in the reintroduction of native species in appropriate locations.

WLD-GO-03: Coordinate with CDFW and USFWS if any conflicts arise within grazing allotments. Conflicts will be addressed at the implementation level.

WLD-GO-04: Secure and improve wetland waterfowl habitat.

WLD-GO-05: Consolidate and create larger protected blocks of habitat through land tenure adjustments.

WLD-GO-06: Protect wildlife corridors through land tenure adjustments.

WLD-GO-07: Promote and restore healthy riparian habitat throughout the planning area.

WLD-GO-08: Manage for wildlife habitat resiliency to climate change, including management of refugia and ECCs of High Biological Value.

WLD-GO-09: Manage forest habitats for habitat heterogeneity rather than focusing on late-successional forest and mature forest.

WLD-GO-10: *Identify key wildlife corridors to restore or protect habitat and consider corridors when making decisions on infrastructure changes and land uses.*

WLD-GO-11: *Protect areas with special value and unique character (examples include coastal and near-coastal forest and plains, and wetlands).*

WLD-GO-12: *Coordinate with CDFW in management of game species.*

WLD-GO-13: *Where applicable, preserve streamside properties that serve as natural wildlife corridors.*

WLD-GO-14: *Pursue water rights acquisitions to enhance wildlife habitat restoration and promote climate change resilience.*

WLD-GO-15: *Promote recovery of SSS through the development and implementation of proactive recovery and conservation actions.*

WLD-MA-01: Implement actions to prevent Sensitive Species from becoming threatened or endangered.

WLD-MA-02: Implement actions to prevent species from being added to BLM-sensitive or federally listed species list.

WLD-MA-03: Use a habitat-based metric to track changes in habitat for sensitive or listed species (for example northern spotted owl [NSO] and marbled murrelet). Where practicable, increase the available suitable habitat through forest health vegetation management in late successional reserves (LSRs)/late-successional forest.

WLD-MA-04: Protect and restore important habitat for native wildlife (e.g., riparian areas, late-successional forest stands, oak woodlands, chaparral, native grasslands, vernal pools, healthy rivers).

WLD-MA-05: Implement actions to promote recovery of T&E species.

WLD-MA-06: Protect migratory and resident bird populations, and the areas that provide habitats for these species.

WLD-MA-07: Monitor wildlife and habitat to determine population and habitat trends.

WLD-MA-08: Implement recovery actions for listed species with USFWS and NMFS recovery plans such that the measurable results of these actions contribute to meeting de-listing and down-listing criteria for a given species.

WLD-MA-09: Assess the geographic patterns of species migrations and develop a framework for land acquisitions to facilitate species migrations in response to climate change.

WLD-MA-10: Utilize scattered parcels of BLM-administered land to benefit wildlife habitat where possible.

WLD-MA-11: Manage coastal properties to maintain wildlife habitat for native species (western snowy plover, etc.)

WLD-MA-12: Follow apiary guidance as described in Section 2.4.3, Lands and Realty – Use Authorizations, below.

WLD-MA-13: Follow management of dune systems/vegetation cover type as described in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation, including allowing for active dune dynamics to continue to occur.

WLD-MA-14: Where practicable, implement forest health projects to benefit federally listed and BLM-sensitive wildlife species.

WLD-MA-15: Implement management actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change on wildlife populations and habitat.

WLD-MA-16: Assist state and federal wildlife agencies with wildlife relocations or reintroductions where necessary to promote functioning ecosystems.

WLD-MA-17: Designated Critical Habitat for federally-listed species are ROW avoidance areas. Any development will be required to comply with ESA and BLM habitat management goals.

WLD-MA-18: Implement habitat treatments to enhance, restore, and maintain habitat in ECCs of High Biological Value.

WLD-MA-19: Manage scattered small parcels to provide connected refugia for wildlife habitat and open space in an increasingly fragmented landscape, while improving access to landlocked parcels while minimizing impacts to habitat and refugia.

WLD-MA-20: Shasta salamander and other sensitive amphibians will be managed as follows:

- Establish buffers to protect when found, survey in their habitat (limestone).
 - 100-foot disturbance buffer around limestone.
-

WLD-MA-21: BLM will cooperate with USFWS, CDFW, and Tribes on potential predator management to protect federal or state listed or otherwise sensitive species.

WLD-MA-22: Manage the South Spit as follows:

- Manage for 15-mile per hour speed limit.
 - Close the Plover breeding area when breeding behavior is active. Lift closure 14 days after the last chick fledges or after the current breeding season.
 - Require dogs be on leash west of road during plover breeding season.
-

WLD-MA-23: Prioritize restoration activities in degraded riparian areas; after large scale riparian restoration has occurred, sites will be managed as:

- No surface occupancy for leasable minerals.
 - Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes.
 - ROW avoidance, except for ROWs used for restoration.
 - Surface-disturbing activities will be allowed if consistent with restoration or benefit riparian habitat.
-

WLD-MA-24: Manage 89,322 acres of critical deer winter range as follows:

- Where possible, pursue opportunities for acquisition of land in ECCs of High Biological Value.
- Pursue land tenure adjustments to improve recreational access for deer hunting.

2.3.7.1 Bats

WLD-BAT-MA-01: Implement the following guidance for protection of caves and mines that are used as roost sites for bats:

- Conduct surveys of crevices in caves and mines for the presence of roosting bats, including fringed myotis, silver-haired bats, long-eared myotis, long-legged myotis, and pallid bats. If bats are found, identify the species using the site and determine for what purpose it is being used by bats.
- As an interim measure, timber harvest is prohibited within 250 feet of caves and mines containing bats. Management standards and guidelines that may be included as mitigation measures in project or activity plans will be developed for the site. These standards will be developed following an inventory and mapping of resources. The purpose of the standards and guidelines will be protection of the site from destruction, vandalism, disturbance from road construction or blasting, or any other activity that could change cave or mine temperatures or drainage patterns. The size of the buffer, and types of activities allowed within the buffer, may be modified through the standards developed for the specific site. Retention of abandoned bridges or buildings must be made contingent on safety concerns.
- When Townsend's big-eared bats are found occupying caves or mines on federal land, the appropriate agency should be notified, and management prescriptions for that site should include special consideration for potential impacts on this species.
- Implement any subsequent guidance issued by federal and state agencies as applicable.

WLD-BAT-MA-02: All BLM-permitted activities and mine closures with the potential to impact bat hibernacula will be required to perform bat surveys as per agency accepted protocols to determine presence/absence and habitat suitability for bats prior to project implementation.

WLD-BAT-MA-03: BLM-permitted activities will avoid disturbing bat hibernacula to the extent practicable. This will include (but may not be limited to) occupied cave/karst, abandoned mine adits and shafts, and abandoned structures. If not practicable, mitigation will be required to replace all habitat values removed by the project through on-site, off-site, or compensatory mitigation.

WLD-BAT-MA-04: White-nose syndrome decontamination protocol will be applied when working with bats.

2.3.7.2 Monarch Butterfly and Native Pollinators

WLD-MBN-MA-01: Manage for monarch butterfly and other pollinator habitat in suitable areas.

WLD-MBN-MA-02: Where practicable, identify opportunities to restore previously farmed land to provide monarch butterfly and other pollinator habitat including valley oak, elderberry, and sycamore wildlife habitat.

WLD-MBN-MA-03: Acquire administrative access to land-locked parcels for monitoring purposes.

WLD-MBN-MA-04: For BLM-permitted activities, implement guidelines regarding night sky resources described in Section 2.3.13, Visual Resources.

2.3.7.3 *Wildlife Habitat*

WLD-WH-MA-01: Include BMPs or conditions in permits to avoid degradation of wildlife habitat from adverse effects of resource use and development. These include late-successional forests habitat (Northern spotted owl, fisher, and marbled murrelet), oak and conifer woodland and chaparral (critical deer winter range), wetland habitat (waterfowl, shorebirds), migration/movement corridors (big game, wolves), riparian (yellow-billed cuckoo, elderberry beetle), vernal pool (invertebrates), and cave and karst (bats). A list of BMPs is included in **Appendix C**.

WLD-WH-MA-02: Pursue water rights and land for purposes of expanding both wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities and access.

WLD-WH-MA-03: Protect, restore, and acquire wetlands and riparian habitat.

WLD-WH-MA-04: Protect, restore, and acquire big game habitat. Prioritize land tenure adjustments, including ECCs of High Biological Value.

WLD-WH-MA-05: Use vegetation treatments (including prescribed fire) to increase mosaic of vegetation seral stages to improve big game habitat (oak woodland and prairie, shrub management; Oak woodlands, prairies, shrublands). See Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

WLD-WH-MA-06: Work with government agencies, Tribes, educational institutions, and non-profits to conduct research on populations, habitat conditions, and other environmental factors.

WLD-WH-MA-07: Activities with the potential to disturb or destroy active bird nests will be prohibited near active nests. These activities will be allowed during the nesting season if nesting surveys for migratory birds during this period indicate no active nests or buffers are established around nests. Nesting season dates and appropriate disturbance-free buffers around nests will be identified on a case-by-case basis.

WLD-WH-MA-08: Develop and implement a management plan for the Paynes Creek Wetland Complex to manage habitat and recreation.

WLD-WH-MA-09: Identify and protect Gilham Butte as a critical wildlife corridor and ensure that usable habitat and migration pathways will remain.

WLD-WH-MA-10: When possible, implement woodland, shrubland, and grassland treatments to enhance critical deer range.

WLD-WH-MA-11: During forest health and fuels reduction projects, some component of large woody debris will be maintained on the landscape; while improving access to landlocked parcels, minimize impacts to habitat and refugia.

2.3.8 Fish (Including Special Status Species and Invasive, Nonnative Species)

FIS-GO-01: *Manage the NCIP planning area to protect watershed condition to support populations of fish and other aquatic species.*

FIS-GO-02: *Coordinate fisheries management with Tribes.*

FIS-GO-03: *Promote recovery of SSS through the development and implementation of proactive recovery and conservation actions.*

FIS-GO-04: *Riparian habitat objectives can be found in Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas.*

FIS-MA-01: All BLM internal projects and all BLM-permitted activities will implement pertinent BMPs in **Appendix C**.

FIS-MA-02: Continue to coordinate with the Trinity River Restoration Program.

FIS-MA-03: Work with Tribes to identify strategic land for future acquisition by BLM to protect anadromous fish habitat.

FIS-MA-04: Continue to develop cooperative management relationships with private landowners, stakeholders, Tribes, and state and federal agencies to benefit fish habitat.

FIS-MA-05: Continue to prioritize the removal and suppression of nonnative and invasive species where it can be effectively implemented to support native species populations.

FIS-MA-06: Continue to prioritize restoration to maintain the health of aquatic ecosystems.

FIS-MA-07: Riparian management areas (including stream buffers for fish-bearing and perennial streams) will be managed as described in Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas.

2.3.9 Coastal Resources and Management

COA-GO-01: *Protect coastal habitats and resilient coastal systems in the Coastal Strip, which includes all BLM-managed land within 1,000 yards of the mean high tide line.*

COA-GO-02: *Restore coastal dunes to native vegetation to increase resiliency to rising sea levels and protect dunes from degradation.*

COA-GO-03: *Address coastal bluff erosion and vegetation management.*

COA-GO-04: *Allow for appropriate types and levels of coast-based recreation while protecting cultural and natural resources and processes.*

COA-GO-05: *Allow for the development of resilient coastal systems while considering ongoing sea level rise and climate change.*

COA-GO-06: *Identify opportunities for simplifying or communicating various coastal use practices and restrictions among various land managers and owners.*

COA-MA-01: Collaborate with other agencies and municipalities on ocean safety and coastal hazards.

COA-MA-02: Cooperate with agencies, Tribes, and other landowners to manage for the continued resilience and function of the Coastal Strip (i.e., BLM-managed lands within 1,000 yards of the mean high tide line).

COA-MA-03: Protect important resources in the Coastal Strip from motorized recreation or non-motorized visitation with fencing, signs, vegetative barriers, or other appropriate and effective methods. Examples of important resources include:

- Snowy plover nesting habitat, vulnerable areas for critically imperiled plant communities (including federally listed T&E species), wetland marsh, and Waters of the US.

COA-MA-04: Collaborate with partners to monitor physical and biological responses of dune systems to sea level rise and climate change to better understand natural values and processes.

COA-MA-05: Monitor dune function and implement vegetation treatments as necessary to maintain that function.

COA-MA-06: Implement restoration of salt marsh and mud flats on acquired lands and acquire lands at risk of sea level rise that have potential to provide habitat.

COA-MA-07: “Restoration” activities include planned retreat of facilities, revegetation activities to promote sediment movement through coastal systems.

COA-MA-08: Implement management actions that are consistent with promoting resilient coastal systems in the face of rising sea levels and changing climate.

2.3.9.1 Cultural Resources

COA-CUL-MA-01: Implement management actions that allow for various public uses while ensuring the conservation and recovery of sensitive species and habitats, along with preservation of coastal processes.

COA-CUL-MA-02: Monitor cultural resources for change in condition; if monitoring indicates potential loss of resources, initiate Tribal consultation and management response.

2.3.9.2 Visual Resources Management

COA-VIS-MA-01: Any existing or acquired BLM-managed lands within the Coastal Strip will be managed as VRM class III.

2.3.9.3 Recreation, Interpretation and Education

COA-RIE-MA-01: Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) taking off and landing will be prohibited within 300 feet of snowy plover breeding areas during breeding season.

COA-RIE-MA-02: USFWS regulations prohibit the take of T&E species which would include harm and harassment with a UAV.

COA-RIE-MA-03: No permits will be issued that will allow UAV flights over plover protection areas.

COA-RIE-MA-04: Monitor recreational experience (surveys, etc.) and where monitoring indicates that user conflict is occurring the following actions (including, but not limited to) will be used, as appropriate to reduce that conflict: segregating conflicting uses (geographically or temporally), closing areas to conflicting uses, education.

COA-RIE-MA-05: Support development and connectivity of California Coastal Trail.

COA-RIE-MA-06: Look for opportunities to work collaboratively with other agencies, Tribes, and landowners in the gathering of information to manage unique coastal resources at a landscape scale.

COA-RIE-MA-07: Collaborate with Tribes to facilitate traditional and ceremonial use of coastal resources.

COA-RIE-MA-08: Prioritize opportunities to interpret unique coastal resources through collaboration with adjacent landowners and partners.

COA-RIE-MA-09: Relocate recreational facilities as needed in response to sea level rise.

COA-RIE-MA-10: Develop recreational facilities that are most appropriate to the future condition.

2.3.9.4 *Public Health and Safety*

COA-PHS-MA-01: Work with local communities to facilitate installation of tsunami warning sirens as necessary.

COA-PHS-MA-02: Continue collaboration with National Weather Service and other partners to monitor conditions and provide for ocean and coastal safety.

2.3.9.5 *Mineral Materials Development*

COA-MMD-MA-01: The following areas will be closed to mineral materials development:

- Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
- Mike Thompson Wildlife Area South Spit Humboldt Bay

2.3.9.6 *Travel and Transportation Management*

COA-TTM-MA-01: The Samoa Dunes designated riding area (190 acres) will be managed as OHV open.

COA-TTM-MA-02: The Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC will be managed as OHV closed.

COA-TTM-MA-03: The rest of the Coastal Strip not included in the Samoa Dunes designated riding area and Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC will be managed as OHV limited.

COA-TTM-MA-04: Newly acquired lands within the Coastal Strip will be managed as OHV limited.

COA-TTM-MA-05: OHV use will be directed to and encouraged in areas where it is consistent with, or where it could assist with management and restoration goals. This will be determined on

case-by-case basis through implementation level planning and in collaboration with other agency and local government partners.

2.3.9.7 Lands and Realty – Use Authorizations

COA-USE-MA-01: Decommission roads as necessary for public safety; if public access, recreation access, or habitat restoration become unattainable due to sea level rise, then recreational facilities will be decommissioned.

COA-USE-MA-02: Existing and acquired BLM lands in the Coastal Strip will be managed as a ROW avoidance area, with the exception of Ma-le’l Dunes which will be managed as ROW exclusion outside of existing ROWs.

2.3.9.8 Lands and Realty – Land Tenure

COA-LT-MA-01: Prioritize acquisition of coastal areas or work with partners to acquire the following:

- Lands for management of tidal wetland areas
- Areas of dune migration
- Areas of sea level inundation
- Tracts behind at-risk levees
- Potential recreation sites

2.3.10 Wildland Fire Management

FIR-GO-01: *Promote management of wildland fire that protects the wildland-urban interface (WUI) infrastructure, watershed function, forest health, cultural and Tribal cultural values, ecological and economic values, and promotes ecosystem diversity.*

FIR-GO-02: *Reduce or modify hazardous fuels buildup and associated wildfire risk of stand replacing or catastrophic wildfire.*

FIR-GO-03: *Employ development of a cost-effective and efficient fire and fuels management program that protects at-risk values and communities most vulnerable to wildfire impacts, while enhancing and maintaining the health of landscapes and providing the opportunity for vital ecological processes to occur.*

FIR-GO-04: *Manage wildland fire consistent with national policy directives.*

FIR-GO-05: *Establish priorities among the protection of human communities, property, infrastructure and natural resource objectives, Tribal heritage practices, and ecosystem function.*

FIR-GO-06: *Use varied methods (for example, mechanical and manual fuels reduction, prescribed fire, chemical or biological treatments, targeted grazing, fire managed for resource benefit, and thinning and harvesting), as appropriate to site conditions to reduce hazardous fuels contributing to catastrophic wildfire and to promote ecosystem health and resilience.*

FIR-GO-07: *Consider predicted climate change and incorporate into fire management priorities, planning, and hazard fuels implementation.*

FIR-GO-08: Create contiguous BLM ownership and reduce fragmentation by purchasing adjacent parcels which will improve fire, fuels, and vegetation management opportunities on a landscape or watershed level.

FIR-GO-09: Dispose of fragmented BLM lands where fire, fuels, and vegetation objectives cannot be met based on access issues, management strategy on adjacent lands, and deviation from desired condition class on adjacent lands.

FIR-GO-10: Manage wildfire for multiple objectives, including protection and resource benefit. Naturally occurring wildfire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, as nearly as possible, will be allowed to function in its natural ecological role as a disturbance agent (see 2009 Guidance for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy [Instruction Memorandum 2009-112]).

FIR-GO-11: Work with Tribes acting as cooperators to identify areas of significance that may benefit from protection during fuels treatments.

FIR-GO-12: Work with cooperating landowners to manage fire and fuels at a landscape scale across jurisdictions, when feasible.

FIR-GO-13: Conduct outreach and education programs to increase the public's understanding of wildfire prevention, management, and the natural role of wildfire in California's ecosystems.

FIR-GO-14: Manage wildfires cooperatively on BLM-managed public lands that threaten communities, Tribes, or other jurisdictions. Wildland fire management actions will take into account risks and benefits that span jurisdictional boundaries.

FIR-GO-15: The BLM will promote community and homeowner involvement in planning and implementing actions to mitigate wildfire risk in WUI. The BLM will emphasize proactive wildfire risk mitigation where new development and expansion into natural vegetation is occurring; and will ensure that wildfire mitigation strategies consider protection of community infrastructure.

FIR-GO-16: Use wildland fire management as a tool to accomplish objectives for the following resources:

- Air and Air Quality Related Values (Section 2.3.1)
 - Soils (Section 2.3.3.)
 - Water Resources and Fisheries (Section 2.3.4 and Section 2.3.8, respectively)
 - Vegetation (Section 2.3.6)
 - Wildlife (Section 2.3.7)
 - Nonnative and Invasive Species (included in Sections 2.3.4, 2.3.6, 2.3.7, and 2.3.8)
 - Cultural Resources (Section 2.3.11)
 - Paleontological Resources (Section 2.3.12)
 - Visual Resources (Section 2.3.13)
 - Forestry (Section 2.4.1)
 - Lands With Wilderness Characteristics (Section 2.5.4)
-

FIR-GO-17: Make wildland fire management decisions based on public and private values, natural resource objectives, risk of potential impacts, and the cost of protection. Wildfire management strategies and effectiveness, over time, will monitor and account for shifts in human development, vegetation distribution, and management priorities in response to a changing climate.

FIR-GO-18: Conduct wildland fire management and fire response activities that minimize damage to resources including the introduction and spread of nonnative and invasive species, introduction of suppression chemicals into waterways, disturbance to erodible soils or ecologically sensitive systems, and the degradation of air quality.

FIR-GO-19: Use Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation efforts to identify and mitigate threats to life or property, or unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the natural effects of a wildfire.

FIR-GO-20: Implement post-wildfire response that includes mitigation of hazardous fuels, standing and fallen dead vegetation, and hazard trees adjacent to infrastructure on or near public lands.

FIR-GO-21: Prevent unauthorized human ignitions through collaborative prevention efforts with interagency partners and other affected groups and individuals.

FIR-MA-01: Annual Operating Plans will include the statement “no heavy equipment will be used for suppression in the following areas without approval from the BLM Authorized Officer; as needed, BLM will assign a resource advisor/ rep to coordinate heavy equipment use in all other areas.”

- Significant cultural sites
 - Burial grounds and cemeteries
 - Serpentine soils
 - ACECs
 - Designated WSRs, wilderness, WSAs, lands with wilderness characteristics managed as a priority
-

FIR-MA-02: Interface Zone, WUI, and non-WUI will be managed as described above, even if it intersects with ECCs of High Biological Value.

FIR-MA-03: Treatments will be determined on a case-by-case basis in areas of overlap where WUI and special designations conflict. Where Interface Zone and special designations overlap, projects will be designed to meet Interface Zone goals and objectives while minimizing negative impacts to the special designation resources.

FIR-MA-04: During implementation level planning, modify treatments on a case-by-case basis in WUI and non-WUI to meet resource objectives in ECCs of High Biological Value.

FIR-MA-05: Maintain, as appropriate, suppression lines as long-term strategic fire breaks.

2.3.10.1 Community Engagement and Partnerships

FIR-CP-MA-01: Promote community and homeowner engagement in wildfire mitigation and involvement in planning.

FIR-CP-MA -02: Prioritize actions to mitigate the risk posed by wildfire to communities and homes, such as ingress and egress routes for communities built within the WUI.

FIR-CP-MA-03: Emphasize proactive wildfire risk mitigation actions, such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), hazard mitigation planning, and other methods of comprehensive community planning where new development and expansion into wildland fuels is occurring.

FIR-CP-MA-04: Participate in partnerships and agreements with other response agencies, such as CAL FIRE, US Forest Service, and NPS in alignment with the current state and national fire protection agreements, operating plans, and strategies.

FIR-CP-MA-05: Give priority to areas where projects can be implemented in a cooperative effort with Tribes, adjacent landowners, non-profit organizations, state, and federal partners.

FIR-CP-MA-06: Apply cooperative decision making in all suppression actions between BLM and the protecting agency in BLM special designation areas such as ACECs, WSRs, and wilderness or WSAs. Ensure BLM approves of heavy equipment use and indirect or contingency suppression strategies effecting special designation areas.

FIR-CP-MA-07: Consistent with federal policy, coordinate with Tribes to promote Tribal cultural fire management practices – this will include providing opportunities for cultural burning and vegetation management to promote traditional uses.

FIR-CP-MA-08: Support and actively participate in the creation of CWPP through collaborative planning with state and local governments, fire safe councils, resource conservation districts, and other adjacent stakeholders. CWPPs will identify communities at highest risk from catastrophic wildfire impacts, provide guidance on fuels reduction treatments in WUI and interface zones, plan community-based wildfire response such as the use of pre-establish evacuation routes, and facilitate the development of initial attack plans with local fire departments and first responders.

2.3.10.2 Vegetation Management

FIR-VEG-MA-01: Plan and implement vegetation management and fuels reduction treatments that meet multiple resource and fire protection objectives. Treatments will promote fire resilient vegetation communities that reduce the threat of adverse wildfire impacts to natural resources and human developments and values.

FIR-VEG-MA-02: Prioritize the development and utilization of programmatic NEPA products that address hazardous fuels reduction and post-wildfire actions in WUI or other high-priority areas.

2.3.10.3 Data Collection and Reporting

FIR-DAT-MA-01: Use current federal fuels planning and accomplishment tools and programs. Incorporate new spatial fire planning platforms and decision support tools that drive fire management planning.

FIR-DAT-MA-02: Identify and prioritize processes or tools that could be used to increase situational awareness ahead of and during fire seasons. These could include using camera systems or integrating other tools into the existing programs.

2.3.10.4 Multiple Resources

FIR-MRO-MA-01: Allow the use of prescribed fire as a tool to meet resource management objectives in all areas, unless otherwise restricted within this RMP.

FIR-MRO-MA-02: Fire suppression activities (e.g., Aviation or Equipment Drafting) will not allow inter-basin transfer of water from aquatic areas with known infestation of aquatic species.

FIR-MRO-MA-03: Evaluate fire control lines and other fire control features to identify those most appropriate for continued maintenance as control features instead of restoration to pre-disturbance conditions.

FIR-MRO-MA-04: Use fire as a management tool to improve vegetation and wildlife habitat and to address issues such as SOD.

FIR-MRO-MA-05: Coordinate with utility providers to identify ROW clearance requirements, vegetation management practices, and operations and maintenance and inspection protocols.

FIR-MRO-MA-06: In the following areas, restrict fire suppression activities to minimize resource damage, unless otherwise approved by the BLM Authorized Officer:

- Vernal pools, wilderness, WSA, known cultural sites, lands with wilderness characteristics managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses.

FIR-MRO-MA-07: Areas suitable for management of wildfires to meet resource objectives include the following:

- Areas that benefit Tribal interests and cultural practices or resources.
- Direct Protection Areas which support wildfire management for multiple resource benefit, as identified in local annual operating plans.
- Wilderness, WSAs, and lands managed for wilderness characteristics.
- Within wildlife habitat that depends on or benefits from fire disturbance to promote biodiversity.
- Within fire dependent vegetation communities where management objectives can only be met through fire disturbances.
- Additional areas considered on a case-by-case, as determined by the BLM Authorized Officer.

FIR-MRO-MA-09: Areas where vegetation treatments may not be an appropriate tool to meet resource management objectives include the following:

- Prescribed fire will not be used in and around vernal pools during the desiccation period.
- Cultural sites that are sensitive to wildfire or prescribed fire impacts.

FIR-MRO-MA-10: The following will be priority areas for fuels reduction activities in WUI and non-WUI designations.

- Areas within WUI community buffers identified on a case-by-case basis based on fuel loading and associated fire risk.
- Critical infrastructure
- Existing ROWs

- WUI treatments will be identified through cooperation between BLM, other federal and state agencies, local Fire Safe Councils, Resource Conservation Districts, local fire departments, and adjacent landowners.
- Non-WUI treatments will be implemented to emphasize vegetation health and ecosystem function. Multiple resource goals and objectives will be accounted for in non-WUI fuels planning, to include forest health and productivity, watershed protection and function, SSS habitat enhancement and stability, and protection of cultural resources. Treatments will favor reduction in stand densities, creating breaks in mid canopy or understory vegetation, enhancing hardwood stands and grasslands by reducing conifer encroachment, and reestablishing fire's natural disturbance cycle through the use of rotational prescribed burning.

FIR-MRO-MA-11: Post fire management:

- The BLM will consider post-fire impacts on resources, including erosion, infrastructure, and water supply; prioritize pre-fire planning for post-fire response; and identify and prioritize areas that have heightened vulnerability to post-fire flooding, debris flow, sediment transport, and related impacts on critical infrastructure. Consideration of post-fire impacts will include those from climate change.

2.3.10.5 Special Designation Areas

FIR-SD-MA-01: In all areas:

- Manage vegetation, hazardous fuel loadings, and human usage to curtail catastrophic fires, where appropriate.

FIR-SD-MA-02: In the Grass Valley Watershed:

- In the Direct Protection Area under NPS, manage unplanned fire for multiple resource management objectives. In the state responsibility area, all wildfires will be full suppression while ensuring firefighter and public safety are the highest priority.

FIR-SD-MA-03: In the Sacramento River Bend ACEC:

- Use minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) whenever possible.
- Under extreme conditions, use appropriate suppression action to mitigate the threat to life or private property.

FIR-SD-MA-04: Wilderness and WSAs:

Wilderness and WSAs are managed for wildland fire in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Specifically, when fighting wildfires in wilderness and WSAs:

- The use of bulldozers for wildfire suppression requires BLM authorization from the BLM Authorized Officer.
- Aircraft, motorboats, motorized vehicles, and mechanized equipment may only be used in special or emergency cases involving public welfare of wilderness visitors, protection of wilderness values, or situations that threaten life, property, and public welfare. Approval from the BLM Authorized Officer is required for use of aircraft, motorboats, motorized vehicles, chain saws and other mechanized equipment in designated wilderness areas.
- Suppression actions must be executed to minimize surface disturbance and alterations of the natural landscape. Methods and equipment that least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface are considered the best.

- Suppression structures and improvements must be located outside the wilderness, except those that are the minimum necessary to protect life, property, public welfare, and wilderness objectives.
- Use MIST, as described in current Incident Response Pocket Guide.
- All equipment used for fire suppression activities must be removed upon completion of use and all sites should be assessed and rehabilitated as appropriate.
- Helibases, helispots, and camps requiring motorized access should be located outside of the wilderness area unless authorized by the BLM Authorized Officer. Where possible, avoid establishing spike or coyote camps in wilderness and WSAs while achieving desired ecological benefits.
- FMPs may provide additional special considerations, including specific MIST guidelines for the area under consideration.
- Agencies should avoid aerial application of retardant or foam within 300 feet of waterways and any ground application of wildland fire chemicals into waterways. A waterway is defined as any body of water—including lakes, rivers, streams and ponds—whether or not it contains aquatic life. This policy does not require the helicopter or air tanker pilot-in-command to fly in such a way as to endanger their aircraft, other aircraft, or structures or compromise ground personnel safety.
- If any fire chemicals are aerially applied within 300 feet of a waterway, or ground applied or spilled with the potential to enter a waterway, incident management and the Agency Administrator will then complete and process the Wildland Fire Chemical Reporting Form (NIFC Form #9210-18) and report the occurrence to Wildland Fire Chemicals Systems in Missoula, Montana, 406-329-3900, or to the individuals listed on the Wildland Fire Chemicals Systems website: www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire.

2.3.10.6 Fuels Management Zones

FIR-FMZ-MA-01: The planning area will be divided into three fuels management zone categories:

- **WUI:** Defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetation fuels (IFWRMP 2009). The Approved RMP uses the 2022 CAL FIRE FRAP WUI influence zone which is generally 1 mile from communities; however, dataset(s) and definitions may be updated throughout the lifetime of the plan. The decision area contains 44,600 acres of WUI (**Map 2-3 in Appendix A**).
- **Interface Zone:** Defined as 200 feet from property lines within the WUI. The decision area contains 16,100 acres of Interface Zone (**Map 2-3 in Appendix A**). The priority in this area is to reduce fire impacts to adjacent human development and to create pre-fire suppression features used in the suppression of wildfires within this zone.
- **Non-WUI:** Defined as all other lands in the planning area, 321,500 acres.

FIR-FMZ-MA-02: Vegetation treatments for fuels management in Interface Zone and WUI will be prioritized over treatments in non-WUI. Vegetation treatments will be designed to reduce fuels, mitigate fire risk, increase fire suppression effectiveness and promote fire resiliency while considering other resource values. Interface Zone, WUI, and Non-WUI have different vegetation desired outcomes and management actions. Non-WUI outcomes and actions are described below and in the Vegetation section. Interface Zone and WUI outcomes and actions are described below.

2.3.10.7 Treatments in the Interface Zone**FIR-IF-MA-01: Oak Woodland**

- Establish and maintain collaborative fuel breaks (for example, with private landowners, CAL FIRE; shaded manual and mechanical treatments) on property lines and strategic topographic features – primarily linear, for use as defensible space and suppression.
- Utilize varied maintenance methods: Mechanical, manual, chemical, prescribed fire.

FIR-IF-MA-02: Mixed Conifer

- Reduce, rearrange, or otherwise modify vegetation profiles to create gaps in understory, mid canopy and overstory fuels, increase overall stem spacing, and reduce biomass throughout.
- Emphasize mechanical treatment methods, maintenance.
- Establish and maintain collaborative fuel breaks (shaded manual and mechanical treatments) on property lines and strategic topographic features. These will be primarily linear and used for defensible space/ and/ or fire suppression features.
- Mitigate standing hazardous trees (e.g., standing dead vegetation, beetle infested trees, pathogen-affected trees, trees immediately adjacent to infrastructure, etc.) along WUI corridors, boundaries, evacuation routes, and infrastructure.
- Promote deciduous hardwoods components in these areas to foster reduced fire risk and increased fire resiliency.

FIR-IF-MA-03: Douglas Fir and Tannoak-dominated Forest

- Emphasize mechanical treatment methods.
- Reduce ladder fuels, regenerating conifers, overall biomass, increase canopy and stem spacing.
- Establish and maintain collaborative fuel breaks (shaded manual and mechanical treatments) on property lines/strategic topographic features – primarily linear, for use as defensible space/fire suppression.
- Mitigate standing dead conifers along WUI corridors, boundaries, evacuation routes, and infrastructure.

FIR-IF-MA-04: Knobcone

- Identify continuous knobcone stands adjacent to infrastructure, along evacuation routes, and near other features for protection. Implement knobcone treatments to create discontinuous mid- and upper-level canopies.
- Implement aggressive maintenance regime, utilizing varied methods targeting 1-3 years for retreatment or maintenance.
- Establish as part of vegetation monitoring program.

FIR-IF-MA-05: Rare Cypress Forest

- Manage as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IF-MA-06: Dunes

- Manage as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IF-MA-07: Coastal Forests

- Selectively thin fuels to retain older trees and a smaller component of younger age classes.

FIR-IF-MA-08: Valley Foothill Riparian

- Manage as described in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation, and determine any additional specific requirements for Interface Zone on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-IF-MA-09: Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands

- Fuels reduction treatments to establish or maintain well-spaced oak woodlands and grasslands.
- Prescribed burning will be used to control fuels where applicable. Oak regeneration will be a secondary consideration to fuels control.
- Reduce woody shrub or conifer encroachment by maintaining treatments to predetermined stem spacing.
- Establish and maintain linear fuel breaks along property lines, infrastructure boundaries, and along evacuation routes.

FIR-IF-MA-10: Late Successional Conifer Forest

- In Interface Zone, manage this Vegetation type the same as Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IF-MA-11: Juniper and Sagebrush

- Reduce shrub and brush component.
- More aggressive fuels treatments may include masticating or other mechanical removal.
- Manage for control of invasive annual grasses when planning and executing fuels treatments.

FIR-IF-MA-12: Chaparral Shrubland

- Reduced brush component
- Establish and maintain collaborative fuel breaks (shaded manual and mechanical treatments) on property lines and strategic topographic features. These will be primarily linear and used for defensible space and/ or fire suppression features.
- Utilize varied maintenance methods: Mechanical, manual, chemical, prescribed fire.
- More aggressive fuels treatments may include masticating or other mechanical removal.

FIR-IF-MA-13: Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands

- Use all available fuels treatment options as applicable to reduce fuel loading while maintaining a mosaic of vegetation.

FIR-IF-MA-14: General Riparian (as a subset of all the above vegetation cover types)

- Manage as described in Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas, and determine any additional specific requirements for Interface Zone on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-IF-MA-15: Fallow Fields and Croplands (walnut orchards, abandoned fields, etc.)

- Implement fuels projects (mowing, prescribed burning, etc.) to reduce flashy fuels from annual grasses.
- Prioritize fuels projects for reduced wildfire risk immediately adjacent to existing residences and infrastructure.

2.3.10.8 Treatments in the WUI**FIR-IWU-MA-01: Oak Woodland**

- Retain older/larger shrubs and understory components to promote heterogeneity.
- Design and implement fuels reduction projects targeting non-linear contiguous treatments in WUI parcels; manual and mechanical treatments mimicking natural fire return (mosaic effects in time/ space – non treatment areas, riparian exclusions, slope/ vegetation cover exclusions).
- Implement linear defensible space treatments (fuel breaks) adjacent to infrastructure and along evacuation routes, where practicable.

FIR-IWU-MA-02: Mixed Conifer

- Where practicable, use shaded fuel break construction.
- Contiguous treatments reducing fuel loading, promoting breaks in ladder fuels and crown spacing.
- Treatments in WUI adjacent to infrastructure, roadways, and recreation sites will be maintained using varied methods in 1–3-year intervals or as needed to meet management objectives.
- Address post timber harvest ground fuels, slash through pile, and broadcast burning, or mechanical reduction and removal.
- Promote deciduous hardwoods components in these areas to foster reduced fire risk and increased fire resiliency.

FIR-IWU-MA-03: Douglas Fir and Tanoak-dominated Forest

- Contiguous treatments reducing fuel loading, promoting breaks in ladder fuels and crown spacing.
- Where practicable, treatments in WUI adjacent to infrastructure, roadways, recreation sites should be maintained 1-3 years utilizing varied methods.
- Post timber harvest ground fuels and slash maintained through pile and broadcast burning, or mechanical reduction and removal.

FIR-IWU-MA-04: Knobcone

- Establish and maintain discontinuous knobcone stands adjacent to values at risk or along strategic WUI features and fuel breaks.
- Where practicable, maintain treatments 1-3 years using varied methods (mechanical, manual, prescribed fire) to maintain discontinuous canopy/ loading.

FIR-IWU-MA-05: Rare Cypress Forest

- Manage same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IWU-MA-06: Dunes

- Manage same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IWU-MA-07: Coastal Forests

- Manage same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IWU-MA-08: Valley Foothill Riparian

- Manage as described in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation, and determine any additional specific requirements for WUI on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-IWU-MA-09: Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands

- Woody shrub and conifer encroachment maintained through fuels treatments, including mechanical, manual, and prescribed fire treatments.
- Utilize Oak Savannah and Oak grassland treatment specifications when identified as part of larger fuel or forestry treatment (e.g., Oak Grassland patch within mixed conifer treatment).
- Promote treatment (where appropriate) utilizing broadcast burning, reintroducing fire to fire dependent ecosystem

FIR-IWU-MA-10: Late Successional Conifer Forest

- In WUI, manage this vegetation type the same as Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-IWU-MA-11: Chaparral Shrubland

- Reduce, rearrange, or otherwise modify vegetation profiles to create breaks in fuel continuity, increase overall stem spacing, and reduce biomass throughout.
- Treatments in WUI adjacent to infrastructure, roadways, and recreation sites will be implemented and maintained using varied methods in 1–3-year intervals or as needed to meet management objectives.

FIR-IWU-MA-12: Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands

- Implement fuels treatments that use varied methods to reduce wildfire threat to WUI values, promote biodiversity in vernal pools and wetlands complexes, and establish treatment intervals consistent with fire dependent systems.

FIR-IWU-MA-13: General Riparian (as a subset of all the above vegetation cover types)

- Manage as described in Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas.

FIR-IWU-MA-14: Fallow Fields and Croplands (walnut orchards, abandoned fields, etc.)

- Manage the same as Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

2.3.10.9 Treatments in the Non-WUI**FIR-NWU-MA-01: Oak Woodland**

- “No Treatment” or “Modified” treatment areas will be identified through implementation-level fuels reduction planning.
- Plan vegetation treatments that are staggered in the time they are implemented, location of treatment units, and are implemented using a variety of methods.
- Plan and implement vegetation treatments that are based on ecosystem restoration and multiple resource objectives, such as improving fire resilience, mitigating conifer encroachment, and promoting heterogeneous vegetation communities.
- Initial treatments or maintenance entries (where appropriate) will emphasize prescribed broadcast burning.
- Methods and timing of maintenance options will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-NWU-MA-02: Mixed Conifer

- Establish “no treatment” or “modified” treatment areas as part of implementation-level fuels reduction planning.
- Plan vegetation treatments that are staggered in the time they are implemented, location of treatment units, and are implemented using a variety of methods.

- Plan and implement vegetation treatments that are based on ecosystem restoration and multiple resource objectives, such as improving fire resilience, stand productivity, and LSR management strategies.
- Initial treatments or maintenance entries (where appropriate) will emphasize prescribed broadcast burning with the goal of reintroducing fire into a fire-dependent ecosystems.
- Methods and timing of maintenance options will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-NWU-MA-03: Douglas Fir and Tanoak-dominated Forest

- “No Treatment” or “Modified” treatment areas will be identified through implementation-level fuels reduction planning.
- Plan vegetation treatments that are staggered in the time they are implemented, location of treatment units, and are implemented using a variety of methods.
- Plan and implement vegetation treatments that are based on ecosystem restoration and multiple resource objectives, such as improving fire resilience, stand productivity, and LSR management strategies.
- Initial treatments or maintenance entries (where appropriate) will emphasize prescribed broadcast burning.
- Methods and timing of maintenance options will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-NWU-MA-04: Knobcone

- Plan and implement vegetation treatments that include untreated or modified treatment patches, avoiding uniform treatment of knobcone stands in non-WUI
- Promote the use of variable intensity prescribed burning in non-WUI knobcone stands to create a range of successional patches.
- Include any treatment areas as part of a vegetation monitoring program.

FIR-NWU-MA-05: Rare Cypress Forest

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-06: Dunes

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-07: Coastal Forests

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-08: Valley Foothill Riparian

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-09: Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands

- Promote treatments for oak regeneration and reduction of encroachment on oak community edges.
 - Where appropriate, utilize broadcast prescribed fire as a preferred treatment method.
 - Establish “no treatment” or “modified” treatment areas.
 - Plan vegetation treatments that are staggered in the time they are implemented, location of treatment units, and are implemented using a variety of methods. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
 - Methods and timing of maintenance options will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
-

FIR-NWU-MA-10: Late Successional Conifer Forest

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-11: Chaparral Shrubland

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

FIR-NWU-MA-12: Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands

- Implement fuels treatments that use varied methods to reduce wildfire threat to resource and cultural values, promote biodiversity in vernal pools and wetlands complexes, and establish treatment intervals consistent with fire dependent systems.

FIR-NWU-MA-13: General Riparian (as a subset of all of the above vegetation cover types)

- Manage as described in Section 2.3.5, Riparian Management Areas.

FIR-NWU-MA-14: Fallow Fields and Croplands (walnut orchards, abandoned fields, etc.)

- Manage the same as directed in Section 2.3.6, Vegetation.

2.3.10.10 Post-fire Treatments

FIR-PFT-MA-01: Post-fire treatments will consider the following options as practicable based on available funding and applicability to specific fuels and habitat management goals. These will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-PFT-MA-02: Oak Woodland

- Reduce standing and downed dead vegetation where practicable.
- Promote heterogeneity, species diversity, and stand complexity in post-fire treatments while managing to reduce hazard fuel loading.
- In post fire treatments consider and promote, as appropriate, maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitat.
- Treat regenerating shrubs and oaks post fire to reduce overall stems per acre and fuel loading, while maintaining diversity and ecosystem function
- Plan and implement non-linear post-fire fuels treatments that vary in size, treatment location, time of implementation, and the methods utilized in order to promote a successional mosaic throughout project areas.
- Evaluate fire control lines and other fire control features for continued maintenance to maintain these for future fire suppression.
- Monitor and treat regenerating conifers to meet vegetation and fuel management objectives.

FIR-PFT-MA-03: Mixed Conifer

- Reduce standing and downed dead fuel loads.
 - Plan and implement understory and mid canopy fuels reduction treatments which target regenerating vegetation to reduce overall stems per acre and fuel loading. Treatments will promote heterogeneity, species diversity, and stand complexity while managing to reduce hazard fuel loading.
 - After heavy tree mortality events (i.e., insect, drought, and disease) utilize the same or similar strategies as post fire management (timber disturbance response).
 - Post-fire treatment will include seeding/plantings as appropriate if natural revegetation is not reaching desired condition, with consideration of climate change to maximize post-fire treatment success.
-

FIR-PFT-MA-04: Knobcone

- Plan and implement post-fire fuels treatments to manage regenerating conifers and overall fuel loading.

FIR-PFT-MA-05: Rare Cypress Forest

- Implement intensive fuels management where feasible around the perimeter of the population to protect from subsequent high severity fire prior to cone maturation.
- Remove seedlings of encroaching species.
- Retain appropriate level of vegetation cover surrounding cypress stands to mitigate cypress blow down.

FIR-PFT-MA-06: Dunes

- Treat promptly after a fire to control or remove invasive species, when feasible.
- Prioritize post-fire treatment in areas adjacent to native dune mat communities.

FIR-PFT-MA-07: Coastal Forests

- Post-fire treatments will be identified on a case-by-case basis.

FIR-PFT-MA-08: Valley Foothill Riparian

- Whenever feasible, inventory site for remnant structural components for each vegetation layer including overstory, subcanopy tree layer, understory shrub and forb and graminoids. If any vegetation layer is absent, it may be used as focal point in restoration efforts and planting on site.

FIR-PFT-MA-09: Oak Savannas and Open Woodlands

- Pursue planting to promote oak regeneration as appropriate (depending on oak species)
- Consider seeding or planting perennial grasses to reduce invasive species encroachment as determined necessary on a case-by-case basis.
- In post fire treatments, consider wildlife forage needs.

FIR-PFT-MA-10: Late Successional Conifer Forest

- Post-fire treatments will be identified on a case-by-case basis as necessary to meet desired future conditions.

FIR-PFT-MA-11: Grasslands, Vernal Pools, and Wetlands

- Allow for natural regeneration of native species. If restoration is needed, focus on microhabitats that benefit sensitive species (vernal pools), potential use of enclosures to prevent disturbance and to allow for unhindered regeneration. Survey for nonnative and invasive species and determine applicable subsequent actions as necessary to meet desired future conditions.
- Re-seeding or planting will be implemented as necessary to aid regeneration.

FIR-PFT-MA-12: General Riparian (as a subset of all of the above vegetation cover types)

- Whenever feasible, inventory site for remnant structural components for each vegetation layer including overstory, subcanopy tree layer, understory shrub and forb and graminoids. If any vegetation layer is absent, it may be used as focal point in restoration efforts and planting on site.
-

FIR-PFT-MA-13: Fallow Fields and Croplands (such as, walnut orchards, abandoned fields)

- Treat for nonnative and invasive species immediately following disturbance events.

2.3.11 Cultural Resources

CUL-GO-01: *Continue to manage cultural resources in a manner that adheres to all pertinent laws and applicable standards. Management includes study, planning, coordination, and stewardship activities.*

CUL-GO-02: *Avoid or mitigate impacts to historic properties.*

CUL-GO-03: *Undertake interpretation and scientific study of cultural resources.*

CUL-GO-04: *Identify and document cultural resources following professional standards.*

CUL-GO-05: *Manage resources important to Tribes for cultural uses and provide access for traditional resource uses.*

CUL-GO-06: *Integrate contemporary and traditional Tribal values with scientific-based research regarding cultural resources of Tribal interest.*

CUL-GO-07: *Collaborate with Tribes and other descendent communities on cultural and natural resource interpretation.*

CUL-GO-08: *Seek out agreements and contracts with Tribes, other agencies, private individuals and entities, or academic institutions as practicable to achieve cultural resource management and preservation goals.*

CUL-GO-09: *Manage cultural resources consistent with their scientific and Indigenous Knowledge, educational, recreational, and traditional and contemporary Tribal uses and values.*

CUL-GO-10: *Manage identified cultural resources and consider historic and traditional values in decision-making to ensure the planning area's cultural resource features and irreplaceable components are adequately protected.*

CUL-GO-11: *Engage with interested groups and descendent communities on cultural resource management.*

CUL-MA-01: *Manage public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of historical and archaeological values, according to FLMPA, and current laws and policies.*

CUL-MA-02: Mineral Leasing:

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, and 43 CFR 3100 to 3500 provide the regulatory framework for issuing mineral leases. Where required, stipulations will be attached to mineral leases to mitigate impacts on cultural areas and other resources susceptible to impacts from leasing-related activities:

- Before any specific permits are issued under leases, treatment of cultural resources will follow the procedures established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. A pedestrian inventory will be undertaken of all portions that have not been previously surveyed or are identified by BLM as requiring

inventory to identify properties that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Those sites not already evaluated for the NRHP eligibility will be evaluated based on surface remains, subsurface testing, archival, and/or ethnographic sources. Subsurface testing will be kept to a minimum whenever possible if sufficient information is available to evaluate the site or if avoidance is an expected mitigation outcome. Recommendations regarding the eligibility of sites will be submitted to the BLM, and a treatment plan will be prepared to detail methods for avoidance of impacts or mitigation of effects. The BLM will make determinations of eligibility and effect and consult with SHPO as necessary based on each proposed lease application and project plans.

- The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized, or mitigated. Avoidance of impacts through project design will be given priority over data recovery as the preferred mitigation measure. Avoidance measures include moving project elements away from site locations or to areas of previous impacts, restricting travel to existing roads, and maintaining barriers and signs in areas of cultural sensitivity. Data recovery will be preceded by approval of a detailed research design, Tribal consultation (for sites with ancestral remains), and other requirements for BLM issuance of a permit under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

CUL-MA-03: Conduct cultural resource inventories on lands available for exchange or administrative transfer. Manage land tenure adjustments (disposal and acquisition) so that significant cultural sites are retained in public ownership unless disposing to a Tribe.

CUL-MA-04: Comply with statutory requirements of all applicable cultural resource laws, and BLM policy, such as the NHPA, the Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), the Antiquities Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and others to manage cultural resources that exist on federal lands administered by the BLM.

CUL-MA-05: Coordinate with BLM, local and state law enforcement personnel, and Tribes, as appropriate to resource type, in the enforcement of the ARPA, NAGPRA, and other appropriate laws and regulations.

CUL-MA-06: Use the BLM NW CA Class I Cultural Resources Overview in management decisions, and the resultant predictive models to help prioritize surveys, including areas of risk, scientific investigations, and interpretive actions.

CUL-MA-07: Prioritize future surveys and research on projects that will refine and ground-truth the BLM NW CA Class I Cultural Resources Overview cultural resource predictive model.

CUL-MA-08: Follow Protocol guidance and supplemental procedures and amendments contained in the State Protocol Agreement among the California State Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the California State Historic Preservation Officer and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Manner in which the Bureau of Land Management Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under The NHPA and the National Programmatic Agreement Among The BLM, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

CUL-MA-09: Establish procedures for how to co-manage historic properties that are located partially on public or private lands to ensure protection of resources on public lands. BLM will work cooperatively with other landowners to manage significant cultural properties that cross on and off BLM lands (e.g., California National Historic Trail) and look for easements to protect regionally significant resources until land can be formally acquired if necessary.

CUL-MA-10: BLM will work cooperatively with other land management agencies with a goal of protection and cohesive management of historic properties on a landscape level. Work with Society for California Archaeology, Tribes, and other partners to train volunteer stewards as monitors of sensitive or vulnerable cultural sites.

CUL-MA-11: Coordinate with BLM, local and state law enforcement and Tribes, as appropriate to resource type, in the enforcement of the ARPA, NAGPRA, and other appropriate laws and regulations. Evaluate sites in the broader context of historic landscapes and townsites.

CUL-MA-12: Improve facilitation of use of federal lands and resources traditionally used for cultural, sacred, and religious purposes consistent with existing laws and regulations with all Tribes and other descendent communities.

CUL-MA-13: Coordinate with the Tribes in gathering ethnographic information regarding Tribal areas of concern, including Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs), areas of sacred or religious significance, subsistence use areas, and areas of historic use. Consider Tribal concerns where projects might affect socio-cultural and religious values, consistent with applicable laws, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders, and administration or agency instruction. This information will be subject to restricted use to assist Tribal consultation and protect and manage these areas.

CUL-MA-14: Prioritize areas for survey that are sensitive or vulnerable based on the Class I Overview and associated predictive model. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- ACECs with cultural resources as a relevant and important value
 - Areas at risk due to climate change or other environmental factors
 - Areas where scientific interest for new or continued research exist.
 - Areas with potential for future surface-disturbing activities
-

CUL-MA-15: Either as an integrated component of the existing DOI inter-agency, university-based Cooperative Ecosystem Study Unit Program or using other avenues, the BLM will work toward establishing a network of university and college partners, and enter into heritage management partnerships or agreements, with partners such as Tribes, other descendent communities, private companies, and nongovernmental organizations to assist in cultural resource inventories, scientific and humanities-based research and study, documentation, public interpretation, publication, web-based outreach, and education.

CUL-MA-16: Improve site monitoring and condition assessment processes where necessary. Prioritize sites where protection or stabilization has been, or could be, an issue. This program will be rigorous and tied to the cultural data base files and other information sources.

CUL-MA-17: Restore, maintain, and interpret, cultural resources and protect them from looting, vandalism, erosion, and other impacts.

CUL-MA-18: Manage to minimize or eliminate potential cultural resource conflicts in the planning area, such as between human uses and the geographic characteristics of sacred sites,

historic properties, and cultural landscapes (e.g., springs, ridges, peaks, caves, waterfalls, rock shelters, mined ground, tailing fields).

CUL-MA-19: Balance retention of historic mining remains and landscapes with reclamation and restoration efforts to protect fisheries, water, and other resources while maintaining, where possible, the integrity of these cultural sites.

CUL-MA-20: Work collaboratively with partners to develop management plans for restoration areas, including identification of BMPs for the protection of cultural resources, and priorities for survey and protection.

CUL-MA-21: Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge, also commonly referred to as Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Native Science, and Traditional Resource and Environmental Management into land use planning and subsequent implementation-level decisions.

CUL-MA-22: Implement requirements from existing regulatory mandates, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and agency direction with regards to Tribal consultation, Agency-Tribal co-stewardship/co-management of land, and addressing impacts to and management of Tribal cultural places, such as Tribal sacred sites and areas of concern.

CUL-MA-23: Pursue acquiring access through private lands to public lands when appropriate and possible for the purpose of archaeological research, scientific studies, educational opportunities, and Tribal and other descendant communities' interests and values.

CUL-MA-24: Coordinate with partners and Tribes regarding Bend ACEC habitat restoration projects

CUL-MA-25: If significant or sensitive cultural resources are found, BLM would determine whether a Cultural Resources Management Plan would be required to manage those resources. The determination on whether a Cultural Resources Management Plan is required would be made on a case-by-case basis and may require consultation with the SHPO and/or the Tribes as appropriate.

CUL-MA-26: Prioritize fuels reduction and the management of hazardous fuels within cultural site boundaries to make sites more resilient to fire. Additionally, coordinate with Tribes to provide opportunities for Tribal involvement and incorporating traditional cultural burning techniques at cultural sites, as appropriate.

CUL-MA-27: Work cooperatively with Tribes to conduct appropriate vegetation and wildlife management treatments (including cultural burning) to facilitate their ability to gather and use traditional plants and wildlife.

CUL-MA-28: Select historic mining locations in the Trinity Watershed should be earmarked for interpretative signing and education purposes (including Ohio Flat).

CUL-MA-29: Coordinate with Bureau of Reclamation archaeologists regarding mining sites' management within proposed Trinity River restoration locations.

CUL-MA-30: Work with miners and mining and prospector groups to protect heritage resources while accommodating mineral exploration and recovery. Provide public safety while considering abandoned mine land heritage values and remediation.

CUL-MA-31: For sites that experience heavy visitation, which include: Boswell Mine, Clear Creek and Princess Ditches, Horsetown, Ponderosa Way (and associated bridges, structures), Sacramento River Rail Trail, Baghdad Cemetery, Pioneer Baby Grave, Yreka Trail, Nobles Trail, Lost Emigrant Trail, Swasey Archaeological District, Forks of Butte Archaeological District, West Weaver Creek Mining Landscape, Humboldt Harbor Lighthouse, and Samoa Dunes World War II bunkers:

- Identify sites for education and interpretation to support heritage tourism. At sites identified for education and interpretation, develop a strategy to “harden the site” to protect it and work with interpretive staff and Tribal partners and descendant communities to enhance and develop interpretive opportunities for visitors.
- Provide educational materials to the public emphasizing the importance of cultural resources and the appropriate ways to enjoy those resources without damaging them.
- Use educational outreach to educate the public about mining and western heritage sites.
- Develop motorized and non-motorized routes for cultural interpretative spur destinations and loops.
- Where appropriate, use signage to inform visitors of the range of information we have of the lifeways of local past indigenous and historic-era communities.
- Coordinate interpretive efforts with Tribal partners.
- Install kiosks where appropriate to educate the public about the history and ethnography of the area, and to promote proper stewardship of heritage resources.
- Examples of priority interpretation sites include:
 - Create interpretative trail elements along Butte Creek Trail to highlight mining history and operations in Butte County as well as complete restoration projects to protect historic sites.
 - Present the Trinity River’s gold mining history to the public at select locations.
 - Develop a presentation of water ditch sources, systems, locations, holding ponds for overnight accumulations, etc. in the Clear Creek area.
 - Retain the salmon and heritage information boards at the Clear Creek Gorge Overlook.
 - Retain or enhance interpretive signs and materials at the Samoa Dunes Recreation Area pertaining to the various cultural themes that are represented there.

CUL-MA-32: For all other sites:

- Prioritize significant heritage sites for protection, scientific study, reclamation, or restoration. Manage visitation to those sites as needed to protect site integrity.
- If monitoring indicates damage to site integrity from visitation, implement restrictions on visitation as necessary to protect the resource. This could include permitted access or docent-led tours only. If damage continues, close sites to public access.
- Work with Tribes to protect traditional uses and ecosystems.

2.3.12 Paleontological Resources

PAL-GO-01: *Identify and evaluate areas containing, or likely to contain, vertebrate or noteworthy invertebrate or plant fossils prior to authorizing surface-disturbing activities.*

PAL-GO-02: *Promote scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils consistent with applicable laws, policies, and regulations.*

PAL-GO-03: *Identify, evaluate, study, interpret, and manage paleontological resources in the planning area.*

PAL-GO-04: *Identify and protect paleontological resources on all BLM lands where practicable.*

PAL-MA-01: The 2017 paleontological inventory report (Shapiro 2017) and any subsequent applicable studies will be used to inform where the need for paleontological research or the preservation of paleontological resources is highest.

PAL-MA-02: Prioritize scientific research as appropriate in PFYC 4 and 5 areas.

PAL-MA-03: Prioritize fuels and vegetation management projects in areas with known or high probability of vertebrate fossils or significant non-vertebrate fossils to prevent damage to those resources from the impacts of wildfire, such as increased erosion.

PAL-MA-04: Inadvertent discovery stipulation will be included on all ROW grants, leases, and authorizations (BLM-permitted use). These stipulations will be consistent with Chapter III of BLM Handbook 8270-1 and will include the following steps:

- An assessment by a BLM paleontological expert (or other qualified paleontologist approved by the BLM) of the threat of damage to the resource.
 - A determination of whether avoidance of the resource is possible.
 - If avoidance is not possible, an assessment of appropriate mitigation for project impacts to the resource.
-

PAL-MA-05: BLM will identify criteria or use restrictions to ensure that:

- Areas containing, or that are likely to contain, vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are identified and evaluated prior to authorizing surface-disturbing activities;
 - Management recommendations are developed to promote the scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils as appropriate; and
 - Threats to paleontological resources are identified and mitigated as appropriate.
-

PAL-MA-06: Collection, removal, excavation, or casting of vertebrate fossils will be prohibited unless allowed under a scientific/research permit issued by the BLM California State Office.

PAL-MA-07: Lands identified for disposal will be evaluated to determine whether such actions will remove important fossils from federal ownership. If it is determined that important fossils will be removed, then any applicable mitigation requirements under federal law, regulation, or BLM policy will be applied.

PAL-MA-08: Promote the stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of paleontological resources through appropriate educational and public outreach programs.

PAL-MA-09: In areas with high potential for considerable fossil discovery (PFYC 4 and 5):

- BLM will educate on-the-ground personnel conducting ground disturbing activities on the identification of significant fossil resources and require reporting of discoveries.
 - All permit administrators will provide applicable regulatory and curation requirements related to paleontological resources to permittees as a condition of their permit.
 - BLM permittees undertaking ground-disturbing activities will be required to contact the BLM if they encounter vertebrate fossils or significant invertebrate fossils, and document and inform the BLM of the discovery.
-

PAL-MA-10: In those cases where vertebrate or considerable invertebrate fossils are reported to the BLM, the following options will be considered:

- Leaving the discovery as-is in its original location.
- Partnering with or contracting a qualified paleontologist to further assess or excavate the find.
- Collecting and sending the specimens to appropriate universities or museums for curation.
- Collecting for BLM interpretive use, if appropriate.

2.3.12.1 Public/Recreational Fossil Collecting

PAL-PFC-MA-01: Recreational collectors may collect up to 25 pounds/day with a maximum of 250 pounds total annually of petrified wood. This is for personal non-commercial use. Surface disturbance must be minimal, and collectors may only use non-power hand tools.

PAL-PFC-MA-02: As allowed under existing regulations, recreational collectors may collect and retain reasonable amounts of common invertebrate and plant fossils for personal, non-commercial use. Surface disturbance must be minimal, and collectors may only use non- power hand tools.

PAL-PFC-MA-03: Recreational collecting of vertebrate fossils is not allowed.

2.3.12.2 Permitted Research Collection

PAL-PRC-MA-01: Anyone engaging in research or salvage collection of paleontological resources must have a paleontology permit issued by the BLM. Collection will be done as per professional research standards, and all collected items will be stored in qualified repositories and made available for research and education.

2.3.12.3 Permitted Projects

PAL-PP-MA-01: Before surface-disturbing activities begin, the need for paleontological mitigation will be assessed. This will be done by determining what geologic units are to be affected by the work, and their PFYC rankings, as presented in the inventory report Geographic Information Systems (GIS) products (Shapiro 2017).

PAL-PP-MA-02: All surface-disturbing activities in PFYC 4 and 5 areas will require a paleontological survey as part of the permitting process.

PAL-PP-MA-03: All permitted surface-disturbing projects will be required to conduct paleontology surveys in PFYC 3 areas prior to approval if area has a known potential for significant paleontological resources.

PAL-PP-MA-04: Paleontological monitors will be required during project construction if pre-construction surveys find significant paleontological resources (e.g., vertebrate fossils).

PAL-PP-MA-05: BLM will work with project applicant and/or other parties (if applicable) to develop a mitigation plan to address resource impacts.

2.3.13 Visual Resources

VIS-GO-01: Manage public lands in a manner which will protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values of these lands for present and future generations.

VIS-GO-02: Manage public lands administered by the BLM according to VRM classes that are determined based on land use allocation decisions made in this RMP (**Map 2-4 in Appendix A**).

VIS-GO-03: Maintain the overall integrity of visual values in accordance with VRM class objectives while allowing for development of existing and future uses.

VIS-GO-04: Maintain natural and cultural scenic values with the application of all appropriate BMPs in **Appendix C**.

VIS-GO-05: Reduce visual impacts with reclamation of landscapes, restoration of native habitats, and rehabilitation of waterways and riparian areas.

VIS-GO-06: Manage the VRM class objectives of specially designated areas as required by legislation or administrative decision.

VIS-MA-01: The following acreage will be managed as VRM class I: 59,000

VIS-MA-02: The following acreage will be managed as VRM class II: 61,600

VIS-MA-03: The following acreage will be managed as VRM class III: 260,800

VIS-MA-04: The following acreage will be managed as VRM class IV: 800

VIS-MA-05: The following areas will be managed as VRM class I:

- Wilderness areas and Section 603 WSAs
 - Section 202 WSAs
-

VIS-MA-06: The following areas will be managed as VRM class II:

- WSR suitable river segment corridors with a tentative classification of Wild or Scenic
 - Eel River WSR segment corridors with a classification of Wild and Scenic
 - National Historic Trails (NHTs): Nobles and Yreka Trail routes for the California NHT
 - Lands with wilderness characteristics managed as a priority
 - Deer Creek ACEC
 - Forks of Butte Creek ACEC
 - Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
 - Sacramento River Bend ACEC (lands with wilderness characteristics areas only)
 - Grass Valley Creek ACEC (south of Highway 299)
 - Sheep Rock ACEC
 - Eden Valley ACEC (WSAs only)
 - Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC
 - North Fork Eel ACEC (WSR corridor only)
 - Trinity River WSR segment corridor from Douglas City Campground to Sky Ranch and Limekiln Gulch to Steel Bridge
-

VIS-MA-07: The following areas will be managed as VRM class III:

- WSR suitable river segment corridors with a tentative classification of Recreational
 - Eel River WSR segment corridors with a classification of Recreational
 - Klamath River WSR segment corridors
-

- Existing or acquired BLM-managed lands within the Coastal Strip
- All SRMAs and ERMAs (except Iron Mountain Shooting Area)
- Trinity River WSR segment corridor except from Douglas City Campground to Sky Ranch and Limekiln Gulch to Steel Bridge
- The following ACECs:
 - Baker Cypress ACEC
 - Butte Creek ACEC
 - Gilham Butte ACEC
 - Hawes Corner ACEC
 - Iaqua Butte ACEC
 - Lacks Creek ACEC
 - Sacramento Island ACEC
 - Sacramento River Bend ACEC (portion)
 - Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC
 - Grass Valley Creek ACEC (north of Highway 299)
 - Swasey Drive Clear Creek Greenway ACEC
 - Black Mountain ACEC
 - Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
 - Upper Mattole ACEC
 - Eden Valley ACEC (outside of WSA)
 - North Fork Eel ACEC (outside of WSR corridor)
 - Willis Ridge ACEC
 - South Spit ACEC
 - Corning Vernal Pools ACEC
 - North Table Mountain ACEC

VIS-MA-08: The following areas will be managed as VRM class IV:

- Designated Communication Sites
- Iron Mountain Target Shooting Recreation Area
- Designated utility corridors
- Washington Mine
- All other BLM-managed lands not identified above will be managed as VRM class III.

VIS-MA-09: All other BLM-managed lands not identified above will be managed as VRM class III.

2.3.13.1 Night Sky Resources

VIS-NS-MA-01: Manage night sky resources for the NCIP area by setting management prescriptions on a site-specific basis.

VIS-NA-MA-02: Permanent outdoor lighting in VRM class I areas will not be allowed.

VIS-NS-MA-03: Impacts to dark night skies will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA review. These measures may include directing all light downward, using shielded lights, using only the minimum illumination necessary, using lamp types such as sodium lamps (less prone to atmospheric scattering), using circuit timers, and using motion sensors.

VIS-NS-MA-04: Any BLM-authorized facilities will use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.

VIS-NS-MA-05: Implement any future BMPs related to the protection of night sky resources.

2.3.14 Cave and Karst Resources

CKT-GO-01: *Prioritize the review of identified caves to determine appropriate protection.*

CKT-GO-02: *Manage to preserve the integrity of caves of ecological or cultural importance.*

CKT-GO-03: *Identify significant caves as mandated by the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988. Caves meeting criteria must be designated as significant as set forth in 43 CFR 37.11(f). For each designated significant cave, consider whether management action is needed to provide adequate protection for significant caves. BMPs, objectives, and prescriptions should be set for each designated significant cave.*

CKT-MA-01: If significant cultural or natural resources are discovered in a cave, the BLM may allow access to the cave by permit only as needed to protect the resource. If monitoring shows that impacts continue to occur or if BLM determines the cave presents a health or safety risk, the BLM may close the caves to all public access.

CKT-MA-02: Caves containing sensitive species (invertebrates, plants) will be managed to maintain habitat for those organisms.

CKT-MA-03: Prioritize cave inventories in ACECs for biological and cultural resources.

CKT-MA-04: Identify caves with important bat resources.

CKT-MA-05: Consider restricting access to caves, with a targeted approach that prioritizes locations where significant bat populations are found or where illegal excavations have occurred.

CKT-MA-06: BLM will assess cultural significance and eligibility of rock shelters and caves for NRHP and will provide for bat passage and other wildlife uses as appropriate.

CKT-MA-07: Recommend locations to test for white nose syndrome as a subset of sites where important bat resources are located.

CKT-MA-08: If evidence of white nose syndrome is found, rock shelter or cave will be closed to public access and mitigation efforts attempted if feasible. Closures will be coordinated with public, local, state, federal, and Tribal landowners.

CKT-MA-09: During implementation-level travel management planning, consider travel management limitations around threatened cave and karst resources.

CKT-MA-10: Control, and if necessary, prohibit grazing in and around threatened cave and karst as necessary to protect these resources.

CKT-MA-11: Restrict and, if necessary, prohibit timber harvest around threatened cave and karst as necessary to protect these resources.

CKT-MA-12: Do not permit mineral materials development at locations of significant cave and karst resources.

CKT-MA-13: Emphasize cave surveys to identify new locations and map the interior where safe and prudent to do so.

CKT-MA-14: BLM-permitted activities will be required to relocate where practicable to avoid impacts to significant cave and karst resources.

CKT-MA-15: Identify caves that have public interpretive value and manage for those values.

CKT-MA-16: No research or public interpretation will be conducted in or about caves with cultural resources without Tribal consultation.

2.4 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: RESOURCE USES

2.4.1 Forestry

Refer to Section 2.3.6, Vegetation for additional goals and objectives that may pertain to forestry management.

FOR-GO-01: Recover from inadequate past management measures.

FOR-GO-02: Respond beneficially to climate-driven stresses, wildfire, and other disturbance with resilience.

FOR-GO-03: Ensure beneficial or neutral ecological impacts from wildfire.

FOR-GO-04: Contribute to recovery of federally listed species, including NSO and marbled murrelet.

FOR-GO-05: Identify the desired composition and desired range of forest health conditions throughout the forests and woodlands.

FOR-GO-06: Identify which characteristics (indicators) the BLM should use to describe healthy forest conditions (i.e., desired outcomes) for forest/woodland types found within the planning area.

FOR-GO-07: Continue to place emphasis on a proactive fuels management program.

FOR-GO-08: Allow fire to play a more natural role in the planning area's ecosystems.

FOR-GO-09: Reduce and/or modify fuel loads to prevent harm caused by catastrophic wildfires.

FOR-GO-10: Reduce the potential for conversion of forests to non-forests.

FOR-MA-01: LSRs will be managed to protect and enhance conditions of late successional forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional related species, including the NSO.

FOR-MA-02: Prioritize forest health and fuels treatments to increase resilience of stands from disturbance events, improve forest health, and reduce tree mortality. Special consideration will be given to ACECs and late successional forest communities.

FOR-MA-03: Implement forest health and fuels treatments that promote fire resiliency, recognizing the role that natural fire regimes historically played in protecting forest stands from catastrophic fire. Consider climatic shifts in vegetation and identify reforestation plantings to best maintain ecosystem health and function.

FOR-MA-04: Consider climatic shifts in vegetation when determining what type of planting should be done. Prioritize restoring minor habitat types across the landscape.

FOR-MA-05: In harvested or disturbed areas, ensure the establishment and survival of desirable trees appropriate to the site and enhance their growth. Provide for complex early successional ecosystems.

FOR-MA-06: Provide for a variety of forest structural stages distributed both spatially and temporally. Increase diversity of stocking levels and size classes within and among stands.

FOR-MA-07: Personal or commercial firewood collection will be authorized by permit only.

FOR-MA-08: Criteria for allowable wood gathering areas will be as follows, unless otherwise specified:

- Dead and downed
 - Near existing roads
 - Collection area closures could occur due to fire, weather, seasonal (based on resource constraints and potential for severe impacts [wet conditions]), or road conditions, on a case-by-case basis.
 - Collection of standing dead or green materials may be allowed on a case-by-case basis.
-

2.4.1.1 *Forested Areas (Not LSR)*

FOR-FAN-GO-01: Priority will be to promote late seral characteristics that collectively benefit wildlife and riparian habitats, recreational needs, cultural resources, community stability, and commodity production, including commercial timber and other forest products. Forest management will be as follows:

FOR-FAN-MA-01: Promote late successional characteristics by increasing stand growth and decreasing density.

FOR-FAN-MA-02: Prepare stands for the reintroduction of fire into historically fire dependent ecosystems.

FOR-FAN-MA-03: Increase stand and landscape level heterogeneity, including species, size, and age class diversity.

FOR-FAN-MA-04: Consider climate change, shifts in habitat suitability, and species distribution shifts.

FOR-FAN-MA-05: Primary goal(s) of all thinning treatments are to create and maintain forest health and fire resiliency, while protecting wildlife habitat and/or corridors or plant habitat, which could include increasing stand heterogeneity.

FOR-FAN-MA-06: Increase stand and landscape level heterogeneity, including habitat type, species, size, and age class diversity.

FOR-FAN-MA-07: Maintain sufficient snag and downed woody debris to provide nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for federally listed species. Maintain complexity of habitat types within stands and across the landscape. Avoid uniform treatment of stands.

FOR-FAN-MA-08: Post-treatment canopy cover will be maintained to promote late seral characteristics and wildlife habitat.

FOR-FAN-MA-09: In areas adjacent to infrastructure, thinning treatments may be conducted, where necessary, to reduce risk of catastrophic fire.

FOR-FAN-MA-10: No even-aged management.

FOR-FAN-MA-11: Early to mid-seral stage stands will be moderately thinned to accelerate the growth of the remaining trees, thus developing them into structurally diverse, more open stands dominated by large trees that are more resilient to fire, insects, disease, and wind.

FOR-FAN-MA-12: Late seral stands that are not designated as LSRs may be thinned to increase resilience to fire and protect late seral stand characteristics.

FOR-FAN-MA-13: Create vertical and horizontal heterogeneity and develop spatial heterogeneity, including gap creation.

FOR-FAN-MA-14: Where feasible, recover economic value from timber following disturbances, such as fires, windstorms, disease, or insect infestations.

FOR-FAN-MA-15: Provide for complex early successional ecosystems.

2.4.1.2 LSRs

FOR-LSR-MA-01: Management activities could include commercial timber harvest and harvest of special forest products to ensure LSRs remain resilient to fire, pests, pathogens, and climate change.

FOR-LSR-MA-02: Harvest of timber and other forest products is only allowed as a byproduct of restoration projects.

FOR-LSR-MA-03: Thinning treatments must maintain or protect wildlife habitat and/or corridors or plant habitat, which could include increasing stand heterogeneity.

FOR-LSR-MA-04: Post-treatment canopy cover will be maintained to promote late seral characteristics, fire resilience, and wildlife habitat.

FOR-LSR-MA-05: Maintain sufficient snag and downed woody debris to provide nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for federally listed species.

FOR-LSR-MA-06: Maintain complexity of habitat types within stands and across the landscape. No even-aged management in LSRs.

2.4.2 Lands and Realty – Land Tenure

LTEN-GO-01: Continue acquisition of land or interest in lands (i.e., access easements or conservation easements) through donation, exchange, or purchase utilizing Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, and various other funds or grants.

LTEN-GO-02: Continue targeting acquisition of land that has a high resource value or provides public access.

LTEN-GO-03: Dispose of lands identified as having low resource value and being difficult and uneconomic to manage for public use.

LTEN-GO-04: Plan acquisition, disposal, or exchange actions to maximize the effective management of urban interface, river corridors, wildfire, cultural resources, natural resources, and recreation.

LTEN-GO-05: Acquire and maintain access to public lands to improve management efficiency, facilitate multiple use, and promote the public's recreational enjoyment of these lands in coordination with federal agencies, Tribes, private landowners, stakeholders, and state and local agencies.

LTEN-GO-06: Consider opportunities to purchase contiguous properties around BLM-administered lands and manage fuels to protect resources on BLM lands, where it does not conflict with other land tenure goals and objectives.

LTEN-GO-07: Dispose of fragmented BLM-administered lands that help alleviate fuels management issues, where it does not conflict with other land tenure goals and objectives.

LTEN-GO-08: Maintain records of acquired lands with deed restrictions.

LTEN-GO-09: Identify existing and potential future easements (i.e., reciprocal, exclusive, nonexclusive, etc.) for access (i.e., road or trail) or conservation purposes.

LTEN-GO-10: Determine if existing access easements still meet the public and administrative needs. If it is determined through an internal and public review process that existing access easements and/or road use agreements are no longer needed, the BLM may pursue disposal of the unneeded interest.

LTEN-GO-11: Acquire easements for public or administrative access or for resource protection.

LTEN-GO-12: Acquired lands will be managed similarly to adjacent BLM-administered lands unless BLM determines specific management needs unique to those acquired lands.

LTEN-GO-13: As funds and staffing are made available, ascertain the boundaries of the public lands, land tenure adjustments, designated areas, and easements, by survey and marking, giving priority to protect resources in coordination with federal agencies, Tribes, private landowners, stakeholders, and state and local agencies (per 43 USC 1711, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

2.4.2.1 *Land Tenure Adjustments*

LTEN-ADJ-MA-01: Retain all public lands or interests (such as easements) in land that enhance multiple use management.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-02: Acquire lands or interests in land that complement important resource values and further management objectives.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-03: Acquire administrative access to land-locked parcels.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-04: Comply with all deed restrictions associated with lands BLM acquires and manages.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-05: Dispose of lands or interests in lands in accordance with criteria found under Section 203 of FLPMA (see **Appendix G**). All lands identified for disposal meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency; or
- Such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other federal purpose; or
- Disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land, and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which will be served by maintaining such tract in federal ownership.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-06: Sales of public lands shall be made at a price not less than their fair market value as determined by the Secretary under Section 203 of FLPMA and 43 CFR 2710.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-07: Transfer lands to another public agency if management will be more effective and better serve the public interest.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-08: Conveyances of federally owned mineral interest under Section 209 of FLPMA will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and consistent with existing regulations and policy.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-09: Lands identified for disposal will be evaluated to determine whether such actions will remove appreciable resources from federal ownership. If it is determined that adverse impacts will result if resources were removed, then any applicable mitigation requirements under federal law, regulation, or BLM policy will be applied.

LTEN-ADJ-MA-10: Comply with all DOI and BLM policies and guidance related to Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments and Management of Land Boundary Plans for significant transactions and projects (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

2.4.2.2 *Criteria for Lands Identified for Retention*

LTEN-RET-MA-01: 376,600 acres are identified for retention (**Map 2-6 in Appendix A**). The following criteria were considered when designating land for retention:

- WSR designated management corridor.
- Lands within or adjacent to RMAs, lands that contain developed recreation facilities, and land that enhances recreation access or opportunities.
- Developed administrative sites.
- Heritage Areas (TCPs) unless transferred to another federal agency or Tribe.
- Contains high sensitivity cultural (NRHP listed or eligible sites and landscapes).
- Contains high sensitivity paleontological resources (unique or unusual fossil-bearing zones).
- Habitat for proposed, candidate, and federally listed species, BLM sensitives species or imperiled plant communities.
- LSRs.
- Lands identified in the Dingell Act.
- Lands meeting the criteria in the Dingell Act which will provide access points from public roads that will aid resource management and/recreational public access.
- Lands within or adjacent to ACECs, wilderness, WSAs, NSHTs, Monuments, NCAs, and similar designations.
- Lands within or adjacent to lands managed for wilderness character as a priority.
- Lands adjacent to other federal or state lands that are managed for conservation or recreation purposes.
- Identified important wildlife habitat (e.g., critical deer winter range).
- Lands with riparian areas and/or perennial surface water.
- Lands to improve water quality and quantity.
- Essential Corridors of Connectivity.
- Acquired lands or interest (such as easements).

Exception for retention areas:

- Retain the areas above for long-term management unless resource values and public objectives, that were the basis for designation as a retention area and related management opportunities, will be maintained or enhanced if the lands left public ownership or management of remaining BLM lands will be enhanced if the lands left public ownership.

LTEN-RET-MA-02: Additional Retention Criteria:

- Retain small or isolated parcels that provide natural resource refugia and contribute to climate change resiliency, are in ECCs of High Biological Value, or are important wildlife habitat.
- Retain lands with a high sensitivity for potential cultural resources.
- Retain, or transfer to US Forest Service, BLM inholdings within US Forest Service land or isolated parcels immediately adjacent to US Forest Service lands, where appropriate. Coordinate with US Forest Service in the management of those lands.

2.4.2.3 Land Potentially Suitable for Disposal

LTEN-DIS-MA-01: 5,900 acres are identified as potentially suitable for disposal (**Map 2-6 in Appendix A**).

LTEN-DIS-MA-02: BLM will consider disposals for BLM lands not identified for retention. BLM will pursue disposals through exchanges, State selections, cadastral survey boundary adjustments, Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) Act patents, sale of public lands under Section 203 of FLPMA, reservation and conveyance requirements and procedures for mineral

interests under Section 209 of FLPMA, and leases under Section 302 of FLPMA. The following criteria will be considered:

- Disposal of the land will not adversely impact the manageability of remaining BLM-managed lands or interest in lands.
- If it is determined that a disposal parcel contains a valid mining claim, the BLM Authorized Officer will determine whether to continue with the disposal.
- Under certain circumstances as outlined in Section 209 of FLPMA and 43 CFR 2720, the BLM may convey federally-owned mineral interests to prospective or current surface owners.
- Disposal of the land will not adversely impact recreational public access to remaining BLM-managed lands.
- Parcels or portions thereof, which have survey or inadvertent trespass related issues that cannot be resolved through enforcement actions or other means.
- R&PP Act leases that are pending patenting (for example, Junction City Firing Range, French Gulch Transfer Site, Siskiyou County Dropbox Disposal Site, Hornbrook Disposal Site).
- Reversionary interest in a R&PP Act patents will be disposed of under Section 203 of FLPMA and will require a compliance review.
- Lands that pose environmental liability to BLM due to existing contamination from past or present activities.
- Isolated BLM parcels fully surrounded by private lands.

LTEN-DIS-MA-03: Prior to any decision to dispose of public land, the BLM will review the proposed disposal with an interdisciplinary team, complete NEPA, conduct any required resource surveys, conduct any required Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificate(s), complete an environmental site assessment for hazardous materials, and follow other requirements in the disposal process (per Department of Justice Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title from Federal Land Acquisitions (2016), 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and (c) H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

LTEN-DIS-MA-04: BLM will consider the following on a case-by-case basis when evaluating surface lands for disposal:

- Resource values as described in the retention and acquisition sections.
 - Amount of public investment in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments.
 - Difficulty or cost of administration (manageability).
 - Suitability of the land for management by another government agency or Tribe.
 - Encumbrances, including:
 - Recreation and public purposes
 - Withdrawals
 - ROWs
 - Other leases or permits
 - Consistency of the decision with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies.
 - Suitability and need for change in landownership or use for such purposes as community expansion or economic development, such as industrial, residential, or agricultural (other than grazing) development
-

LTEN-DIS-MA-05: The following parcels adjacent to and within Tribal lands are available for transfer or disposal to appropriate federally-recognized Tribe(s), APNs: HUM 530-071-007-000, 530-071-008-000, 530-071-012-000, 530-071-013-000, excluding the WSR corridor.

2.4.2.4 Existing Withdrawals

LTEN-WTH-MA-01: Existing withdrawals will be continued and renewed, where appropriate.

LTEN-WTH-MA-02: Existing FERC withdrawals (65 total throughout the planning area) are recommended to continue, unless the use will result in impacts that cannot be mitigated.

LTEN-WTH-MA-03: Withdrawal proposals will continue to be recommended to the Secretary of the Interior on a case-by-case basis.

LTEN-WTH-MA-04: Withdrawals must be for the purpose of protecting specific existing or proposed uses when other applicable laws and regulations will not provide the opportunity for protection of the surface resources and uses.

LTEN-WTH-MA-05: All withdrawals will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. This process will include a public participation process and coordination with agencies as applicable. If additional lands which contain special or sensitive resources or contain government investments (e.g. developed campgrounds or river restoration sites) are identified for withdrawal after completion of this RMP, the BLM will pursue plan maintenance or plan amendments for new proposed withdrawals. This does not include areas within special designations or protections by other Acts.

LTEN-WTH-MA-06: All withdrawals will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis with complete Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessment certificate(s) (per DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and (b) H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

LTEN-WTH-MA-07: When lands or interests in lands are no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn, these lands will be recommended for relinquishment or revocation (in accordance with 43 CFR 2370) by the BLM or other agencies.

LTEN-WTH-MA-08: The agency requesting revocation or relinquishment will need to file a notice of intention to relinquish such lands with the appropriate FO. If determined suitable to return to the BLM and meet criteria identified in Title 43 CFR 2372 and 2374, the BLM will manage these lands in accordance with the management described in this document for adjacent or nearby BLM lands. If these lands or interests are determined non-suitable for return to the BLM as a result of a substantial change in character by improvements or otherwise, then these lands will become surplus property and will be subject to disposal under the general public land laws.

LTEN-WTH-MA-09: For BLM lands included in a withdrawal (i.e., Public Land Order, Executive Order, Secretarial Order, or older agency orders), but management identifies lands to be disposed of in order to resolve survey or trespass related issues that cannot be resolved otherwise, the BLM will recommend a partial revocation of the withdrawal to remove those lands from the withdrawal and open them to disposal under the general public land laws, if other special designations allow.

LTEN-WTH-MA-10: Other agency requests for withdrawal, relinquishment, extension, or modification will be considered on a case-by-case basis. In some cases, withdrawals may transfer jurisdiction from one federal agency to another.

LTEN-WTH-MA-11: Withdrawals designated by Congress, Executive Order, or other method not within BLM jurisdiction to modify are not evaluated in this document (i.e., national monuments, wilderness areas, military purposes, forest service withdrawals).

LTEN-WTH-MA-12: Existing withdrawals will be continued.

- Trinity WSR (3,123 acres) – withdrawn from location and entry under the US mining laws (30 USC Ch. 2 [1994]), but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws or the Materials Act of 1947. These lands were withdrawn under Public Land Order 7839.
- Forks of Butte Creek (Butte County) (2,070 acres) – this withdrawal from mineral entry protects water quality and casual use (recreational) mining opportunities (as defined in 43 CFR 3809). These lands were withdrawn in perpetuity under Public Land Order 5329.

LTEN-WTH-MA-13: New recommendations for withdrawals from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and in accordance with Section 204 of FLPMA, will include:

- Helena Site
- Indian Creek Townsite
- Cemeteries and burial grounds
- Listed TCPs
- All developed recreation sites and communication sites
- Trinity River and Clear Creek Acquisition Areas (344 acres) – as defined under Public Land Order 7308
- Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, North Fork Eel, Middle Fork Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen)
- New river segments managed as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS categorized as Wild.
- WSAs
- Lands with wilderness characteristics identified in this RMP to be managed as a priority over other uses.
- Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
- Grass Valley Creek ACEC
- Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
- Eden Valley ACEC

2.4.2.5 Criteria for Land Acquisition

LTEN-ACQ-MA-01: The following are general criteria for the BLM to acquire lands:

- Contains habitat for proposed, candidate, and federally listed species, BLM sensitives species, imperiled plant communities, or provides for habitat connectivity.
- Contains key riparian corridors that improve riparian connectivity and maintains riparian habitat integrity.
- Contains WSR corridors that support anadromous fish habitat, recreational resources, and/or cultural resources. This applies to both designated and suitable segments.
- Contains sensitive habitats such as vernal pools, riparian woodland, wetlands, or land that has high potential for restoration of sensitive habitats.
- Addresses sea level rise, dune migration, or manages tidal wetland areas.

- Enhances recreation access or opportunities.
- Improves access to lands which meet recreation priorities identified in the Dingell Act.
- Improves public and administrative access to existing federal land identified for retention.
- Exists within or nearby special designation areas and exhibits the pertinent qualities of the special designation areas.
- Improves efficiency for long-term resource management of other BLM-administered areas.
- Meets the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund or the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.
- Improves water quantity or water quality.
- Provides for scientific research opportunities.
- Contains high sensitivity cultural (NRHP listed or eligible sites and landscapes, TCPs).
- Contains high sensitivity paleontological resources (unique or unusual fossil-bearing zones).

LTEN-ACQ-MA-02: The following are additional acquisition criteria:

- Prioritize acquisition of lands within ECCs of High Biological Value.
- Prioritize acquisition of lands that provide refugia, unique habitat value, or resiliency.
- Prioritize acquisition of lands that provide open space in or around communities.
- Acquire lands along suitable WSR and riparian corridors to support fish values.
- Acquire access easements or lands from willing sellers that will provide access to public land.
- Use land tenure adjustment to increase the functional size of areas managed for corridors for genetic flow and climate induced species shifts.

2.4.3 Lands and Realty – Land Use Authorizations

LUA-GO-01: *Designate communication sites and identify issues such as access, use compatibility, and the need for new and updated communication site plans.*

LUA-GO-02: *Identify where and under what circumstances authorizations for use, occupancy, and development (such as leases and land use permits under the 2920 regulations) may be granted.*

LUA-GO-03: *Ensure new R&PP Act leases meet community needs and/or development for public and recreational purposes.*

LUA-GO-04: *Resolve realty unauthorized uses or occupancy.*

LUA-GO-05: *Continue to recognize valid existing rights.*

LUA-GO-06: *Issue land use authorizations on a case-by-case basis and subject to BMPs, pertinent guide stipulations, and/or project specific stipulations.*

LUA-GO-07: *Issue Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificate(s) on a case-by-case basis and when practicable, Management of Land Boundary Plans for designated areas, e.g., communication sites within FOs (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

LUA-MA-01: All management actions will be subject to valid existing rights.

LUA-MA-02: The BLM will continue to monitor existing and future Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and/or patents to ensure the lands are used for the purposes for which they were leased and/or patented. Plans of development and management will be reviewed by the BLM and lease and/or patent holders will need to follow existing policy and regulations. The BLM Redding and Arcata FOs will recommend and prioritize sale/patents to existing lease holders for existing transfer site and shooting range leases.

LUA-MA-03: Unless otherwise stated by the BLM Authorized Officer, roads will be designed to *Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development* (USDA and USDOJ 2007), commonly referred to as the Gold Book, and road construction should follow specifications in the 2015 *Updated Handbook for Forest, Ranch, and Rural Roads*, as necessary.

LUA-MA-04: If it is determined that crossing private lands is required to construct and/or operate a proposed authorized activity, the applicant/holder will be required to provide proof of secure legal access across those private lands.

LUA-MA-05: Removal and restoration of temporary roads must be completed to meet BLM specifications.

LUA-MA-06: At the discretion of the BLM Authorized Officer, applicant will be required to submit a plan of development to include boundaries, construction, operation, maintenance, and termination (removal and restoration) of the proposed facilities and will have to be bonded for such activities if deemed necessary.

LUA-MA-07: R&PP Act lease applications for low-income or homeless housing or other associated facilities will be considered on a case-by-case basis on lands identified for disposal. The proposed use will need to comply with this RMP; Section 212 of FLMPA; and 43 CFR 2740 and 2912.

LUA-MA-08: When authorizing linear features, BLM will consider the special designations or management restrictions of adjacent lands during the authorization process. For example, if linear features cross on to US Forest Service lands, special designations and management restrictions associated with Inventoried Roadless Areas, RNAs, National Recreation Areas, wilderness, and WSR corridors will be considered during the authorization process.

LUA-MA-09: The following areas will be managed as ROW avoidance areas (162,200 acres; **Map 2-7 in Appendix A**):

- Identified TCPs
- Ultramafic/serpentine soils
- Decomposed granite
- Late successional forests
- Federally-listed critical habitats
- ECCs of High Biological Value (unless specifically called out as exclusion for specific special designation areas)
- WSR designated and suitable segments with a classification of “recreational” or “scenic”
- Coastal Strip
- Grass Valley Creek ACEC

- Eden Valley ACEC
- Sacramento Island ACEC
- Butte Creek ACEC
- Deer Creek ACEC
- Iaqua Butte ACEC
- Lacks Creek ACEC
- Gilham Butte ACEC
- Swasey Drive ACEC
- Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC
- South Spit ACEC
- Upper Mattole Valley ACEC
- Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC
- Willis Ridge ACEC
- North Fork Eel ACEC
- Chappie-Shasta OHV Area SRMA
- Redding Trails SRMA
- Iron Mountain Target Shooting Area SRMA
- Samoa Dunes SRMA

LUA-MA-10: The following areas will be managed as ROW exclusion areas (108,100 acres; **Map 2-7** in **Appendix A**, except for existing ROWs or existing designated corridors):

- Designated wilderness areas
- Section 603 WSAs
- Section 202 WSAs
- WSR designated or suitable segments with a classification of “wild”
- Lands managed for wilderness characteristics as priority
- Stringtown Mountain
- Forks of Butte Creek ACEC
- Sacramento River Bend ACEC
- Upper Burney Dry Lake and Baker Cypress ACEC
- Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC
- Hawes Corner ACEC
- Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
- Sheep Rock ACEC
- Black Mountain ACEC
- Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
- Corning Vernal Pools ACEC
- North Table Mountain ACEC

2.4.3.1 Film Permits

LUA-FP-MA-01: If proposing to film on BLM-managed lands, the applicant should contact the field office for a pre-application meeting, regardless of any anticipated impact level. If a film proposal is determined to potentially cause high impact, issuing a film permit will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Below are criteria that will generally qualify a filming proposal as low impact and will be considered a casual use activity and may not require a permit:

- Project will not adversely impact sensitive habitat or species.
- Project will not adversely impact cultural resources.

- Project does not involve extensive restriction of public access or safety hazards to members of the public.
- Projects must occur in areas with legal public access.
- No incendiary devices, explosives, or special effects will be allowed. A campfire in an appropriate setting is permissible if in accordance with fire restrictions or temporary public land closures (to mitigate the risk of wildfires) in place at the time of filming.
- No set building.
- Filming does not take place in designated wilderness or WSA.
- Project does not involve use of exotic animal species.
- No use of heavy equipment.
- All vehicles will remain on existing roads and trails.
- No removal of vegetation or major disturbance of soil.
- UAV use must comply with all Federal Aviation Administration, state, and local laws and guidelines. All landing and take-offs are within established trails, roads, or disturbed area. No taking off or landing of drones in designated wilderness.

2.4.3.2 *Apiary Activities*

LUA-AP-MA-01: Apiary permits will be issued on a case-by-case basis. Permitted apiary activities will not be located within OHV open areas, within 300 feet (100 yards) of designated trails and trailheads, or within campgrounds or recreation facilities.

LUA-AP-MA-02: Existing permits will be terminated if applicants no longer use sites.

2.4.3.3 *Communication Sites and Communication Leases and/or ROWs*

LUA-COM-MA-01: The following existing communication sites will be designated:

- Cahto Peak
- South Fork Mountain
- Inks Ridge
- Hoadley Peaks
- Rattlesnake Point
- Rocky Gulch
- Crowfoot Peak
- Helena
- Sweetbriar

LUA-COM-MA-02: Management of existing and new communication sites will be as follows:

- TCPs and areas of cultural significance are avoidance areas for new communication sites. For any communication use application in communication sites located in areas with potential for TCPs and cultural use areas, BLM will need to determine that avoidance is not possible and the decision on whether to approve the project will need to be informed by government-to-government consultation with appropriate Tribal governments.
- Applications for communication sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- Applicants will need to comply with any communication site plans, as approved and/or amended for designated communication sites.
- Co-locate new communication facilities within existing communication sites (this includes communication leases and ROWs) unless the BLM Authorized Officer approves the applicant's evidence that existing communication sites will not be able to provide adequate service to customers or it is not technically and financially feasible.

- Emergency, back-up power must be provided to all occupants by authorized holders.
- ROW avoidance and exclusion areas will be applied to new communication use applications, along with additional restrictions and closures listed below.

LUA-COM-MA-03: New communication site leases or communication site ROWs will not be permitted in the following areas unless co-located within existing communication sites or communication site ROWs:

- VRM class I and II
- LSRs
- Known NSO site buffer zones (0.5 miles) unless applicant can show that activities will not have adverse impacts on these resources.
- Black Mountain
- Stringtown Mountain

2.4.3.4 ROW Corridors

LUA-RW-MA-01: Manage West-wide Energy Corridor segments utilities and facilities in accordance with the West-wide Energy PEIS and Settlement Agreement (BLM 2009).

LUA-RW-MA-02: Designated corridors from the West-wide Energy Corridor (Section 368) will also be encouraged for new rights-of-way that meet the allowed designated use for that corridor segment (i.e., transmission lines and pipelines).

LUA-RW-MA-03: To reduce the proliferation of ROWs across the landscape, applicants will be encouraged to first consider co-location of new ROWs within existing utility or transportation ROW corridors with compatible use. BLM will evaluate whether co-location is possible.

2.4.3.5 Water ROWs

LUA-WRO-MA-01: New water ROW authorizations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. BLM will consider the impact to quality and quantity of water down-stream and affected resources. Applicants will need to comply with guidance from other applicable regulatory agencies.

LUA-WRO-MA-02: Any BLM-permitted water well will require analysis to assess and minimize impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water flows, with the exception of water wells used for restoration or habitat enhancement.

2.4.4 Renewable Energy

REN-GO-01: Proactively support the energy goals guided by the 2005 Energy Policy Act, Energy Act of 2020, and subsequent laws, regulatory, and policy direction, including continued collaboration with the State of California's clean energy renewable energy portfolio standards.

REN-GO-02: Process proposals for renewable energy-generating facilities as a ROW under Title V of FLPMA and 43 CFR 2800; and geothermal proposals will be processed as a lease under the Geothermal Steam Act and 43 CFR 3200.

REN-GO-03: Identify lands near existing or planned power corridors where potential for solar or wind energy is suitable and has low resource concerns and prioritize for renewable energy development.

REN-GO-04: Identify federal lands in proximity/adjacent to private lands where potential for solar or wind energy may be suitable.

REN-GO-05: In renewable project planning, incorporate stipulations and BMPs that will mitigate the impacts of development. The BLM will further develop BMPs on a project-specific basis, as necessary; and the BLM will incorporate management guidance and BMPs from applicable programmatic studies (Wind PEIS and ROD [BLM 2005d] and the Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States Approved RMP Amendment [BLM 2008b]) to utility-scale renewable energy projects.

REN-GO-06: Renewable energy project planning will incorporate Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments in accordance with DOI and BLM standards for significant transactions and projects (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

2.4.4.1 Geothermal

REN-GEO-MA-01: Geothermal off-lease proposals (which include geothermal exploration outside the bounds of an active lease) will be considered throughout the planning area on a case-by-case basis if compatible with other resource management requirements.

REN-GEO-MA-02: Any geothermal leases will be managed according to geothermal leasing requirements described in Section 2.4.5, Minerals – Leasable, and ROW requirements described in Section 2.4.3, Lands and Realty – Land Use Authorizations.

2.4.4.2 Hydropower

REN-HY-MA-01: Non-FERC regulated, small-scale (<10 megawatts [MW]) hydropower applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis if they will not impede fish passage, wildlife access to water, basic stream functionality that cannot be mitigated, or impact BLM's ability to manage their surface lands through inundation or other means. For more information about withdrawals, refer to Section 2.4.2, Lands and Realty – Land Tenure.

2.4.4.3 Biomass

REN-BIO-MA-01: Biomass permits and ROWs will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

REN-BIO-MA-02: Sales of biomass will be managed according to management described in the Forestry section and any associated ROWs will be managed as described in Section 2.4.3, Lands and Realty – Land Use Authorizations. Consider biomass permits to allow for the development of biomass products such as biochar where technology exists to develop those products.

REN-BIO-MA-03: Prioritize biomass treatments in areas close to biomass plants as practicable to support economic development. Where practicable, plan biomass treatments in conjunction with forest development projects.

2.4.4.4 Solar

REN-SO-MA-01: The Solar PEIS and ROD (BLM 2012b) excluded all Redding FO and Arcata FO lands from variance areas and solar energy zones for utility-scale facilities due to low resource potential (i.e., projects with capacities of 20 MW or greater that generate electricity that is delivered into the transmission grid).

REN-SO-MA-02: Solar developments of less than 20 MW may be considered in the planning area if it is consistent with the land use management prescription and other management decisions for the areas where the development is sited. Solar facilities will not be permitted in areas managed as VRM class I, areas managed for cultural setting, or areas that are managed as ROW exclusion.

2.4.4.5 *Wind*

REN-WIN-MA-01: There will be no designated leasing areas for wind on BLM-administered lands in the planning area.

REN-WIN-MA-02: Wind applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States and Record of Decision (Wind PEIS and ROD, [BLM 2005d]). Wind authorizations will adhere to all the exclusions listed below and are subject to subsequent policy changes (BLM 2005d).

REN-WIN-MA-03: Wind development will not be considered in the following areas:

- LSRs, lands with wilderness characteristics managed as a priority over other multiple uses, ACECs with cultural values, riparian management areas, wetlands and Waters of the US, habitat supporting waterfowl (vernal pools, emergent wet marsh, riparian areas, fens), areas with serpentine soils, WSAs, designated wilderness, WSRs, National Scenic and Historic Trails, ROW exclusion areas, VRM class I and class II areas, lands acquired with federal funds for conservation purposes, and any other exclusion and sensitivity areas identified in the West-Wide Wind Mapping Project (Argonne National Laboratory 2016) and analyzed in the Wind PEIS and ROD (BLM 2005d).

2.4.4.6 *Wave and Offshore Energy Development*

REN-WOE-MA-01: The BOEM, within its jurisdiction for wave and offshore energy development and will be the responsible agency for issuance of renewable energy leases, easements, and rights-of-way pertaining to wave and offshore energy development projects.

REN-WOE-MA-02: The BLM will collaborate and coordinate with the BOEM to ensure these actions are compatible with existing uses on BLM lands, management, and protections and special designations of coastal lands. Additionally, BLM will coordinate with BOEM to address actions with the potential to adversely impact natural and cultural resources, including actions with potential to impair or impede coastal access. The BLM will coordinate with BOEM on connecting actions that traverse BLM-managed lands consisting of support facilities (e.g., docks, transmission power lines, substations, access roads, including other ancillary/support facilities) that fall within BLM's jurisdiction. Those actions would be processed under a FLPMA right-of-way process as stated in the Land User Authorizations section (RMPA section 3.2.3).

2.4.5 **Minerals – Leasable (Including Fluid and Nonenergy Minerals)**

MIN-LEA-GO-01: *Support a successful and innovative mineral development program that allows for job opportunities while reclaiming mined lands to ecologically successful and environmentally stable conditions through the use of modern reclamation techniques.*

MIN-LEA-GO-02: *Encourage exploration of public lands to define potential mineral resources of national strategic interest, that are economically crucial for state and local communities, and to support green technology development and carbon reduction technology.*

MIN-LEA-GO-03: *Make the public lands and federal mineral estate available for orderly and efficient exploration, development, and production of leasable mineral resources (includes oil, natural gas, tar sands, and geothermal fluids), unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.*

MIN-LEA-GO-04: *Ensure all leasable minerals actions comply with the goals, objectives, and resource restrictions (mitigations) to protect other resource values in the planning area.*

MIN-LEA-GO-05: *Ensure all leasable minerals actions comply with the Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments in accordance with DOI and BLM standards for significant transactions and projects (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

MIN-LEA-MA-01: Manage 164,200 acres as closed to mineral leasing on BLM surface and 2,800 acres closed to mineral leasing on BLM subsurface mineral estate (split estate) (**Map 2-8 in Appendix A**) in:

- Suitable WSR segments
 - Designated WSRs
 - Wilderness and Section 603 WSAs, and Section 202 WSAs
 - ACECs
 - Lands with wilderness characteristics managed as a priority over other multiple uses
 - Oroville, Shasta Lake, and Forbestown cemeteries
 - Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (split estate)
 - Humboldt Redwoods State Park (split estate parcels)
-

MIN-LEA-MA-02: The following will not be included within the total acreage. When encountered they will be implemented on a case-by-case basis:

- Sensitive soil types/areas of decomposed granite
 - Soils containing asbestos (e.g., serpentine soils)
-

MIN-LEA-MA-03: Manage 87,900 acres as open to mineral leasing subject to no surface occupancy stipulations on BLM surface and 14,800 acres on BLM subsurface mineral estate (split estate) (**Map 2-8 in Appendix A**):

- SRMAs
 - ERMAs
 - Nobles Trail route and Yreka Trail route of the California NHT
 - Riparian management areas
-

2.4.6 Minerals – Locatable Minerals

MIN-LOC-GO-01: *Support a successful and innovative mineral development program that allows for job opportunities while reclaiming mined lands to ecologically successful and environmentally stable conditions through the use of modern reclamation techniques.*

MIN-LOC-GO-02: *Provide for the opportunity to develop locatable and mineral materials resources on public lands to meet national, regional and local needs while ensuring the long-term health and biodiversity of the land.*

MIN-LOC-GO-03: *Encourage exploration of public lands to define potential mineral resources of national strategic interest, that are economically crucial for state and local communities, and to support green technology development and carbon reduction technology.*

MIN-LOC-GO-04: *Process all plans and notices in accordance with 43 CFR 3809 and 3715 regulations, with a focus on quality product delivery to applicants, within a reasonable timeframe.*

MIN-LOC-GO-05: *Conduct all mandatory compliance inspections to ensure proper compliance with the law and regulations, policy, and mine and reclamation plans. Provide constructive feedback to miners on the status of their mining operation.*

MIN-LOC-GO-06: *Focus on resolving issues and progressively working through the steps of allowable enforcement actions to return any mining operation in noncompliance to compliance.*

MIN-LOC-GO-07: *Ensure reclamation of mine sites to comply with the latest industry standards, BMPs, and 43 CFR 3809.*

MIN-LOC-GO-08: *Ensure all locatable minerals actions comply with the Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments in accordance with DOI and BLM standards for significant transactions and projects (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

MIN-LOC-MA-01: Lands will be open to mineral entry subject to the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

MIN-LOC-MA-02: All lands in the planning area will be open to locatable mineral entry with the exception of those areas described below as existing withdrawals (60,000 acres). The following areas will be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry on BLM-administered surface lands: 86,600 acres (**Map 2-9 in Appendix A**), and on BLM subsurface mineral estate (split estate): 1,900 acres.

MIN-LOC-MA-03: Existing withdrawals will be continued.

- Trinity WSR (3,123 acres) – withdrawn from location and entry under the US mining laws (30 USC Ch. 2 (1994)), but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws or the Materials Act of 1947. These lands were withdrawn under Public Land Order 7839.
 - Forks of Butte Creek (Butte County; 2,070 acres) – this withdrawal from mineral entry protects water quality. These lands were withdrawn in perpetuity under Public Land Order 5329.
-

MIN-LOC-MA-04: New recommendations for withdrawals from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and in accordance with Section 204 of FLMPA, will include:

- Helena Site
 - Indian Creek Townsite
 - Cemeteries and burial grounds
 - Listed TCPs
 - All developed recreation sites and communication sites
 - Trinity River and Clear Creek Acquisition Areas (344 acres) – as defined under Public Land Order 7308.
-

- Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, North Fork Eel, Middle Fork Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen)
- New river segments managed as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS categorized as Wild.
- Section 603 and Section 202 WSAs
- Lands with wilderness characteristics identified in this RMP to be managed as a priority over other uses.
- Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
- Grass Valley Creek ACEC
- Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
- Eden Valley ACEC

MIN-LOC-MA-05: The 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 regulations provide for mineral exploration and development in conjunction with other resource development. BLM will work with mine operators to achieve plan approval.

MIN-LOC-MA-06: The operator must provide the responsible district or field office with an acceptable estimate of the reclamation and closure costs for all proposed Notices and Plans of Operations.

MIN-LOC-MA-07: The operator's estimate of the cost to reclaim and close the operations must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 3809.552(a) and 3809.554(a) and must be acceptable to the BLM as required by 43 CFR 3809.554(b). Based on a review of the reclamation cost estimate, the BLM Authorized Officer must provide the operator with a written decision as to the amount of the required financial guarantee. Operations may not commence until the operator has received written notification that the BLM has accepted and obligated the operator's financial guarantee, and the complete Notice is acknowledged or Plan of Operations is approved by the district or field manager.

MIN-LOC-MA-08: For notice-level locatable mineral development, reclamation obligations continue beyond the expiration or any termination of their notice until those obligations are satisfied.

MIN-LOC-MA-09: For plan-level locatable mineral development, all operators shall comply with applicable federal and state water quality standards. The district or field manager must ensure any authorized activity under a Notice or Plan of Operations has an acceptable financial guarantee that covers all reclamation, closure, and post-reclamation obligations that will result from proposed and ongoing operations (IM 2009-153, Financial Guarantees for Notices and Plans of Operation; see also 43 CFR 3809.500).

MIN-LOC-MA-10: Performance standards (3809.420) – apply to future locatable mineral operations, current approved plans of operations and active notices:

- Comply with federal and state water quality standards to avoid 'unnecessary and undue' degradation.
- Reclamation of roads to prevent sedimentation (hydrologically invisible) – meet same standards as set out for new roads outside of mine operations.
- Where mining will impact vegetation, stockpiling topsoil will be required, with replanting of native species.

2.4.7 Minerals – Mineral Materials

MIN-MAT-GO-01: Support a successful and innovative mineral development program that allows for job opportunities while reclaiming mined lands to ecologically successful and environmentally stable conditions through the use of modern reclamation techniques.

MIN-MAT-GO-02: Provide for the opportunity to develop mineral materials resources on public lands to meet national, regional and local needs while ensuring the long-term health and biodiversity of the land.

MIN-MAT-GO-03: Encourage exploration of public lands to define potential mineral resources of national strategic interest, that are economically crucial for state and local communities, and to support green technology development and carbon reduction technology.

MIN-MAT-GO-04: Process all mining and reclamation plans in accordance with 43 CFR 3600 regulations, with a focus on quality product delivery to applicants, within a reasonable timeframe.

MIN-MAT-GO-05: Conduct all mandatory compliance inspections to ensure proper compliance with the law and regulations, policy, and mining and reclamation plans. Provide constructive feedback to operators on the status of their mining operation.

MIN-MAT-GO-06: Perform production verification to ensure accurate accounting of materials removed and proper compensation to the federal government.

MIN-MAT-GO-07: Identify and resolve any mineral materials trespass.

MIN-MAT-GO-08: Ensure all mineral materials actions comply with the Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments in accordance with DOI and BLM standards for significant transactions and projects (per 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).

MIN-MAT-MA-01: All lands in the planning area will be open to mineral materials development with the following exceptions that will be closed to mineral materials development on BLM-administered surface lands: 209,600 acres (**Map 2-10** in **Appendix A**) and on BLM subsurface mineral estate (split estate) 5,600 acres:

- Wilderness, Section 603 WSAs, and Section 202 WSAs
- SRMAs, unless for restoration purposes
- ERMAs, unless for restoration purposes
- Suitable WSR segments classified as Wild or Scenic, unless for restoration purposes
- Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, North Fork Eel, Middle Fork Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen) in the Wild and Scenic segments
- Trinity River WSR, unless for restoration purposes
- BLM-administered lands or BLM acquired lands in the Coastal Strip
- California NHT on BLM-administered lands
- Lands with wilderness characteristics managed as a priority

MIN-MAT-MA-02: All ACECs will be closed to mineral materials development unless for restoration purposes, with the following exceptions that will be open to mineral materials development on a case-by-case basis:

- Butte Creek ACEC
- Deer Creek ACEC
- Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC
- Upper Mattole ACEC

BLM will manage all acquired mineral materials consistent with FLPMA, and other existing laws and regulatory requirements.

MIN-MAT-MA-03: The following sensitive soil types/areas will be closed to mineral materials development:

- Decomposed granite
- Soils containing asbestos (e.g., serpentine soils)

MIN-MAT-MA-04: Mineral materials development will be allowed within the active floodplain only for restoration purposes, and if BLM determines it consistent with natural and cultural resource goals.

2.4.8 Recreation and Visitor Services

REC-GO-01: *Manage, promote, and develop recreation resources while maintaining areas for other resources (such as wildlife and fish).*

REC-GO-02: *Provide a diversity of high-quality recreational opportunities for multiple user groups to experience access to fresh air, waterways, and connection to nature.*

REC-GO-03: *Engage, consult, and collaborate with other agencies, Tribes, partners, businesses and BLM permittees in recreation planning and programming including in planning for regional trail connectivity.*

REC-GO-04: *Manage designated recreation areas and provide visitor services such as information, interpretation, and education in the context of the recreation setting to promote desired uses, beneficial visitor experiences, recreation site and natural and cultural resources stewardship, and to minimize user conflicts.*

REC-GO-05: *Provide recreational opportunities and equity for diverse user groups, partners, the greater community and visiting populations in the administration of recreational access, planning and programming, encouraging socioeconomic development, and promoting responsible recreation and stewardship.*

REC-GO-06: *Where appropriate, develop visitor services that are accessible to all user groups.*

REC-GO-07: *Manage recreation to protect human health and safety.*

REC-GO-08: *Propose new designated target shooting area(s) where appropriate to consolidate use to protect public safety, natural or cultural resources, and minimize user conflicts.*

REC-GO-09: *Manage designated recreation areas to be adaptive to recreation trends, emerging user conflicts, and changing demand.*

REC-GO-10: Monitor OHV, equestrian and bicycle use areas and all other recreation uses. If substantial impacts to natural and cultural resources or major recreational conflicts are occurring, apply limitations such as size or weight restrictions on vehicles or designation of routes.

REC-GO-11: Within the identified SRMAs, manage to protect and enhance a target set of the primary activities to achieve the identified experiences and benefits; manage to protect and enhance the desired physical, social, and operational settings within each area and the activities that occur within them.

REC-GO-12: Within the identified ERMAs, manage for the principal recreational activities and manage those recreational activities commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses.

REC-GO-13: Administer special recreation permits (SRPs) or otherwise authorized uses to conserve identified recreation outcomes, manage visitor use, protect recreational, cultural, and natural resources, provide consistency with ACEC relevant and important values, provide fair market value to the U.S., and provide for health and safety of visitors.

REC-GO-14: Improve recreation access and opportunities through prioritizing land tenure projects that provide public access.

REC-GO-15: Provide sustainable recreational opportunities to enhance quality of life for the community and the visiting population.

REC-GO-16: Improve stewardship of recreation resources through inclusive partnerships and volunteer outreach.

REC-MA-01: Casual use UAV landings are prohibited in designated wilderness areas, per the Wilderness Act. Except where modified by future implementation level travel management decisions, casual use will also be prohibited in designated campsites, designated WSR corridors, Section 603 WSAs, Section 202 WSAs, and lands managed for wilderness characteristics as a priority. BLM will monitor natural and cultural resource impacts of UAV. If monitoring indicates that UAV are not compatible with other uses in a particular area, subsequent implementation level NEPA may be considered to limit UAV uses.

REC-MA-02: BLM will comply with all deed restrictions associated with lands they acquire and manage by promulgating supplementary rules where appropriate.

REC-MA-03: Unauthorized trail construction, including any user-made mountain bike or OHV feature, will not be allowed, and will be remediated as appropriate.

REC-MA-04: Where possible, encourage trail connectivity to urban centers and points of interest.

REC-MA-05: Maintain and develop collaborative strategies with, but not limited to, Tribes, non-profit organizations, federal and state agencies, historic preservation groups, tourism entities and local recreational groups to achieve stewardship goals within recreation management areas and areas where recreation occurs.

REC-MA-06: Provide opportunity for Tribal engagement in the planning process for recreational opportunities in areas of cultural sensitivity and beyond, to include but not limited to new trail construction, river and creek access, and camping opportunities.

REC-MA-07: In areas where one recreational use is not dominant, provide opportunity for inclusive visitor use surveys and input before areas are developed for a single specialized user group.

REC-MA-08: Monitor visitor satisfaction through surveys at intervals that are sensitive to changing trends in targeted recreation demand and desired user experience.

2.4.8.1 *Visitor Services*

REC-VS-MA-01: Information materials will describe recreation areas and the activities, experiences, and benefits available.

REC-VS-MA-02: Provide access to information through multiple platforms, including BLM websites, paper-based products, and in-person.

REC-VS-MA-03: Orient visitor services toward education about the resource and stewardship goals when communicating about etiquette, rules, policy and law.

REC-VS-MA-04: Provide opportunity for Tribal engagement in the development of visitor services to include, but not limited to, interpretive panels, education and outreach materials, and the expansion on the conversation regarding responsible recreation.

REC-VS-MA-04: Enforcement of rules and laws will be provided to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

2.4.8.2 *Recreational Equity*

REC-EQ-MA-01: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) mobility devices will be allowed on routes that are consistent with safe use by those devices.

REC-EQ-MA-02: Increase and prioritize development of recreational opportunity in historically underserved communities.

REC-EQ-MA-03: Develop ADA/Architectural Barriers Act access points where feasible.

REC-EQ-MA-04: Throughout all RMAs, support free or low-expense inclusive facilitated experience programs that introduce people to outdoor recreation activities in a safe and supportive environment.

REC-EQ-MA-05: Develop visitor services information in multiple languages, including braille, where appropriate.

REC-EQ-MA-06: Use adaptive management to understand and respond to the diversity of outdoor recreation styles among demographics.

2.4.8.3 *Camping Restrictions*

REC-CR-MA-01: Individual SRMAs will have camping limits identified in their management actions, as applicable.

REC-CR-MA-02: For all other BLM lands, camping limit will default to the general BLM policy. In designated campgrounds, an individual will be limited to 14 days at any one campground within a 30-day timeframe. For dispersed camping, an individual will be limited to 14 days at any one location within a 30-day timeframe, then the individual will need to move a minimum of 25 miles away for subsequent camping. (**)

REC-CR-MA-03: Existing camping closures will continue.

REC-CR-MA-04: If monitoring indicates camping is causing adverse impacts to recreational experience or natural and cultural resources, additional camping closures or modifications to camping limits will be considered and analyzed at the site-specific implementation level.

REC-CR-MA-05: Unless otherwise indicated in this RMP, camping will be prohibited in all trailheads, parking lots and within 0.25 miles of all designated campgrounds and campsites (unless otherwise approved by BLM Authorized Officer). (**)

2.4.8.4 *Special Recreation Permits*

REC-SRP-MA-01: SRPs will be issued as a discretionary action for activities that:

- Are consistent with resource and program objectives (for example, SRPs may not be authorized or will be amended if desired use levels are projected to exceed desired levels for the area, do not meet the goals of the area, or adversely impact other resource values).
- Are within budgetary and workload constraints (for example, If the FO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued).
- Will not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (for example, an SRP may not be issued if the BLM determines that the capacity of BLM lands to support the proposed SRP use combined together with projected public use levels are insufficient).

REC-SRP-MA-02: BLM will collaborate with applicable agencies and SRP holders in the SRP application process as necessary to address potential resource limitations and recreational conflicts.

2.4.8.5 *Firearm Use Restrictions*

REC-FU-MA-01: In compliance with 43 CFR 8365.2-5 (a), discharge of firearms including recreational target shooting is prohibited in all developed recreation sites with the exception of designated target shooting areas.

REC-FU-MA-02: No exploding targets without permission from the BLM Authorized Officer. (**)

REC-FU-MA-03: Shooting targets must be untreated wood, paper, cardboard, or metal silhouette. Any other form of glass, plastic or metal used for target shooting is prohibited. Non-toxic clay pigeons will be allowed. (**)

REC-FU-MA-04: Tracer rounds, ammunition considered to be incendiary or explosive, and body armor piercing ammunition will not be allowed. Steel core ammunition will not be allowed. (**)

REC-FU-MA-05: All other forms of projectiles such as paintball, airsoft or any other form will be prohibited at developed recreation sites. Any paintballing or airsoft projectiles used outside of developed recreation sites will be required to be biodegradable. (**)

2.4.8.6 Vegetation Management

REC-VEG-MA-01: Conduct vegetation treatments to manage fuels and reduce fire risk near recreational developments where possible.

REC-VEG-MA-02: Conduct vegetation treatments where appropriate to provide for safe recreational experiences such as reducing falling hazards, increasing sight lines, and promoting a feeling of safety.

2.4.8.7 Areas Outside of RMAs

REC-OUT-MA-01: Recreation development outside of RMAs will be assessed on a case-by-case basis for suitability for recreational opportunities. Recreation development will not occur where there is substantial compromise of natural and cultural resources. Recreation facilities may be considered where needed to reduce impacts from recreation on natural and cultural resources.

REC-OUT-MA-02: Recreation will be limited as necessary to avoid conflicts with other resource values.

REC-OUT-MA-03: SRPs and otherwise authorized uses will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Where feasible and consistent with resource values, such uses will be allowed.

2.4.8.8 RMA Management

REC-SRMA-MA-01: The following four areas will be designated as SRMAs (**Map 2-11** in **Appendix A**):

- [Chappie-Shasta OHV Area SRMA](#) (31,100 acres)
- [Iron Mountain Target Shooting Area SRMA](#) (600 acres)
- [Redding Trails SRMA](#) (9,900 acres)
 - Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ (30 acres)
 - Clear Creek RMZ (2,600 acres)
 - Mule Mountain RMZ (2,900 acres)
 - Community Trails RMZ (4,400 acres)
- [Samoa Dunes SRMA](#) (190 acres)

REC-SRMA-MA-02: Throughout the life of the plan and as funding allows, for SRMAs, evaluate visitor satisfaction using such methods as: field visits, staff monitoring, or surveys. The objective will be to manage recreation to provide the identified experiences and benefits 75 percent of the time. When this level of satisfaction is not met, management will be implemented as practicable to address issues that are impeding identified experiences and benefits.

REC-SRMA-MA-03: Timber harvest, firewood cutting, and special forest product harvest will be allowed if they can be implemented without affecting the desired recreation setting in the long-term.

REC-SRMA-MA-04: All SRMAs will be ROW avoidance areas and will be retained for long-term management.

REC-SRMA-MA-05: All SRMAs will be closed to mineral materials development (with exception of development of mineral materials for restoration purposes only) and closed to mineral leasing.

REC-SRMA-MA-06: All SRMAs will be managed under VRM class III objectives except specific locations where VRM class II objectives are proposed for special designation areas located within the SRMAs. The Iron Mountain Target Shooting SRMA will be managed under VRM class IV objectives.

REC-SRMA-MA-07: All SRMAs will be classified as OHV limited, except for Samoa Dunes SRMA, which will be classified as OHV open.

2.4.8.9 Chappie-Shasta OHV Area SRMA

REC-SRMA-CS-GO-01: *The Chappie-Shasta OHV Area SRMA (31,100 acres) will be designated. The SRMA boundary will include the lands with wilderness characteristics area (Chappie-Shasta Subunit 3). The following activities, experiences, and benefits will be used to guide management actions:*

- *Activities: 4x4 Driving, all-terrain vehicle/utility task vehicle riding, motorcycle riding, camping, permitted competitive or commercial OHV events*
- *Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, enjoying adventure, enjoying friends and family togetherness, enjoying learning and teaching outdoor skills, enjoying access to natural landscapes.*
- *Benefits: Greater sense of adventure, stronger ties with family and friends, improved skills for enjoying the outdoors, lifestyle improvement or maintenance, greater community involvement, maintain local tourism, increased desirability as a place to live.*

REC-SRMA-CS-MA-01: Provide a regional opportunity for motorized recreation.

REC-SRMA-CS-MA-02: Acquire available lands that expand legal public access to adjoining public lands, complete segments of recreational trails, enhance protection of sensitive resources, provide opportunities for public interpretation, enhance reforestation efforts (including habitat improvement for sensitive species), or enhance long-term administration of the area.

REC-SRMA-CS-MA-03: Develop a trail management plan to provide for the maintenance of existing trails and the expansion of the trail network to provide for additional OHV recreational opportunities, decrease user density, increase variety of difficulty levels, and separate different motorized user groups (including loop trails and trails to scenic or unique areas). This will be completed at the implementation level and will be analyzed and disclosed through site-specific NEPA.

REC-SRMA-CS-MA-04: Prioritize development of parking lots at trailheads.

REC-SRMA-CS-MA-05: In the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area SRMA, camping will be limited to 14 days per 4-month period. (**)

2.4.8.10 Iron Mountain Target Shooting Area SRMA

REC-SRMA-IRMT-GO-01: *In the Iron Mountain Target Shooting Area SRMA (600 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits are used to guide management actions:*

- *Activities: Target shooting*
- *Experiences: Improving skills and abilities, increasing awareness for firearm safety, sharing outdoor activity with friends and family, easy access to outdoors.*
- *Benefits: Increase self-reliance, improved skills for outdoor enjoyment, stronger ties with family and friends, enlarged understanding of personal responsibility to help care for community and keep it clean, economic benefits to local retailers and small businesses.*

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-01: Develop an implementation level plan for managing the shooting range. This plan will include facilities and shooting range operating practices to provide for a safe recreational experience while protecting natural and cultural resources.

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-02: Improve target shooting opportunities and allow for greater development of gun safety capacity and awareness, gun skills and abilities, and awareness of wildfire safety while shooting.

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-03: Develop shooting range facilities (backstops, etc.) to provide for a safe shooting environment and in accordance with resource protection and stewardship goals. (**)

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-04: As applicable, pursue partnerships and/or stewardship opportunities with governmental or non-governmental organizations to assist in developing and managing the shooting range.

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-05: Continue to provide Shooting Range SRPs, balancing easy public access with commercial, organized group and event interests.

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-06: Require the use of non-toxic ammunition for all shooting and/or develop backstop containment and require non-toxic skeet and trap shooting. (**)

REC-SRMA-IRMT-MA-07: Prioritize hazardous fuel reductions at the Shooting Range, maintaining hazardous fuel reductions on a 1–3-year cycle at the shooting range.

2.4.8.11 Redding Trails SRMA

REC-SRMA-RT-GO-01: *The Redding Trails SRMA will be designated with four Recreation Management Zones (RMZs; total of 9,900 acres).*

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-01: For the entire SRMA:

- Acquire available lands that provide legal public access to adjoining public lands, complete segments of recreational trails, enhance protection of sensitive resources, provide opportunities for public interpretation, enhance reforestation efforts (including habitat improvement for sensitive species), or enhance long-term administration of the area.
 - SRP limitations within all RMZs will be based on level of use and potential for resource impact. BLM will monitor recreational conflict and resource impacts and will limit permits as necessary to maintain long-term resource sustainability and desired recreational experience and outcomes.
 - Promote a volunteer trail stewardship program.
-

REC-SRMA-RT-GO-02: Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ

In the Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ (30 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits will be used to guide management actions:

- *Activities: Cycling and biking, hiking and trail running, motorized and non-motorized water-based activity*
 - *Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, perseverance, exercise, stress reduction, enjoying easy access to natural landscapes.*
 - *Benefits: Increase self-reliance, improved mental and physical health, greater sense of connection to nature and expanded cultural awareness.*
-

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-02: Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ

Continue to provide paved trail experiences and water-based recreation opportunities along the Sacramento River to encourage quality of life for visitors and socioeconomic opportunities for the community.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-03: Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ

SRPs for commercial fishing will be evaluated for resource capacity and sustainability.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-04: Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ

Recreational use will be encouraged to promote socioeconomic development and reach social outcomes of greater sense of connection and cultural awareness within the area.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-05: Sacramento River Rail Trail and Keswick Reservoir RMZ

Work with adjoining landowners to acquire administrative rights to lands as applicable to optimize management for desired recreational outcomes.

REC-SRMA-RT-GO-03: Clear Creek RMZ

In the Clear Creek RMZ (2,600 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits will be used to guide management actions:

- *Activities: Day-use access to beaches, non-motorized trail use emphasizing hiking and trail running, wildlife viewing*
 - *Experiences: Stress reduction, relaxation and enjoyment, enjoying easy access to natural landscapes, exercise options close to home*
 - *Benefits: Improved mental and physical health, greater sense of connection to others and the natural world*
-

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-06: Clear Creek RMZ

Provide safe, diverse and sustainable non-motorized trail and water-based recreation opportunities within the riparian corridor of Clear Creek while conserving cultural and natural resources.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-07: Clear Creek RMZ

Minimize impacts to wildlife and riparian vegetation when providing and improving access to the creek.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-08: Clear Creek RMZ

Improve health and safety in the area through an abundance of education, interpretation, and signage, as well as increased recreation staff, volunteer, and community partner presence.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-09: Clear Creek RMZ

Due to the sensitive resource area, optimized mountain bike trail (trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps) and equestrian only trails will not be allowed.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-10: Clear Creek RMZ

SRPs for commercial guided fishing will not be issued. SRPs (except commercial fishing) and otherwise authorized uses will be allowed and encouraged to promote socioeconomic development and reach social outcomes of greater sense of connection.

REC-SRMA-RT-GO-04: Mule Mountain RMZ

In the Mule Mountain RMZ (2,900 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits will be used to guide management actions:

- *Activities: primarily mountain biking as well as hiking, trail running, and equestrian use*
 - *Experiences: Mountain bike skill development, endurance and physical fitness, stress reduction, sense of community, expansion of cultural awareness*
 - *Benefits: Improved sense of self-reliance, improved skills for outdoor enjoyment, improved physical and mental health, social cultural enrichment and connection, socioeconomic benefit to the surrounding area through tourism and local engagement*
-

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-11: Mule Mountain RMZ

Mitigate cumulative impacts of a high demand SRMA near the Swasey ERMA through limitations within the Swasey ERMA, as described below.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-12: Mule Mountain RMZ

Pursue expanding overflow and event parking.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-13: Mule Mountain RMZ

In the SRMA, pursue trailhead, road, and parking area improvements and expansions as necessary to meet user needs and with consideration of the management of the adjoining Swasey ERMA.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-14: Mule Mountain RMZ

Provide recreational opportunities to encourage socioeconomic development and reach social outcomes of greater sense of connection and cultural awareness within the area.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-15: Mule Mountain RMZ

Limitations to SRPs or otherwise authorized uses will be implemented if monitoring indicates adverse impacts to cultural or natural resources in the area. These potential future limitations could include:

- Limitations on group size
 - Limitations of number of groups annually
 - Closure of impacted areas to organized events
-

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-16: Mule Mountain RMZ

Capacity levels will be considered in subsequent implementation level planning if needed.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-17: Mule Mountain RMZ

There will be no limitations on spectating during competitive SRP events, unless future site-specific implementation level planning determines a need for it.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-18: Mule Mountain RMZ

To maintain an accessible environment, the number of events will be balanced with public demand during peak season.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-19: Mule Mountain RMZ

Provide visitor services to orient users to the mountain bike specific area, promote responsible recreation, educate about cultural resource values, address specific user group needs, and reduce user conflicts.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-20: Mule Mountain RMZ

Provide information on mountain bike difficulty level, ratings, skill requirements and safety through all platforms.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-21: Mule Mountain RMZ

Maintain trails and close user-made trails. Provide trail map that is clear to facilitate ease of use and awareness of trail location and type.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-22: Mule Mountain RMZ

Develop a diverse sustainable trail system serving multiple use needs with a focus on mountain biking.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-23: Mule Mountain RMZ

Optimized mountain bike trails (trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps) will be allowed.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-24: Mule Mountain RMZ

To provide safe trail options for equestrian uses, hiker and equestrian use only trails will be allowable where not in conflict with optimized mountain bike trails.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-25: Mule Mountain RMZ

Forethought will be given to facilitating multi-use trails; however, mountain biking will be the priority and dominant recreational use.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-26: Mule Mountain RMZ

Visitor services will include extensive development of etiquette, guidance, and policy signage. Such information will focus on cultural heritage and recreational uses within the Mule Mountain RMZ.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-27: Mule Mountain RMZ

Promote the area in coordination with the City of Redding and other partners.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-28: Mule Mountain RMZ

Plan for providing cultural and natural resource information throughout the SRMA, ensuring adequate coverage of resource topics and points of cultural interests to be covered.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-29: Mule Mountain RMZ

Recreation area will be day use only. (**)

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-30: Mule Mountain RMZ

Explore expanded amenity fee camping in the area, for example, along Mule Mountain Road. Consider developing a small campground along Mule Mountain Road with fee amenities. (**)

REC-SRMA-RT-GO-05: Community Trails RMZ

In the Community Trails RMZ (4,400 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits will be used to guide management actions:

- *Activities: Mountain biking, hiking, trail running, and equestrian use*
- *Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, perseverance, exercise, stress reduction, enjoying easy access to natural landscapes, expansion of cultural awareness*
- *Benefits: Increase self-reliance, improved mental and physical health, greater sense of connection to nature and community, community connectivity*

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-31: Community Trails RMZ

Develop a complete, diverse, and sustainable multi-use trail system to increase individual well-being, sense of community, and to promote connectivity and socioeconomic opportunities.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-32: Community Trails RMZ

Provide for connectivity to other trails and features in the Redding area.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-33: Community Trails RMZ

Provide a diversity of trail and nature experiences, including wildlife viewing, and swimming hole access.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-34: Community Trails RMZ

Trail planning will emphasize multi-use trail and equity among user groups.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-35: Community Trails RMZ

Optimized mountain bike trail and equestrian and hiker only trails will be permissible where uses will not be in conflict and will not prohibit free flowing use of connected multi-use trail.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-36: Community Trails RMZ

Promote community participation in stewardship of trails and in cultural and natural resources conservation through volunteer and partner engagement.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-37: Community Trails RMZ

Sign planning for cultural resource information throughout the RMZ will ensure adequate coverage of resource topics and points of cultural interest.

REC-SRMA-RT-MA-38: Community Trails RMZ

SRPs and otherwise authorized uses will be allowed and encouraged to promote socioeconomic development and reach social outcomes of greater sense of connection and cultural awareness within the area.

2.4.8.12 Samoa Dunes SRMA

REC-SRMA-SADU-GO-01: *In the Samoa Dunes SRMA (190 acres), the following activities, experiences, and benefits are used to guide management actions:*

- *Activities: 4x4 driving, all-terrain vehicle/utility task vehicle riding, motorcycle riding, surfing, fishing, hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing*
- *Experiences: Escape everyday responsibilities, developing skills and abilities, enjoying risk taking and adventure, enjoy frequent access to physical activity, enjoying friends and family togetherness, enjoying learning and teaching outdoor skills, enjoying access to natural landscapes*

- *Benefits: Greater sense of adventure, stronger ties with family and friends, improved skills for enjoying the outdoors, lifestyle improvement or maintenance, greater community involvement, maintain local tourism, increased desirability as a place to live*

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-01: Entire management area is closed to firearm and crossbow/bow shooting.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-02: Vehicles limited to daytime access (1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset).

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-03: Continue to work with local governments in the management of the entire peninsula.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-04: Provide opportunities for OHV recreation.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-05: Provide opportunities for hiking, sightseeing, bird watching, picnicking, surfing, fishing that do not directly conflict with OHV use.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-06: Provide opportunities for OHV recreation by maintaining and improving OHV facilities and trails.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-07: Continue to apply for “Green Sticker” funding.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-08: Maintain and improve OHV park (staging area, riding trails, etc.) at Samoa Dunes.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-09: Continue to manage under the Samoa Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan, update the plan as needed.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-10: Protection, interpretation, and education of natural and cultural resources unique to Samoa Dunes will be prioritized.

REC-SRMA-SADU-MA-11: For the remainder of the lands not included in the Samoa Dunes SRMA, the following management applies:

- Entire management area is closed to firearm and crossbow/bow shooting.
- Vehicles limited to daytime access (1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset).
- Continue to work with local governments in the management of the entire peninsula.

2.4.8.13 ERMA Management

REC-ERMA-MA-01: The following eight areas will be designated as ERMAs (45,380 acres, Map 2-11 in Appendix A):

- [Ewing Trails ERMA](#) (1,000 acres)
 - [Forks of Butte Creek ERMA](#) (2,200 acres)
 - [Lacks Creek ERMA](#) (9,000 acres)
 - [Ma-le’l Dunes ERMA](#) (180 acres)
 - [Sacramento River Bend ERMA](#) (20,400 acres)
 - [Swasey ERMA](#) (500 acres)
 - [Trinity River ERMA](#) (9,500 acres)
 - [Weaverville Community Forest ERMA](#) (3,100 acres).
-

REC-ERMA-MA-02: For all ERMAs, timber harvest, firewood cutting, and special forest product harvest will be allowed if they can be implemented without adversely affecting the desired recreation setting in the long-term.

REC-ERMA-MA-03: All ERMAs will be retained for long-term management.

REC-ERMA-MA-04: All ERMAs will be closed to mineral materials development (with exception of development of mineral materials for restoration purposes only) and closed to mineral leasing

REC-ERMA-MA-05: All ERMAs will be managed under VRM class III objectives except specific locations where VRM class II objectives are proposed for special designation areas located within the ERMAs.

REC-ERMA-MA-06: All ERMAs will be classified as OHV limited.

REC-ERMA-MA-07: Collaborate with community partners, agencies, and Tribes to promote awareness of area sensitivity and cumulative impacts to be avoided.

2.4.8.14 Ewing Trails ERMA

REC-ERMA-EWTR-GO-01: *The Ewing Trails ERMA will provide a sustainable and diverse multi-use trail system, where multi-use trails are emphasized, and specialized trails may be allowed. Recreation and visitor services promote natural and cultural resource understanding, resource conservation and stewardship goals, while allowing for socioeconomic development and a high quality of life for the Hayfork community.*

REC-ERMA-EWTR-MA-01: Implement a complete, sustainable multi-use trail system for hiking, bicycling, and equestrian use beginning from the Ewing Reservoir area.

REC-ERMA-EWTR-MA-02: Consider connectivity beyond the scope of BLM parcels in trail development.

REC-ERMA-EWTR-MA-03: Optimized mountain bike trails (trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps), equestrian and hiker only trails are allowed where uses do not conflict.

REC-ERMA-EWTR-MA-04: Forethought will be given to a complete trail system, where equity among user groups is prioritized.

REC-ERMA-EWTR-MA-05: Maintain long term commitments and relationships with trails partners, Tribes, and adjacent landowners for cooperative planning of trails and recreation area developments and building and maintenance of the trail system. Promote volunteer engagement in coordination with partners.

2.4.8.15 Forks of Butte Creek ERMA

REC-ERMA-FOBC-GO-01: *Recreation opportunities will be provided for sustainable casual use (recreational) mining (as defined in 43 CFR 3809), creek access, and multiple-use trails, maintaining a predominantly undisturbed natural landscape.*

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-01: The ERMA will be day use only. (**)

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-02: Facilities for a day-use area will be developed. (**)

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-03: Motor vehicle access to a day use area will be seasonally closed. A gate and/or barriers will be installed and maintained. All trail development and barriers will be analyzed and disclosed through site- specific implementation- level NEPA.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-04: Develop sustainable opportunities for casual use (recreational, as defined in 43 CFR 3809) level gold prospecting through non-motorized trail access. Motorized trail development is not allowed. Equestrian and mountain bike trail options may be limited to avoid resource impacts.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-05: Develop signage to indicate specific areas where casual use (recreational, as defined in 43 CFR 3809) mining is not allowed due to conflicts with other resources. These could include (but may not be limited to) areas with significant and/or sensitive cultural and natural resources or recreational facilities.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-06: Promote recreational opportunity in balance with cultural resources, winter wildlife habitat, riparian areas, and the fishery along Butte Creek.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-07: Prioritize trail maintenance and development to allow for non-motorized access and recreational use within the ACEC.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-08: Unauthorized trail construction, motorized or non- motorized including any user made mountain bike feature, is not allowed, and will be remediated.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-09: Equitable access to casual use mining (as defined in 43 CFR 3809) will be provided. This includes development of 45inch-wide low-gradient pathways into popular casual use mining (as defined in 43 CFR 3809) areas where feasible.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-10: Issuance of SRPs or otherwise authorized uses that do not require a permit within Forks of Butte ERMA is allowed but may be constrained by other resources to promote sustainability and prevent resource damage. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

REC-ERMA-FOBC-MA-11: Prioritize obtaining easements from landowners to obtain administrative and public access.

2.4.8.16 Lacks Creek ERMA

***REC-ERMA-LACR-GO-01:** Through recreation program management and stakeholder involvement, provide outstanding opportunities for non-motorized trail-based recreation, dispersed camping and continue to contribute to the local community's quality of life commensurate with wildlife habitat, prairie restoration, hunting, forest health, and aesthetic values.*

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-01: Public lands are available for dispersed recreation.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-02: Sign entrance to public lands regarding OHV designations.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-03: Post boundaries

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-04: Dispersed camping will be allowed. If monitoring indicates dispersed camping is causing recreation or resource objectives to be unmet, consider closing areas to dispersed camping or limiting camping to designated sites.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-05: Acquire lands to provide public vehicle access on the west side of Lacks Creek.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-06: Coordinate with landowners to extend the trail network to Redwood National Park, Tribal, and to Forest Service-administered lands.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-07: Cooperative management with local non-motorized trail groups supports non-motorized recreation trail activities (e.g., mountain biking, hiking, equestrian) commensurate with prairie restoration and hunting.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-08: Allow Class 1 electric bikes (e-bikes) on designated routes.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-09: Continuously improve and maintain existing trails while considering opportunities to develop new trails.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-10: Designate or restrict specific areas from target shooting as necessary to reduce conflict, preserve public health and safety and natural resource values.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-11: Consider connecting east side trail system with west side trail system.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-12: To avoid conflicts between mountain biking and hunting, ensure interpretive materials (signage, kiosks, brochures) educate recreationists regarding hunting as a use of the ERMA.

REC-ERMA-LACR-MA-13: Sign entrance to public lands regarding OHV designations.

2.4.8.17 Ma-le'l Dunes ERMA

REC-ERMA-MADU-GO-01: *Provide recreation opportunities and coastal access in a unique dune environment that is close to the population centers of Arcata and Eureka, while also prioritizing dune habitat restoration and protection of endangered plant species and aesthetic values.*

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-01: Enhance natural values and dune ecosystem.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-02: Facilitate research and educational uses of unique dune ecosystems.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-03: Provide opportunities for hiking, sightseeing, bird watching, picnicking.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-04: Day use only, the ERMA is open to public use 1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-05: Vegetative gathering is prohibited between November 1 and May 1

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-06: Use of firearms and archery equipment prohibited.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-07: Monitor botanical and cultural resources; protect sensitive species according to the BLM Sensitive Species Policies (BLM Manual Section 6840). T&E species management will follow Section 7 consultation procedures in accordance with the ESA.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-08: Conduct dune restoration and exotic plant removal.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-09: Closed to mechanized and motorized vehicles (**)

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-10: Pedestrian and equestrian use limited to designated trails to protect sensitive plant and animal habitat.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-11: Parking areas may need to be modified in the future to accommodate increased use and shifting sand dunes.

REC-ERMA-MADU-MA-12: Continue to work with local governments in the management of the entire peninsula.

2.4.8.18 Sacramento River Bend ERMA

REC-ERMA-BEND-GO-01: *The Sacramento River Bend ERMA will offer a diversity of sustainable, multi-use non-motorized trails (for example, hiking and equestrian use trails). Additionally, hunting, camping, and wildlife viewing opportunities will be provided in tandem with natural and cultural resource conservation.*

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-01: Trail development will only occur where resource impacts may be sufficiently mitigated or avoided and where development is consistent with natural and cultural resource management and provides enhanced recreational experience.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-02: Eliminate redundant trails and provide for a planned trail system with well-designed connections.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-03: Use equestrian design standards as well as standard multi-use guidance to promote trail sustainability.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-04: Identify and authorize as part of trail system high-use water access points for watering horses. Ensure these access points can be maintained long-term, are safe for users, and consistent with natural and cultural resource management.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-05: Mountain bike only and optimized mountain bike trails (trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps) are not allowed.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-06: Trail closures will occur when needed to protect public health and safety and natural and cultural resources.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-07: As needed, identify areas within the ERMA where no trails will be developed to retain the relevant and important values of the ACEC.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-08: Additional trail development opportunities will be considered only when consistent with lands with wilderness characteristics management, VRM class II designation, and relevant and important values of the ACEC where each standard is applicable.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-09: Prioritize a safe and sustainable environment for day-users.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-10: Camping is prohibited within 0.25 miles of roads in the Sacramento Bend ERMA. (**)

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-11: Backpackers must camp only within the area open to camping. Backpackers must camp at least 50 feet from the trail. (**)

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-12: Continue to allow designated dispersed camping in the Massacre Flat area.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-13: Provide safe and sustainable opportunities for hunting and fishing.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-14: Maintain recreational fishing and hunting access, while promoting wetlands conservation.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-15: Limit target shooting to designated areas. Engage with community to determine designated shooting areas. Identification of those areas will be analyzed and disclosed through subsequent implementation-level NEPA.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-16: Provide extensive visitor services to promote stewardship goals and minimize impacts.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-17: Sign planning for cultural resource information throughout the ERMA will ensure adequate coverage of resource topics and points of cultural interests.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-18: Provide signage and education regarding resource stewardship rules and ethics to provide visitors with a clear understanding of rules and how they relate to resource management.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-19: SRPs and otherwise authorized uses are allowed when compatible with natural and cultural resource management.

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-20: Limit SRP and organized group uses to minimize resource impacts to the relevant and important values of the ACEC in spring and fall. These potential future limitations could include:

- Limit group size
 - Limit the number of groups annually
 - Closure of impacted areas to organized events
-

REC-ERMA-BEND-MA-21: Explore fee-based camping opportunities based on public demand and to meet diverse user group needs, including general recreation and equestrian uses, while also protecting the relevant and important values of the ACEC.

2.4.8.19 Swasey ERMA

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-01: Maintain a diverse, sustainable trail system serving multiple non-motorized uses with a focus on mountain biking, while protecting and interpreting heritage resources.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-02: Signage will use a new name for the area: “Swasey Recreation and Heritage Area.”

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-03: Recreation development and management may be constrained by other resources within the Swasey ERMA, particularly cultural and heritage resources.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-04: Recreation services will not be emphasized in the same way in the Swasey ERMA as they will be within the Mule Mountain SRMA; however, high demand recreation will be allowed to continue within the Swasey ERMA.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-05: Existing trails in the ERMA will be maintained to promote sustainable, high-quality recreation subject to natural and cultural resource constraints.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-06: Close user-made trails as soon as practicable.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-07: Consider re-routes or closures of existing trails as needed to protect cultural and heritage resources.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-08: Optimized mountain bike trails (i.e., trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps) will be allowed.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-09: To provide safe trail options for equestrian uses, hiker and equestrian use only trails will be allowable where not in conflict with optimized mountain bike trails (i.e., trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps).

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-10: Forethought will be given to facilitating multi-use trails; however, mountain biking will be the priority and dominant recreational use.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-11: Develop a trail and road monitoring program to gauge impact to sedimentation and cultural resources.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-12: Promote a volunteer trail stewardship program.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-13: SRPs and otherwise authorized uses not requiring a permit will be allowed.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-14: Limitations to SRPs or otherwise authorized uses will be implemented if monitoring indicates adverse impacts to cultural or natural resources in the area. These limitations could include:

- Limitations on group size
 - Limitations of number of groups annually
 - Closure of impacted areas to organized events
-

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-15: SRP capacity levels will be considered in subsequent implementation level planning if needed.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-16: To maintain an accessible environment, the number of large SRP events will be balanced with public demand during peak season.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-17: Provide visitor services to orient users to the mountain bike specific area, promote responsible recreation, educate about cultural resource values, address specific user group needs, and reduce user conflicts.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-18: Provide information on mountain bike difficulty level, ratings, skill requirements, and safety through all platforms.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-19: Provide trail map that is clear to facilitate ease of use and awareness of what is allowed.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-20: Visitor Services will include extensive development of etiquette, guidance, and policy signage. Such information will focus on cultural heritage and recreational uses within the ERMA.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-21: Plan for providing cultural and natural resource information throughout the ERMA, ensuring adequate coverage of resource topics and points of cultural interests to be covered.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-22: Establish an interpretive or educational center to assist the public in understanding the relevance and importance of the area. BLM will collaborate with the Tribes on development and presentation of materials at this center.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-23: Recreation area will be day use only (**).

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-24: Minimal trail development may occur in areas of low potential for conflict or impacts to natural or cultural resources. No trail development will be allowed in areas of high potential for conflict or impacts to natural or cultural resources.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-25: There will be no limitations on spectating during competitive SRP events, unless future site-specific implementation level planning determines a need for it.

REC-ERMA-SWAS-MA-26: Trailhead, road, and parking area improvements and expansions will be pursued that are consistent with relevant and important values of the Swasey ACEC, including expanding the overflow parking and event area.

2.4.8.20 Trinity River ERMA

REC-ERMA-TRRI-GO-01: *The Trinity River ERMA will provide diverse and sustainable water-based recreation, non-motorized trail opportunities and camping where impacts to cultural and natural resources, river health and fish populations can be sufficiently mitigated.*

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-01: Optimized mountain bike trail (trails with mountain bike-specific trail features such as berms and jumps) and equestrian only trails are not allowed in riparian areas. Impacts from bikes and horses will be monitored in the riparian area.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-02: Maintain a predominantly natural landscape while promoting fishing access, non-motorized trails, expanded amenity fee campgrounds, dispersed camping, and additional water-based recreation opportunities.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-03: Expanded amenity fee campgrounds will be utilized to meet camping demand to minimize impacts to river health.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-04: Monitor day use areas and river segments for impacts to river health from commercial and non-commercial use. If adverse impacts are seen, carrying capacity could be established through site specific implementation level planning.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-05: SRPs and otherwise authorized uses will be allowed. Authorized uses, such as commercial fishing, will be monitored and managed to reduce impacts specific to the WSR ORV of fish and fish habitat.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-06: Recreational development and restoration projects in the ERMA will be evaluated for recreational impacts, including impacts to SRP holders.

REC-ERMA-TRRI-MA-07: Sign planning for natural and cultural resource information throughout the ERMA will ensure adequate coverage of resource topics and points of cultural interest

2.4.8.21 *Weaverville Community Forest ERMA*

REC-ERMA-WCF-GO-01: *Support recreational opportunity enhancement within the Weaverville Community Forest (WCF) as appropriate with respect to natural and cultural resources to increase quality of life and promote socioeconomic development within the area.*

REC-ERMA-WCF-MA-01: The ERMA will be day use only, in accordance with the existing County ordinance.

REC-ERMA-WCF-MA-02: Work collaboratively with the WCF Steering Committee, partners, and Tribes to facilitate recreational development.

2.4.8.22 *The Mike Thompson Wildlife Area, South Spit, Humboldt Bay*

REC-MTSS-MA-01: Continue to allow access for dispersed recreation opportunities such as fishing, hunting, and clamming while protecting sensitive wildlife, vegetation, natural dune processes, and cultural values.

REC-MTSS-MA-02: Area is open for day use only (1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset). During brant season, gate opens at 4:00 a.m.

REC-MTSS-MA-03: No OHVs allowed except on vehicle access corridors and wave slope. No vehicles on wave slope within plover restoration area during plover nesting season.

REC-MTSS-MA-04: Dogs must be leashed on west side of Jetty Road during plover nesting season.

REC-MTSS-MA-05: No public use in plover restoration area during plover nesting season.

REC-MTSS-MA-06: Kites, model airplanes, and campfires not allowed within 300 feet of temporary or permanent plover protection areas.

REC-MTSS-MA-07: Lands on west side of Jetty Road open to equestrian use; all other lands closed to equestrian use.

REC-MTSS-MA-08: Firewood cutting or collecting is allowed by permit from September 16 – February 28. Casual collecting is allowed year-round.

REC-MTSS-MA-09: Firearm use is allowed only for hunting of waterfowl during State season. Target shooting is not allowed.

REC-MTSS-MA-10: Fireworks are not allowed.

REC-MTSS-MA-11: Aircraft and UAVs are prohibited without a Special Use Permit per CDFW regulations.

REC-MTSS-MA-12: Vehicle wave slope access may be restricted on a case-by- case basis as necessary to protect nesting plovers and/or plover habitat.

REC-MTSS-MA-13: Plover nesting season is from March 1 – September 15.

2.4.8.23 Other Recreation Management

REC-OTH-MA-01: The Upper Ridge Nature Preserve will remain closed to motorized vehicles. BLM will work with community partners on management of the area. The area is identified for disposal.

REC-OTH-MA-02: If determined to be compatible with resource protection of the Little Darby Area, consider proposals to expand mountain bike trails and interpretive displays.

REC-OTH-MA-03: If determined to be compatible with resource protection of the Little Dann Area, consider proposals in the area for developing additional OHV routes, hiking trails, and mountain biking trails.

REC-OTH-MA-04: Limit OHV use in the Little Dann Area to existing routes and designated routes.

REC-OTH-MA-05: Cline Gulch near French Gulch: Day use only (**)

REC-OTH-MA-06: Cline Gulch near French Gulch: Campfires prohibited (**)

2.4.9 Travel and Transportation Management²

TRV-GO-01: *Designate travel and transportation systems to be consistent with commercial, social and environmental needs.*

TRV-GO-02: *Develop new trails or connections between trails for motorized and non-motorized users.*

TRV-GO-03: *Consider opportunities to connect with regional trail networks.*

TRV-GO-04: *Provide for a full range of public resource management and administrative access needs.*

² Two travel management areas are proposed for the planning area: the Arcata FO and the Redding FO. When implementation-level travel management planning is completed, additional travel management area divisions may be identified based on available resources, input from the public, and current priorities.

TRV-GO-05: *Provide for travel management consistency as it pertains to neighboring federal agencies' public lands.*

TRV-MA-01: All lands within the planning area will be designated as OHV limited, with the exceptions of areas listed as OHV closed and OHV open in other resource sections.

TRV-MA-02: Specific route designations will be made in an implementation-level travel and transportation management planning process following the completion of the RMP. Until route-specific designations are made, the designation of OHV limited will limit all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP. The OHV limited designation will prohibit any new surface disturbance, such as cross-country travel, unless subsequently authorized through another implementation-level decision.

TRV-MA-03: Any land acquired by the BLM will be managed similarly to the existing OHV area designations of adjoining BLM lands or as stated, or implied, in the transfer. Where clarification is absent, the BLM will manage acquired lands under the OHV limited designation. The type of limitation will be set by implementation-level decisions; until these decisions are made, use may continue in the same manner and degree consistent with the purposes for which the acquisition was made.

TRV-MA-04: Mechanized vehicles (bicycles) will be subject to OHV area designations (i.e., open, closed, limited). In OHV limited areas, bicycles will be limited to existing routes and trails until routes are designated, then bicycles will be limited to designated routes.

TRV-MA-05: New road construction will be restricted to areas where it is required to provide access to recreation, in response to outside applications, or to provide access or egress for fire safety, or in response to emergencies such as road failures and emergency bypass construction. Access for vegetation management treatments will be limited to temporary roads that can be removed when work is completed

TRV-MA-06: OHV use will be managed as follows (**Map 2-12** in **Appendix A**):

- Open to OHV travel: 190 acres
 - Closed to OHV travel: 61,500 acres
 - Limited to existing and designated routes: 320,600 acres
-

TRV-MA-07: Areas that will be managed as open to OHV travel:

- Samoa Dunes SRMA
-

TRV-MA-08: Areas that will be managed as closed to OHV travel:

- Wilderness areas, Section 603 WSAs, and Section 202 WSAs
 - Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
 - Corning Vernal Pools ACEC
 - Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
 - North Table Mountain ACEC
 - Lacks Creek ACEC
 - Upper Burney Dry Lake ACEC
 - Hawes Corner ACEC
 - Sacramento Island ACEC
-

TRV-MA-09: All remaining lands in the planning area will be managed as OHV limited to existing and designated routes, including:

- Mike Thompson Wildlife Area South Spit Humboldt Bay
- All remaining ACECs
- All remaining SRMAs and ERMA

TRV-MA-10: E-bikes are considered motorized vehicles. When planning for implementation level travel management route designations, consider whether e-bikes should be allowed. Except where modified by future implementation level travel management decisions, e-bike use will be managed as follows:

- In areas closed to OHV travel
 - All e-bikes are prohibited. (**)
- In areas open to OHV travel:
 - All e-bikes are allowed. (**)
- In OHV limited areas:
 - On natural surface non-motorized routes, e-bikes are limited to Class I where biking is allowed. (**)
 - On paved non-motorized routes, Class I and Class II e- bikes are allowed on existing routes. (**)
 - On motorized routes, all e-bikes are allowed. (**)

TRV-MA-11: BLM will monitor natural and cultural resource impacts of e-bikes and user interactions with e-bikes. If monitoring indicates that e-bikes are not compatible with other resources or uses in a particular area, subsequent implementation level NEPA may be considered to limit e-bike uses on non-motorized trails.

TRV-MA-12: Other small recreational motorized vehicles (such as, one wheels and electric scooters) will be allowed in OHV Open areas. In OHV limited areas, except where modified by future implementation level travel management decisions, other small recreational motorized vehicles will be allowed on motorized trails or paved non-motorized trails with similar speed restrictions as Class II e-bikes.

2.4.10 Livestock Grazing

GRZ-GO-01: *Allow livestock grazing on BLM lands, where appropriate, while protecting, managing, and restoring the land.*

GRZ-GO-02: *Evaluate acquired lands to determine if they are available or unavailable for livestock grazing based on suitability criteria and considering status of livestock grazing on adjacent BLM-administered lands.*

GRZ-GO-03: *Provide management prescriptions for grazing allotments during times of extended drought and establish criteria for adaptively managing activities during severe, extreme, or exceptional drought.*

GRZ-GO-04: *Allow for prescriptive grazing practices, where appropriate, to manage vegetation on public lands.*

GRZ-MA-01: The management of livestock grazing will follow prescriptions of the Yokayo Grazing ROD (BLM 1983) and the Final Redding Grazing EIS August (USDI BLM1983) that is

incorporated by reference and allotment management plans that specify grazing systems, management facilities, and land treatments.

GRZ-MA-02: Lands previously found unsuitable that have undergone a community-type change over the life of this plan, may be re-evaluated for suitability if a) it is determined that the new vegetation community changes are expected to continue as a result of climatically driven, natural trends, or, b) it is determined that following a disturbance resulting in a community type-change, that livestock grazing will provide a tool to help retain activity plan level vegetation objectives.

GRZ-MA-03: Livestock grazing will also be managed to ensure consistency with management objectives for other resources and resource uses.

GRZ-MA-04: All grazing leases shall comply with the *Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines for California and Northwestern Nevada Final EIS* (BLM 1998), which includes proposed grazing management practices for water quality in California. Grazing leases will also comply with any subsequent applicable federal guidance.

GRZ-MA-05: Granting of a grazing lease will require lessee provides BLM administrative access over private land if needed to access a BLM grazing allotment for the purpose of monitoring rangeland health standard and range improvements. This access will be required to be documented through an access agreement.

GRZ-MA-06: Grazing will be managed to maintain riparian habitat and function.

GRZ-MA-07: If the State issues a drought proclamation for the counties included within the planning area, the BLM may take steps to reduce the possible effects on resources within grazing allotments. This may include issuing drought notification letters, modifying time or duration of use, adjusting animal unit months, limiting utilization, or implementing a complete rest (43 CFR Section 4110.3-3 (b) – Implementing changes in active use).

GRZ-MA-08: Follow the most current Native Plant Materials Management (H-1745) handbook and related supplement(s) when conducting rehabilitation and restoration vegetation and seeding projects on livestock grazing allotments.

GRZ-MA-09: Cooperative vegetation treatment efforts between public agencies, non-profits, and private landowners will be encouraged with the following objectives:

- Promote native, herbaceous plant diversity to support water infiltration and protect soil health.
- Promote grassland conservation on public lands for both wildlife and authorized domestic livestock use, where appropriate.

GRZ-MA-10: The following areas are unavailable for livestock grazing (193,600 acres, **Map 2-13 in Appendix A**):

- Upper Burney Dry Lake and Baker Cypress ACEC
- Butte Creek ACEC
- Deer Creek ACEC
- Fork of Butte Creek ACEC
- Gilham Butte ACEC
- Hawes Corner ACEC
- Iaqua Butte ACEC

- Lacks Creek ACEC
- Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC
- Sacramento Island ACEC
- Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC
- Grass Valley Creek ACEC
- Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC
- Swasey Drive ACEC
- Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC
- Upper Klamath Bench ACEC
- Eden Valley ACEC
- Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC
- North Fork Eel ACEC
- North Table Mountain ACEC
- Riparian areas within the Sacramento River Bend ACEC
- Section 603 WSAs, except for the Big Butte WSA (where grazing occurred prior to designation, *consistent with the updated allotment boundary for Lightning Camp Ridge*)
- Section 202 WSAs except where grazing occurred prior to designation
- Lands acquired with livestock grazing deed restrictions.
- Wilderness areas, excluding areas with existing leases that were present prior to designation
- Areas where decomposed granite is the predominant soil type
- Lake Mountain grazing allotment #5511.
- Arcata FO Lightning Camp Ridge allotment #5513 will now be reduced to 3,155 acres from 5,015 acres; closing 1,860 acres that are now unsuitable for grazing.
- Mike Thompson Wildlife Area South Spit Humboldt Bay
- Samoa Dunes Recreation Area and acquired coastal dune areas on the Samoa Peninsula
- Adjacent to the following streams and rivers:
 - Cottonwood Creek Parcel (S1/2 SW1/4 28 N 4W section 12)
 - Dry Creek Parcel (SE1/4 47N 5W section 18)
 - Brush Creek Parcel (47N 5W section 8)
 - Battle Creek (within 0.25miles of bankfull width)
 - Trinity River (WSR corridor)
 - Klamath River (WSR corridor)

GRZ-MA-11: There will be 188,700 acres available for livestock grazing; however, only 67,898 acres are in active, pending, or vacant allotments. In order to consider grazing on administratively available lands outside of active, pending, or vacant allotments, BLM will follow policy, as well as management direction associated with any overlying special designations, in order to consider suitability for establishing an allotment.

2.5 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

2.5.1 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

ACEC-GO-01: *Manage ACECs to provide special management as required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes.*

ACEC-GO-02: *Maintain the long-term sustainability of the relevant and important values for which the ACECs are managed.*

ACEC-GO-03: *As funds and staffing are made available, ascertain the boundaries of the public lands, giving priority to ACECs, by survey and marking, giving priority to protect resources in coordination with private landowners, stakeholders, Tribes, and state and Federal agencies (per 43 USC 1711, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1, Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

ACEC-MA-01: The following 26 ACECs will be designated (**Map 2-14 in Appendix A**; 87,890 acres). Additional details on ACECs that will be designated, including maps and their relevant and important values can be found in the ACEC Report in **Appendix D**:

- [Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC](#) (4,380 acres)
- [Black Mountain ACEC](#) (1,110 acres)
- [Butte Creek ACEC](#) (2,250 acres)
- [Corning Vernal Pools ACEC](#) (170 acres)
- [Deer Creek ACEC](#) (570 acres)
- [Eden Valley ACEC](#) (10,810 acres)
- [Forks of Butte Creek ACEC](#) (2,900 acres)
- [Gilham Butte ACEC](#) (9,330 acres)
- [Grass Valley Creek ACEC](#) (19,560 acres)
- [Hawes Corner ACEC](#) (40 acres)
- [Jaqua Butte ACEC](#) (1,110 acres)
- [Lacks Creek ACEC](#) (2,140 acres)
- [Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC](#) (180 acres)
- [North Fork Eel ACEC](#) (500 acres)
- [North Table Mountain ACEC](#) (50 acres)
- [Sacramento Island ACEC](#) (90 acres)
- [Sacramento River Bend ACEC](#) (20,420 acres)
- [Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC](#) (1,270 acres)
- [Sheep Rock ACEC](#) (1,410 acres)
- [South Spit ACEC](#) (630 acres)
- [Swasey Drive ACEC](#) (470 acres)
- [Upper Burney Dry Lake and Baker Cypress ACEC](#) (210 acres)
- [Upper Klamath Bench ACEC](#) (90 acres)
- [Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC](#) (4,560 acres)
- [Upper Mattole ACEC](#) (460 acres)
- [Willis Ridge ACEC](#) (3,180 acres)

ACEC-MA-02: ACEC designation will not restrict access or uses of Tribal cultural practices, lands, resources, or access to traditional areas of cultural or religious importance on BLM administered lands.

ACEC-MA-03: ACECs will be considered to mitigate effects of projects outside of ACEC boundaries if the proposed mitigation benefits or promotes the ACEC's relevance and importance criteria.

ACEC-MA-04: Mitigation proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

ACEC-MA-05: Prioritize acquisition of lands nearby ACECs to add to the protection of sensitive resources and to the overall significance of the area.

ACEC-MA-06: Prioritize ACECs for access for scientific research.

ACEC-MA-07: In instances where the cumulative effects of casual use could result in more than negligible disturbance, the BLM may establish specific areas to limit further impacts. Anyone planning to conduct activities in these areas will need to contact the BLM 15 calendar days before commencing activities to determine whether a notice or plan of operations is needed. The specific areas and rules will be made public through announcements in the *Federal Register* and posting in the local BLM offices in accordance with 43 CFR 3809.31(a).

ACEC-MA-08: Ground-disturbing activities will only be allowed if consistent with the protection of ACEC relevant and important values.

ACEC-MA-09: Fire and fuels management will be conducted to maintain ACEC relevant and important values.

ACEC-MA-10: Use of heavy equipment will require approval by the BLM Authorized Officer.

ACEC-MA-11: Heavy equipment will not be used for fire suppression or management in any known cultural sites within an ACEC boundary without approval from the BLM Authorized Officer.

ACEC-MA-12: Where extreme fire conditions are present in the ACEC, and with consideration of relevant and important values, use appropriate suppression actions to mitigate the threat to life or property.

ACEC-MA-13: When possible, use minimum impact suppression tactics when possible.

ACEC-MA-14: Continue to manage vegetation and hazardous fuel loading through varied activities, including an active prescribed fire program, to maintain vegetation conditions that will promote low or variable fire behavior year-round.

ACEC-MA-15: BLM will continue to explore methods to safely prevent wildland fire. These include the following:

- Continued construction of shaded fuel breaks
 - Low-to-moderate intensity prescribed burns
 - Public education and signage
 - Implementing fire prevention orders to limit fire ignitions during high or extreme fire danger
 - Cooperative fire suppression with CAL FIRE
-

ACEC-MA-16: CAL FIRE will be provided a map of any non-mechanized or special consideration areas which may alter or limit fire suppression activities and tools.

2.5.1.1 Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC

ACEC-BCGO-MA-01: The Beegum Creek Gorge ACEC (4,380 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect scenic, fisheries, and wildlife resources, ecological intactness, and rare and sensitive geological and lithological features that supports rare and endemic serpentine plant species.

ACEC-BCGO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-BCGO-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-BCGO-MA-04: VRM class II

ACEC-BCGO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-BCGO-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-BCGO-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-BCGO-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-BCGO-MA-09: Prioritize scientific study

ACEC-BCGO-MA-10: Pursue recreational development to increase non- motorized access to the gorge

2.5.1.2 *Black Mountain ACEC*

ACEC-BLMO-MA-01: The Black Mountain ACEC (1,110 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect irreplaceable old-growth coniferous forests habitat, unique geologic features, cultural resources, and wildlife.

ACEC-BLMO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-BLMO-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-BLMO-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-BLMO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-BLMO-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-BLMO-MA-07: Prioritize access for scientific research

2.5.1.3 *Butte Creek ACEC*

ACEC-BUCR-MA-01: Butte Creek ACEC (2,250 acres) will be managed to protect old-growth reserves and the NSO.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-BUCR-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-BUCR-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-BUCR-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-BUCR-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-BUCR-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-BUCR-MA-08: Monitor NSO and other old-growth characteristics.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-09: Continue to inventory habitat conservation/ critical habitat areas.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-10: Sign entrance to public lands regarding OHV designations.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-11: Contact universities/research institutions for expressions of interest in conducting research.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-12: Contact surrounding landowners about acquisitions.

ACEC-BUCR-MA-13: Prepare land report(s) to address:

- Specific acquisition methods
- Site-specific inventories and requirements

2.5.1.4 *Corning Vernal Pools ACEC*

ACEC-CVPO-MA-01: The Corning Vernal Pools ACEC (170 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect habitat that supports T&E species.

ACEC-CVPO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-CVPO-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-CVPO-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-CVPO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-CVPO-MA-06: Open to locatable mineral entry

ACEC-CVPO-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-CVPO-MA-08: Livestock grazing will be available if compatible with vernal pool ecology and relevant and important values.

ACEC-CVPO-MA-09: Prioritize prescribed burning (includes broadcast burning or isolated pile burning) to mimic natural fire or re-introduce fire into the ACEC that meets the relevant and important values

ACEC-CVPO-MA-10: Prioritize acquisition of adjacent land with vernal pools and hydrologic connection for existing pools

ACEC-CVPO-MA-11: Prioritize acquiring administrative access with easements and acquisitions

2.5.1.5 Deer Creek ACEC

ACEC-DECR-MA-01: Deer Creek ACEC (570 acres) will be managed to protect the scenic qualities of the canyon, to ensure the long-term protection of the raptors in the area, to conserve cultural resources, and to protect ecologically intact habitat for wildlife.

ACEC-DECR-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-DECR-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-DECR-MA-04: VRM class II

ACEC-DECR-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-DECR-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-DECR-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-DECR-MA-08: Add fisheries as part of the relevance and importance criteria.

ACEC-DECR-MA-09: Manage as Semi-primitive Nonmotorized

ACEC-DECR-MA-10: Acquire available unimproved lands within the canyon

ACEC-DECR-MA-11: Prioritize non-BLM lands adjacent to the ACEC for acquisition

2.5.1.6 Eden Valley ACEC

ACEC-EDVA-MA-01: The Eden Valley ACEC (10,810 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect rare and unique geologic features, rare and endemic plants and plant communities, as a cold-water source for listed salmonids, and to conserve cultural and archeological values.

ACEC-EDVA-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-EDVA-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-EDVA-MA-04: VRM class II (WSA); VRM class III (remaining area)

ACEC-EDVA-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-EDVA-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-EDVA-MA-07: Closed to mineral material development

ACEC-EDVA-MA-08: Closed to livestock grazing.

ACEC-EDVA-MA-09: Prioritize improved access through land acquisition or easements

ACEC-EDVA-MA-10: Incorporate acquired adjacent lands into ACEC as appropriate and if consistent with maintaining relevant and important values

ACEC-EDVA-MA-11: Prioritize rare plant surveys

2.5.1.7 Forks of Butte Creek ACEC

ACEC-FOBC-MA-01: The Forks of Butte Creek ACEC (2,900 acres) will be managed to protect scenic values, cultural resources, and fisheries. The ONA term will not be retained because it is not Congressionally-designated and will no longer be referred to as an ONA.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-FOBC-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-FOBC-MA-04: VRM class II

ACEC-FOBC-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-FOBC-MA-06: Withdrawn from mineral entry under Public Land Order 5329; 2,070 acres withdrawn, January 18, 1973.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development unless for restoration purposes.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing, except for the Helltown parcels which will be available for livestock grazing.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-09: Prioritize trail maintenance and development to allow for non-motorized access and recreational use within the ACEC.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-10: All trail development and barriers will be analyzed and disclosed through site-specific implementation-level NEPA.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-11: Prioritize fuels and forest management for fire prevention and resilience within the ACEC.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-12: Restrict ground-disturbing fire suppression with the Forks of Butte National Register District.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-13: Prioritize obtaining easements from landowners to obtain administrative and public access.

ACEC-FOBC-MA-14: ACEC will be designated day use only; however, overnight camping may be considered for organized groups, events, and commercial uses when part of an SRP. (**)

ACEC-FOBC-MA-15: Work on developing cooperative management of the day use area with other agencies and organizations where practicable. (**)

ACEC-FOBC-MA-16: Motor vehicle access to the day use area will be seasonally closed. A gate and/or barriers will be installed and maintained. (**)

2.5.1.8 Gilham Butte ACEC

ACEC-GIBU-MA-01: The Gilham Butte ACEC will be expanded to 9,330 acres as externally proposed. The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect old growth reserves.

ACEC-GIBU-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-GIBU-MA-03: OHV limited, except where closed by deed restriction on acquired lands

ACEC-GIBU-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-GIBU-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-GIBU-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development.

ACEC-GIBU-MA-07: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-GIBU-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-GIBU-MA-09: Prioritize obtaining easements in this area to help maintain a corridor between Humboldt Redwoods State Park and the King Range National Conservation Area

ACEC-GIBU-MA-10: Closed to discharge of firearms where prohibited by deed restriction on acquired lands

2.5.1.9 Grass Valley Creek ACEC

ACEC-GVCR-MA-01: The Grass Valley Creek ACEC (19,560 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect fragile highly erosive soils, reduce undesired sediment delivery to the Trinity River, and maintain the important stronghold to climate change and ecosystem resiliency and diversity.

ACEC-GVCR-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-GVCR-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-GVCR-MA-04: VRM class III north of Hwy 299

ACEC-GVCR-MA-05: VRM class II south of Hwy 299

ACEC-GVCR-MA-06: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-GVCR-MA-07: Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry

ACEC-GVCR-MA-08: Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes

ACEC-GVCR-MA-09: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-GVCR-MA-10: Maintain existing roads to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

ACEC-GVCR-MA-11: Area will be managed per the Grass Valley Fire Management Plan and subsequent fire management planning, to include the following:

- Promote use of wildfire and prescribed fire to manage fuel loading and fire behavior.
- Suppression techniques which result in the least amount of resource damage to the underlying granitic soils will be used.
- The use of heavy mechanical equipment (i.e., dozers) will be restricted to existing roads to ensure passage for suppression equipment and crews unless otherwise authorized by the Redding BLM Authorized Officer.

2.5.1.10 Hawes Corner ACEC

ACEC-HACO-MA-01: The Hawes Corner ACEC (40 acres) designation will be retained. The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect communities of slender Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*).

ACEC-HACO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-HACO-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-HACO-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-HACO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-HACO-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-HACO-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-HACO-MA-08: Prioritize obtaining easements from landowners to obtain administrative access.

ACEC-HACO-MA-09: Prioritize acquisition of nearby lands to preserve hydrologic regime.

ACEC-HACO-MA-10: Work cooperatively with surrounding landowners to prevent trespass, unauthorized grazing, and cross-country OHV.

2.5.1.11 Iaqua Butte ACEC

ACEC-IQBU-MA-01: The Iaqua Butte ACEC (1,110 acres) designation will be retained. The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect old-growth reserves.

ACEC-IQBU-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-IQBU-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-IQBU-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-IQBU-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-IQBU-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

ACEC-IQBU-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-IQBU-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

2.5.1.12 Lacks Creek ACEC

ACEC-LACR-MA-01: The Lacks Creek ACEC will be expanded to 2,140 acres. The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect old growth reserves.

ACEC-LACR-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-LACR-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-LACR-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-LACR-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-LACR-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-LACR-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

2.5.1.13 Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC

ACEC-MADU-MA-01: The Manila Dunes ACEC will be renamed as Ma-le'l Dunes ACEC and expanded to 180 acres (this acreage fluctuates based on shoreline). The ONA term will not be retained because it is not Congressionally-designated and will no longer be referred to as an ONA. The ACEC will be managed to protect sensitive plant and wetland habitat and cultural resources.

ACEC-MADU-MA-02: ROW exclusion outside of existing ROWs

ACEC-MADU-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-MADU-MA-04: VRM class II

ACEC-MADU-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-MADU-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry

ACEC-MADU-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development.

ACEC-MADU-MA-08: Not available for grazing

ACEC-MADU-MA-09: Surface-disturbing activities will only be allowed if they are consistent with relevant and important values, or in an existing ROW

ACEC-MADU-MA-10: Day use only (**)

ACEC-MADU-MA-11: Closed to mechanized vehicles (**)

ACEC-MADU-MA-12: Closed to e-bikes (**)

2.5.1.14 North Fork Eel ACEC

ACEC-NFEE-MA-01: The North Fork Eel ACEC (500 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect sensitive geological and lithological features, along with fisheries and wildlife resources.

ACEC-NFEE-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-NFEE-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-NFEE-MA-04: VRM class II (WSR corridor); VRM class III (remaining acres)

ACEC-NFEE-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-NFEE-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-NFEE-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-NFEE-MA-08: Prioritize acquisition along anadromous fish streams

2.5.1.15 North Table Mountain ACEC

ACEC-NTMO-MA-01: The North Table Mountain ACEC (50 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect habitat that supports the rare Butte County Golden Clover (*Trifolium jokerstii*).

ACEC-NTMO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-NTMO-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-NTMO-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-NTMO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-NTMO-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-NTMO-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-NTMO-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-NTMO-MA-09: Prioritize acquisition of nearby land with vernal pools and hydrologic connection for existing pools and include those lands as part of the ACEC

ACEC-NTMO-MA-10: Acquire administrative access with easements and acquisitions

2.5.1.16 Sacramento Island ACEC

ACEC-SAIS-MA-01: The Sacramento Island ACEC (90 acres) designation will be retained. The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect rare riparian habitat and fisheries.

ACEC-SAIS-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-SAIS-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-SAIS-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-SAIS-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SAIS-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes

ACEC-SAIS-MA-07: Closed to grazing, except for targeted grazing for weed control on a case-by-case basis.

ACEC-SAIS-MA-08: Prioritize riparian restoration, with an emphasis on removal of nonnative species.

ACEC-SAIS-MA-09: Day use only and closed to campfires (**)

ACEC-SAIS-MA-10: Explore developing a closure to shooting with exception of archery and shotguns. (**)

2.5.1.17 Sacramento River Bend ACEC

ACEC-SARB-MA-01: The Sacramento River Bend ACEC will be expanded to 20,420 acres. The ONA term will not be retained because it is not Congressionally-designated and will no longer be referred to as an ONA. The ACEC will be managed to protect cultural resources and rare habitats (vernal pools and wetlands that support slender Orcutt grass [*Orcuttia tenuis*]).

ACEC-SARB-MA-02: ROW exclusion outside of existing ROWs.

ACEC-SARB-MA-03: Width expansions to existing ROW areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

ACEC-SARB-MA-04: OHV limited

ACEC-SARB-MA-05: VRM class III within the ACEC boundaries; VRM class II where Wild and Scenic WSR suitable segments are located as described in the WSR Suitability Report (**Appendix F**), and VRM class II in the Sacramento River Bend lands with wilderness characteristics unit (Subunit 2).

ACEC-SARB-MA-06: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SARB-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes

ACEC-SARB-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing in riparian areas

ACEC-SARB-MA-09: Limit SRP and non-SRP group uses to minimize resource impacts in Spring and Fall.

ACEC-SARB-MA-10: Prioritize control of invasive, nonnative species.

ACEC-SARB-MA-11: Manage and add to the wetlands to provide for additional waterfowl habitat.

ACEC-SARB-MA-12: Manage for riparian relevant and important values.

ACEC-SARB-MA-13: Prioritize prescribed burning (includes broadcast burning or isolated pile burning) to mimic natural fire return or to reintroduce fire into the ACEC that meets multiple resource objectives.

ACEC-SARB-MA-14: Prioritize land acquisition to maintain riparian connectivity and to selectively expand the National Register quality archaeological landscape.

ACEC-SARB-MA-15: Prioritize restoration for riparian areas.

ACEC-SARB-MA-16: Prioritize cultural resource interpretation at trailheads, parking lots and select locations.

ACEC-SARB-MA-17: Pursue barriers or gates to emphasize day use areas to protect natural and cultural resources.

ACEC-SARB-MA-18: Emphasize infrastructure at Bass Pond for recreational day use, including ADA facilities and hardened trails around the pond.

ACEC-SARB-MA-19: Prioritize trail management to reduce redundant and unsustainable trails.

ACEC-SARB-MA-20: Focus the recreation program to balance and administer SRPs to conserve the identified recreation outcomes, manage visitor use, public access, protect recreational, cultural, and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors.

ACEC-SARB-MA-21: Prioritize land acquisition for lands that contribute to ACEC relevant and important values. Pursue easements for recreational and administrative access.

ACEC-SARB-MA-22: Public firewood cutting and collection will be permitted within the Sacramento River Bend ACEC only within 100 feet of established roads, trails, parking areas. Firewood collection will be limited to already downed trees and other woody vegetation. Felling of live or dead trees (snags) for the purposes of firewood harvesting is not permitted. Wood may be harvested only by hand no heavy equipment. Harvesting will not occur from April 15 through September 1 to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds.

ACEC-SARB-MA-23: Work with state agencies and partners on anadromous fish habitat enhancement.

ACEC-SARB-MA-24: Day use only. (**)

ACEC-SARB-MA-25: Camping is prohibited within 0.25 miles of roads in the Sacramento Bend ERMA. (**)

ACEC-SARB-MA-26: Limit target shooting to designated areas. Engage with stakeholders to determine designated shooting areas. Identification of those areas will be analyzed and disclosed through subsequent implementation-level NEPA. (**)

2.5.1.18 Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC

ACEC-SHKL-MA-01: The Shasta and Klamath River Canyon ACEC designation (1,210 acres) will be retained. It will be managed according to the requirements of the Klamath WSR to protect rare and sensitive riparian and fisheries habitat values.

ACEC-SHKL-MA-02: Designate all public land in the Shasta River Canyon below the Highway 263 bridge crossing below Yreka Creek to the confluence with the Klamath River and within 0.25 miles of the normal high-water mark as an ACEC (1,207 acres).

ACEC-SHKL-MA-03: ROW avoidance outside of existing ROWs

ACEC-SHKL-MA-04: OHV limited

ACEC-SHKL-MA-05: VRM class III

ACEC-SHKL-MA-06: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SHKL-MA-07: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-SHKL-MA-08: Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes

ACEC-SHKL-MA-09: Not available for grazing

ACEC-SHKL-MA-10: Work with state agencies and partners on anadromous fish habitat enhancement.

2.5.1.19 Sheep Rock ACEC

ACEC-SHRO-MA-01: The Sheep Rock ACEC (1,410 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect irreplaceable scenic, wildlife, historic, and cultural values.

ACEC-SHRO-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-SHRO-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-SHRO-MA-04: VRM class II

ACEC-SHRO-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SHRO-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-SHRO-MA-07: In the event that the USFWS proposes bighorn sheep reintroduction in this area, the ACEC will be unavailable for domestic sheep grazing or trailing.

ACEC-SHRO-MA-08: Prioritize scientific studies

ACEC-SHRO-MA-09: Prioritize acquisition of lands nearby the ACEC.

ACEC-SHRO-MA-10: Pursue easements for administrative and public access.

ACEC-SHRO-MA-11: Maintain the Yreka Trail as available for cattle trailing.

2.5.1.20 South Spit ACEC

ACEC-SOSP-MA-01: The South Spit ACEC (630 acres) will be designated once BLM acquires fee ownership. Upon acquisition, the ACEC will be managed to protect sensitive wildlife, plant, and wetland habitat and cultural resources while continuing to provide access to dispersed recreation opportunities.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-SOSP-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-SOSP-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-SOSP-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SOSP-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-SOSP-MA-07: Day use only

ACEC-SOSP-MA-08: Prioritize conserving and recovering critically imperiled vegetation types (see Table 3.20 in the Analysis of the Management Situation).

ACEC-SOSP-MA-09: Maintain and promote natural dune processes.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-10: Maintain pristine condition of archaeological sites.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-11: In coordination with CDFW, consider state or federal acquisitions to protect additional acreage to support ACEC relevant and important values.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-12: Public lands are available for dispersed recreation.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-13: Area is open for day use only (1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset). During brant season, gate opens at 4:00 a.m.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-14: OHV wave slope access may be restricted on a case-by-case basis as necessary to protect nesting plovers and/or plover habitat.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-15: Dogs must be leashed on west side of Jetty Road during plover season.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-16: No public use in plover restoration area during plover season.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-17: Kites, model airplanes, UAVs, and campfires not allowed within 300 feet of temporary or permanent plover protection areas.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-18: Lands on west side of Jetty Road are open to equestrian use; all other lands are closed to equestrian use.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-19: Firewood cutting or collecting is allowed by permit from September 16 to February 28. Casual collecting is allowed year-round.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-20: Firearm use is allowed only for hunting of waterfowl during State season. Target shooting is not allowed.

ACEC-SOSP-MA-21: Fireworks are not allowed.

2.5.1.21 Swasey Drive ACEC

ACEC-SWDR-MA-01: The Swasey Drive Area ACEC (470 acres) designation will be retained. The ACEC will be managed as to routinely assess impacts to cultural resources, such as historic ditches and roads, from ground disturbance by recreational users and in coordination with recreational staff.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-SWDR-MA-03: VRM class III

ACEC-SWDR-MA-04: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-SWDR-MA-05: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-SWDR-MA-06: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-SWDR-MA-07: Designated trails will continue to be maintained within the ACEC.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-08: Consider trail re-routes to protect relevant and important values.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-09: Signage will use the following new name for the area: Swasey Recreation and Heritage Area.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-10: Develop a trail monitoring program to gauge impact to sedimentation and cultural resources.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-11: Promote a trail stewardship program.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-12: Establish an interpretive/educational center to assist the public in understanding the relevant and important values of the ACEC. BLM will collaborate with Tribes on development and presentation of materials at this center.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-13: Limitations to large organized recreational groups will be implemented if monitoring indicates adverse impacts to cultural resources in the area. These potential future limitations could include:

- Limitations on group size
- Limitations of number of groups annually
- Closure of impacted areas to organized events.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-14: Additional trail development will not be allowed.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-15: Future trailhead, road, and parking area improvements and expansions will only be allowed if they are consistent with relevant and important values.

ACEC-SWDR-MA-16: Future expansion of overflow and event parking will only be allowed if they are consistent with relevant and important values.

2.5.1.22 Upper Burney Dry Lake and Baker Cypress ACEC

ACEC-UBBC-MA-01: The existing Baker Cypress ACEC will be expanded from 141 acres to 180 acres. The expanded Baker Cypress ACEC and the newly proposed Upper Burney Dry Lake ACEC will be designated as one ACEC called Upper Burney Dry Lake and Baker Cypress ACEC (210 acres). The RNA designation will not be retained. The ACEC will be managed to protect the rare Baker Cypress and mountain vernal pool habitat.

ACEC-UBBC-MA-02: ROW avoidance outside of existing ROWs

ACEC-UBBC-MA-03: OHV limited (183 acres- Baker Cypress), OHV closed (26 acres-Upper Burney Dry Lake)

ACEC-UBBC-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-UBBC-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-UBBC-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-UBBC-MA-07: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-UBBC-MA-08: Increase the frequency of disturbance to enhance regeneration and health.

ACEC-UBBC-MA-09: Increased regeneration of rare cypress by addressing conifer encroachment through mechanical treatment.

ACEC-UBBC-MA-10: Prioritize vegetation treatments to promote regeneration of serotinous species.

ACEC-UBBC-MA-11: Prioritize acquisition of nearby lands to preserve hydrologic regime.

ACEC-UBBC-MA-12: Work cooperatively with surrounding landowners to prevent trespass, unauthorized grazing, and cross-country OHV.

2.5.1.23 Upper Klamath Bench ACEC

ACEC-UKBE-MA-01: The Upper Klamath Bench ACEC (90 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to conserve prehistoric, historic, and Tribal resources.

ACEC-UKBE-MA-02: ROW exclusion

ACEC-UKBE-MA-03: OHV closed

ACEC-UKBE-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-UKBE-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-UKBE-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-UKBE-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-UKBE-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-UKBE-MA-09: Cultural sites may be fenced, and trespass livestock removed as needed to protect the cultural setting.

2.5.1.24 Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC

ACEC-ULCC-MA-01: The Upper and Lower Clear Creek ACEC (4,560 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect and improve anadromous salmonid habitat and the scenic values of the Clear Creek canyon.

ACEC-ULCC-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-ULCC-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-ULCC-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-ULCC-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-ULCC-MA-06: Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

ACEC-ULCC-MA-07: Closed to mineral materials development.

ACEC-ULCC-MA-08: Not available for livestock grazing

ACEC-ULCC-MA-09: Prioritize riparian restoration and nonnative and invasive species management.

ACEC-ULCC-MA-10: Prioritize nearby land acquisition in the ACEC that contribute to the relevance and importance criteria including maintenance of anadromous fish habitat.

ACEC-ULCC-MA-11: Prioritize collaborative management and stewardship with local landowners, interest groups, and agencies

ACEC-ULCC-MA-12: Develop interpretive educational materials and signage to provide for safe recreational access and use of the area. This will include information regarding the difficulty of rapids on the creek

ACEC-ULCC-MA-13: SRPs for commercial guided fishing will not be issued.

ACEC-ULCC-MA-14: Limited to day use only (**)

2.5.1.25 Upper Mattole ACEC

ACEC-UPMA-MA-01: The Upper Mattole ACEC (460 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect rare and sensitive riparian and fisheries habitat values.

ACEC-UPMA-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-UPMA-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-UPMA-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-UPMA-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-UPMA-MA-06: Closed to livestock grazing

ACEC-UPMA-MA-07: Prioritize fisheries restoration and forest management to promote late seral conditions

ACEC-UPMA-MA-08: Prioritize acquisition of nearby parcels

ACEC-UPMA-MA-09: Promote actions that increase summer stream flows (for example, forest management, beaver dam analogs, groundwater retention projects)

ACEC-UPMA-MA-10: Manage projects to increase soil infiltration and groundwater recharge

ACEC-UPMA-MA-11: Work with state agencies and partners on anadromous fish habitat enhancement.

2.5.1.26 Willis Ridge ACEC

ACEC-WIRI-MA-01: The Willis Ridge ACEC (3,180 acres) will be designated. The ACEC will be managed to protect old- growth reserves, along with fisheries and wildlife resources.

ACEC-WIRI-MA-02: ROW avoidance

ACEC-WIRI-MA-03: OHV limited

ACEC-WIRI-MA-04: VRM class III

ACEC-WIRI-MA-05: Closed to mineral leasing

ACEC-WIRI-MA-06: Closed to mineral materials development

ACEC-WIRI-MA-07: Prioritize acquisition along anadromous fish streams**2.5.2 National Scenic and Historic Trails**

NHT-GO-01: *Coordinate with NPS to develop added protections to the Nobles Trail and Yreka Trail corridors (part of the California NHT).*

NHT-GO-02: *Manage National Scenic and Historic Trails in a manner that is consistent with provisions from applicable comprehensive management plans required by the National Trails System Act.*

NHT-GO-03: *Manage for visual values of National Scenic and Historic Trails.*

NHT-GO-04: *Manage for recreation values of National Scenic and Historic Trails.*

NHT-GO-05: *Manage for the historic preservation values of NHTs.*

NHT-GO-06: *Work cooperatively with partners to develop consistent interpretation and educational themes across the landscape for National Scenic and Historic Trails.*

NHT-GO-07: *Identify utility corridors that can cross the NHT alignments in non-contributing sections of the California NHT. Corridor infrastructure (especially visual features such as transmission lines) will not detract from the heritage values except where features are already in place. Future changes to existing infrastructure in corridors will not detract from the trail values.*

NHT-GO-08: *Consider layered management of National Scenic and Historic Trails (i.e., other special designations such as ACECs)*

NHT-GO-09: *Work towards acquiring non-public lands within the trail management corridor to provide for consistent management of the values for which the trail was designated. NHT acquisitions are arranged on a willing-seller basis only.*

NHT-GO-10: *Inventory, maintain, and enhance the important qualities of high-potential National Scenic and Historic Trails segments and sites as defined in the National Trails System Act.*

NHT-GO-11: *Where practicable, avoid adverse effects to intact National Scenic and Historic Trails segments, their settings, and associated sites and interference with the resources associated with the nature and purpose of the trail.*

NHT-GO-12: *Protect historic viewshed, trail traces, landmarks, artifacts, and other remains associated with National Scenic and Historic Trails to enhance historical research and public use and enjoyment.*

NHT-GO-13: *Identify, describe, and manage National Scenic and Historic Trail boundaries to protect values (per MS-6250, National Scenic and Historic Trail Administration, MS-6280, Management of National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails Under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation, MS-8353, Trail Management Areas - Secretarially Designated National Recreation, Water, and Connecting and Side Trails, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1 Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

NHT-MA-01: *Identify utility corridors that can cross the NHT alignments (and scenic trails) in non-contributing sections of the California NHT. Corridor infrastructure will not detract from the*

heritage values except where features are already in place. Future changes to existing infrastructure in corridors will not detract from the trail values.

NHT-MA-02: Establish a 150-foot-wide national trail management corridor for the Nobles Trail route (1.5 miles on BLM-administered lands, **Map 2-15** in **Appendix A** that will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance
- OHV limited
- VRM class II
- No surface occupancy for mineral leasing
- Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development
- Closed to camping
- Surface-disturbing activities that are inconsistent with heritage values are prohibited
- Open to administrative access
- Emergency fire ingress and egress is allowed

NHT-MA-03: Establish a 150-foot-wide national trail management corridor for the Yreka Trail route (1.7 miles on BLM-administered lands, **Map 2-15** in **Appendix A** that will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance
- OHV closed
- VRM class II
- No surface occupancy to mineral leasing
- Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development
- Open to dispersed camping.
- Surface-disturbing activities that are inconsistent with heritage values are prohibited
- Open to administrative access
- Cattle trailing will be allowed as part of the heritage value of the trail

2.5.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers

WSR-GO-01: Administer designated WSRs to protect and enhance the values (free-flowing condition, water quality, ORVs) that caused it to be designated. For suitable rivers, manage their free-flowing condition, water quality, tentative classification, and any outstandingly remarkable values until Congress designates the river or releases it for other uses. Designated WSRs and suitable rivers will be managed for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, giving consideration to other resource values and uses.

WSR-GO-02: Continue to acquire lands in the wild and scenic corridor from willing sellers.

WSR-GO-03: Coordinate with Tribes in the management for ORVs related to traditional and cultural uses.

WSR-GO-04: Develop implementation level plans for management of previously designated WSR segments.

WSR-GO-05: *Identify, describe, and manage WSR boundaries to protect values (per MS-6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1 Cadastral Survey Handbook).*

WSR-MA-01: Existing designated WSRs (Eel River [Mainstem Eel, Middle Fork Eel, North Fork Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen], Klamath River, and Trinity River) will be retained (totaling 52.0 miles). These are State-designated (Section 2(a)(ii) of WSR Act) rivers in both Redding and Arcata FOs.

WSR-MA-02: If a designated WSR does not have an identified management corridor, then the management corridor will be 0.25 miles on each side of the river until an implementation-level WSR management plan is completed.

WSR- MA-03: The BLM will pursue perfecting existing federally-reserved water rights to protect and enhance ORVs on designated WSRs as needed. All designated rivers possess fish ORVs, and the Middle Fork Eel River possesses a recreation ORV.

WSR- MA-04: The BLM will manage all designated WSRs to protect and enhance the river values of free-flowing condition, water quality, and ORVs in coordination with the classifications.

WSR-MA-05: Manage the Upper Klamath River (0.1 miles) as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS (**Map 2-17** in **Appendix A**; also see **Appendix F**).

WSR-MA-06: Manage 62 river segments (totaling 147.3 miles) as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS (**Map 2-17** in **Appendix A**; also see **Appendix F**).

WSR-MA-07: The BLM will manage all suitable segments (**Appendix F**) to protect and enhance the free-flowing character and identified river values in coordination with the tentative classification and subject to prior existing rights. Individual projects within the WSR corridors (0.25 miles from normal high-water line on either side of the river) will be analyzed at the site-specific implementation level as needed.

WSR-MA-08: Consistent with the WSR classification, prioritize Tribal access as appropriate while protecting ORVs.

WSR-MA-09: All other eligible rivers and creeks revert to management direction provided in the Approved RMP. The ORVs on non-suitable segments will be protected through other means, such as those provided in the Approved RMP (e.g., riparian management areas, water quality, ACECs), as well as regulatory mechanisms such as the ESA and Clean Water Act.

2.5.3.1 Eel River WSR

WSR-EERI-GO-01: *The Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, Middle Fork Eel, North Fork Eel, South Fork Eel [20.7 miles]) will be designated as Wild.*

WSR-EERI-MA-01: The Eel River WSR segments with a Wild classification will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion

- VRM class II
- OHV limited
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development
- Minimize route density to protect ORVs
- No permitted surface-disturbing activities (exception of permitted research activities consistent with maintaining ORVs)
- Recreational development should be located outside the river corridor and not visible from the river.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values and be compatible with the area's essentially primitive condition.
- Emphasize public lands acquisition along designated segments.

WSR-EERI-GO-02: *The Eel River WSR (Middle Fork Eel [4.2 miles]) will be designated as Scenic.*

WSR-EERI-MA-02: The Eel River WSR (Middle Fork Eel) will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (The BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values.)
- OHV limited
- VRM class II
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Closed to mineral materials development
- Permitted surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect identified values will be allowed and will not otherwise cause unnecessary or undue degradation.
- Existing or new mining activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance.
- Limited recreational development may be located inside the river corridor but should be designed to protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Prioritize public lands acquisition along designated segments.

WSR-EERI-GO-03: *The Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen [4.2 miles]) will be designated as Recreational*

WSR-EERI-MA-03: The Eel River WSR (Mainstem Eel, South Fork Eel, Van Duzen [4.2 miles]) will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (The BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values.)
- OHV limited
- VRM class III
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Mineral materials development may be allowed with application of necessary conditions to protect resource values.

- Permitted surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect identified values will be allowed and will not otherwise cause unnecessary or undue degradation.
- Existing or new mining activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance.
- Recreational development may be located inside the river corridor but should be designed to protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Prioritize public lands acquisition within the boundary of designated segments.

2.5.3.2 Klamath River WSR

WSR-KLRI-GO-01: *The Klamath River WSR will be managed as Recreational.*

WSR-KLRI-MA-01: The Klamath River WSR will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (The BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values.)
- VRM class III
- OHV limited
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Mineral materials development may be allowed with application of necessary conditions to protect resource values.
- Closed to livestock grazing
- Permitted surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect identified values will be allowed and will not otherwise cause unnecessary or undue degradation.
- Recreational development may be located inside the river corridor, but should be designed to be protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Emphasize public lands acquisition within the boundary of designated segments.
- Coordinate with agencies and partners in managing the river when Iron Gate and Copco Dams are removed.

2.5.3.3 Trinity River WSR

WSR-TRRI-GO-01: *The Trinity River WSR corridor (segments include Trinity River [main stem] and North Fork) will be managed as Recreational.*

WSR-TRRI-MA-01: The Trinity WSR has a designated management corridor as described in the 1993 Redding RMP below and as depicted on Map 2-16 in Appendix A. As mapping and surveys become more accurate, the WSR corridor may be modified to exclude developed areas in association with a Comprehensive River Management Plan or at the site-specific level.

- The corridor excludes existing and approved developed land uses. Within developed areas, the corridor is limited to the riparian zone and, if appropriate, the undeveloped viewshed behind the developed area.

- Outermost boundaries of the corridors were established using the following criteria (in descending priority): definable topographic features, roads, surveyed ownership lines, line-of-sight, and 0.25 miles from normal high water.

WSR-TRRI-MA-02: The Trinity River WSR will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (The BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values. Incompatible proposals will not be allowed/modified to ensure compatibility.)
- OHV limited
- VRM class II (segments from Douglas City Campground to Sky Ranch and Limekiln Gulch to Steel Bridge) and VRM class III (remainder of the Trinity WSR).
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Continue and maintain withdrawal from mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes
- Closed to livestock grazing
- Surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect or enhance identified WSR values may be permitted and will not otherwise cause unnecessary or undue degradation.
- Recreational development may be located inside the river corridor but should be designed to protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Prioritize public lands acquisition with willing landowners within the boundary of WSR corridor.
- Collaborate with the Trinity River Restoration Program and prioritize river restoration projects.
- Monitor fishing impacts in conjunction with Trinity River Restoration Program and CDFW and determine if fish ORVs or the sustainability of the recreational angling opportunities are being adversely impacted. If adverse impacts are occurring, collaborate with the Trinity River Restoration Program and CDFW in determining management to reduce impacts to fish ORVs.

2.5.3.4 New Suitable WSRs – Wild Classification

WSR-WILD-GO-01: *There will be 25 river segments managed as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS that are preliminarily classified as Wild:*

- Beegum Creek
- Cedar Creek Segment A
- Cedar Creek Segment B
- Cedar Creek Tributary 1
- Cedar Creek Tributary 2
- Eden Creek
- Eden Creek Tributary 1
- Eden Creek Tributary 2
- Elder Creek
- Elder Creek Tributaries
- Hayshed Creek
- Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment A

- Inks Creek
- Inks Creek Tributary
- Lacks Creek
- Lacks Creek Tributaries
- Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment B
- Misery Creek
- North Fork Battle Creek
- North Fork Cedar Creek
- Paralyze Canyon and Tributaries
- Sacramento River Bend Tributary 1 Segment A
- Sacramento River Segment E
- South Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment A
- Thatcher Creek

WSR-WILD-MA-01: River segments with a preliminary classification of Wild will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion
- OHV limited (minimized route density to protect ORVs)
- VRM class II
- Closed to mineral leasing
- No permitted surface-disturbing activities (exception of permitted research activities consistent with maintaining ORVs)
- Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes
- Recreational infrastructure development should be located outside the river corridor and not visible from the river.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values and be compatible with the area's essentially primitive condition in the long-term.
- Emphasize public lands acquisition along suitable segments.

2.5.3.5 *New Suitable WSRs – Scenic Classification*

WSR-SCEN-GO-01: *There will be 28 river segments managed as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS that are preliminarily classified as Scenic:*

- Brin Canyon Creek
- Butte Creek 1 Segment B
- Casoose Creek
- Clear Creek Segment A
- Clear Creek Segment B
- Clear Creek Segment C
- Deep Hole Creek
- Elk Creek
- Grub Gulch
- Horse Canyon Creek
- Hulls Creek Segment B
- Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment B
- Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment C
- Massacre Creek

- North Fork Cottonwood Creek
- Paynes Creek
- Sacramento River Bend Tributary 1 Segment B
- Sacramento River Bend Tributary 2
- Sacramento River Segment B
- Sacramento River Segment F
- Sevenmile Creek
- Sevenmile Creek Tributaries
- Shasta River Segment A
- South Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment B
- Turtle Creek
- West Branch Butte Creek 1
- West Weaver Creek
- West Weaver Creek Tributary

WSR-SCEN-MA-01: River segments with a preliminary classification of Scenic will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (the BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values)
- OHV limited
- VRM class II
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Permitted surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect identified values will be allowed and will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation.
- Existing or new mining activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance.
- Closed to mineral materials development, unless for restoration purposes
- Limited recreational development may be located inside the river corridor but should be designed to protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Emphasize public lands acquisition along suitable segments.
- In the limited cases where small hydropower projects are located within suitable segment corridors, the BLM will, within its authorities, protect the values which make the river suitable during the relicensing processes, while honoring the prior existing rights and withdrawals located in the corridors.

2.5.3.6 New Suitable WSRs – Recreational Classification

WSR-REC-GO-01: *There will be nine river segments managed as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS that are preliminarily classified as Recreational:*

- Battle Creek
- Canyon Creek
- Hulls Creek Segment A
- Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment A
- Sacramento River Segment A
- Sacramento River Segment C
- Sacramento River Segment D

- Shasta River Segment B
- South Fork Battle Creek

WSR-REC-MA-01: River segments with a preliminary classification of Recreational will be managed as follows:

- ROW avoidance (The BLM will determine if the ROW proposal is compatible with the river's classification and the protection and enhancement of river values.)
- OHV limited
- VRM class III
- Closed to mineral leasing
- Permitted surface-disturbing activities that are compatible with and fully protect identified values will be allowed and will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation
- Existing or new mining will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance.
- Mineral materials development may be allowed with application of necessary conditions to protect resource values.
- Recreational development may be located inside the river corridor but should be designed to protect and enhance river values and screened from view from the river to the extent possible.
- Habitat enhancement and vegetation management projects will be allowed where they can protect and enhance river values.
- Emphasize acquisition of public lands along suitable segments.

2.5.4 Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

2.5.4.1 Wilderness

WIL-GO-01: *Preserve wilderness character in designated wilderness areas, as defined under the Wilderness Act of 1964.*

WIL-GO-02: *Prioritize development of Wilderness Management Plans as funding is available.*

WIL-GO-03: *Manage wilderness areas to protect values per BLM Manual 6340 - Management of BLM Wilderness.*

WIL-GO-04: *Identify, describe and manage wilderness boundaries per BLM Manual 6340, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1 Cadastral Survey Handbook.*

WIL-MA-01: The following areas will continue to be managed as wilderness areas (50,040 acres) under existing designation by Congress (**Map 2-18 in Appendix A**):

- Elkhorn Ridge (11,120 acres)
- Yuki (17,150 acres)
- South Fork Eel River (13,020 acres)
- Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel (BLM-managed lands only) (8,550 acres)
- Ishi (200 acres)

WIL-MA-02: The five designated wilderness areas listed above will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion
- OHV closed
- VRM class I

- Closed to mineral leasing
- Withdrawn from locatable mineral entry
- Closed to mineral materials development
- Unavailable to grazing, except areas with existing leases that are found to be compatible with resource values.
- Closed to mechanized uses
- Prohibit taking off or landing of drones
- Prioritize development of trailheads or access to wilderness areas, except within the Ishi Wilderness.
- Vegetation, fuels treatments, and restoration will be implemented based on analysis using the Minimum Requirements Analysis Framework.
- Facilitate Tribal access to wilderness areas with traditional Tribal values and uses.

WIL-MA-03: Any new wilderness areas designated by Congress will also be managed to preserve wilderness character. Coordinate with the US Forest Service to review and update/renew, as needed, the Ishi Wilderness Memorandum of Understanding.

2.5.4.2 Wilderness Study Areas

WSA-GO-01: *Manage and protect WSAs to preserve wilderness characteristics so as not to impair the suitability of such areas as per BLM Manual 6330 - Management of Wilderness Study Areas.*

WSA-GO-02: *Identify, describe, and manage WSA boundaries per BLM Manual 6330, 600 DM 5, Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence, and H-9600-1 Cadastral Survey Handbook.*

WSA-MA-01: The following areas will continue to be managed as Section 603 WSAs (8,450 acres) under existing designation (**Map 2-18 in Appendix A**):

- Big Butte (1,550 acres)
- Eden Valley (6,150 acres)
- Thatcher Ridge (150 acres)
- Yolla Bolly Contiguous (600 acres)

WSA-MA-02: The four existing Section 603 WSAs listed above will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion
 - OHV closed
 - VRM class I
 - Closed to mineral leasing
 - Closed to mineral materials development
 - Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended.
 - Unavailable to grazing except where grazing occurred prior to designation (e.g. Big Butte WSA)
 - Prioritize development of trailheads or access to Section 603 WSAs, except within the Yolla Bolly Contiguous WSA
 - Facilitate Tribal access to Section 603 WSAs with traditional Tribal values and uses
 - If Congress releases Section 603 WSAs or portions of these WSAs, the BLM will manage those released lands similar to the management of the surrounding non-wilderness areas.
 - Coordinate with the US Forest Service to review and update/renew, as needed, the Big Butte WSA Memorandum of Understanding.
-

WSA-MA-03: The following lands inventoried as having wilderness characteristics will be designated as Section 202 WSAs and managed under a non-impairment standard consistent with BLM Manual 6330 – Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas in order to maintain the area’s suitability for preservation as wilderness (540 acres, **Map 2-18 in Appendix A**):

- Red Mountain (320 acres)
- Trinity Alps (Subunit 4- 220 acres)
- Upon securing adequate public access, Brushy Mountain/English Ridge (Subunit 1- 5,500 acres) will also be designated a Section 202 Wilderness Study Area

WSA-MA-04: Section 202 WSAs will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion
- OHV limited
- VRM class I
- Mining and energy development:
 - Closed to mineral leasing
 - Where not already withdrawn, recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry
 - Development work, extraction, and patenting for locatable minerals will be allowed only on valid claims existing before withdrawal
 - Closed to mineral materials development
 - Closed to renewable energy development
- Not available for livestock grazing except where grazing occurred prior to designation
- Closed to mechanized uses
- Prohibit taking off or landing of UAVs except for BLM permitted activities
- Prioritize development of trailheads or access to Section 202 WSAs
- Facilitate Tribal access to Section 202 WSAs with traditional Tribal values and uses

2.5.4.3 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

LWC-GO-01: *Ensure allowable uses are consistent with management actions to preserve lands with wilderness characteristics.*

LWC-PRI-MA-01: The following areas will be managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses (11,570 acres; **Map 2-19 in Appendix A**):

- Brushy Mountain/English Ridge (Subunit 1- 5,500 acres)
- Gilham Butte (Subunit 1- 5,840 acres)
- Yolla Bolly (Subunit 1- 30 acres)
- Yolla Bolly (Subunit 2- 180 acres)
- Yolla Bolly (Subunit 3- 20 acres)

LWC-PRI-MA-02: If future acquisitions adjacent to an inventory unit increase the size of the unit so that it meets the size criteria of 5,000 acres or cause the unit to become contiguous with designated wilderness or WSA, BLM will update the wilderness characteristics inventory for the unit.

- Upon securing adequate public access, Brushy Mountain/English Ridge will be designated a Section 202 WSA.

LWC-PRI-MA-03: The lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses will be managed as follows:

- ROW exclusion area
- OHV limited to designated routes

- VRM class II
- Mining and energy development
 - Closed to mineral leasing
 - Recommend for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry
 - Closed to mineral materials development
 - Closed to renewable energy development
- Mechanized use limited to designated routes
- Vegetation management treatments that are specifically designed to provide for resource benefits, such as T&E species habitat protection will be allowed in these areas. Additionally, vegetation treatments including forest and fuels management treatments, specialty forest product collection and fire treatments, will be allowed provided that they are designed to protect the identified wilderness characteristics of the area over the long-term. Timber harvest may be allowed as a part of treatments with the primary objective of improving forest health.
- Prohibit construction of new permanent roads
- Prohibit taking off or landing of UAVs except for BLM permitted activities
- Retain in federal ownership
- Consider acquisitions, exchanges, or other decisions that will increase the functional size of areas managed for wilderness characteristics
- Prioritize acquisition of non-BLM parcels which are adjacent to lands with wilderness characteristics that contain similar values
- Assess newly acquired parcels for wilderness characteristics.
- Avoid construction of new structures and facilities unrelated to the preservation or enhancement of wilderness characteristics
- Avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects by applying management restrictions (conditions of use, mitigation measures)
- Where RMAs and lands with wilderness characteristics that will be managed as a priority overlap, recreational development will be limited to the types of recreation experiences that promote wilderness characteristics.
- Consider impacts to wilderness characteristics in implementation-level decisions and avoid, minimize, or mitigate those impacts to the extent possible.
- Manage for supplemental values of wilderness, such as traditional Tribal values, geologic values, and TCPs.
- Facilitate Tribal access to lands with wilderness characteristics with traditional Tribal values and uses.

LWC-MIN-MA-01: The following areas will be managed to minimize impacts to wilderness characteristics while emphasizing other uses (21,950 acres; **Map 2-19 in Appendix A**):

- Cahto Peak (Subunit 1- 310 acres)
- Camp St. Michael (Subunits 3 and 4- 50 acres)
- Chappie-Shasta (Subunit 3- 7,250 acres)
- Grass Valley South (Subunit 1- 7,700 acres)
- Sacramento River Bend (Subunit 2- 6,640 acres)

LWC-MIN-MA-02: Consider impacts to wilderness characteristics in implementation-level decisions and minimize those impacts to the extent practicable while emphasizing other resources/use objectives.

2.6 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

2.6.1 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

2.6.1.1 Socioeconomics

SOC-GO-01: *Create a variety of recreation and public use opportunities that will also provide opportunities for forest management, mineral development, and restoration activities that benefit local communities.*

SOC-MA-01: Utilize contracts and agreements with local non-profits and commercial vendors, volunteers, Tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to help manage public lands and encourage socioeconomic development (e.g., vegetation, maintain trails, construct, and maintain facilities, and conduct monitoring).

SOC-MA-02: Work cooperatively with State of California, counties, Tribes, and local partners to enhance recreation and natural and cultural resource management along rivers in the planning area (such as, boat launches, fishing, picnic, and day-use areas).

SOC-MA-03: While managing for forest health, provide opportunities for harvest and collection of:

- Commercial timber
- Non-timber forest products
- Biomass
- Individual and commercial firewood

SOC-MA-04: Provide for small scale mineral exploration and development as practicable.

SOC-MA-05: Provide opportunities for local communities and Tribes through planning and implementation of restoration activities.

SOC-MA-06: R&PP Act lease applications for low-income or homeless housing or other associated facilities will be considered on a case-by-case basis on lands identified for disposal. The proposed use will need to comply with this Approved RMP; Section 212 of FLMPA; and 43 CFR 2740 and 2912.

2.6.1.2 Environmental Justice

SOC-EJ-GO-01: *Work with the State of California, US Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, NPS, Shasta Regional Transportation Agency, Tribes, and local partners to plan and develop trail connections for recreation use and to provide travel for disadvantaged communities.*

SOC-EJ-MA-01: Work with the State of California, US Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, NPS, Shasta Regional Transportation Agency, and local partners to plan and develop access for underserved communities.

SOC-EJ-MA-02: Consistent with existing Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders, and existing laws and regulatory requirements, BLM will consider environmental justice impacts, including those impacts arising from climate change, in its decision-making process.

2.6.1.3 Recreational Equity

SOC-EQ-GO-01: *Provide recreational opportunities and equity for diverse user groups, partners, the greater community and visiting populations in the administration of recreational access, planning and*

programming, encouraging socioeconomic development, and promoting responsible recreation and stewardship. Develop visitor services that are accessible to all user groups.

SOC-EQ-MA-01: ADA mobility devices will be allowed on routes that are consistent with safe use by those devices.

SOC-EQ-MA-02: Increase and prioritize development of recreational opportunities in historically underserved communities.

SOC-EQ-MA-03: Develop ADA/Architectural Barriers Act access points where feasible.

SOC-EQ-MA-04: Throughout all ERMAs and SRMAs, support free or low expense, inclusive facilitated experience programs that introduce people to outdoor recreation activities in a safe and supportive environment.

SOC-EQ-MA-05: Develop visitor services information in multiple languages, including braille where appropriate.

SOC-EQ-MA-06: Use adaptive management to understand and respond to the diversity of outdoor recreation styles among demographics.

2.6.2 Tribal Interests

TRB-GO-01: *Build, strengthen, and maintain relationships with federally recognized and non-federally recognized Tribes through training, projects, partnerships, and sharing information.*

TRB-GO-02: *Fulfill the Trust Responsibility to Tribes in the Stewardship of BLM-managed federal lands and waters that are the ancestral homelands of numerous Tribes within the planning area, as directed by BLM Permanent Instruction Memorandum 2022-011 pursuant to Secretary's Order 3403.*

TRB-GO-03: *Acknowledge and affirm that cooperation with federally recognized and non-federally recognized Tribes and Tribal individuals, in accordance with legal and ethical requirements (including Executive Order 13175), adds equitable, social, economic, and ecological value to all of BLM's responsibilities.*

TRB-GO-04: *Consistent with existing laws and regulations, allow for the use of traditional Tribal land/resource management practices to manage lands and rivers for the benefit of fish, wildlife, and production of other culturally important natural products and resources.*

TRB-GO-05: *Address Tribal concerns and where, when, and how management practices affect traditional socio-cultural and religious values.*

TRB-GO-06: *In cooperation with appropriate Federal and State agencies, acknowledge and define Tribal trust responsibilities and resources that include aquatic trust resources such as water rights and fish, including salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, lamprey, and other native fish.*

TRB-GO-07: *Facilitate federally recognized and non-federally recognized Tribal use of federal lands and resources traditionally used for cultural and spiritual purposes consistent with existing laws and regulations.*

TRB-GO-08: *Manage and adequately protect cultural resources identified within the NCIP planning area that highlight tribal history.*

TRB-MA-01: Engage with Tribes in meaningful consultation to provide Tribes an opportunity to shape the direction of BLM's land management activities, as per IM 2022-011, and to build both Tribal and Federal capacity to carry out Secretary's Order 3403.

TRB-MA-02: Actively seek Tribal input on an ongoing basis to ensure that BLM makes a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify and consider contemporary Tribal concerns where projects might affect traditional socio-cultural and religious values.

TRB-MA-03: Continue use of agreements (such as Inter-Agency Agreements and Good Neighbor Authority) to collaborate on resource restoration/management projects.

TRB-MA-04: Consistent with existing Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders, and existing laws and regulatory requirements, avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity, accessibility, or use of sacred sites.

TRB-MA-05: Work with Tribes to apply Indigenous Knowledge in relation to localities within the planning boundaries to provide a long-term perspective in land use and management. Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge into management where practicable, and protect sensitive information provided by Tribes to the extent possible under Federal law.

TRB-MA-06: Manage lands with particular connections to Tribes with explicit and focused attention to economic, cultural, social and ecological Tribal interests. Adhere to the principles set forth in Secretary's Order 3403 and permanent Instruction Memorandum 2022-011:

- All BLM lands in the NCIP planning area are considered suitable for co-stewardship and co-management.
 - Work cooperatively with Tribes to conduct appropriate vegetation and wildlife management treatments (including cultural burning) to facilitate their ability to gather and use traditional plants and wildlife.
 - Work cooperatively with Tribes on management of wildlife and fishery resources.
 - Provide Tribes access to gather plant products, including individual firewood, biomass, seed, etc.
 - Prioritize development of agreements in place with local Tribes to provide opportunities to work with the BLM on common resource management concerns.
 - Coordinate with Tribes on attending training opportunities
 - Cooperate with legislative efforts to help unrecognized Tribes that receive recognition to receive a land base or help recognized Tribes to increase their land base. Consider R&PP leases or patents where appropriate.
-

TRB-MA-07: Provide access to Tribes for natural, medicinal, and sacred resources or places. Consider the designation of Black Mountain and Stringtown Mountain as TCPs and develop administrative access to those sites. Engage with Tribes to identify areas of significance and importance, including additional TCPs and Sacred Areas.

TRB-MA-08: Seek out co-stewardship agreements with Tribes, agencies, private individuals, and private entities as practicable to achieve cultural resource management and preservation goals.

TRB-MA-09: Seek out other types of cooperative agreements, such as those under the Good Neighbor Authority, with Tribes to achieve mutually desired resource management and preservation goals. Incorporate best available climate data, such as EcoAdapt climate change vulnerability studies, with available and appropriate Indigenous Knowledge into the planning and decision-making process.

2.6.3 Public Health and Safety/Hazardous Materials

PHHM-GO-01: *Identify areas where hazardous materials or other public health and safety issues are present and identify management restrictions to minimize or mitigate contributing factors.*

PHHM-GO-02: *Identify and follow management direction for handling of hazardous materials by both permitted and administrative activities.*

PHHM-GO-03: *Minimize impacts to public safety on public lands.*

PHHM-GO-04: *Use effective reporting mechanisms for incidents involving accidental hazardous material releases.*

2.6.3.1 Public Health and Safety

PHHM-PHS-MA-01: Consider management actions that limit access or sign problematic areas to control illegal dumping.

PHHM-PHS-MA-02: Work with local communities to install tsunami sirens as necessary.

PHHM-PHS-MA-03: All ROW applications will include consideration of needs for protection and monitoring related to potential of the project to cause wildfire ignitions and the potential for wildfire response.

PHHM-PHS-MA-04: Develop and implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation strategies for areas impacted by recent wildfires to help stabilize denuded slopes and reduce erosion and sedimentation where possible.

PHHM-PHS-MA-05: Pursue closing abandoned mines to address public health and safety issues while providing for scientifically acceptable means of bat passage.

PHHM-PHS-MA-06: Coordinate with local law enforcement to provide for more regular patrols of BLM lands with enforcement problems. Where possible, enter into Memorandum of Understanding with Tribes, state, and local law enforcement to facilitate this process.

PHHM-PHS-MA-07: Improve roads to facilitate emergency access and egress, where appropriate.

PHHM-PHS-MA-08: In order to avoid conflicts between mountain biking and hunting, ensure interpretive materials (signage, kiosks, brochures) educate recreationists regarding hunting as a use of the Lacks Creek ERMA.

PHHM-PHS-MA-09: ROW holders will remove or abate hazard trees, including trees or vegetation that could cause wildfire ignition.

PHHM-PHS-MA-10: Prioritize removal and clean-up of trespass cannabis cultivation sites that present risks to public health and safety or natural and cultural resources.

PHHM-PHS-MA-11: Coordinate with Department of Defense, Drug Enforcement Agency, National Guard, state and local law enforcement in the identification and clean-up of trespass cannabis cultivation sites.

PHHM-PHS-MA-12: BLM will work with permittees to maintain roads to critical infrastructure such as communication towers and will coordinate with the fire protection agency to prioritize fire protection for this infrastructure.

PHHM-PHS-MA-13: Management of firearm use:

- In compliance with 43 CFR 8365.2-5 (a), discharge of firearms including recreational target shooting is prohibited in all developed recreation sites with the exception of designated target shooting areas.
- No exploding targets without permission from the BLM Authorized Officer.
- Shooting targets must be untreated wood, paper, cardboard or metal silhouette. Any other form of glass, plastic or metal used for target shooting is prohibited. Non-toxic clay pigeons will be allowed.
- Tracer rounds, ammunition considered to be incendiary or explosive, and body armor piercing ammunition will not be allowed. Steel core ammunition will not be allowed.
- All other forms of projectiles such as paintball, airsoft or any other form will be prohibited at developed recreation sites. Any paintballing or airsoft projectiles uses outside of developed recreation sites will be required to be biodegradable.

2.6.3.2 Hazardous Materials

PHHM-HAZ-MA-01: All BLM-permitted activities will comply with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and policy regarding use of hazardous materials.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-02: Hazardous materials include fuel and oil, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 Hazardous Substances, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Materials as identified by 49 CFR Part 397.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-03: Chemical treatments on BLM lands will be consistent with programmatic guidance included in the *Final Programmatic EIS and ROD for Vegetation Treatments using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States* (BLM 2007b) and *Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States PEIS* (BLM 2016) and applicable subsequent IMs (e.g., CA IM-2009-030) and/or applicable subsequent programmatic guidance.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-04: Per federal policy on Protective Actions Regarding Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), discontinue the purchase and use of products containing PFAS, whenever feasible, paying particular attention to firefighting foam.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-05: All BLM-permitted activities using hazardous materials will comply with BMPs provided in **Appendix C**.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-06: All withdrawals relinquished to the BLM will be required to complete a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment documenting potential existing environmental liabilities. If environmental liabilities are identified, the holder of the withdrawal will be required to complete cleanup prior to relinquishment. An updated Phase I Environmental Site Assessment will then be completed to document cleanup and that there are no known environmental liabilities remaining on the property.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-07: BLM will prioritize cleanup of hazardous materials sites with eminent or existing discharge of hazardous materials based on the following criteria:

- Threatens public health and safety
 - Adversely impacts drinking water sources
 - Occurs within or adjacent to riparian management areas
 - Impacts essential fish habitat (EFH)
 - Impacts habitat for federally and/or state listed or BLM sensitive species
 - Impacts cultural resources and traditional Tribal resources such as plant products.
-

PHHM-HAZ-MA-08: Project operator will be responsible for cleanup associated with any of their activities.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-09: Coordinate with the California Department of Transportation, CDFW, US Coast Guard, NOAA, NMFS, USFWS and other agencies as needed to respond to hazardous material spills.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-10: Notify the BLM State Office Hazardous Material Management Program Lead when hazardous materials are encountered on public lands.

PHHM-HAZ-MA-11: In California, any significant release or threatened release of a hazardous material requires immediate reporting by the responsible person to the California Office of Emergency Services State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 and the Unified Program Agency or 911. Notifying the State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 and the Unified Program Agency or 911 constitutes compliance with the requirements of Section 11004 of title 42 of the USC regarding verbal notification of the State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committee (California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Section 2631 (e)).

2.7 MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: SUPPORT

2.7.1 Education and Interpretation

2.7.1.1 Education and Interpretation

EDIN-EDU-GO-01: *Facilitate connections between visitors and the natural, cultural, and recreational resources within the NCIP planning area, so visitors may develop an understanding of the complexity of resource and stewardship values.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-02: *Foster partnerships with Tribes, non-profit organizations, educational institutions, stakeholder groups and the public within the NCIP planning area to broaden the reach of public land stewardship.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-03: *Strengthen the capacity of partners to develop and deliver quality interpretive programming and products.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-04: *Work with community partners to develop interpretive programing and stewardship.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-05: *Create outdoor classroom educational sites within the NCIP planning area.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-06: *Continue to develop cultural heritage programs to foster appreciation for study and conservation of cultural and archaeological resources.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-07: *Emphasize national education and awareness campaigns.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-08: *Provide education and/or interpretation on fire prevention practices for visitors to BLM lands.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-09: *Use best technology available and emerging technology to educate the public and interpret resources.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-10: *Utilize innovative education and interpretation opportunities.*

EDIN-EDU-GO-11: *Integrate education and interpretation into planning for special designation and resources uses.*

EDIN-EDU-MA-01: Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan or plans for the planning area. The interpretive plan(s) will follow BLM guidelines as well as defining the BLM's overall interpretation and education vision, goals, themes, strategies, and opportunities. The plan will include a long-range implementation strategy that includes partnership development, staffing needs, and program costs.

EDIN-EDU-MA-02: Interpret and protect key cultural, historical, and natural resources for the public. Priorities for interpretation will be sites of high public interest that receive high visitation or are at risk for damage (see Section 2.3.11, Cultural Resources for more information on specific cultural sites).

EDIN-EDU-MA-03: Promote the use of citizen science on public lands to support education and site or resource-specific monitoring goals.

EDIN-EDU-MA-04: Cultural sites will only be used for interpretation if it does not impact integrity of those sites or conflict with Tribal values.

EDIN-EDU-MA-05: Cultural sites with Tribal affiliation will be interpreted in collaboration with Tribes.

EDIN-EDU-MA-06: Prioritize opportunities to interpret unique coastal resources through collaboration with adjacent landowners and partners.

EDIN-EDU-MA-07: Promote the understanding of fire's role in ecosystems in the planning area and how both fire prevention and the use of fire as a management tool are important for resources in the planning area.

EDIN-EDU-MA-08: Continue interpretive emphasis and environmental education programs in high visitation areas or areas with a special designation.

EDIN-EDU-MA-09: Pursue integrated interpretation of restoration activities in coordination with Tribes.

EDIN-EDU-MA-10: Develop visitor services information in multiple languages, including braille.

EDIN-EDU-MA-11: Provide the public information regarding the location of accessible (e.g., ADA) recreation opportunities.

EDIN-EDU-MA-12: Promote public education programs to assist trail users in stewardship of the trail systems.

EDIN-EDU-MA-13: Facilitate relationships with schools on public lands.

2.7.1.2 *Research*

EDIN-RES-GO-01: *Provide opportunities for scientific research on public lands.*

EDIN-RES-MA-01: Facilitate research and educational uses in the planning area.

EDIN-RES-MA-02: Use assistance agreements and other means (e.g., permits) for research for key cultural and natural resource areas.

EDIN-RES-MA-03: Collaborate and consult with Tribes regarding research in areas of special cultural and natural significance to the Tribes.

EDIN-RES-MA-04: Work with Tribes to gather Indigenous Knowledge in relation to localities within the planning boundaries to provide a long-term perspective. Use Indigenous Knowledge to inform research design.

EDIN-RES-MA-05: Prioritize forest resiliency and ecosystem dynamics research resulting from changing environmental conditions.

EDIN-RES-MA-06: Make natural and cultural collections available under the existing permit system as appropriate to scientists and Tribes or make available to the appropriate systems for research opportunities.

EDIN-RES-MA-07: Ensure data is available for agencies and partners to assist in collaborative management (e.g., nonnative and invasive species tracking).

EDIN-RES-MA-08: Permits

- BLM will authorize research and monitoring proposals under 43 CFR 2920, Leases, Permits, and Easements through issuance of a Special Use Permit.
- Several factors will be considered in evaluating proposed research. The primary factor for approval is a showing that the research contributes useful information about the resources and their effective management or makes meaningful contributions in addressing questions important to science or society.

2.8 SUMMARY OF WSR SUITABILITY FINDINGS

Sixty-two river or stream segments across 18 complexes were found suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS (Table 2-4, below). See Appendix F, WSR Suitability Report.

Table 2-4
River or Stream Segments Determined Suitable in 2023

River or Stream Segment	Length on BLM-Administered Land (miles)	Total Segment Length (miles)	Tentative Classification
Battle Creek	6.5	12.9	Recreational
Beegum Creek	4.7	4.7	Wild
Brin Canyon Creek	0.9	0.9	Scenic
Butte Creek 1 Segment B	4.5	16.1	Scenic
Canyon Creek	2.9	4.8	Recreational
Casoose Creek	1.6	3.5	Scenic
Cedar Creek Segment A	3.9	9.6	Wild
Cedar Creek Segment B	1.5	9.6	Wild
Cedar Creek Tributary 1	0.5	9.6	Wild
Cedar Creek Tributary 2	0.4	9.6	Wild
Clear Creek Segment A	4.9	13.8	Scenic
Clear Creek Segment B	1.1	13.8	Scenic
Clear Creek Segment C	3.0	13.8	Scenic
Deep Hole Creek	3.1	4.3	Scenic
Eden Creek	3.3	4.8	Wild
Eden Creek Tributary 1	1.2	1.5	Wild
Eden Creek Tributary 2	1.2	1.5	Wild
Elder Creek	1.7	4.6	Wild
Elder Creek Tributaries	2.2	3.3	Wild
Elk Creek	3.3	9.9	Scenic
Grub Gulch	0.5	0.5	Scenic
Hayshed Creek	1.7	3.7	Wild
Horse Canyon Creek	0.7	0.7	Scenic
Hulls Creek Segment A	4.9	16.3	Recreational
Hulls Creek Segment B	2.0	16.3	Scenic

River or Stream Segment	Length on BLM-Administered Land (miles)	Total Segment Length (miles)	Tentative Classification
Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment A	0.8	12.6	Wild
Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment B	2.9	12.6	Scenic
Indian Creek 1 (Trinity River Tributary) Segment C	1.7	12.6	Scenic
Inks Creek	1.0	1.0	Wild
Inks Creek Tributary	0.4	0.4	Wild
Lacks Creek	7.6	8.2	Wild
Lacks Creek Tributaries	3.6	3.6	Wild
Massacre Creek	1.8	1.8	Scenic
Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment A	1.2	8.5	Recreational
Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment B	3.4	8.5	Wild
Misery Creek	0.2	1.2	Wild
North Fork Battle Creek	0.9	7.3	Wild
North Fork Cedar Creek	1.0	9.6	Wild
North Fork Cottonwood Creek	2.1	7.0	Scenic
Paynes Creek	7.7	4.0	Scenic
Paralyze Canyon and Tributaries	3.6	7.9	Wild
Sacramento River Bend Tributary 1 Segment A	0.7	0.7	Wild
Sacramento River Bend Tributary 1 Segment B	0.3	0.3	Scenic
Sacramento River Bend Tributary 2	2.1	2.1	Scenic
Sacramento River Segment A	3.8	24.4	Recreational
Sacramento River Segment B	7.1	24.4	Scenic
Sacramento River Segment C	2.0	24.4	Recreational
Sacramento River Segment D	1.9	24.4	Recreational
Sacramento River Segment E	0.9	24.4	Wild
Sacramento River Segment F	0.1	24.4	Scenic
Sevenmile Creek	1.3	4.0	Scenic
Sevenmile Creek Tributaries	5.8	6.5	Scenic
Shasta River Segment A	0.3	5.5	Scenic
Shasta River Segment B	3.1	5.5	Recreational
South Fork Battle Creek	4.5	18.1	Recreational
South Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment A	2.0	9.1	Wild
South Fork Cottonwood Creek Segment B	1.1	9.1	Scenic

River or Stream Segment	Length on BLM- Administered Land (miles)	Total Segment Length (miles)	Tentative Classification
Thatcher Creek	1.6	2.7	Wild
Turtle Creek	4.3	4.3	Scenic
West Branch Butte Creek 1	0.8	1.2	Scenic
West Weaver Creek	1.4	1.7	Scenic
West Weaver Creek Tributary	0.1	0.1	Scenic

Source: BLM GIS 2023

2.9 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM will continue to work with existing partners, to cultivate new partnerships, and to seek the views of the public. It will use such techniques as news releases and website postings to ask for participation and to inform the public of new and ongoing management actions and implementation-level planning. The BLM will also continue to coordinate, both formally and informally, with the numerous federal and state agencies, Tribes, local agencies, and officials interested and involved in the management of public lands in the NCIP planning area.

2.10 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The BLM will develop an implementation plan to identify actions to achieve the desired outcomes of the Approved RMP. The implementation plan will assist BLM managers and staff to prepare budget requests and to schedule work priorities. The BLM will prepare supplementary rules to provide full authority to BLM Law Enforcement to enforce management decisions made in the Approved RMP pursuant to the BLM's authority under 43 CFR 8365.1-6.

The BLM will issue implementation decisions to fully implement the RMP. During implementation of the RMP, the BLM will prepare additional documentation for site-specific actions to comply with NEPA. This can vary from a simple statement of conformance with the RMP and adequacy of existing NEPA analysis to more complex EISs that analyze several alternatives.

2.11 RMP EVALUATION, AMENDMENT, MAINTENANCE, MONITORING, AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The BLM will monitor and periodically evaluate implementation of the RMP based on guidance in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a), as amended.

2.11.1 RMP Evaluation

Land use plan evaluations determine whether:

- The decisions remain relevant to current issues.
- Decisions are effective in achieving or making progress toward achieving the desired outcomes specified in the RMP.
- Any decisions need revision, amendment, or deletion.
- Any new decisions are needed.

In making these determinations, the BLM's evaluation will consider whether mitigation measures such as those described in the Approved RMP are effective in mitigating impacts, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, or whether there is significant new information. In addition to periodic evaluations, special evaluations may also be required to review unexpected management actions or significant changes in the related plans of Tribes, other federal agencies, and state and local governments, or to evaluate legislation or litigation that has the potential to trigger an amendment or revision to the RMP. Evaluations may identify resource needs, as well as the means for correcting deficiencies and addressing issues through plan maintenance, amendments, or revisions. Evaluations should also identify where new and emerging issues and other values have surfaced.

2.11.2 RMP Amendment

RMP decisions are subsequently changed through either a plan amendment or another RMP revision. The process for conducting plan amendments is basically the same as the land use planning process used in developing or revising RMPs. The primary difference is that circumstances may allow for completing a plan amendment through the environmental assessment process, rather than through an EIS. Plan amendments (43 CFR 1610.5-5) change one or more of the terms, conditions, or decisions of an approved land use plan. Plan amendments are most often prompted by the need to consider a proposal or action that does not conform to the plan; implement new or revised policy that changes land use plan decisions; respond to new, intensified, or changed uses on BLM land; and consider significant new information from resource assessments, monitoring, or scientific studies that change land use plan decisions.

2.11.3 RMP Maintenance

BLM regulations in 43 CFR 1610.5-4 stipulate that RMP decisions and supporting actions can be maintained to reflect minor data changes. Maintenance is limited to further refining, documenting, or clarifying a previously approved decision incorporated in the RMP. Maintenance must not expand the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved RMP. Some examples of maintenance actions are:

- Correcting minor data, typographical, mapping, or tabular data errors, such as updating acreage maps shown throughout the RMP. Acreages are based on GIS data, which are subject to constant refinement.
- Refining baseline information as a result of new inventory data (for example, refining the known habitat of special status species, or adjusting the boundary of a fire management unit based on updated fire regime condition class inventory, fire occurrence, monitoring data, and/or demographic changes)

Plan maintenance will be documented in supporting records. Plan maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or the NEPA analysis required for making new land use plan decisions.

2.11.4 RMP Monitoring

Monitoring is the process of tracking and documenting the implementation (or the progress of implementation) of land use plan decisions. Land use plan decision monitoring is a continuous process occurring over the life of the RMP. The BLM will evaluate the RMP at a minimum of every 5 years; the aim is to maintain a dynamic RMP. Monitoring data are collected, examined, and used to draw conclusions about 1) whether planned actions have been implemented in the manner prescribed by the RMP (implementation monitoring) identified in **Section 2.2**, Management Decisions, 2) whether RMP allowable use and management action decisions and the resultant implementation actions are effective in achieving program-specific objectives or desired outcomes (effectiveness monitoring), and 3) calculating the cost of delivering a service or product (efficiency monitoring by program elements). Implementation monitoring tracks the completion of land use plan decisions, whereas effectiveness monitoring helps determine whether completion of land use plan decisions achieves anticipated desired outcomes. If implementation of land use plans does not achieve anticipated desired outcomes, adaptive management may be necessary.

The BLM uses conclusions drawn from monitoring to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or to determine what changes need to be made to implementation practices to better achieve RMP goals. Indicators, methods, locations, units of measures, frequency, and action triggers can be established by national policy guidance, in RMPs, or by technical specialists in order to address specific issues.

Based on staffing and funding levels, monitoring is annually prioritized consistently with the goals and objectives of the RMP. The BLM may work in cooperation with local, state, and other federal agencies, or it may use data collected by other agencies and sources when appropriate and available.

2.11.5 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or to reevaluate the outcomes. The FOs will implement the adaptive management process for decisions appropriate to be adapted in order to meet resource goals and objectives. These include, but are not limited to, air resources, water resources, fish and wildlife, soils, and livestock grazing. The BLM will implement an adaptive management strategy to account for changing resource conditions and to minimize adverse impacts on resources from BLM-authorized activities. The strategy includes evaluating conditions on an ongoing basis and, if necessary, implementing appropriate mitigation measures to meet the identified RMP objectives and targets. Monitoring, reports, documents, and timelines associated with the adaptive management process will be subject to FO's budget and staffing constraints.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 3. References

- Argonne National Laboratory. 2016. West-Wide Wind Mapping Project: Exclusions and Other Resource Sensitivities Related to Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands. October. Internet website: https://wwmp.anl.gov/downloads/WWMP_Exclusions_Sensitivities_Table.pdf.
- BLM (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management). 1983. Record of Decision for the Yokayo Grazing Final Environmental Impact Statement. Ukiah, California.
- _____. 1992. Record of Decision Arcata Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Ukiah, California. April 1992.
- _____. 1993. Redding Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision. Ukiah, California. June 1993.
- _____. 1998. Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines for California and Northwestern Nevada Final EIS. April 1998. Sacramento, California.
- _____. 2003. Headwaters Forest Reserve Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report. Arcata, California. September 2003.
- _____. 2005a. BLM Handbook 1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook. Washington, D.C. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/Media_Library_BLM_Policy_Handbook_h1601-1.pdf
- _____. 2005b. King Range National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan. Arcata, California. May 2005.
- _____. 2005c. California Coastal Monument Resource Management Plan. Sacramento, California. September 2005.
- _____. 2005d. Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States, Volume 1: Main Text. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, DC. Internet website: <https://windeis.anl.gov/documents/fpeis/maintext/Vol1/Vol1Complete.pdf>.
- _____. 2007a. Vegetation Treatments on BLM Lands in 17 Western States Record of Decision. Reno, Nevada. June 2007.
- _____. 2007b. Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Land in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS. Reno, Nevada. June 2007.
- _____. 2008a. Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Medford, Oregon. August 2008.
- _____. 2008b. Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States, BLM-WO-GI-09-003-1800. Washington, DC.

- _____. 2009. Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision for Designation of Energy Corridors on Bureau of Land Management-Administered Lands in the 11 Western States. January 2009. Washington, DC. Internet Website: https://corridoreis.anl.gov/documents/docs/Energy_Corridors_final_signed_ROD_1_14_2009.pdf.
- _____. 2012a. Management of Wilderness Study Area. Manual 6330. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/mediacenter_blmpolicymanual6330.pdf.
- _____. 2012b. Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision (ROD) for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States, Appendix A, Table A-2. Internet website: https://blmsolar.anl.gov/documents/docs/peis/Solar_PEIS_ROD.pdf.
- _____. 2016. Record of Decision and Final Programmatic EIS National Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxpyr, and Rimsulfuron. Washington, D.C. August 2016.
- _____. 2022a. Northwest California Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Scoping Report. Arcata, California. August 2022.
- _____. 2022b. Northwest California Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Planning Criteria. April 2022.
- BLM GIS (Bureau of Land Management Geographic Information System). 2023. GIS data used in the NCIP RMP/EIS. Redding and Arcata, California.
- CARB (California Air Resources Board). 2020. Wildfires and Climate Change. Internet website: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/wildfires-climate-change>.
- Shapiro, R. 2017. Inventory of Existing Data for Paleontological Resources and Potential Fossil Yield Classification GIS Database. Prepared by Sub Terra Consulting for the Bureau of Land Management Arcata and Redding Field Offices, Arcata and Redding, California. April 2017.
- USDA (US Department of Agriculture Forest Service). 2023. Northwest Forest Plan - The First 25 Years (1994-2018): Watershed Condition Status and Trends. Pacific Northwest Research Station General Technical Report PNW-GTR-1010. Portland, Oregon. June 2023.
- USDA and USDOI (US Department of Agriculture Forest Service and US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management). 1994. ROD for Amendments to Forest Service and BLM Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Portland, Oregon. April 1994.
- _____. 2007. Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development: The Gold Book. BLM/WO/ST-06/021+3071/REV 07. Fourth edition. Internet website: <https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/Gold%20Book%202007%20Revised.pdf>.

Chapter 4. Glossary

30x30 Conservation Area—Land and coastal water areas within California that are durably protected and managed to sustain functional ecosystems, both intact and restored, and the diversity of life that they support (California Natural Resources Agency 2022), regardless of surface ownership.

303(d)-list— A state’s list of impaired and threatened waters (such as stream or river segments and lakes). States are required to submit their list for EPA approval every 2 years. For each water on the list, the state identifies the pollutant causing the impairment, when known.

Acquisition—The activity of obtaining land or interest in land through purchase, exchange, donation, or condemnation (BLM 2002).

Acre (ac)—A standard unit of measure representing 43,560 square feet.

America the Beautiful Initiative—A federal initiative, as described in Executive Order 14008, to conserve 30 percent of America’s lands and waters by 2030 by supporting conservation and restoration efforts across all lands and waters, not solely on public lands, including by incentivizing voluntary stewardship efforts on private lands and by supporting the efforts and visions of State and Tribal Nations. (USDOJ et al. 2021).

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)—A document that provides the basis for formulating reasonable alternatives, including the types of resources for development or protection. The analysis of the management situation helps to determine the ability of the planning area to respond to identified issues and opportunities (43 CFR 1610.4-4).

Apiary—A place where bees are kept.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)— An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards (43 CFR 1601.0-5(a)).

Avoidance Area—An area identified through resource management planning to be avoided; however, it may be available for right-of-way location with special stipulations.

Best management practices (BMPs)—A suite of techniques that guide or may be applied to management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a planning decision unless the plans specify that they are mandatory.

Biomass—Plant materials used as a source of renewable combustible fuel. Also includes woody material ground up into fiber and used in secondary wood products.

Board foot—A unit of measure of forest products related to wood volume. One board foot equals a piece of wood that is 12 inches x 12 inches x 1 inch. It is often projected as thousand board feet and million board feet.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)—A federal agency within the US Department of the Interior that is responsible for administering 261 million surface acres of federally owned lands in accordance with all applicable laws to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of those lands. Most of the acreage is in Alaska and the western states.

BLM Sensitive Species—Species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the Endangered Species Act.

BLM Special Status Species—Collectively, species listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and BLM sensitive species, which include both federal ESA candidate species and delisted species within 5 years of delisting

California 30x30 Initiative (California 30x30)—California’s state goal of conserving 30 percent of California’s lands and coastal waters by 2030, through voluntary, collaborative action with partners across the state. (California Natural Resources Agency 2022).

Carbon sequestration—The process of capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, measured as a rate of carbon uptake per year.

Casual collecting—The collecting of a reasonable amount of common invertebrate and plant paleontological resources for noncommercial personal use, either by surface collection or the use of unpowered hand tools, resulting in only negligible disturbance to the earth’s surface and other resources.

Casual use (locatable minerals mining)—Activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands or resources. For example:

- (1) Casual use generally includes the collection of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, or nonmotorized sluicing. It may include use of small, portable suction dredges. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand and battery-operated dry washers. Operators may use motorized vehicles for casual use activities provided the use is consistent with the regulations governing such use (43 CFR Section 8340), off-road vehicle use designations contained in BLM land use plans, and the terms of temporary closures ordered by the BLM.
- (2) Casual use does not include use of mechanized earthmoving equipment; truck-mounted drilling equipment; motorized vehicles in areas designated as closed to off-road vehicles, as defined in 43 CFR Section 8340.0-5; chemicals; or explosives. It also does not include “occupancy” as defined in 43 CFR Section 3715.0-5 or operations in areas where the cumulative effects of the activities result in more than negligible disturbance (49 CFR 3809.5).

Cave—Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, including any cave resource therein, and which is large enough to permit a person to enter, whether the entrance is excavated or naturally formed. Caves include any natural pit, sinkhole, or other feature that is an extension of a cave entrance or that is an integral part of the cave (USDI BLM 2008).

Commercial forest land—An area that is (1) at least 10 percent stocked by commercial forest trees, (2) is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet (240 board feet) of wood per acre per year, and (3) is not currently developed for non-timber use.

Conservation easement—A right that prohibits landowners from doing things that otherwise would be lawful upon their estates to protect the natural resources of the property.

Conserved area—Lands and coastal waters dedicated to habitat protection (California Natural Resources Agency 2022).

Corridor—The area encompassing the length and breadth of the historic remains of the trail or the projected length and breadth of the historic alignment of the trail.

Cultural landscape—A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural and aesthetic values (NPS 2023).

Cultural resource—Material remains of past human life or activities that are of significant cultural interest (36 CFR 1.4(a)).

Day use only—An area where camping is prohibited and the area is closed from dusk until dawn unless otherwise authorized by the BLM. This designation does not apply to designated campgrounds or campsites that are managed by the BLM.

Decomposed granite—A kind of granite rock that is weathered to the point that the parent material readily fractures into smaller pieces of weaker rock.

Designated leasing area—A parcel of land with specific boundaries identified by the BLM land use planning process as being a preferred location for solar or wind energy development that may be offered competitively.

Designated right-of-way (ROW) corridor—A parcel of land with specific boundaries identified by law, a secretarial order, the land use planning process, or other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future linear ROWs and facilities. The corridor may be suitable to accommodate more than one type of ROW use or facility, provided that they are compatible with one another and the corridor designation (also see Table B-1 in Appendix B, Row 169 and Appendix D, *ROW Corridors* section).

Diameter at breast height—The diameter of a tree measured at 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

Disposal—Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, or other land laws.

Distance zones—In visual resource management, landscapes are divided into three distance zones based on the relative visibility from travel routes or observation points. The three zones are foreground-middleground, background, and seldom seen.

E-bike—A bicycle with a small electric motor of not more than 750 watts (one horsepower) that assists in the operation of the bicycle and reduces the physical exertion demands on the rider (BLM 2023b).

Easement—An interest in land entitling the owner or holder thereof, as a matter of right and not merely by way of a permissive license that can be revoked at any time, to enter upon land in the possession of another person (usually an owner or tenant) for a particular purpose in the form of a prescribed use to be made of the land.

Ecoregion—A large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions.

Endemic species—A species that is unique to a defined geographic location or habitat type.

Environmental justice—Following Executive Order 12898, the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of federal environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Essential connectivity corridor (ECC)—Important area for maintaining connectivity between large blocks of habitat. The idea is derived from the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project, which is a planning tool commissioned in part by the California Department of Fish and Game and the California Department of Transportation to facilitate the conservation of connected blocks of habitat.

Even-aged management: A planned sequence of treatments designed to create or maintain a stand with predominantly one age class. The range of tree ages for an even aged forest is generally assumed to be 20 percent or less of the rotation age.

Exchange—The conveyance of federal lands or interest in lands in exchange for the acquisition of nonfederal lands or interests in lands.

Exclusion area—An area identified through an RMP for which ROW authorizations are to be excluded (BLM, n.d.).

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)—A BLM-managed land unit identified in land use plans and containing all acreage not identified as an SRMA. Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature.

Fair Market Value: Fair market value is determined by an appraisal performed by a Federal or independent appraiser, as determined by the BLM Authorized Officer, using the principles contained in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions

Federal undertakings—Activities carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency (36 CFR 800.16).

Federally-recognized Tribe—Status granted to Native American Tribes by the US government where the Tribe is considered a domestic dependent nation with an established government-to-government relationship.

Fee-simple—The fullest degree of ownership in land.

Formation—The primary unit in stratigraphy consisting of a succession of strata useful for mapping or description. Most formations possess certain lithologic features that may indicate genetic relationships.

Fossils—Any remains, traces, or imprints of prehistoric nonhuman organisms preserved in or on the earth's crust that provide information about the history of life on earth.

Geothermal energy—Electrical energy created when steam or heat from subsurface resources is used to turn a turbine.

Geothermal leasing—Areas of BLM-administered land that can be leased to prospective permittees for geothermal exploitation.

Geothermal resource potential—A statistical and mapped outlook of geothermal resources in a given area.

Geothermal resources—Underground reservoirs of hot water or steam or hot, dry rock beneath the surface of the earth.

Hazardous materials—Generally defined as petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions (see 49 CFR 173.2, 49 CFR 171.8).

Historic property—A property or resource defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. Section 300308) as any “prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.”

Influence zone—Lands with wildfire-susceptible vegetation up to 1.5 miles from the interface zone or the intermix zone.

Interface zone—Lands that contain at least one housing unit per 40 acres in which vegetation occupies less than 50 percent of the area.

Intermittent streams—Intermittent streams are defined as any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two physical criteria.

Intermix zone—Lands that contain at least one housing unit per 40 acres in which vegetation occupies more than 50 percent of the area; a heavily vegetated intermix zone is as an area in which vegetation occupies over 75 percent of the area.

Invasive, nonnative plant—Includes noxious weeds and other plants that are not native to the US. An invasive species is defined as “a species that is nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental health or harm to human health” (US National Invasive Species Council 2008).

Invertebrate species—Any animal without a backbone or spinal column.

Karst—A landform developed in soluble rock types such as limestone or gypsum. Typical features and characteristics may include, but are not limited to, few surface streams where most of the drainage is underground, sinking streams, dolines (sinkholes), resurgences, and caves (USDI BLM 2008).

Kilowatt hours per square kilometer (kWh/km²)—A unit of measure for the amount of energy produced in a certain surface area for a given application or technology.

Land and Water Conservation Fund of 1965—Provides funding to the BLM, the National Park Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Forest Service, and state and local governments for the acquisition of land, and interest in land, for the benefit of public lands and waters for all present and future generations.

Land Use Plan (LUP)—see Resource Management Plan (RMP).

Late-successional Reserve—Land set aside in the Northwest Forest Plan to protect current late-successional forests and wildlife habitat, as well as to develop future late-successional habitat.

Leasable minerals—Include oil, gas, geothermal, helium, coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulfur, and gilsonite.

Legacy Rehost 2000 (LR2000)—BLM’s database that tracks applications and authorizations for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing; ROWs; coal and other mineral development; land and mineral titles; mining claims; withdrawals; classifications; and more on federal lands or on federal mineral estate.

Lentic—Still water; examples include wetlands, ponds and reservoirs, seeps and springs, bedrock basins, stock ponds, and vernal pools.

Locatable minerals—Include most metallic mineral deposits (for example, gold, silver, and copper) and certain nonmetallic and industrial minerals (for example, uranium). Under the Mining Law of 1872, any US citizen can prospect and stake a claim for these minerals.

Lotic—Flowing water; examples include rivers and streams.

Management of Land Boundary (MLB) Plans—A high level boundary evidence risk assessment for a special management area, generally focused on high-risk boundaries of high valued lands or resources; used in outyear budget and workforce planning documents.

Mineral materials—Includes varieties of sand, gravel, rock, fill dirt, and common borrow materials that are sold by sales contract or a free-use permit from the federal government, under the Materials Act of 1947.

National Historic Trail (NHT)—Extended trails that follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Designation of such trails or routes should be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisition thereof, need not be continuous on-site. National historic trails should have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS)—A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation, which are rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past; (2) scenic, which are rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads; and (3) wild, which are rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Nonenergy leasable minerals—Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Nonenergy minerals include resources such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur.

Noxious weed—In the broadest sense, any plant growing where it is not wanted. Weeds can be native or nonnative, invasive or noninvasive, and noxious or not noxious. Legally, a noxious weed is any plant designated by a federal, state, or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or property.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV)—For legislative purposes, “any motorized vehicle capable of or designated for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other terrain” (per the OHV definition in 42 CFR 8340.0-5).

Outstandingly Remarkable Values—River values identified in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 include: “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values....” Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological, or botanical. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not further define outstandingly remarkable values. Agency resource professionals have developed interpretive criteria for evaluating river values (unique, rare, or exemplary) based on professional judgment on a regional, physiographic, or geographic comparative basis.

Paleontological resources—Any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth’s crust that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth.

Paleontology—The scientific study of prehistoric life based on the fossil record.

Petrified wood—Fossilization of wood through introduction or replacement by silica (silicified wood) in such a manner that the original form and structure of the wood is preserved.

Phenology—The scientific study of cyclical biological events, such as flowering, breeding, and migration, in relation to climatic conditions.

Placer gold—Gold mixed with gravel in streambeds or former streambeds. Over millions of years, gold eroded out of hard rock deposits, was carried downstream, and was deposited along with other sedimentary materials in streambeds and alluvial deposits.

Planning area—The overall geographical area the BLM must consider during the land use planning effort, regardless of ownership.

Potential Fossil Yield Classifications System (PFYC)—Establishes a class ranking of paleontological potential that can be assigned to geologic units and it sets management and mitigation recommendations for each class. The PFYC system classifies geologic units based on relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or uncommon invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts.

- PFYC 1 has a very low risk of fossil resource occurrence (e.g., geological units are igneous, metamorphic, or they are Precambrian in age).
- PFYC 2 has a low risk to contain fossils or paleontological resources (e.g., geological units are <10,000 years before present).
- PFYC 3 fossils vary in significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence (e.g., paleontological resources may occur intermittently, but with low abundance, fossils may be significant, but they are widely scattered).
- PFYC 4 has a high risk of occurrence with a lower risk of damage (often due to vegetation or soil cover).
- PFYC 5 has a high risk of occurrence and damage with increased management concerns.
- PFYC U has an unknown risk of occurrence and damage due to deposits that are understudied, and they are typically assessed as PFYC 4 and 5.
- PFYC W includes surface area mapped as water (including shorelines that could contain uncovered or transported resources (BLM 2022e).

Precommercial thinning—The practice of reducing the density of trees within a stand by manual cutting, girdling, or herbicides to maintain or promote growth increases of desirable tree species. The trees killed are generally not merchantable and not removed from the treated area.

Public Land Survey System Dataset (PLSSDS)—This dataset is part of the Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure dataset for rectangular and non-rectangular PLSS data; this dataset represents the GIS version of the PLSS; not for boundary determination.

Rangeland health assessment—In the grazing program, an interdisciplinary approach to assessing the impacts of livestock grazing on land health to evaluate whether rangeland conditions are achieving fallback standards and guidelines, or region-specific standards and guidelines approved by the Secretary of the Interior, as well as land use plan objectives. Standards consider soils, wetlands and riparian areas, stream function, and native species' health.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 (as amended)—The Act allows the BLM to sell or lease public lands identified in its resource management plans to state and local governments or qualified non-profit organizations, for recreational use or other public purposes. More information can be found at the following website: <https://www.blm.gov/recreation-public-purposes-act>.

Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)—SRMAs and ERMAs may be subdivided into RMZs to further delineate specific recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics.

Refugia—An area in which a population of organisms can survive through a period of unfavorable conditions.

Resource Management Plan (RMP)— A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA of 1976, as amended (P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743); a document containing an assimilation of planning decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR Part 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. Synonyms include land use plans and management framework plans.

Right-of-way (ROW)—A BLM authorization to use, occupy, or maintain BLM-administered lands for a particular use for a particular duration.

Road—A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continued use.

Routes—Multiple roads, trails, and primitive roads; a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100 percent of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system.

Scenic quality—In visual resource management, a measure of the visual appeal of a tract of land.

Sensitivity level—In visual resource management, a measure of public concern for scenic quality.

Serotinous species—Species characterized by the possession of an aerial seed bank. Seeds on the ground have a limited life span and are vulnerable to bush fires, whereas in the air the seeds can remain viable for several years and are protected from fires.

Serpentine soils—*An uncommon soil type produced by weathered ultramafic rock, such as peridotite, and its metamorphic derivatives, such as serpentinite.*

Silviculture—The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

Site potential tree height—A site-potential tree height is the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class.

Special forest product(s)—A term used to describe non-timber vegetation material, such as mushrooms, seeds, berries, greenery, and fuelwood.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)—A public land unit identified in land use plans. Its purpose is to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities. Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

Speleothem—Any natural, secondary mineral formation or deposit occurring in a cave, including, but not limited to, any stalactite, stalagmite, helictite, cave flower, flowstone, concretion, drapery, rimstone, or formation of clay or mud (USDI BLM 2008).

Standards for boundary evidence (SBE)—Standards for secondary sources of boundary evidence; these sources are (1) land description review, (2) chain of surveys, and (3) physical inspection of the boundary evidence (boundary CIP). Execution of SBE process is intended to identify defects in the boundary evidence; give guidance to managers to manage risks associated with significant transactions or projects.

Suction dredge—A machine using a centrifugal pump to draw up mud, sand, and silt through a suction tube.

Surface management agency (SMA)—This depicts federal land for the US, and classifies this land by its active federal surface managing agency.

Tentative Classification—For eligible, suitable, or designated WSRs, there are three types of tentative classifications for eligible river segments: wild, scenic, and recreational based on the built environment within the corridor with wild being the most primitive and recreational the most developed. The tentative classifications are based on the degree of human development along a segment, and they are used as a guide for future management activities.

Threatened and endangered species—Plant or animal species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-National Marine Fisheries Service under the Endangered Species Act as in danger of becoming either extinct or threatened, to the degree that their continued existence is in question.

Traditional cultural places (TCP)—Also commonly referred to as Traditional Cultural Properties; this term is used to include all properties of traditional religious, sacred, and cultural importance.

Traditional ecological knowledge—The evolving knowledge acquired by Indigenous and local peoples over hundreds or thousands of years through direct contact with the environment.

Ultramafic soils—Weathered products of lithologies, such as peridotite and serpentinite bedrock, consisting predominantly of ferromagnesian silicate minerals.

Vernal pool—A seasonal pool of water with no defined inlet or outlet, which, due to unique biogeochemistry, is habitat for many endemic and rare species of flora and fauna.

Vertebrate species—Any animal with a backbone or spinal column.

Visual resource inventory (VRI)—The inventory of visual resources using three inventory factors (scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones) to establish VRI classes for landscapes.

Visual resource management (VRM)—The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions taken to achieve the VRM objectives.

Waveslope—The area of the beach that shows evidence of having been washed by waves during the last tidal cycle.

Wild and scenic river corridor—Unless otherwise noted in a river management plan, the wild and scenic river corridor generally extends for 0.25 miles from the ordinary high-water mark but is not to exceed 320 acres per mile.

Wilderness characteristics—The area's size, its apparent naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; they may also include supplemental values. Lands with wilderness characteristics are those that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to possess wilderness characteristics, as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Wildland fire—General term describing any nonstructural fire in the wild. It is categorized into two distinct types: wildfires (unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires) and prescribed fires (planned ignitions).

Wildland urban interface (WUI)—The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area on or next to private and public property, where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.

Withdrawal—Areas of federal land that are closed to settlement, sale, location, mineral entry, and/or other forms of entry, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws to maintain other public values in the area or to reserve it for a particular public purpose or program. Withdrawals are also a mechanism for transferring jurisdiction of federal lands from one department, bureau, or agency to another. There are four major categories for withdrawals: administrative, presidential proclamations, congressional withdrawals, and Federal Power Act or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission withdrawals.

This page intentionally left blank.