



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

Record of Decision and Approved Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan

Royal Gorge Field Office



BLM MISSION

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

BLM/CO/GI-24/001

Cover photo: Sean Reynolds



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



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Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is pleased to announce that, after many years of hard work and collaboration, the BLM Eastern Colorado Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) is complete. The Approved RMP will provide guidance for managing approximately 658,200 acres of BLM-administered public lands and 3,311,900 acres of federal mineral estate in 37 counties.

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

The Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was subject to a 30-day protest period that ended on August 7, 2023. The BLM received 5 protest letters, and the BLM Director reviewed all protest issues for the proposed planning decisions. The Director concluded that the BLM Colorado State Director followed the applicable laws, regulations, and policies, and considered all relevant resource information and public input. The BLM Director dismissed the protests, and that decision is the final decision of the US Department of the Interior.

The 60-day Governor's consistency review period for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, which promotes consistency with State government plans or policies, concluded on September 5, 2023. The Governor's office did not identify any inconsistencies with State government plans or policies.

The ROD and Approved RMP are available online at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/39877>. Limited printed copies are available by request from the Royal Gorge Field Office, 3028 E. Main Street, Cañon City, Colorado 81212, or by calling (719) 269-8500.

The BLM greatly appreciates all those who contributed to the Eastern Colorado RMP planning effort, particularly members of the public, who provided important feedback; our cooperating agencies, which included 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,

Doug Vilsack
Colorado State Director

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Eastern Colorado Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

**Prepared by U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Royal Gorge Field Office
Cañon City, Colorado**

Cooperating Agencies:

U.S. Department of the Agriculture, Forest Service
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Colorado Department of Agriculture
Colorado Department of Natural Resources
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Boulder County
Chaffee County
Crowley County
Fremont County
Gilpin County
Lake County
Las Animas County
Park County
City of Aurora
Town of Buena Vista
Town of Silver Cliff
Town of Westcliffe
Colorado Springs Utilities
Denver Water
Pueblo Board of Water Works
Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District
Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District
Upper South Platte Water Conservancy District

January 2024

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| % | Percent |
| ACEC | Area of critical environmental concern |
| AIM | Assessment, inventory, and monitoring |
| APD | Application for permit to drill |
| ATV | All-terrain vehicle |
| AUM | Animal unit month |
| BAR | Burned area rehabilitation |
| BCA | Backcountry conservation area |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BMP | Best management practice |
| CARPP | Comprehensive Air Resource Protection Protocol |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CHAT | Crucial habitat assessment tool |
| CNHP | Colorado Natural Heritage Program |
| COA | Condition of Approval |
| COGCC | Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission |
| CPW | Colorado Parks and Wildlife |
| CSU | Controlled surface use |
| dBA | A-weighted decibel |
| DOI | U.S. Department of the Interior |
| EIS | Environmental impact statement |
| ERMA | Extensive recreation management area |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| FLPMA | Federal Land Policy and Management Act |
| FR | Federal Register |
| IDT | Interdisciplinary team |
| KRCRA | Known recoverable coal resource area |
| LA | Leasing area |
| MOU | Memorandum of understanding |
| MW | Megawatt |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NRA | National Recreation Area |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| NSO | No surface occupancy |
| NWSRS | National Wild and Scenic Rivers System |
| OHV | Off-highway vehicle |
| ORV | Outstandingly remarkable value |
| PFC | Proper functioning condition |
| PFYC | Potential fossil yield classification |
| RAC | Resource Advisory Council |
| RGFO | Royal Gorge Field Office |
| RMA | Recreation management area |
| RMP | Resource management plan |
| RMZ | Recreation management zone |
| ROD | Record of decision |
| ROW | Right-of-way |
| SRMA | Special recreation management area |
| SRP | Special recreation permit |
| TL | Timing limitation |
| TMP | Travel management plan |
| USFS | U.S. Forest Service |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| VCC | Vegetation condition class |
| VRM | Visual resource management |
| WSA | Wilderness study area |
| WSR | Wild and scenic river |
| WVEC | West-wide Energy Corridor |

I. RECORD OF DECISION

I.1. INTRODUCTION

I.1.1. Overview

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) directs the United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to develop and periodically revise or amend its resource management plans (RMPs). RMPs are the plans that guide the management of BLM-administered lands. This record of decision (ROD) approves the attached RMP to manage public lands administered by the BLM Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO) within the Eastern Colorado planning area (see Figure II-1 and Figure II-2).

I.2. DECISION

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached RMP as the land use plan for the Eastern Colorado planning area. The BLM prepared the Approved RMP under the regulations implementing FLPMA (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1600). The RMP includes broad land use plan decisions that provide the overall direction for managing resources and resource uses in the Decision Area (BLM-administered surface lands and federal mineral estate). The BLM prepared an environmental impact statement (EIS) for this RMP in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (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 and land use plan amendments that guided management within the RGFO boundaries, except for the Browns Canyon National Monument which is operating under its own approved land use plan (July 21, 2020).

I.3. THE ALTERNATIVES

I.3.1. Introduction

An RMP provides broad guidance for managing public lands. 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. The RMP also identifies measures necessary for achieving outcomes, expressed as allowable uses (lands that are open or closed to certain uses) and management actions (proactive management techniques).

NEPA and BLM land use planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-5) require the BLM to develop a reasonable range of alternatives during the RMP planning process, including a no action

alternative, to analyze impacts and guide decision makers in developing and selecting the Approved RMP. The BLM developed four alternatives including the no action alternative and analyzed them in detail in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

I.3.2. Alternatives Analyzed in Detail

I.3.2.1. Alternative A: The No Action Alternative

Alternative A is the no action alternative and would continue current management on BLM-administered surface land and federal mineral estate in the planning area. The planning area is largely managed under the Northeast RMP and ROD (BLM 1986), the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP/ROD (BLM 1996), and subsequent amendments (BLM 1991; BLM 2002a; BLM 2002b; BLM 2002c; BLM 2004a; BLM 2004b; BLM 2008a; BLM 2009a). Both existing RMPs were amended by the *Colorado Public Land Health Standards* (BLM 1997) and programmatic amendments related to the development of energy (BLM 2005a; BLM 2012a; BLM 2009b; BLM 2008b). The Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP/ROD was also modified through 33 maintenance actions between 1996 and 2016. Although Alternative A would not meet the purpose and need for the Eastern Colorado RMP, it is included to allow for comparison of existing management with the action alternatives and to meet NEPA and BLM land use planning regulations.

I.3.2.2. Alternative B: Emphasis on Natural Processes

Alternative B emphasizes management of natural ecosystem function according to ecoregional assessments or other metrics. Management would focus on proactive conservation and restoration of ecoregion components to meet desired future conditions as well as the *Colorado Public Land Health Standards* (BLM 1997). The planning area includes three ecoregions: Southwestern Tablelands, Great Plains, and Southern Rockies. Under Alternative B, resource uses (e.g., oil and gas, recreation, rights-of-way (ROWs), livestock grazing) would be managed adaptively as required to make long-term progress toward meeting the desired future conditions and improving resource resiliency. Under this alternative, the landscape would be defined by the geopolitical boundaries of the State of Colorado on the north, east, and south and by the Eastern Colorado planning area boundary on the west. The entire landscape would be looked at as one to develop goals, objectives, and management actions to meet the alternative theme.

I.3.2.3. Alternative C: Emphasis on Responding to Demand for Resource Use

Alternative C emphasizes public demand for use, and management would rely mostly on existing laws and regulations to protect the long-term sustainability of resources. Adaptive management would be used as a tool to respond to demand. The BLM would keep resources open for greater commercial use as demand dictates and would maximize accessibility to resource use to facilitate development for commercial and public use for things such as mineral extraction, grazing, ROWs, renewable energy projects, and recreation. Under this alternative, the landscape would

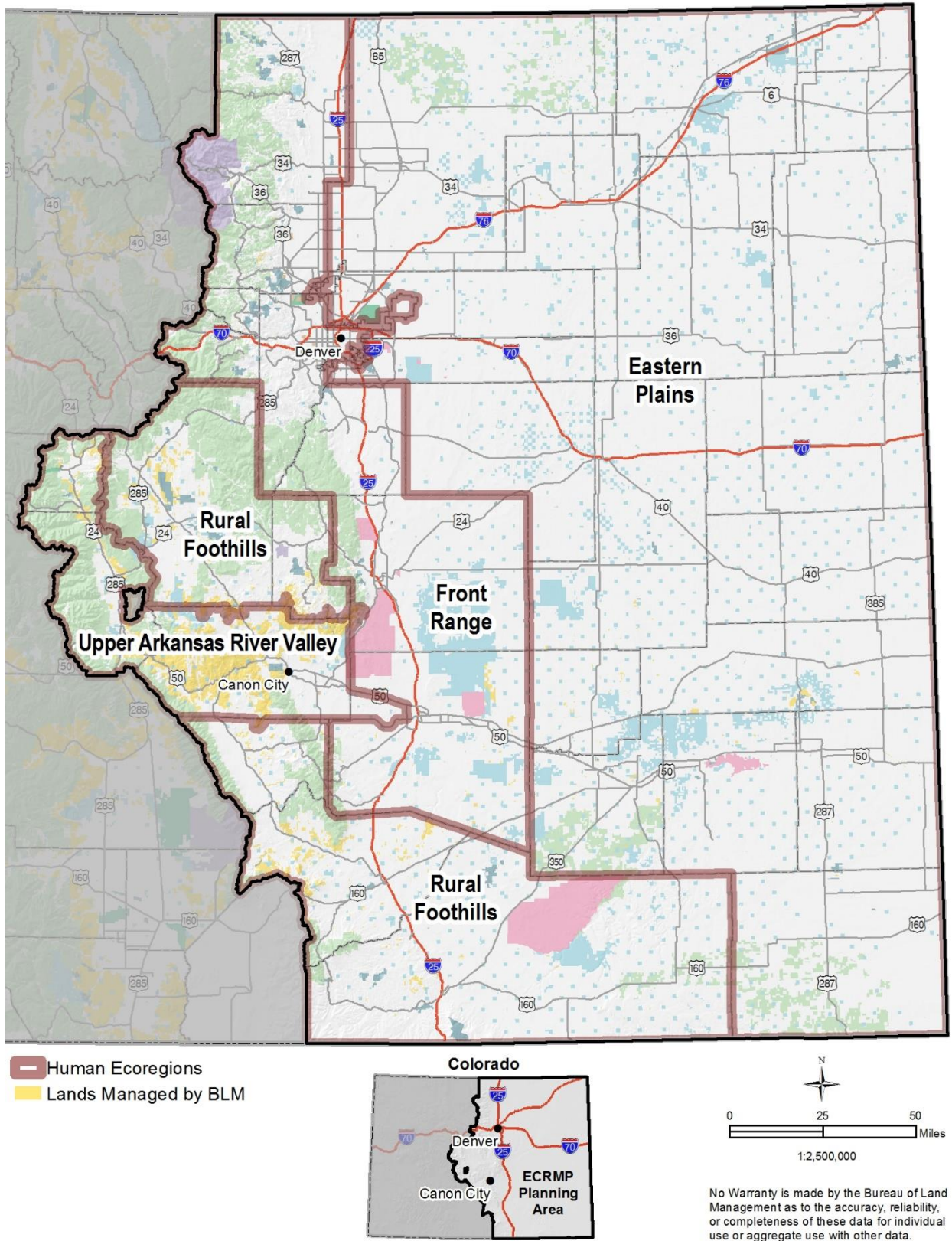
be defined by the geopolitical boundaries of the State of Colorado on the north, east, and south and by the Eastern Colorado planning area boundary on the west. The entire landscape would be looked at as one to develop goals, objectives, and management actions to meet the alternative theme.

I.3.2.4. Alternative D: The Human Ecoregion (Agency Proposed)

Alternative D is the BLM's Proposed RMP, which is a reasonable combination of goals, objectives, allowable uses, and management actions from the alternatives presented in the Draft RMP/EIS. The Proposed RMP balances the ways in which local governments, people, and communities want to interact with public lands and resources, with statewide and national policies, direction, and priorities as well as the need to protect and allow for long term ecosystem sustainability. The Proposed RMP would adaptively manage resources to allow for local community use and interest based on local communities' desires and based on the BLM's interactions with the public, cooperators, and feedback during pre-planning, scoping, and other forums.

The Proposed RMP would be implemented according to four landscapes identified during scoping: Eastern Plains, Upper Arkansas River Valley, Rural Foothills, and Front Range (Figure I-1). Although the goals of each landscape are similar, objectives and management of each landscape are further tailored in the different areas. Each landscape would be managed to maximize opportunities to meet human demand for resource use while balancing local, regional, and national needs and ecosystem sustainability. For example, the Eastern Plains landscape contains small, scattered parcels of BLM-administered surface where the residents generally prefer fewer restrictions on using public lands. As such, designations in this landscape that would place restrictions on development would be minimized. Communities in the other three landscapes tend to value public lands for their undeveloped open spaces and, therefore, special designations in these landscapes would be used to balance local and regional preferences for protection of resources with resource uses to prioritize site-specific management needs within the larger landscape. The Proposed RMP would provide comprehensive, long-range decisions for the use and management of resources in the Eastern Colorado planning area and although it does not emphasize ecosystem function as much as the environmentally preferred alternative, it still provides long term protection for ecosystem function while meeting the other myriad resource uses and needs across a variety of landscapes within the planning area.

Figure I-1. Proposed RMP Landscape Boundaries



I.3.3. 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. 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.

Section 101 of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 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

I.3.4. 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 (see Section I.10, *Appeal*). 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 identified and 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 and shooting restrictions and closed travel areas, through supplemental rules that allow enforcement measures.

I.3.5. 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, but other changes since the Proposed RMP/Final EIS are below. All changes are within the range of alternatives considered in the EIS.

- Text that stated, *lands managed for wilderness characteristics* was revised to state, *lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics, lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics, or lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics*.
- An objective was added to the Rural Foothills Landscape under Wilderness Characteristics Objective 1.
- Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 14 added to Table II-14 to address utility and non-utility scale renewable energy.
- Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Allowable Use 10 added to Table II-19 to address utility scale renewable energy.
- Backcountry Conservation Area (BCA) Allowable Use 11 added to Table II-21 to address utility and non-utility scale renewable energy.
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Action 2 in Table II-32 clarified to include exclusion of utility and non-utility scale renewable energy rights-of-way (ROWs) in the Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills Landscapes.
- The area defined as the Dikes of the Spanish Peaks, which will be closed to fluid mineral development, has been modified based on updated mapping.
- Appendix D was updated to be consistent with Section II.2, Management Decisions, regarding special forest product permits being allowed so long as it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. Appendix D was updated to clarify that SRMAs will be utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Appendix D was updated to be consistent with Section II.2 Management Decisions regarding excluding utility and non-utility scale renewable energy development in BCAs.
- Appendix D was updated for the Guffy Gorge SRMA and Phantom Canyon SRMA to remove language regarding avoiding surface-disturbing activities in these SRMAs.
- NSO-Wlife-2 in Appendix F was updated to indicate no surface occupancy (NSO) *or use* is allowed for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas as mapped by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW).

- NSO-SPL-19 in Appendix F was updated to be consistent with Section II.2, Management Decisions and indicate NSO or use is allowed in areas of moderate to high potential paleontological resources Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 3 through 5.
- NSO-Trails-1 in Appendix F was updated to indicate the buffer for NSO would be based on the centerline of the designated national trails.
- An error in the *de minimis* levels was found in the discussion of the General Conformity Rule (Section B.2.1.6.1.2). This level has recently changed and is now 25 tons of VOCs or 25 tons of NO_x. This number is not part of the plan or used in the analysis. It is part of the general discussion of the General Conformity Rule itself and how it is implemented regardless of what the level is set at. The updated number of 25 tons will be used in current and future conformity analysis for any specific development proposal unless changed or updated.

I.4. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND DECISION RATIONALE

The Approved RMP provides the best combination of management decisions to meet the purpose and need for a land use plan in consideration of the planning issues and management concerns identified through the planning process. The Approved RMP is consistent with law and reflects national policy considerations. 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 fulfills the purpose by providing goals and objectives for public land management and by resolving multiple-use conflicts or issues associated with those requirements that drive the preparation of the RMP. Section 103 (c) of FLPMA defines “multiple use” as “management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people...” The combination of planning decisions is driven by the diverse resources and values on the public lands and how to best realize the broad spectrum of available opportunities. This combination of decisions also recognizes the sustainability of the ecosystem and is within the constraints of applicable laws and regulations. The Approved RMP fulfills the need by addressing current resource conditions, changes in circumstances, such as evolving demands on resources, and new or revised national-level policies (43 CFR 1610.5-6) since preparation of the Northeast RMP and ROD (BLM 1986), the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP/ROD (BLM 1996), and their subsequent amendments.

The Approved RMP provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the diverse management needs of BLM-administered lands in the Decision Area.

The Approved RMP includes closures and stipulations for fluid mineral leasing, which apply as identified to other surface-disturbing activities. Closures are designed to provide resource-

specific protections, as well as supporting the effectiveness, long term viability, and durability of management goals. Stipulations are designed to provide resource-specific protections. No surface occupancy stipulations restrict fluid mineral activities by requiring surface-disturbing activities to be located outside of specific areas. Controlled surface use stipulations can require imposing special operational constraints to protect identified values including special design, construction, or implementation measures, and/or requiring relocation of surface operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters). Timing limitations prohibit activities during specific times of the year. For fluid mineral leasing, these apply to activities such as construction, drilling, and reclamation during specified time periods (less than one year) to protect identified resource values, but do not restrict activities associated with normal well operation and maintenance. The BLM may modify the operations of surface and other disturbance activities caused by the presence of humans and require additional specific or specialized mitigation. These stipulations, as well as other restrictions and management actions, such as ROW exclusion, are designed to sustain resource conditions.

The BLM interdisciplinary team reviewed BLM-administered lands in the planning area to determine whether new areas should be considered for designation as areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and whether existing ACECs should continue to be managed as ACECs to protect the identified values. Under the Proposed RMP, Alternative D, all areas identified as existing or potential ACECs are designated as ACECs with special management identified for protection of the relevant and important values.

The BLM interdisciplinary team also reviewed public proposals to recognize and manage various areas as backcountry conservation areas (BCAs) and decided to consider 19 of the proposed areas as BCAs for analysis. The BLM designates 16 BCAs under Alternative D, the Proposed RMP.

I.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 Northeast RMP and ROD (BLM 1986), the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP/ROD (BLM 1996), and their subsequent amendments. All management direction and actions developed as part of the BLM planning process are subject to valid existing rights. Valid existing rights include all valid leases, permits, ROWs, or other land use rights or authorizations in effect on the date of approval of this RMP.

Any new 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 grant and grazing permit renewals. Projects for which site-specific decisions have not yet been approved, but for which preparation of NEPA documents began before the ROD's effective date, may also require modification to conform to the RMP.

I.6. MITIGATION MEASURES

Practicable means to avoid, minimize, or reduce environmental harm, commensurate with the landscape level of planning, are included in the Approved RMP and appendices. In developing the Approved RMP and alternatives, the BLM used a variety of management methods and tools, including the identification of allowable uses; temporal, spatial, and/or methodological restrictions on uses; where specific uses would be prohibited; and specific actions needed to achieve the goals and objectives. Restrictions on uses include seasonal closures, surface disturbance limitations, and best management practice (BMP) application.

Appendix A in the Approved RMP provides a list of mitigation measures, BMPs and design criteria, standard operating procedures, adaptive management, reclamation, and monitoring measures that the BLM could employ. BMPs are state-of-the-art mitigation measures that may be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid, minimize, reduce, rectify, or compensate for adverse environmental or social impacts of land use activities. The BMPs included in Appendix A are not intended to be a complete list but to show examples of commonly used practices the RGFO 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 proposed by project applicants for activities on BLM-administered lands.

I.7. PLAN MONITORING

Land use plan decision monitoring is a continuous process occurring over the life of the RMP, with an aim 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), (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).

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. If implementation of land use plans does not achieve anticipated desired outcomes, adaptive management may be necessary. Adaptive management is further addressed in section II.5.5, *RMP Adaptive Management*.

Based on staffing and funding levels, monitoring is prioritized annually 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.

I.8. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

I.8.1. Envisioning Meetings

Public outreach for the Eastern Colorado RMP began with seven in-person and two online envisioning meetings held in May and June 2015. During these meetings, the BLM invited members of the public to share their vision for how BLM-administered public lands should be managed and discussed the importance of those lands for the future of their communities. The BLM published the results of these meetings in the *Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan Envisioning Report* (Casey 2016) and considered them during development of the RMP alternatives.

I.8.2. Public Scoping

The BLM formally initiated the scoping process for the Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS on June 1, 2015, with publication of a Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* (80 FR 31063). This began a 60-day public scoping period, during which the BLM released the preliminary planning issues identified by the BLM interdisciplinary team for public review. The formal public scoping period ended on July 31, 2015; however, the BLM considered all public comments received throughout the planning process.

The BLM hosted eight public scoping meetings during June and July 2015. These meetings gave the public the opportunity to learn about the RMP, meet the BLM RGFO staff, and identify additional planning issues. The results of these meetings were published in the *Scoping Summary Report for the Eastern Colorado RMP* (BLM 2015a).

All meetings were open houses, which allowed members of the public to talk directly with BLM employees and obtain forms for submitting written comments. The BLM received 396 written comment submissions containing 1,626 discrete comments.

I.8.3. Public Comment on the Preliminary Alternatives and the Basis for Analysis

The BLM released the *Preliminary Alternatives Report* (BLM 2017a) and the *Draft Basis for Analysis* (BLM 2017b) for the Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS on March 8, 2017. The *Preliminary Alternatives Report* described four preliminary management alternatives. The *Draft Basis for Analysis* described methods for analyzing the potential impacts of each alternative. The review period for these documents lasted through May 5, 2017. The BLM held eight public meetings during the review period.

During the public review period, the BLM received 368 unique comment letters—including one petition with 1,231 signatures—and 1,162 form letters. The BLM analyzed these comments, considered any substantive issues raised, and revised the alternatives and analytical methods accordingly where warranted. More information about these comments and the BLM’s responses is in the *Preliminary Alternatives and Draft Basis for Analysis Comment Report for the Eastern Colorado RMP* (BLM 2017c).

I.8.4. Public Comment on the Draft RMP/EIS

The BLM published a Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft RMP/EIS on June 21, 2019, initiating a 90-day public comment period that ran through September 20, 2019. During this time, the public could raise concerns and provide input for the BLM to consider before drafting the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. During July 2019, the BLM hosted seven public meetings to inform attendees about and solicit comments on the draft documents. The BLM received 7,946 comment letters (including 479 unique letters and 7,467 form letters, form plus letters, and duplicates) that contained 871 individual substantive comments. The details of the comment analysis process as well as the comments and the BLM’s responses can be found in Appendix M of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (BLM 2023).

I.8.5. Review and Protest of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS

The BLM Royal Gorge Field Office released the Proposed Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Eastern Colorado PRMP/EIS) on July 8, 2023. The BLM received five protest letter submissions during the subsequent 30-day protest period.

The planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5-2 outline the requirements for filing a valid protest. The BLM evaluated all protest letters to determine which protest letters were complete and timely, and which persons have standing to protest. All five unique letters received met these criteria. No letters were dismissed from consideration due to lack of standing. Four of the letters asserted valid protest issues.

A Protest Resolution Report is posted on the BLM's protest resolution report website at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>.

I.8.6. Governor's Consistency Review

In a letter dated July 7, 2023, 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 Colorado Governor's Consistency Review for the Eastern Colorado Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The consistency review period concluded on September 5, 2023.

No response was received during the review period. A response was only necessary if inconsistencies were identified.

I.9. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Federal regulations including BLM land use regulations (43 CFR 1610.3), FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712), and regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1501.8) direct the BLM to invite eligible federal agencies and state and local governments to participate as cooperating agencies when drafting an EIS.

I.9.1. Cooperating Agency Collaboration

The BLM worked closely with the cooperating agencies to develop alternatives and guide the analysis contained in the EIS. This process included the development of the preliminary alternatives; review of issues raised during scoping and revision of the alternatives; reviews of the analysis contained in the EIS; review of public comments on the Draft RMP/EIS; and development of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Cooperating agencies included:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Colorado Department of Agriculture
- Colorado Department of Natural Resources
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- Boulder County
- Chaffee County
- Crowley County
- Fremont County
- Gilpin County
- Lake County
- Las Animas County
- Park County
- City of Aurora
- Town of Buena Vista
- Town of Silver Cliff
- Town of Westcliffe
- Colorado Springs Utilities
- Denver Water
- Pueblo Board of Water Works
- Southeastern Water Conservancy District
- Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District
- Upper South Platte Water Conservancy District

The BLM held an initial cooperating agency meeting during the scoping period for the RMP/EIS to familiarize cooperators with the RMP development process. The BLM held three workshops with the cooperating agencies in November and December 2016 for them to comment on the preliminary alternatives and identify concerns or issues. The BLM revised the preliminary alternatives based on those comments prior to releasing the *Preliminary Alternatives Report* (BLM 2017a) to the public.

Following public review of the *Preliminary Alternatives Report*, the BLM held two meetings with the cooperating agencies in June and August 2017 to give an overview of public comments and identify resulting changes to the alternatives. In addition, the BLM held a meeting in July 2017 that focused specifically on issues pertaining to wild and scenic rivers. In September 2019, the BLM held a meeting with the cooperating agencies to discuss initial feedback and comments on the Draft RMP/EIS. Further, in September 2021, the BLM held a meeting with cooperating agencies to discuss overall changes to the document since the last meeting and gather feedback. Finally, in December 2022, a meeting was held to update cooperating agencies on the anticipated Proposed Plan and Final EIS and schedule.

I.9.2. Resource Advisory Council Collaboration

In accordance with FLPMA, the Secretary of the Interior appoints members to the Rocky Mountain Resource Advisory Council (RAC) to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. The RAC consists of 15 members representing three different areas of expertise: (1) public land ranching and commercial interests; (2) environmental conservation, archaeological/historical conservation, and dispersed recreation; and (3) state or other governmental agencies, tribes, and academic institutions. The RAC operates on the principle of collaborative decision-making, striving for consensus before making official recommendations concerning the planning and management of BLM-administered land, mineral estate, or resources in the planning area.

The BLM met with the RAC on August 20, 2014, to discuss the upcoming RMP and familiarize members with the planning process. The BLM also met with the RAC on June 11, 2015, during the public scoping period. On November 10, 2016, the BLM met with the RAC to provide an update on RMP development and get the RAC's input on the preliminary alternatives. The BLM consulted with the RAC throughout the development of the Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS.

I.9.3. Tribal Government-to-Government Coordination and Consultation

Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments*, 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 federally administered lands. Consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes is also required under NEPA and FLPMA. Additionally, there are numerous laws, regulations, and guidance requiring tribal consultation to identify any Native American cultural values, religious beliefs, or traditional practices that could be affected by BLM actions on federal lands. Below are the tribes with whom the BLM consulted during the Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS planning process.

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
- Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
- Crow Creek Sioux
- Eastern Shoshone
- Jicarilla Apache Nation
- Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Northern Arapaho Tribe
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe
- Northern Ute Tribe
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Pawnee Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Southern Ute Tribe
- Standing Rock Lakota Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

The BLM initiated tribal consultation for the Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS in 2014 by inviting the Native American tribes with interest in the planning area (listed above) to be cooperating agencies. No tribes accepted cooperating agency status. Tribal consultation and related actions continued throughout the planning process (Table I-1).

Table I-1. BLM’s Activities Pertaining to Native American Tribal Consultation

| Consultation Topic/Activity | Date Letter and Email Were Sent | Date of Follow-up Email | Meeting Date |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cooperating agency invitation | July 22, 2014 | None | Not applicable |
| Initial outreach | May 26, 2015 | None | Not applicable |
| Scoping pre-alternatives | December 1, 2015 | January 5, 2016 | Not applicable |
| Areas of critical environmental concern | December 15, 2015 | January 27, 2016 | Not applicable |
| Wild and scenic rivers | December 7, 2015 | January 11, 2016 | Not applicable |
| Preliminary alternatives | April 4, 2017 | June 7, 2017 | Not applicable |
| Preferred alternative | April 25, 2018 | May 29, 2018 | Not applicable |
| Draft RMP | June 18, 2019 | August 29, 2019 | Not applicable |
| Proposed RMP | November 12, 2021 | December 13, 2021 | Not applicable |
| Proposed RMP | February 28, 2023 | None | Not applicable |
| Proposed RMP | July 3, 2023 | None | Not applicable |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | July 19-20, 2016 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | October 13, 2016 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | August 29, 2017 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | October 9, 2018 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | May 1, 2019 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | October 24, 2019 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | October 14, 2020 |
| Videoconference with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | December 8, 2020 |
| Videoconference with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | April 6, 2021 |
| Videoconference with All Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | January 12, 2022 |
| Videoconference with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | April 20, 2022 |
| Meeting with Ute Tribes | Not applicable | Not applicable | October 13, 2022 |

I.9.4. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Consultation

To comply with Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), the BLM coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) early in the planning process. The BLM consulted with the USFWS to develop the Biological Assessment (BA). The BA analyzes the potential impacts from the implementation of management actions authorized under the ECRMP on plant and animal species listed, or proposed to be listed, as threatened or endangered under the ESA. The BLM provided a draft BA for USFWS review on April 14,

2023. After addressing USFWS comments over multiple meetings and revisions, BLM submitted a final BA on August 11, 2023. The USFWS issued a Biological Opinion for the ECRMP that concluded in the following effects of the RMP:

- May affect, and are likely to adversely affect Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), Preble's meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*) including designated critical habitat, Eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*), lesser prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*), Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) including designated critical habitat, piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), greenback cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki stomias*), Mosquito Range mustard (*Eutrema penlandii*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*), and the Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*).
- May affect, but are not likely to adversely affect the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), Pawnee montane skipper (*Hesperia leonardus montana*), Ute ladies'-tresses orchid (*Spiranthes diluvialis*), and North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*).
- May affect, but are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the proposed endangered tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*).
- A nonessential experimental population (NEP) of the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) was established within the state of Colorado during the consultation process. The species was listed as endangered when consultation was initiated. Due to change to an NEP within Colorado, a request for conferencing was requested on November 8, 2023, in lieu of consultation. Conservation measures were provided from the USFWS accordingly.

Due to the programmatic scale of the ECRMP consultation, specific conservation measures are not included in the BO. However, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that are part of the ECRMP were analyzed as part of the proposed action during consultation and must be followed accordingly. Some conservation measures are included in the conference opinions. Beyond the programmatic scale of this consultation, project-specific consultation with the USFWS will be initiated for any proposed actions where species listed or proposed to be listed under the ESA may be present in the area of such proposed action. Individual projects that tier to this programmatic consultation may have terms and conditions applied as a result of future, project-specific consultations.

Water-related fluid minerals activities potentially affecting whooping crane, whooping crane critical habitat, pallid sturgeon, piping plover, and western prairie fringed orchid are covered by the 2015 BLM Platte River programmatic BO, and subsequent reinitiated programmatic Platte River consultations over the life of this RMP.

I.9.5. State Historic Preservation Office Consultation

The BLM invited the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to be a cooperating agency, but it declined. The BLM gave the Eastern Colorado Draft RMP/EIS to the SHPO concurrently with the document's release to the public. The BLM will consult the SHPO on all federal undertakings within the Eastern Colorado Planning area, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

I.10. APPEAL

The BLM Director's resolution of protests to the Proposed RMP is the final decision for the Department and is not subject to administrative review by the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

Public notification of this decision will be considered to have occurred on the date that the Notice of Availability is published in the *Federal Register*. Within 30 days of this decision, implementation decisions may be appealed. A Notice of Appeal must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer at the Royal Gorge Field Office, 3028 E. Main St., Cañon City, CO 81212, with copies sent to the Regional Solicitor, Rocky Mountain Region, 755 Parfet St., Suite 151, Lakewood, CO 80215, and to the Department of the Interior Board of Land Appeals, 801 North Quincy St., MS300 QC, Arlington, VA, 22203. If a statement of reasons for the appeal is not included with the notice, it must be filed with the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the above address within 30 days after the notice of appeal is filed with the Authorized Officer.

I.11. APPROVAL

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan. This Record of Decision serves as the final decision for the resource management plan and becomes effective on the date it is signed by the BLM State Director.

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 Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan.

**KEITH
BERGER** Digitally signed by
KEITH BERGER
Date: 2024.01.05
15:43:35 -07'00'

Keith Berger
Field Manager, BLM Royal Gorge Field Office

DISTRICT MANAGER CONCURRENCE

I concur with the adoption and implementation of the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan.

**CATHERINE
NE COOK** Digitally signed by
CATHERINE COOK
Date: 2024.01.05
15:48:19 -07'00'

Catherine Cook
District Manager, BLM Rocky Mountain District

STATE DIRECTOR APPROVAL

In consideration of the foregoing, I approve the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan.

 Digitally signed by
DOUGLAS VILSACK
Date: 2024.01.09
10:32:29 -07'00'

Doug Vilsack
BLM Colorado State Director

II. APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

II.1. INTRODUCTION

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO) prepared the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan (RMP). The intent is to provide comprehensive current and future management of BLM-administered lands in the RGFO. This is the Approved RMP for the public lands administered by the BLM RGFO.

The BLM prepared the RMP in compliance with its planning regulations (43 CFR 1600) under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This document also meets the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), the BLM's NEPA regulations (43 CFR 46), and requirements of the BLM's NEPA Handbook, 1790-1 (BLM 2008c).

II.1.1. Purpose and Need for the Resource Management Plan

An RMP is a set of comprehensive long-range decisions concerning the use and management of resources administered by the BLM. The purpose of the Eastern Colorado RMP is to provide guidance for managing the resources and uses of public lands administered by the BLM RGFO, to provide a foundation for future land management actions within the planning area, and to ensure that public lands are managed in accordance with the intent of Congress, as stated in the FLPMA and other legislation.

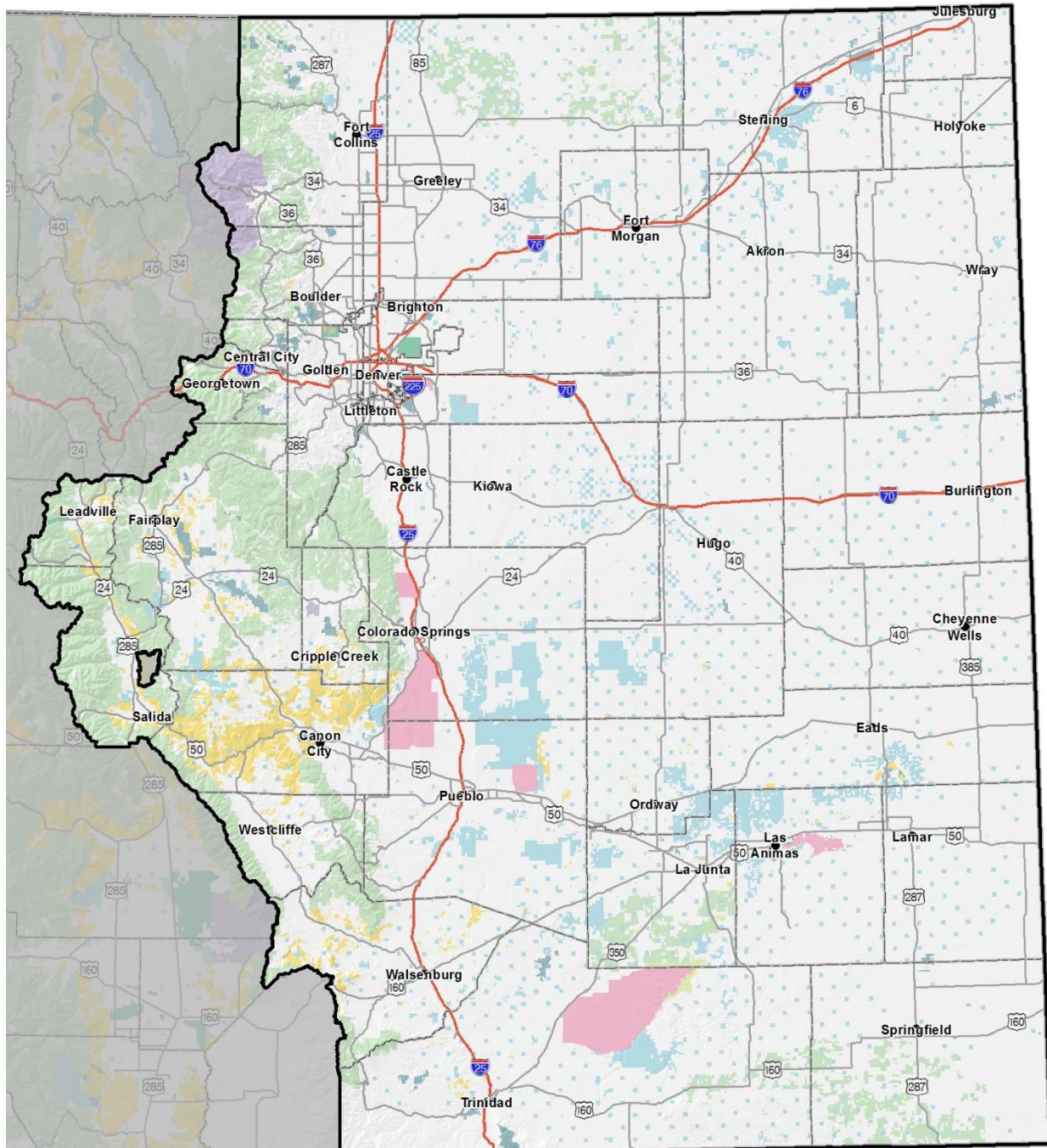
BLM regulations require that existing land use plans be revised when necessary to address current resource conditions, changes in circumstances such as evolving demands on resources, and new or revised policy on the national level (43 CFR 1610.5-6). Management direction for lands in the planning area was contained in the Northeast RMP and Record of Decision (ROD) (BLM 1986) and the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP/ROD (BLM 1996). Although the 1986 and 1996 RMPs have been subsequently amended, they do not satisfactorily address new and emerging issues. Statutes, regulations, policies, and issues regarding management of BLM-administered lands have changed during the life of the plans. The need for this RMP is to respond to the planning criteria, new policies, and changing resource demands, and make certain decisions required by law or policy. The need for the revision of the RMP also stems from the issues identified during scoping.

II.1.2. Lands in the Eastern Colorado Planning Area and Decision Area

The BLM currently manages the RGFO under guidance provided by the Northeast RMP (BLM 1986), the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP (BLM 1996), and associated amendments in two separate planning areas in the field office. The combined Eastern Colorado RMP planning area encompasses more than 35 million acres of land under various jurisdictions, including 7,177,100 acres of federal mineral estate. However, the uses and actions considered in this plan would only apply to 658,200 acres of BLM-administered surface land (Figure II-1) and 3,311,900 acres of BLM-administered mineral estate within the planning area (Figure II-2). This is the decision area, for which the BLM has the authority to make planning decisions. Although the BLM administers minerals under 3,463,000 acres of National Forest System lands, those lands are not included in the decision area because the U.S. Forest Service planning process determines which of those lands are open to leasing and development and which stipulations apply.

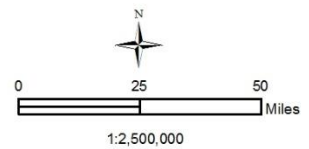
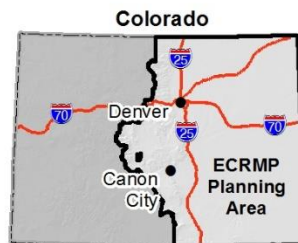
The decision area includes BLM-administered mineral estate that is underneath privately or state-owned surface, which is referred to as split estate. Nearly 81 percent (2,673,000 acres) of all BLM-administered mineral estate in the decision area is split estate. This RMP does not include planning or management decisions for lands or minerals that are privately owned, owned by the State of Colorado, owned by local governments, or administered by other federal agencies (e.g., the U.S. Forest Service). The Eastern Colorado RMP planning area also does not include the Browns Canyon National Monument, which is managed in accordance with its own approved land use plan (July 21, 2020).

Figure II-1. BLM-administered Surface Land in the Eastern Colorado RMP Planning Area



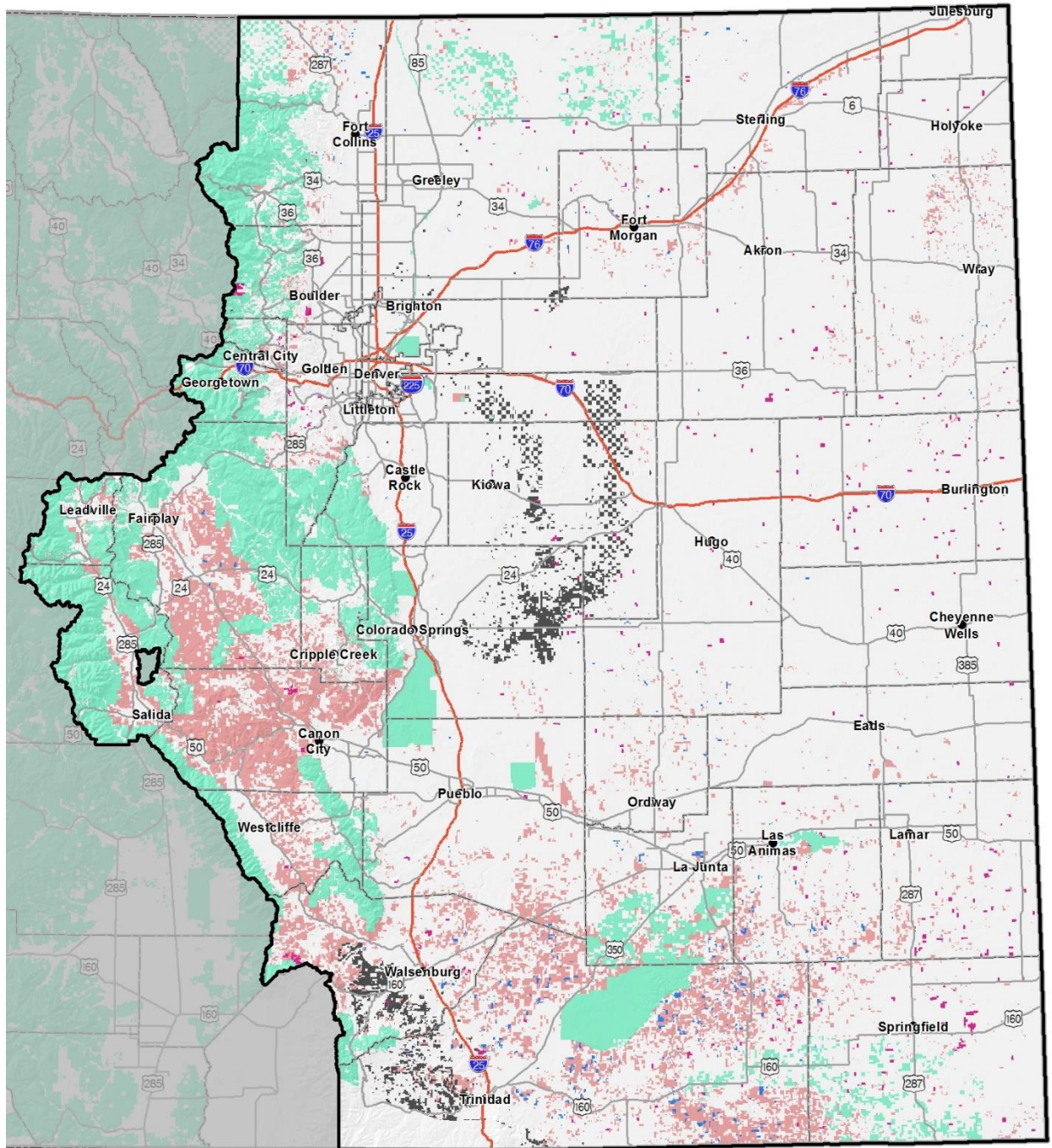
Surface Management Agency

- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Military Reservation
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Other Federal
- State
- State, County, or City
- Wildlife, Park, or Outdoor Recreation Area

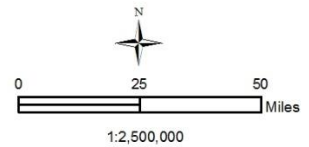


No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Figure II-2. BLM-administered Mineral Estate in the Eastern Colorado RMP Planning Area



- Federal Mineral Estate**
- BLM Decision Area**
 - All Minerals
 - Coal Only
 - Oil and Gas Only
 - Oil, Gas and Coal Only
 - Other Minerals
 - Other Federal Surface Management Agency**
 - Not subject to BLM planning decision



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

II.1.3. Scoping and Issues

The BLM's land use planning process provides opportunities for members of the public to participate in decision-making and allows for full environmental disclosure. This is in accordance with 40 CFR 1506.6; 43 CFR 1610.2; Section 202 of FLPMA; the BLM's land use planning handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005b); and the BLM's NEPA handbook, H-1790-1 (BLM 2008c). The formal scoping period began with the publication of the Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* (80 FR 31063) on June 1, 2015, and ran for 60 days, ending on July 31, 2015.

II.1.3.1. Issues Addressed

A planning issue is a point of disagreement, debate, or dispute with a proposed action that can be addressed in many ways. It is based on an anticipated environmental effect. An issue may be affected by a proposed action or alternative; has not already been decided by law or a previous decision; and can be scientifically analyzed (BLM 2008c).

During public scoping and through BLM staff input, the RGFO identified 124 general issues under 23 topics (BLM 2015a) that are considered in the Eastern Colorado RMP. The BLM interdisciplinary team subsequently identified additional issues. Some key planning issues addressed in this RMP are as follows:

- How should the BLM manage recreation to increase access to public lands, improve facilities, protect natural and cultural resources, provide a variety of recreational opportunities, and maximize socioeconomic contributions?
- How should the BLM manage increased visitation from motorized and non-motorized uses to maintain and improve resource conditions and minimize conflict?
- How should the BLM increase access to public lands and resources?
- How should the BLM manage energy and mineral resources to maintain or improve natural and cultural resource conditions, minimize user conflicts, and maximize socioeconomic contributions?
- How should the BLM manage vegetation in order to reduce fuel loading, control and prevent noxious and invasive weeds, and maintain a healthy forest ecosystem, while adhering to its multiple-use mandate?
- How should the BLM reduce regulatory burden and increase management efficiencies on public lands and resources?
- How should the BLM manage public lands to maintain and improve wildlife habitats while adhering to its multiple-use mandate?
- How should the BLM manage surface and groundwater resources to maintain and improve habitat, improve water quality, and protect drinking water sources, while adhering to its multiple-use mandate?

- How should the BLM respond to the growth of communities and expansion of the urban interface?

All current program-specific issue statements are listed under their appropriate topics in the scoping summary report (BLM 2015a).

II.1.3.2. Issues Considered but Not Further Analyzed

Public scoping also raised issues that were not addressed in the RMP such as those that are resolved through policy or administrative actions, issues that were otherwise outside the scope of the Eastern Colorado RMP, and issues that have already been addressed but require outreach to the commenter. These issues are discussed more thoroughly in section 2.5 of the scoping summary report (BLM 2015a).

II.1.4. Planning Criteria and Other Constraints

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and guidelines that help guide data collection as well as development and selection of the alternatives in the RMP (43 CFR 1610.4-2). Planning criteria are generally based on applicable laws, BLM Director and State Director guidance, and public and cooperator input (BLM 2005b). The BLM RGFO developed preliminary planning criteria before public scoping, then asked the public to comment on them and suggest additional criteria. Following are the planning criteria that guided development of the RMP:

- The BLM will recognize in the RMP the special importance of BLM-administered lands to people who live in communities surrounded by BLM-administered lands and the importance of BLM-administered lands to the nation as a whole.
- The BLM will make every effort to encourage public participation throughout the RMP process.
- Environmental protection and commodity extraction are both desirable and necessary objectives of sound land management practices and are not to be considered mutually exclusive priorities.
- Broad-based public participation will be an integral part of the RMP process. Decisions in the RMP will strive to be compatible with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, as long as the decisions are consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of federal law and regulations applicable to BLM-administered lands.
- The BLM will strive to minimize potential adverse impacts.
- The BLM's decisions will accord with existing laws.
- The BLM will facilitate energy, mineral, and oil and gas development and production in accordance with existing policy and laws in a manner that allows for environmentally sound exploration, development, operation, and reclamation.

- The BLM will facilitate oil and gas leasing in a way that addresses the unique resources of the South Park area.
- The RMP will consider management of lands bordering the decision area and will strive to harmonize management of BLM-administered lands in the decision area with adjacent lands outside the decision area.

BLM management actions are subject to certain statutory constraints. FLPMA provides the primary legal authority for the BLM to manage public lands under its jurisdiction, and to develop the Eastern Colorado RMP. This law provides for land use planning, land acquisition and disposal, administration, rangeland management, ROWs, and designated management areas. All management direction and actions developed as part of the BLM planning process must meet the objectives of BLM's multiple-use management mandate and responsibilities (FLPMA Section 202[c] and [e]). NEPA is the primary law governing the process for development of the Eastern Colorado RMP. NEPA requires the consideration and public availability of information on the environmental impacts of major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Decisions in the Eastern Colorado RMP as well as the conduct of the planning process itself must conform to these laws.

The RMP is subject to valid existing rights, which include all valid lease, permit, ROWs, or other land use rights or authorizations in effect on the date of approval of this RMP.

II.1.5. Planning Process

The BLM uses a multistep planning process when developing RMPs, as required by 43 CFR 1600 and explained in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005b). 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 Eastern Colorado RMP. It used the scoping process to introduce the public to the 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.

II.1.6. Related Plans

The BLM considered federal, state, local, and tribal plans that are germane to the development of the RMP. The BLM worked closely with federal, state, local, and tribal governments during preparation of the RMP. A list of all plans the BLM considered can be found in Section 1.5 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (BLM 2020). Chapter 4 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (BLM 2020) describes coordination that has occurred throughout the development of the RMP.

II.1.7. Consistency with Laws and Policy

This RMP is consistent with and incorporates requirements identified in all applicable laws and policies. These include executive orders, statutes, regulations, 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.

II.2. MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

This section of the Approved RMP presents goals, objectives, management 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 several years to achieve. These management decisions are presented by program area under resources, resource uses, special designations, and social and economic conditions (Table II-1).

Table II-1. RMP Program Areas

| Resources | Resource Uses | Special Designations | Social and Economic Conditions |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Resources and Climate • Soil Resources • Water Resources • Terrestrial Wildlife • Aquatic and Riparian Resources • Vegetation • Special Status Species • Wildland Fire and Fuel Management • Cultural Resources • Tribal Resources • Paleontological Resources • Visual Resources • Lands with Wilderness Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Livestock Grazing • Forestry • Fluid Minerals • Solid Minerals • Coal • Renewable Energy • Travel and Transportation Management • Lands and Realty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of Critical Environmental Concern • National and State Scenic and Historic Byways • National Trails • Wild and Scenic Rivers • Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health and Safety • Social and Economic Values |

All acreages and maps presented in the approved RMP are estimations based on current data. Acreages 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 figures in Appendix B 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.

Table II-2 through Table II-46 identify the goals, objectives, management actions, and allowable uses in the Approved RMP. Maps depicting resource information and stipulations applicable to surface-disturbing activities in the Approved RMP are provided in Appendix B. Appendices B through I contain supporting information for decisions outlined in the Approved RMP.

Supporting appendices are as follows:

- Appendix A Mitigation, Adaptive Management, Reclamation, and Monitoring Plan
- Appendix B Maps
- Appendix C Adaptive Drought Management
- Appendix D Recreation and Visitor Services Management
- Appendix E Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels
- Appendix F Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-disturbing Activities
- Appendix G Coal Screening for the Eastern Colorado Planning Area
- Appendix H Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal
- Appendix I Travel and Transportation Management

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II.2.1. Resources

Table II-2. Air Quality and Climate

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Air Resource Goal 1 – Protect air resources</i> | Protect air resources and related values using the methodology outlined in the Colorado BLM Comprehensive Air Resource Protection Protocol (CARPP) (BLM 2015c) in BLM decision-making. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Air Objective 1 – Limit air resources degradation</i> | Limit air quality and related values degradation from BLM-authorized activities on public lands and minerals, by providing appropriate analyses of potential air quality impacts relative to Colorado and National Ambient Air Quality Standards; applicable federal, state, and local air quality laws, rules, regulations, and implementation plans; and applicable guidance documents (e.g., Federal Land Managers’ Air Quality Related Values Work Group Phase 1 Report—Revised [2010] [USFS, NPS, and USFWS 2010]). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Air Management Action 1 – Air quality protection</i> | Participate in, conduct, or require the development of emissions inventories and completion of air quality modeling/impact analyses as part of a comprehensive strategy to prevent BLM-permitted activities from causing or contributing to violations of ambient air quality standards and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on air quality-related values. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Air Management Action 2 – Air resources analysis</i> | Attach a lease notice to new oil and gas leasing agreements to provide notice to operators of air quality analysis and mitigation requirements that will be determined on a case-by-case basis at the permitting/development stage. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Air Management Action 3 – Apply appropriate mitigation</i> | Develop conditions of approval (COAs) for project-specific surface-disturbing activities to prevent BLM-permitted actions from causing or contributing to exceedances of ambient air quality standards and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on air quality-related values (on both a project level and contemporaneous cumulative basis). COAs will be developed using available information and tools, such as the BLM Colorado Air Resources Annual Report and project-level near-field modeling analyses as appropriate. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Air Management Action 4 – Enhance our science</i> | Work cooperatively with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies to enhance air monitoring and analysis efforts for the purposes of evaluating atmospheric conditions with respect to ambient air quality standards and air quality-related values. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Air Management Action 5 – Provide adaptive management</i> | Implement an adaptive management strategy, such as the strategy described in the CARPP (BLM 2015c), for protecting air resources, including tracking of emissions associated with approved projects, tracking progress toward meeting RMP goals and objectives, comparison of authorized emissions with the most recent regional air quality model results to assess models, and evaluation of appropriate mitigation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Air Management Action 6 – Provide adaptive management for resource protection</i> | Conduct impact analyses for proposed actions consistent with current climate protection and adaptation policy. Apply adaptive management as appropriate, consistent with current policy. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-3. Soil Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Soil Resource Goal 1 – Land health standards</i> | Maintain resource conditions as measured by the BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. | Maintain or improve overall resource conditions as measured by the BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Soil Resource Goal 2 – Drought | Protect soil resources during drought. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Resource Goal 3 – Land health standards | No similar resource goal. | Integrate resource management activities to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance within high-risk landscapes. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Soil Objective 1 – Upland erosion | Maintain or restore soil erosion from upland locations over 80% of the planning area to natural rates (as measured by maintaining appropriate and desirable ground cover defined in a soil’s ecological site description or other reference). Where management actions take place, ensure all areas undergoing reclamation achieve ground cover consistent with the desired future condition within five growing seasons. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Objective 2 – Stream banks/riparian areas/floodplains | Maintain or restore stream banks, riparian areas, and floodplains to a stable and functioning condition. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Objective 3 – Soil compaction | No similar resource objective. | Do not allow compacted soils (roads, well pads, etc.) attributed to BLM management to increase by more than 5% in a sixth-level watershed. Increases greater than 5% could be acceptable if mitigation is shown that would minimize or eliminate offsite impacts to the watershed as a whole. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Soil Allowable Use 1 – Fragile soils/steep slopes | Avoid surface-disturbing activities and restrict fluid mineral activities in areas with severe or very severe erosion hazard, fragile soils of high concern, or slopes over 30% based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey, onsite inspection, or other accepted maps. For construction projects (e.g., communication sites, roads, well pads, mining facilities) in these areas, specialized design features, timing limitations (TLs), and additional steps may be required (e.g., professional engineering and reclamation plans) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or improve site productivity and stability. • Adequately control surface runoff. • Protect offsite areas from accelerated erosion such as rilling, gullyng, and mass wasting. • Prevent disturbance of saturated soils. • Minimize stormwater runoff and ensure a stormwater management plan has been completed for BLM-authorized uses. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Allowable Use 2 – Reclamation | As part of interim and final reclamation, allow soil amendments and seeding of areas affected by surface-disturbing activities and areas not meeting resource objectives using BLM-approved seed mixtures. Contaminated soils shall be trucked off to a state certified disposal site. Soils can only be piled on stable sites, and at a minimum buffer of 30 meters away from ephemeral and intermittent streams and 100 meters away from perennial or fish bearing streams. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Soil Management Action 1 – Reclamation plans | Surface-disturbing activities will include plans for reclamation. Site-specific reclamation plans should reflect the complexity of the project, environmental concerns, the reclamation potential of the site, and the ecological function of the area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Management Action 2 – Plant community reestablishment | In disturbed areas, reestablish resilient, healthy native plant communities based on NRCS ecological site descriptions or current accepted standard. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Soil Management Action 3 – Facility removal | Remove and reclaim facilities or improvements no longer necessary or desirable, provided no historic properties are adversely affected. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Soil Management Action 4 – Soil compaction | Allow multiple uses to occur year round, while mitigating adverse effects from soil compaction. | Protect fragile soils from excessive compaction and erosion by implementing seasonal use restrictions on a case-by-case basis. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-4. Comparison of Alternatives: Water Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| RESOURCE GOALS | Provide sufficient water quantity on BLM lands for multiple use management (e.g., recreation, stock water) and functioning, healthy riparian, wetland, aquatic, and upland systems. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Resource Goal 1 – Water quantity | | | | |
| Water Resource Goal 2 – Drought | Protect water resources during drought. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Resource Goal 3 – Land health standards | Maintain or improve overall resource conditions as measured by the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or in conjunction with other identified metric appropriate to the specific resource (water/soil/riparian/ upland/wildlife). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Resource Goal 4 – Land health standards | No similar resource goal. | Integrate resource management activities to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance within high-risk landscapes. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| Water Resource Goal 5 – Water pollution | Prevent, control, or remediate sources and causes of water pollution on federal lands in cooperation with other federal, local, and state agencies and private entities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Resource Goal 6 – Fragile watersheds | Identify and implement treatments for fragile watershed areas and minimize or control elevated levels of sediment contribution from federal lands to river systems in the Planning Area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Resource Goal 7 – Groundwater | Maintain surface and groundwater quality to achieve or exceed standards promulgated by the State Water Quality Control Commission, particularly in source water protection areas. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES | Maintain water quality to meet State of Colorado water quality standards or better. Improve water quality on segments that are not meeting standards if the condition of BLM-administered lands or BLM-authorized activities contribute to the degraded condition. Maintain and improve surface and groundwater resources within source water protection watersheds and consider locally driven best management approaches within source water protection watersheds. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Objective 1 – Water quality | | | | |
| Water Objective 2 – Water rights and protections | Work through the Colorado water court system and with the Colorado Division of Water Resources to establish water rights to support multiple use activities, such as water rights for livestock watering. | Work with partners, including the Colorado Water Conservation Board, to establish and maintain stream flow protection for ecological and stream function purposes. Maintain and protect existing decreed water rights and existing and future operations. Collaborate with partners, including local governments, to identify strategies for protecting flows needed to support water-dependent recreational activities. Work through the Colorado water court system and with the Colorado Division of Water | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | Resources to establish water rights to support multiple use activities, such as water rights for livestock watering, recreational facilities, and wildlife habitat. Collaborate with Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and partners for source water protection. | | |
| Water Objective 3 – <i>Stream banks/ riparian areas/ floodplains</i> | Maintain or restore stream banks, riparian areas, and floodplains to a stable and functioning condition. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Objective 4 – <i>Groundwater quality</i> | Maintain groundwater quality at baseline conditions and compliant with Colorado Regulations 41 and 42: Basic Standards for Groundwater and Site Specific Water Quality Classifications and Standards for Groundwater. Groundwater quality on BLM-administered surface land will be monitored through a program mirroring Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) rules for groundwater baseline sampling and monitoring for fluid mineral activities. Off BLM-administered surface land, groundwater monitoring will follow state regulations. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Objective 5 – <i>Water resource standards</i> | Manage water resources to meet or exceed the Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC), and meet Colorado water quality standards. Take appropriate actions to improve the biological, chemical, and geomorphic conditions of streams adversely impacted by BLM-authorized actions and permitted activities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Objective 6 – <i>Oil and gas activities</i> | Manage surface land use with oil and gas activities to maintain the timing, magnitude, and duration of peak, high, and low flows by minimizing surface disturbance, erosion, and sedimentation of streams. Require compliance with statewide COGCC regulations for the protection of water resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Water Allowable Use 1 – <i>Produced water discharge</i> | Allow surface discharge of produced water from oil and gas development activities on BLM-administered surface if erosive conditions, channel stability, water quality/salinity, soil characteristics, and other resource values would not be impaired. Coordinate the permitting process with the State of Colorado. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape, outside South Park Leasing Area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 2 – <i>Fluid mineral development, surface water supply streams</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities on lands located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) from a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the average high water mark) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake, surface water, diversions, reservoirs, intakes and public water system infrastructure associated with “ <i>Water Supply</i> ” by the State of Colorado. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 3 – <i>Fluid mineral development, surface water supply streams</i> | Restrict surface use for oil and gas activities, as needed, on lands located more than 1,000 feet (305 meters) but less than 2,640 feet (805 meters) from a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the ordinary high water mark) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake with the classification “ <i>Water Supply</i> ” by the State of Colorado. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 4 – <i>Fluid mineral development, major waterways</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, of the following major waterways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arkansas River • South Platte River • Poudre River • Big Thompson River • Little Thompson River • St. Vrain River • Boulder Creek • Clear Creek | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, of the following major waterways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arkansas River | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, of the following major waterways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Platte River • St. Charles River • Huerfano River • Cucharas River | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain, whichever is greater, of the following major waterways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Platte River • Poudre River • Big Thompson River • Little Thompson River |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Charles River • Huerfano River • Cucharas River • Purgatoire River • Cimarron River | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purgatoire River | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Vrain River • Boulder Creek • Clear Creek • Monument Creek • St. Charles River |
| Water Allowable Use 5 – Fluid mineral development, groundwater supply wells | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of public groundwater supply wells identified by the State of Colorado. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 6 – Fluid mineral development, waterways | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 500 feet (152 meters) of waterways, including wetlands, perennial water impoundments, perennial streams, fens, and wetlands. Restrict surface use beyond 500 feet (152 meters), where activities may impact water quality, quantity, groundwater, or stream stability. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | For all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area, prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 500 feet (152 meters) of waterways, including wetlands, perennial water impoundments, perennial streams, fens, and wetlands. For all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area, restrict surface use beyond 500 feet (152 meters), where activities may impact water quality, quantity, groundwater, or stream stability. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 7 – Fluid mineral development, waterways | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 100 horizontal feet (30 meters) as measured from the top of the stream bank for all intermittent or ephemeral streams. If riparian vegetation extends beyond the top of the stream bank, the buffer will be measured from the extent of the riparian vegetation. Restrict surface use beyond 100 feet (30 meters), where activities would negatively affect water quality and stream stability. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Allowable Use 8 – Fluid mineral development, Spanish Peaks | No similar action. | No similar action. | Close to fluid mineral leasing the dikes of the Spanish Peaks area, including Mount Mestas and Silver Mountain, as depicted on geologic maps or as site-specific information such as updated mapping or other information about the extent of the geologic formation dictates. | No similar action. |
| Water Allowable Use 9 – Rights-of-way | ROW avoidance within 100-year floodplains. Stream crossings, bridges, fords may require professional design and engineering to accommodate a given flood event based on given project location and type. They should be located on a straight, stable reach. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Water Management Action 1 – Flow regimes | Maintain or improve water supply and flow regimes for water users while acknowledging the multiple water demands of the area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Management Action 2 – Water-related infrastructure | Make adjustments to design storm frequency, rainfall intensity, runoff coefficients, etc., as necessary when designing water related infrastructure to mitigate changes in runoff volumes and frequency. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Management Action 3 – Mitigation | Apply BMPs and other mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain or improve watersheds. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Water Management Action 4 – Water rights | File for water rights on BLM water projects as needed. Uses for which the BLM will apply for water rights will include, but are not limited to, livestock, wildlife watering, wildlife habitat, recreation, and fire suppression. | Proactively secure and maintain instream flow water rights and file for water use permits to protect all water uses on BLM lands, as allowed by state water law. Uses for which the BLM will apply for water rights will include, but are not limited to, livestock, wildlife watering, wildlife habitat, recreation, and fire suppression. In addition, the BLM will make recommendations to the Colorado Water Conservation Board for protection or enlargement of instream flows on appropriate stream segments that cross BLM lands. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Management Action 5 – Watershed improvement practices | No similar action. | Develop watershed improvement practices in cooperation with stakeholders to reduce water quality impacts in stream and river systems, as well as lakes and reservoirs. Once developed, include watershed improvement practices in all activity plans and permitted activities. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| Water Management Action 6 – Impaired waters | Strive to prevent streams from being listed on Colorado’s Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters by requiring mitigation to protect water quality and working with stakeholders to implement projects to make progress towards delisting. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Water Management Action 7 – Monitoring wells | In areas where no existing water wells are located on BLM surface, the installation of monitoring wells may be required for fluid mineral development. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-5. Terrestrial Wildlife

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 1 – Migratory birds | Conserve migratory birds and their habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 2 – Raptors | Maintain or improve the short- and long-term suitability of raptor habitats, including prey base, nest sites, and other special habitat features necessary to help stabilize or allow increases in regional raptor populations, particularly those species where regional declines have been detected. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 3 – Native terrestrial species | Maintain priority habitats for native terrestrial species (e.g., non-special status reptiles, amphibians, birds, mammals, pollinators) as described in Colorado’s State Wildlife Action Plan. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 4 – Big game | Minimize potential for human disturbance of big game species (e.g., mule deer [<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>], white-tailed deer [<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>], elk [<i>Cervus canadensis</i>], pronghorn [<i>Antilocapra americana</i>], bighorn sheep [<i>Ovis canadensis</i>], moose [<i>Alces alces</i>]) in winter ranges, (e.g., winter range, severe winter range, winter concentration areas), production areas, priority habitats, concentration areas, and migration corridors. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 5 – Big game | To the extent possible, maintain, improve, and restore ecosystem components, such as habitat for big game species within production areas and winter ranges (e.g., critical winter range, winter concentration areas, | Maintain, improve, and restore ecosystem components, such as | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | severe winter range) by providing contiguous high quality and quantities of forage and browse, and hiding and thermal cover. | habitat for big game species within production areas and winter ranges (e.g., critical winter range, winter concentration areas, severe winter range) by providing contiguous high quality and quantities of forage and browse, and hiding, and thermal cover. | | |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 6 – Migration corridors | To the extent possible, maintain, improve, and restore migration corridors, linkages, and connectivity of ranges for big game species, including important waterways. | Maintain, improve, and restore migration corridors, linkages, and connectivity of ranges for big game species, including important waterways. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Resource Goal 7 – Land health standards | Maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or in conjunction with other identified metric appropriate to the specific resource (water/soil/riparian/upland/wildlife). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Terrestrial Wildlife Objective 1 – Land health standards | Manage BLM lands within the RGFO to meet Standard 3 of the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). The objective is for 90% of BLM-administered lands to meet this standard. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Objective 2 – Species inventories | Conduct and maintain current inventories of non-special status upland birds and raptors on BLM-administered lands to evaluate actions undertaken on BLM-administered where BLM has discretion. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Objective 3 – Habitat treatments | Ensure that wildlife habitat treatments are meeting the desired future conditions indicated in site-specific project objectives. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 1 – Big game winter range | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range. Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods for big game winter range as mapped by CPW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mule deer severe winter range; white-tailed deer winter range; elk winter concentration areas and severe winter range; and moose winter range – December 1 to April 30 Pronghorn winter concentration areas – January 1 to April 30 Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods for big game winter range as mapped by CPW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 30 | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 2 – Big game birthing/ production areas | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in big game production areas as mapped by CPW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elk production (calving) – May 15 through June 30 Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas as mapped by CPW. Avoid surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in big game production areas as mapped by CPW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 3 – Livestock grazing | Prohibit domestic sheep and goat grazing on allotments within occupied bighorn sheep habitat as mapped by CPW, with consideration of domestic sheep and goat grazing outside of occupied habitat in consultation with CPW and Colorado Department of Agriculture, only where effective separation can be achieved. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 4 – | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within moose priority habitat and concentration areas to protect moose habitat as mapped by CPW. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Fluid mineral development, moose habitat</i> | | | | |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 5 – <i>Fluid mineral development, big game migration corridors</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within big game winter, migration, and production areas as mapped by CPW for mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, pronghorn, and elk. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 6 – <i>Fluid mineral development, greater prairie chicken</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within 0.6 mile (1.0 kilometer) of active greater prairie chicken leks. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 7 – <i>Fluid mineral development, greater prairie chicken</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active greater prairie chicken leks from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 8 – <i>Fluid mineral development, greater prairie chicken</i> | Limit noise emissions from post-drilling operation facilities for fluid mineral development to 10 A-weighted decibels (dBA) above pre-development background levels measured at dawn 30 feet (9 meters) from the noise source within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active greater prairie chicken leks. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 9 – <i>Plains sharp-tailed grouse</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within 0.4 mile (0.6 kilometer) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 10 – <i>Plains sharp-tailed grouse</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities on BLM-administered surface lands within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 11 – <i>Fluid mineral development, plains sharp-tailed grouse</i> | Limit noise emissions from post drilling operation facilities for fluid mineral development to 10 dBA above pre-development background levels measured at dawn 30 feet (9 meters) from the noise source within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 12 – <i>Sandhill crane</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development on lands within sandhill crane production or migration habitat and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within sandhill crane production or migration habitat from March 1 to October 16. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 13 – <i>Turkey</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development on lands within turkey winter habitat as mapped by CPW from December 1 to April 1. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 14 – <i>Migratory birds</i> | Avoid actions that disturb live or dead/dying vegetation in previously undisturbed settings from May 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analyses dictate when nesting migratory birds are present. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 15 – <i>Waterfowl/shorebirds</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities to protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas as mapped by CPW. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 16 – <i>Water birds</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development from April 15 to July 15 in a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) by CPW. Avoid all other surface-disturbing activities from March 1 to July 31 in a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) by CPW. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 17 – <i>Raptor nests</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within an area centered on a nest site to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) | | | |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 18 – <i>Raptor nests</i> | <p>Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use.</p> <p>Apply a TL to avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15 <p>Apply a TL to avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15 Swainson’s hawk – April 1 to July 15 Osprey – April 1 to August 31 Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15 Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15 <p>All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): January 1 to July 15</p> | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 19 – <i>Fluid mineral development, river otter</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within 300 feet (91 meters) of occupied river otter habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Allowable Use 20 – <i>Rights-of-way</i> | Apply ROW avoidance areas to wildlife habitat treatments. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Terrestrial Wildlife Management Action 1 – <i>Wildlife habitat improvement projects</i> | <p>Prioritize wildlife habitat improvement projects (e.g., chemical, mechanical, prescribed fire and unplanned natural ignitions managed for resource benefit, biological, and seeding) to do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the amount of available, palatable, and nutritious forage by setting back succession and creating a diverse age structure of plants; Reduce the encroachment by pinyon-juniper trees and other woody species into the mountain shrub and park plant communities; Reduce the canopy cover in mature uniform-aged brush and mature pinyon-juniper and other forest stands; Manage for a diversity of forest age classes, including old growth forest habitats – where potential exists; Stimulate sprouting and regrowth in decadent aspen patches; or Increase the diversity and abundance of grasses, forbs, and shrubs in the understory of transition and winter range habitats for the critical period of late fall through early spring. Mitigate resource consumptive projects that remove functional habitat. Minimize wildlife conflicts and game damage complaints due to other human demands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Management Action 2 – <i>Fences, pronghorn</i> | Where appropriate within pronghorn range, ensure that newly constructed fences and replaced or repaired existing fences accommodate passage by pronghorn. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Management Action 3 – <i>Habitat fragmentation, big game</i> | Minimize habitat fragmentation during travel management planning by considering road density (focusing primarily on duplicative or redundant routes) in production areas (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and elk), and winter ranges (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range, mule deer severe winter range, white-tailed deer winter range, elk winter concentration areas and severe winter range, pronghorn winter concentration areas, and moose winter range) to provide protection of big game production areas and winter ranges from disturbance and displacement by human activities during critical periods. | Reduce and/or minimize habitat fragmentation and restore wildlife habitat connectivity during travel management planning by considering road density (focusing primarily on duplicative or redundant routes) in production areas (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and elk), and winter | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | ranges (Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range, mule deer severe winter range, white-tailed deer winter range, elk winter concentration areas and severe winter range, pronghorn winter concentration areas, and moose winter range) to provide protection of big game production areas and winter ranges from disturbance and displacement by human activities during critical periods. | | |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Management Action 4 – Snags | Broadly manage all forest types to provide a minimum average snag retention density of three snags per acre. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Terrestrial Wildlife Management Action 5 – Big game | No similar action. | Protect big game habitat by retaining BLM lands within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game migration corridors • Mule deer severe winter range; white-tailed deer winter range, elk winter concentration areas and severe winter range; moose winter range; Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range, severe winter range and winter concentration areas; and pronghorn winter concentration areas Elk production (calving) and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |

Table II-6. Aquatic and Riparian Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Aquatic and Riparian Resource Goal 1 – Wetland and riparian | Maintain or improve wetland and riparian resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Aquatic and Riparian Resource Goal 2 – Seasonal playas | Protect seasonal playa habitats and areas with frequent standing waters in areas such as canyons. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Aquatic and Riparian Resource Goal 3 – Land health standards | Maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by the Colorado Public Land Health Standards (BLM 1997) or in conjunction with other identified metric appropriate to the specific resource (water/soil/riparian/upland/ wildlife). Follow BLM policy and guidance on further wetland and riparian management. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Resource Goal 4 – Land health standards</i> | Integrate resource management activities to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance within high risk landscapes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| OBJECTIVES <i>Aquatic and Riparian Objective 1 – Infrastructure removal</i> | Remove or relocate 25% of unnecessary, existing BLM managed infrastructure out of floodplains within 15 years and allow for reclamation if necessary. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Objective 2 – Riparian health</i> | Manage 90% of riparian areas in at least PFC. Riparian area health will be a partial surrogate indicator for aquatic health and further supplemented by assessment, inventory, and monitoring (AIM) or other monitoring protocol. In areas outside of special designation, but recognized as CNHP Potential Conservation Areas, critical habitat for endangered species, or important habitat for BLM special status species, manage toward an advanced seral stage where feasible. (The BLM estimates that 10% of riparian areas are modified such that proper function is unobtainable, or the riparian reach length is overwhelmed and influenced by factors outside of BLM control). | Manage 90% of riparian areas in at least PFC. Riparian area health will be a partial surrogate indicator for aquatic health and further supplemented by assessment, inventory, and monitoring (AIM) or other monitoring protocol. In areas of special designation, manage riparian areas toward an advanced seral stage. In areas outside of special designation, but recognized as CNHP Potential Conservation Areas, critical habitat for endangered species, or important habitat for BLM special status species, manage toward an advanced seral stage where feasible. (The BLM estimates that 10% of riparian areas are modified such that proper function is unobtainable, or the riparian reach length is overwhelmed and influenced by factors outside of BLM control). | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Objective 3 – Stream flow</i> | Work with partners, including the Colorado Water Conservation Board, for the life of the plan, to establish and maintain stream flow protection for ecological and stream function purposes. Collaborate with partners, including local governments, to identify strategies for maintaining the natural range of flows needed to support natural stream functions such as channel maintenance flows and flushing flows. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Aquatic and Riparian Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development, playas</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy within 500 feet (152 meters) of the high water elevation of playas. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Allowable Use 2 – Rights-of-way</i> | Avoid authorizing ROW within 500 feet (152 meters) of streams/springs possessing lentic/lotic riparian characteristics. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 1 – Water rights</i> | Maintain and/or acquire appropriate water rights for protection of the resource for all categories of wetlands (riparian vegetation, ponds, springs, playas, fens, etc.). Appropriate water rights may include an instream flow water right or natural lake level water right acquired by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, a BLM application for a surface water right on a spring or a reservoir, or a BLM application for a livestock tank permit. Complete inventory of small seeps and springs, stock ponds, etc., and compare to Colorado State Office/state database. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 2 –</i> | Avoid new, and remove existing unnecessary infrastructure, dumps, etc., placed such that damage from extreme flood events within floodplains or flood prone areas is possible (excluding fences necessary for grazing needs and infrastructure such as diversions designed to resist flooding) for all categories of wetlands | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Infrastructure</i> | (riparian, ponds, springs, playas, fens, etc.). New, unavoidable, infrastructure in floodplains would require special design considerations to protect the resource and infrastructure. | | | |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 3 – Weed infestations</i> | Treat weed infestations and minimize their expansion to the maximum extent possible with priority treatment determined by local communities for all categories of wetlands (riparian, ponds, springs, playas, fens, etc.). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 4 – Proper functioning condition</i> | Enact or continue management actions to sustain in, or advance resource conditions to PFC for riparian and wetland resources on lands not likely to be disposed of, that are of a size or reach length where BLM management actions can realistically influence area resource conditions. | Monitor riparian and wetlands to ensure they are moving towards or meeting PFC. In areas of special designation, manage riparian and wetland resources to move towards an advanced succession seral stage. Areas outside of special designation but recognized as Potential Conservation Areas, critical habitat for endangered species, or special status species will also be managed to advanced seral stage conditions. All other riparian and wetland will be managed to at least be in PFC. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 5 – Proper functioning condition</i> | Work with NRCS, landowners, other riparian/wetland interest groups to make improvements towards PFC or advanced seral stage where small parcel BLM land condition is influenced more by the condition and management of the dominant surrounding lands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 6 – Fishery habitat</i> | Manage fishery habitat to maintain and enhance habitat values. Conflicts with other uses (e.g., livestock grazing, mineral development, recreation) will be resolved with consideration to protect fisheries and may require mitigation to address fisheries impacts. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Aquatic and Riparian Management Action 7 – Species introduction and removal</i> | Individual aquatic species management is under jurisdiction of the State of Colorado, and BLM will work with the state to allow for management, introductions, and removal of species under the state’s management authority. Areas on public land determined as a priority area for reintroduction through species recovery team efforts for native fish species management will be made available for reintroduction. Locations with suitability as determined by RGFO have been discussed in species recovery planning. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-7. Vegetation

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <i>RESOURCE GOALS Vegetation Resource Goal 1 – Drought</i> | No similar resource goal. | Protect soil, water, and vegetation resources during drought. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| <i>Vegetation Resource Goal 2 – Vegetation treatments</i> | No similar resource goal. | Utilize vegetation management treatments and invasive species control to maintain, restore, or improve ecosystem processes, landscape health, resiliency, and diversity. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| <i>Vegetation Resource Goal 3 – Land health standards</i> | Maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Vegetation Resource Goal 4 – Land health standards | No similar resource goal. | Integrate resource management activities to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance within high risk landscapes. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| Vegetation Resource Goal 5 – Vegetative treatments | No similar resource goal. | Restore natural disturbance regimes such as fire, and use vegetative treatments to accomplish biodiversity objectives to promote resilient plant communities. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Vegetation Objective 1 – Land health standards | Manage BLM lands within the RGFO to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). Livestock grazing will not be a causal factor in preventing I & M category allotments from meeting the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> within 10 years of signing the RGFO RMP (time frame may be delayed due to drought years). Take into account site potential as determined by ecological site inventories, Range/Ecological Site Descriptions, Soils, completed Land Health Assessments, and site-specific management. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | No similar objective due to no I or M category allotments. |
| Vegetation Objective 2 – Noxious and invasive species | Prevent new infestations and reduce the acreage of A list noxious species and limit the expansion of B list species throughout the RGFO for the life of the plan. Treatment on 750 acres per year could occur in priority infestations. Priority infestations would first focus on A list species and secondly on B list species including but not limited to; yellow toadflax, various knapweeds, and leafy spurge. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Vegetation Management Action 1 – Vegetative treatments | Maintain or restore vegetative communities to provide soil stability and resistance to erosion. Use vegetative treatments to improve diversity, reduce noxious and invasive species, and restore native plant communities to support wildlife and livestock. Ensure that managed activities (grazing, recreation, energy development, etc.) are not leading to degraded conditions. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 2 – Wildfire and prescribed fire | Use naturally ignited wildfires and prescribed fire to meet resource objectives as described below (reduce encroachment, create openings and a mosaic of age classes) and use Land Health Assessments, Ecological Site Inventories, Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation monitoring, and prescribed fire monitoring to identify potential management opportunities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 3 – Vegetative treatments | Implement mechanical, chemical, biological, and prescribed fire treatments on parcels where adjacent landowners are working in a collaborative effort. | Implement mechanical, chemical, biological, and prescribed fire treatments designed to reduce encroachment and density of pinyon-juniper, conifer, and other woody species, replenish diminished native seed banks, and control noxious and invasive species. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 4 – Vegetative treatments | Use prescribed fire, unplanned natural ignitions, and mechanical and biological treatments to create openings within dense stands of woodlands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 5 – Vegetative treatments | Maintain past and manage future treatment areas in pinyon and juniper and other conifer with an emphasis on creating a mosaic of age classes and forage producing sites. Allow forage producing or habitat improving treatments on pinyon and juniper and other woody species. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 6 – Noxious and invasive species | Prioritize treatment areas for noxious and invasive species based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current state, county, and BLM priority weed lists; • Appropriate time of year for the most effective treatment; and • Priorities of local communities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 7 – Noxious and invasive species | Continue early detection of new infestations, and a rapid treatment response (National Early Detection and Rapid Response Strategy). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Vegetation Management Action 8 – Noxious and invasive species | Implement BMPs for weed management for activities included in but not limited to oil and gas operations; ROWs; range developments; special recreation permits (SRPs); and construction and mechanical vegetation treatment activities as authorized in contracts and permits. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 9 – Noxious and invasive species | Develop cooperative efforts with county weed boards and other entities to control infestations. Methods used will include chemical, cultural practices such as hand pulling and targeted grazing, mechanical, fire, and biological control. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Vegetation Management Action 10 – Drought | No similar action. | Implement strategies that best protect vegetative resources and community desires during periods of drought (Note: See Appendix C for the drought classification system). | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |

Table II-8. Special Status Species

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 1 – Partner engagement</i> | Engage local, state, and federal partners in program and project design to address management issues and minimize or avoid impacts to special status species and their habitats across jurisdictional boundaries. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 2 – Inventory and monitor</i> | Inventory and monitor special status species populations and their habitats to contribute to a greater understanding of their abundance and distribution within the planning area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 3 – Endangered species act</i> | Conserve and/or recover Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species and the ecosystems on BLM-administered lands on which they depend so that ESA protections are no longer needed for these species. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 4 – Conservation measures</i> | Initiate proactive conservation measures that reduce or eliminate threats to BLM sensitive species to minimize the likelihood of and need for listing of these species under the ESA. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 5 – Habitat conservation</i> | Conserve special status species by maintaining, restoring, or improving occupied and suitable habitat on BLM-administered lands in support of species recovery to minimize the likelihood of and need for listing of these species under ESA. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Resource Goal 6 – Land health standards</i> | Maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Special Status Species Objective 1 – Species inventories</i> | Conduct and maintain current inventories of BLM special status species on BLM-administered lands as described in BLM Manual 6840-Special Status Species Management. Determine, to the extent practicable, the distribution, abundance, population condition, current threats, and habitat needs for sensitive species and evaluate the significance of BLM-administered lands and actions undertaken by the BLM in the conservation of those species where BLM has discretion. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 1 – Rights-of-way</i> | Manage special status species habitat as ROW avoidance areas unless otherwise specified as ROW exclusion areas. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 2 – Land use authorizations and permits</i> | Avoid land use authorizations and other permits within known threatened and endangered species habitat. Allow authorizations and permits only when they are shown to not jeopardize threatened and endangered species or their habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 3 – Travel management</i> | For new travel management actions, avoid travel routes that adversely affect special status species. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 4 – Bats</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities (except when the decision is in conflict with public safety) within a 350-foot (107 meters) radius of the entrance of special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, hibernacula, and fall swarming sites. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 5 – Prairie dogs</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within active prairie dog colonies. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 6 – Swift fox</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of occupied maternal swift fox dens. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 7 – Forest Management, Canada lynx</i> | No similar action. | Within Canada lynx habitat in Lynx Analysis Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage vegetation (e.g., timber harvest, fire and fuels management, forest health treatments) consistent with the August 2013 Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 8 – Over-snow motorized travel, Canada lynx</i> | No similar action. | Within Canada lynx habitat in Lynx Analysis Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the expansion of consistent snow compaction unless it serves to consolidate use and improve lynx habitat except in the East Fork of the Arkansas River and Birdseye Gulch designated open over-snow motorized area | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 9 – Rights-of-way, Canada lynx</i> | Designate Canada lynx landscape linkages as a ROW avoidance area (including renewable energy sites such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass development). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 10 – Black-footed ferrets</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within active prairie dog colonies occupied by black-footed ferrets. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 300 feet (91 meters) of active prairie dog colonies occupied by black-footed ferrets. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 11 – Meadow jumping mice</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 300 feet (91 meters) of the 100-year floodplain of occupied reaches to/mitigate effects on New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 12 – Meadow jumping mice</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all other surface-disturbing activities within federally designated critical habitat for New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 13 – SS plants</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and all surface-disturbing activities within occupied suitable habitat of special status plant species to mitigate effects from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 14 – Rare plant collection</i> | Prohibit collection of rare plants or plant parts, except as permitted by the authorized officer for scientific research when the action would not adversely affect the population. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 15 – American white pelican</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities from March 16 to September 30 to mitigate effects on American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat during usage. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 16 – Bald eagle</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of bald eagle winter roosts, and 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of active nest sites, or historic nest sites to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of bald eagle winter roosts and unoccupied nests with all or part of nest remaining, and 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) for active nest sites to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 17 – Bald eagle</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within a 1-mile (1.6-kilometer) radius around bald eagle nest sites from January 1 to August 31 and around winter roost sites from November 15 to March 15 to: (a) mitigate effects on nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest; and (b) prevent disruption of wintering bald eagles at winter roost sites. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around bald eagle nest sites from January 1 to August 31 and around winter roost sites from November 15 to March 15 to: (a) mitigate effects on nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest; and (b) prevent disruption of wintering bald eagles at winter roost sites. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 18 – Golden eagle</i> | Prohibit surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of golden eagle active nest sites to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat; and within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of abandoned nests with all or part of nest remaining. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 19 – Golden eagle</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around golden eagle nest sites from January 1 to August 31 to mitigate effects on nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 20 – Rock climbing, golden eagle</i> | Prohibit rock climbing within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius and 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) line-of-sight of occupied golden eagle nest sites until the nest has fledged or is inactive to maintain the integrity of the site and surrounding habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 21 – Northern goshawk</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of active or inactive northern goshawk nest sites or associated alternate nests to mitigate effects on nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) from March 1 to September 15 within a 0.5-mile (0.8 kilometer) radius of northern goshawk nest sites to mitigate effects on reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 22 – Ferruginous hawk</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of active or inactive ferruginous hawk nest sites or associated alternate nests to mitigate effects on nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) from February 1 to July 15 within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of a ferruginous hawk nest site to mitigate effects on reproductive activity at nest sites. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 23 – Peregrine falcon</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) buffer around peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes from March 15 to July 31 to mitigate effects on reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 24 – Rock climbing, peregrine falcon</i> | Prohibit rock climbing within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius and 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) line-of-sight of occupied peregrine falcon nest complexes until the nest has fledged or is inactive to maintain the integrity of the site and surrounding habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 25 – Burrowing owl</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 300 feet (91 meters) of active burrowing owl nest sites from March 1 to August 15 to mitigate effects on reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 26 – Mexican spotted owl</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers or within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of roost or nest sites to maintain the integrity of the breeding and brood rearing complex. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 27– Mexican spotted owl</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within federally designated critical habitat for Mexican spotted owl. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 28 – Long-billed curlew</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 29– White-faced ibis</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within known breeding sites of white-faced ibis. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 30 – Mountain plover</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within suitable mountain plover nesting habitat from April 10 to July 31. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 31 – Terns/plovers</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas as defined by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas as mapped by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 32 – Fluid mineral development, terns/plovers</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within nesting areas as mapped by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover from April 1 to July 31. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 33 – Cuckoo/flycatcher/Eastern black rail</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high-water mark or within 328 feet (100 meters) of the 100-year floodplain on the Arkansas River, whichever is greater, within the range of the yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern black rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 34 – Lesser prairie chicken</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks. Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of known lesser prairie chicken leks that have been active at least once within the previous 5 years. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 35 – Lesser prairie chicken</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks from March 1 to July 15. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 36 – Fluid mineral leasing, lesser prairie chicken</i> | Close all occupied lesser prairie chicken habitat to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical exploration. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 37 – Emergency/non-emergency operations, lesser prairie chicken</i> | Avoid non-emergency operations, construction and maintenance activities, where humans are present, during lekking, nesting, and brooding season (March 1 to July 15) within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded active within the previous 5 years. Emergency operations are those activities unexpectedly and urgently required to prevent or address immediate threats to human health, safety, or property; the environment; or national defense or security. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 38 – Seismic surveys, lesser prairie chicken</i> | Do not conduct seismic surveys and similar activities that require extensive off road travel in rangeland or planted grass cover during the lekking nesting and brooding season (March 1 to July 15) within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded active within the previous 5 years. Lek surveys shall be required in crucial habitat assessment tool (CHAT) categories 1-3 prior to any breeding season seismic surveys. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 39 – Activities, lesser prairie chicken</i> | For non-emergency operations, construction and maintenance activities, where humans are present, that cannot be avoided and must occur from March 1 to July 15, restrict activities between the hours of 3:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. in areas within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks that have been recorded as active within the previous 5 years. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 40 – Noise abatement, lesser prairie chicken</i> | Institute noise abatement year-round for new facility operations (post-construction, post-drilling, post-completion, and post-recompletion) located within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded as active within the previous 5 years. Noise from these new facilities shall not exceed 75 decibels when measured at 30 feet (9 meters) from the facility boundary. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 41 – SS amphibians</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 42 – SS snakes</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of identified BLM special status snake hibernacula. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Allowable Use 43 – Skipper/butterfly</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development and avoid all surface-disturbing activities within known occupied sites of Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Special Status Species Management Action 1 – Land retention</i> | No similar action. | Retain BLM lands with special status species (i.e., federally proposed, candidate, and listed species and BLM sensitive species) habitats and pursue land tenure adjustments that facilitate the conservation and/or recovery of special status species. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |
| <i>Special Status Species Management Action 2 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that fluid mineral lease areas may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals or surface occupancy or use may be restricted or prohibited to further species conservation and management objectives. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Status Species Management Action 3 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that a biological inventory may be required prior to approval of fluid mineral leasing operations in areas of known or suspected habitat of special status species, or habitat of other species of interest such as but not limited to raptor nests and migratory bird nests. The operator, in coordination with the BLM, shall use the inventory to prepare mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of affected species and/or their habitats. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| Special Status Species Management Action 4 – Species recovery and reestablishment | Cooperate with the USFWS and appropriate state agencies in planning and providing for the recovery of federally listed or BLM sensitive species. This includes the reestablishment or release of federally listed, BLM sensitive species, or experimental populations of federally listed species within their historical range. NEPA compliance is required before introductions, transplants and reestablishments may be approved. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 5 – Biological/genetic diversity | Ensure that management of native, naturalized, and exotic species enhances, restores, and does not reduce the biological and genetic diversity of natural ecosystems. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 6 – Inventories and monitoring | Inventory and monitor, as necessary, threatened and endangered and sensitive species to provide information for proper management with an emphasis on areas near surface-disturbing activities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 7 – Bats | Identify and mitigate effects on important bat use areas (e.g., maternity roosts and hibernacula) and take appropriate action to mitigate effects on these areas such as recreational closures, recommendation for mineral withdrawals, and installation of bat gates for abandoned mine closures. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 8 – Caves, bats | Caves and other structures utilized by bats may be closed to public access or mitigated in the event of a disease outbreak in which humans may be vectors that threatens bat populations. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 9 – Relocation and recovery, prairie dogs | Allow prairie dog relocation and recovery activities in existing, occupied, or historic prairie dog complexes where consistent with other management and community objectives. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 10 – Raptor habitat | Provide healthy and productive habitat for a variety of raptor species by mitigating effects on nest sites and maintaining nesting habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 11 – Yellow-billed cuckoo habitat | Manage for restoration or improvement of yellow-billed cuckoo habitat and increase canopy cover and mid-story tree and shrub cover within the range of the yellow-billed cuckoo where large stands of cottonwoods occur. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 12 – Lesser prairie chicken habitat | Focus development on lands already altered or cultivated (such as row-crop agriculture or developed oilfields), and away from areas of undeveloped native grass or shrublands. Select fragmented or degraded habitats over relatively intact areas and select sites with lower lesser prairie chicken habitat potential over sites with greater habitat potential. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 13 – Rights-of-way, lesser prairie chicken | Use common ROW for multiple types of infrastructure in locating new roads, fences, power lines, well pads, flow lines, compressors, and other associated oil and gas infrastructure within lesser prairie-chicken focal areas, connectivity zones, or in other areas identified as high probability lek and nest habitat by CHAT categories 1-3. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 14 – Fluid mineral development, lesser prairie chicken | Utilize horizontal or directional drilling, pad drilling (multiple wells per pad), and common tank batteries where feasible within lesser prairie-chicken focal areas, connectivity zones, or in other areas identified as high probability lek and nest habitat by CHAT categories 1-3 to reduce habitat loss and fragmentation of habitat. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 15 – Herbicide treatment, lesser prairie chicken | Avoid use of herbicide treatments and limit this use to the project footprint and/or right of way within lesser prairie-chicken focal areas, connectivity zones, or in other areas identified as high probability lek and nest habitat by CHAT categories 1-3. Where practical and applicable, utilize an herbicide that is targeted for specific use and spot treatments as opposed to a broadband herbicide and broadcast treatments. Apply in conditions that minimize drift. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| Special Status Species Management Action 16 – Fluid mineral development, lesser prairie chicken | Bury new distribution lines within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks active within the previous 5 years. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 17 – Fences, lesser prairie chicken | Install appropriate fence markings along new fences within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of a lesser prairie chicken lek that has been recorded as active within the previous 5 years. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 18 – Travel management, lesser prairie chicken | During the lesser prairie chicken breeding season (March 1 to July 15), minimize traffic volume, control vehicle speed, control access where feasible, and avoid off-road travel within focal areas and areas identified as high probability lek and nest habitat by the CHAT. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 19 – Transmission, lesser prairie chicken | Recommend installing raptor deterrents on new electrical distribution and transmission poles within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks as indicated by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006, as amended. | No similar action. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 20 – Water containment sources | Provide escape ramps, rafts, or ladders, depending on configuration, in exposed, human-made water containment sources, as necessary. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Special Status Species Management Action 21 – Water depletion | For operators likely to deplete water from the South Platte Basin, the BLM recommends enrollment in the South Platte Water Related Activities Program to mitigate effects on federally listed species that are likely to be adversely affected by water depletions in the South Platte Basin. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-9. Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| RESOURCE GOALS Fire Resource Goal 1 – Wildland fire | Manage wildland fire and fuels to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, as well as to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfires. Emphasize firefighter and public safety as the first priority in every wildland fire and fuels management activity. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Resource Goal 2 – Partnerships | In partnership with local, state, and federal partners, conduct fire mitigation and fire prevention activities to reduce human-caused wildfire ignition and improve public safety. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Resource Goal 3 – Land health standards | Integrate fire, fuels, and forest management to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997), to reduce the risk of fire in the wildland urban interface, and to meet natural resource goals across all levels of government and jurisdictional boundaries. | Integrate fire, fuels, vegetative, and forest management to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997), to reduce the risk of fire in the wildland urban interface, and to meet natural resource goals across all levels of government and jurisdictional boundaries. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Resource Goal 4 – Fuel treatments | Prioritize treatments that utilize timber harvesting, or projects that utilize biomass and forest products (including but not limited to firewood, fencing materials, and timber). Increase the number of these treatments that have synergies for resources such as range (improved grazing conditions), wildlife (improved habitat for hunting for outfitters), and forestry products for increased economic activity. Due to the small parcels and scattered BLM surface ownership, priority would be given to fuels treatment areas that could be implemented in a cooperative effort with adjacent landowners where vegetation | Prioritize treatments that utilize timber harvesting, or projects that utilize biomass and forest products (including but not limited to firewood, fencing materials, and timber). Increase the number of these treatments that have synergies for resources such as range (improved | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Integrate fire, fuels, and forest health management to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency to natural disturbance. Due to the small parcels and scattered BLM surface ownership, |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | treatments would be more effective at reducing the risk and spread of uncharacteristic wildfire if they are larger and more continuous areas. | grazing conditions), wildlife (improved habitat for hunting for outfitters), and forestry products for increased economic activity. Integrate fire, fuels, and forest health management to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) to improve landscape resiliency to natural disturbance by prioritizing treatments within the wildland urban interface and high risk landscapes. | | priority would be given to project areas that could be implemented in a cooperative effort with adjacent landowners where vegetation treatments would be more effective at reducing the risk and spread of uncharacteristic wildfire if they are larger and more continuous areas. |
| Fire Resource Goal 5 – Emergency stabilization/burned area rehabilitation | After wildfires, prioritize emergency stabilization and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) work to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, improve lands that are unlikely to recover naturally from the effects of wildfires and to repair or replace infrastructure damaged by the fire. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Resource Goal 6 – Fire impacts | Following fires and other disturbance, minimize threats to life and property, and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources. Complete any necessary inventory, documentation, stabilization, and rehabilitation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Fire Objective 1 – Landscape resiliency | Improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore Vegetation Condition Class [VCC] Classes II (a&b) and III (a&b) towards Class I (a&b) and maintain areas of VCC I (a&b). Meet the Colorado Public Land Health Standards (BLM 1997). Monitor departure of current vegetation conditions on a landscape from estimated historical conditions. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Objective 2 – Vegetative conditions | Improve vegetative conditions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing treatments to improve understory conditions, alter fuel loading, reduce the number of stems per acre, and raise crown base height. Implementing post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Fire Management Action 1 – Wildfire management strategies | Due to the small acreage parcels and highly scattered BLM surface ownership, a limited range of wildfire management strategies or a combination of these strategies will be utilized to improve ecological conditions and to reduce the probability of loss from fire. The strategy, tactics, and level of engagement on any individual wildfire will be based on the objectives provided in this plan (and any subsequent amendments or revisions) as well as the conditions at the time of the fire as they affect the safety of firefighters and the public and ability to accomplish objectives. All BLM lands within the planning area are considered suitable for managing unplanned natural ignitions for resource benefits. Actions that may be taken to support accomplishment of land use plan resource and protection objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct attack, indirect attack, and confinement by natural or man-made barriers. Monitor until conditions change that would call for or allow a different action. Placement of firefighting resources on the fire site to track the fire’s spread intensity or other characteristics. Development of contingency actions to identify necessary firefighting resources and specific actions necessary to meet the management objective. | Utilize a full range of wildfire management strategies (from Fire Exclusion to Fire Inclusion), to improve ecological conditions and to reduce the probability of loss from fire. The strategy, tactics, and level of engagement on any individual wildfire will be based on the objectives provided in this plan (and any subsequent amendments or revisions) as well as the conditions at the time of the fire as they affect the safety of firefighters and the public and ability to accomplish objectives. All BLM lands within the planning area are considered suitable for managing unplanned natural ignitions for resource benefits. Actions that may be taken to support accomplishment of land use plan resource and protection objectives include: | Same as Uper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct attack, indirect attack, and confinement by natural or man-made barriers. • Monitor until conditions change that would call for or allow a different action. • Placement of firefighting resources on the fire site to track the fire's spread intensity or other characteristics. <p>Development of contingency actions to identify necessary firefighting resources and specific actions necessary to meet the management objective.</p> | | |
| <p>Fire Management Action 2 – Fuels and vegetative treatments</p> | <p>Due to the small acreage parcels and scattered BLM surface ownership, priority would be given to fuels treatment areas that could be implemented in a cooperative effort with adjacent landowners or cooperating agencies where vegetation treatments would be more effective if they are larger and more continuous areas.</p> <p>Emphasis would be placed on fuels and vegetative treatments that would reduce the probability of loss of life and property in the wildland urban interface and for the protection of critical infrastructure. Treatments may be designed to improve control feature effectiveness (e.g., the creation of shaded fuel breaks, fuel breaks along roads) and improve point protection around values at risk. These treatments include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical • Manual • Prescribed fire • Chemical • Aerial or ground seeding of native or nonnative species to reduce the chance of the establishment of undesirable species (i.e., cheat grass), and to increase forage conditions for livestock and wildlife. • Biological | <p>Implement a variety of fuels and vegetative treatments to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire in the wildland urban interface, to critical infrastructure, to high risk landscapes (e.g., municipal watersheds, insect and disease infestation, or other natural disturbance areas), and to improve forest and ecosystem health and function. Treatments will be designed to improve control feature effectiveness (the creation of shaded fuel breaks, fuel breaks along roads etc., and improved point protection around values at risk. These treatments would encourage the utilization of biomass and forest products to provide opportunity for the public to obtain firewood, fencing materials, landscaping materials, timber, etc. These treatments may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical • Manual • Salvage operations post fire or post insect and disease or other natural disturbance. • Prescribed fire • Chemical • Aerial or ground seeding of native or nonnative species to reduce the chance of the establishment of undesirable species, and to increase and improve forage conditions for livestock and wildlife. • Biological | <p>Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape.</p> | <p>Due to the small acreage parcels and scattered BLM surface ownership, priority would be given to fuels treatment areas that could be implemented in a cooperative effort with adjacent landowners or cooperating agencies where vegetation treatments would be more effective if they are larger and more continuous areas.</p> <p>Emphasis would be placed on fuels and vegetative treatments to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire in the wildland urban interface and for the protection of critical infrastructure or high risk landscapes. Treatments may be designed to improve control feature effectiveness (e.g., the creation of shaded fuel breaks, fuel breaks along roads) and improve point protection around values at risk. These treatments would encourage the utilization of biomass and forest products to provide opportunity for the public to obtain fire wood, fencing materials, landscaping materials, timber, etc. These treatments include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical • Manual • Salvage operations post fire or post insect and disease or other natural disturbance. • Prescribed fire • Chemical |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial or ground seeding of native or nonnative species to reduce the chance of the establishment of undesirable species (i.e., cheat grass), and to increase forage conditions for wildlife. • Biological |
| Fire Management Action 3 – <i>Emergency stabilization treatments</i> | Determine the need to prescribe and implement emergency stabilization treatments based on severity of impact following fires and other disturbance. Emergency stabilization priorities include and are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human life and safety • Soil/water stabilization • Designated Critical Habitat for federal and state listed, proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species • Critical heritage resources • Invasive plants Monitoring | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Management Action 4 – <i>Burned area rehabilitation</i> | Design and implement BAR treatment actions within five years of containment of a wildland fire. These treatment actions include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing landscapes unlikely to recover naturally • Implementing weed treatments to remove invasive or undesirable species Planting native species to restore or establish resilient ecosystems (including seeding and planting efforts) | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fire Management Action 5 – <i>Vegetation management treatments</i> | No similar action. | Utilize the management of unplanned natural ignitions in WSAs, ACECs, lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics, and BCAs to allow for the frequency and intensity of the natural fire regime to play its inherent role in the ecosystem while providing for the safety of firefighters and public. The use of vegetation management treatments and prescribed fire in WSAs, ACECs, BCAs, and lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics can be utilized in accordance with policy. Due to the scattered land pattern and limited large expanses of BLM-administered surface, proactive vegetation management activities in or adjacent to these special management areas may be required to allow for the management of unplanned natural ignitions in these areas due to the moderate to high departure of fuel and vegetation conditions. | Utilize the management of unplanned natural ignitions in BCAs and lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics to allow for the frequency and intensity of the natural fire regime to play its inherent role in the ecosystem while providing for the safety of firefighters and public. The use of vegetation management treatments and prescribed fire in ACECs, BCAs, and lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics can be utilized in accordance with policy. Due to the scattered land pattern and limited large expanses of BLM-administered surface, proactive vegetation management activities in or adjacent to these special management areas may be required to allow for the management of unplanned natural ignitions in these areas due to the moderate to high departure of fuel and vegetation conditions. | No similar action. |
| Fire Management Action 6 – <i>Public education</i> | Take an active role in public education with the use of news releases, social media, signage, participation at public meetings, to reduce the incidence of human ignition and other threats from wildfire and to educate about fire and fuels management and the role it plays in ecosystem and forest health. Examples of public | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | education programs or topics include the National Fire Protection Association’s Firewise Communities Program, and defensible space. | | | |

Table II-10. Cultural Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Cultural Resource Goal 1 – Cultural resource uses</i> | Make cultural resources available for specific uses, based on resource value. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Resource Goal 2 – Section 110 program</i> | Expand the Section 110 program by proactively inventorying, researching, monitoring, stabilizing, and interpreting cultural resources in addition to compliance responsibilities. Progress toward this goal is addressed by the management actions below. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Cultural Objective 1 – Public education events</i> | Plan and carry out no fewer than two public education events annually. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Objective 2 – Cultural resources inventories</i> | Proactively inventory no fewer than 75 acres for cultural resources annually. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Objective 3 – Research projects</i> | Plan and carry out no fewer than two proactive research projects annually. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Objective 4 – Protections issues</i> | Respond to as many protection issues as necessary or perform protective activities on no fewer than two sites annually. Protective activities may include posting signage and managing significant sites and areas as special cultural areas. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Objective 5 – Monitoring</i> | Monitor no fewer than 19 sites annually. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Cultural Allowable Use 1 – Rights-of-way</i> | Exclude new ROW authorizations in areas containing cultural resources of regional or national significance that cannot be otherwise avoided or mitigated. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Allowable Use 2 – Fluid mineral development, nationally/regionally significant sites</i> | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from the following nationally or regionally significant sites: 5PW48, the Grenada Relocation Center (Amache); Site 5MR994.1 (Overland trail); and newly identified sites of national or regional significance. | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from newly identified sites of national or regional significance. | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from the following nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites: Site 5HF2297, Our Lady of the Caves Grotto, and newly identified sites of national or regional significance. | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from newly identified sites of national or regional significance. |
| <i>Cultural Allowable Use 3 – Fluid mineral development, locally significant sites</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy or use for oil and gas activities on lands within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of all listed NRHP sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the NRHP. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Allowable Use 4 – Fluid mineral development, historic properties</i> | Notify the lessee that COAs would be applied to prohibit surface occupancy or use on BLM-administered lands due to historic properties and/or resources protected under the NHPA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Cultural Management Action 1 – Site identification</i> | Identify vulnerable sites and add them to the annual monitoring schedule. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Cultural Management Action 2 – Land retention</i> | Retain lands with cultural resources of regional or national significance in federal ownership. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-11. Tribal Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Tribal Resource Goal 1 – Ecological and cultural landscapes</i> | Protect and allow access to known ecological landscapes and the culturally sensitive locations within them. Uphold Native American trust responsibilities, accommodate traditional uses, and maintain and improve, where possible, natural and cultural conditions to enhance opportunities for tribal use of cultural landscapes and cultural properties. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Tribal Resource Goal 2 – Section 110 program</i> | Under the auspices of the Section 110 program, actively seek out ecological landscapes and the culturally sensitive locations within them in collaboration with tribes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Tribal Objective 1 – Inventory program</i> | In collaboration with tribes, develop an inventory program to annually seek out and record at least one ecological landscape and the culturally sensitive locations within it. Document traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, traditional uses, and cultural landscapes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Tribal Objective 2 – Monitoring</i> | Annually monitor no fewer than two identified ecological landscapes and the culturally sensitive locations within them. Include photo-documentation in the resulting annual report. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Tribal Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development, culturally sensitive locations</i> | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from the following culturally sensitive locations: the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Site 5LO1 (Peavey Rockshelter), and newly identified areas of significant concern to Tribes. Such areas might include: Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs); sacred sites; all sites or areas with Native American human remains; ecological landscapes; locations of historical significance; natural features of cultural, historical or environmental significance (for example, areas with culturally modified trees); and locations with traditional floral and faunal materials for subsistence and ceremonial uses. | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from Site 5FN2387 and newly identified areas of significant concern to Tribes. Such areas might include: TCPs; sacred sites; all sites or areas with Native American human remains; ecological landscapes; locations of historical significance; natural features of cultural, historical or environmental significance (for example, areas with culturally modified trees); and locations with traditional floral and faunal materials for subsistence and ceremonial uses. | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from the following culturally sensitive locations: Site 5PA1300 and Site 5PA718 (the White Buffalo Site) and newly identified areas of significant concern to Tribes. Such areas might include: TCPs; sacred sites; all sites or areas with Native American human remains; ecological landscapes; locations of historical significance; natural features of cultural, historical or environmental significance (for example, areas with culturally modified trees); and locations with traditional floral and faunal materials for subsistence and ceremonial uses. | Close to fluid mineral leasing newly identified areas of significant concern to Tribes. Such areas might include: TCPs; sacred sites; all sites or areas with Native American human remains; ecological landscapes; locations of historical significance; natural features of cultural, historical or environmental significance (for example, areas with culturally modified trees); and locations with traditional floral and faunal materials for subsistence and ceremonial uses. |
| <i>Tribal Allowable Use 2 – Fluid mineral development, locally significant sites</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy or use from oil and gas activities on lands within 328 feet (100 meters) of the boundary of NRHP-eligible cultural resources, culturally sensitive locations, listed NRHP sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the NRHP. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tribal Allowable Use 3 – Fluid mineral development, historic properties | Notify the lessee that COAs would be applied to restrict surface occupancy or use on BLM-administered lands due to historic properties and/or resources protected under the NHPA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Tribal Allowable Use 4 – Rights-of-way | Exclude areas containing cultural resources of concern to tribes for ROWs that cannot be otherwise avoided or mitigated. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Tribal Management Action 1 – Land retention | Retain lands with culturally sensitive locations in federal ownership. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Tribal Management Action 2 – Tribal collaboration | Continue to collaborate with tribes to develop and improve procedures for access and use of culturally sensitive locations and ecological landscapes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Tribal Management Action 3 – Native American human remains | Ensure that Native American human remains and associated cultural items are treated with care and respect pursuant to Native American Graves Protection Act. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Tribal Management Action 4 – Educational programs | In collaboration with tribes, develop interpretive and educational programs, as appropriate and desired by tribes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Tribal Management Action 5 – Data sharing | Work closely with tribes to encourage data sharing and ensure accurate data interpretation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-12. Paleontological Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Paleontology Resource Goal 1 – Inventory and research | Preserve and protect scientifically important paleontological resources through inventory and permitted research so that the BLM can make informed decisions about the resource. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Resource Goal 2 – Inventory and monitoring plan | Establish a plan for inventory and monitoring of paleontological resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Resource Goal 3 – Outreach and education | Establish a program of outreach and education to increase public awareness focusing on partnerships with communities nearest our highest density of paleontological resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Resource Goal 4 – Scientific/educational use | Ensure that paleontological resources are available for appropriate scientific and educational uses. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Paleontology Objective 1 – Intensive management | Focus intensive management of paleontological resources on PFYC 4 and 5 including cyclic inventory of up to 200 acres per year and documentation and protection of known localities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Paleontology Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of known scientifically important paleontological resources (BLM-administered surface land only). Restrict surface occupancy on areas of moderate to high potential paleontological resources PFYC 3 through 5. (BLM-administered surface land only). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Paleontology Management Action 1 – | Conduct cyclic inventories and document highly sensitive paleontological sites. Inventories will focus on PFYC 4 and 5 paleontological resources across the planning area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Cyclic inventories</i> | | | | |
| Paleontology Management Action 2 – Access | Minimize the number of routes in proximity to known paleontological localities to reduce the potential for vandalism or collection. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Management Action 3 – Fluid mineral development | Apply a lease notice for oil and gas leasing notifying the lessee that an inventory of paleontological resources may be required. Mitigation may be required in any area containing PFYC 4 or 5 paleontological resources, and also upon the discovery of any vertebrate paleontological resource or other scientifically important paleontological resource. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Management Action 4 – Land retention | Retain lands with paleontological resource values (PFYC 4 and 5) in federal ownership. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Paleontology Management Action 5 – Use of fossil resources | No similar action. | Encourage utilization of fossil resources for educational, research, and other public uses, such as tourism, with special emphasis on the Garden Park Fossil Area. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

Table II-13. Visual Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Visual Resource Goal 1 – Management priorities</i> | Prioritize flexibility for development projects over protection of visual resources. | Protect the open spaces, the natural aesthetics, and the scenic vistas that are considered a social, economic, and environmental benefit. | Protect the open spaces, the natural aesthetics, and the scenic vistas that are considered a social, economic, and environmental benefit. | Allow flexibility for development projects in balance with the protection of visual resources. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Visual Objective 1 – VRM classes</i> | Manage visual resources on BLM lands according to the objectives for each class and designate VRM Class as follows (Appendix B, Map B.2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM I = 0 acres VRM II = 200 acres VRM III = 11,000acres VRM IV = 10,300 acres | Manage visual resources on BLM lands according to the objectives for each class and designate VRM Class as follows (Appendix B, Map B.2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM I = WSAs (68,300 acres) VRM II = 315,700 acres VRM III = 32,700 acres VRM IV = 7,000acres | Manage visual resources on BLM lands according to the objectives for each class and designate VRM Class as follows (Appendix B, Map B.2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM I = 0 acres VRM II = 162,700 acres VRM III = 18,400 acres VRM IV = 11,200 acres | Manage visual resources on BLM lands according to the objectives for each class and designate VRM Class as follows (Appendix B, Map B.2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM I = 0 acres VRM II = 5,200 acres VRM III = 900 acres VRM IV = 14,500 acres |
| Visual Objective 2 – Visual quality | Manage visual resources in accordance with VRM Objectives including scenic quality, public sensitivity, and level of visibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the landscape’s natural character on 0 acres in areas inventoried as having highest scenic quality under a VRM Class I objective Retain landscape’s natural character on 200 acres (VRM Class II objective) in areas inventoried as having high levels of scenic quality, high scarcity, or high levels of public sensitivity Partially retain landscape’s natural character on 11,000 acres (VRM Class III) in areas inventoried as having moderate scenic quality, public sensitivity or are not highly visible to the public Allow for major modifications to the landscape on 10,300 acres (VRM Class IV) in areas with low scenic quality, public sensitivity, and not highly visible to the public | Manage visual resources in accordance with VRM Objectives including scenic quality, public sensitivity, and level of visibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the landscape’s natural character on 68,300 acres in areas inventoried as having highest scenic quality under a VRM Class I objective Retain landscape’s natural character on 315,700 acres (VRM Class II objective) in areas inventoried as having high levels of scenic quality, high scarcity, or high levels of public sensitivity | Manage visual resources in accordance with VRM Objectives including scenic quality, public sensitivity, and level of visibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the landscape’s natural character on 0 acres in areas inventoried as having highest scenic quality under a VRM Class I objective Retain landscape’s natural character on 162,700 acres (VRM Class II objective) in areas inventoried as having high levels of scenic quality, high scarcity, or high levels of public sensitivity | Manage visual resources in accordance with VRM Objectives including scenic quality, public sensitivity, and level of visibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the landscape’s natural character on 0 acres in areas inventoried as having highest scenic quality under a VRM Class I objective Retain landscape’s natural character on 5,200 acres (VRM Class II objective) in areas inventoried as having high levels of scenic quality, high scarcity, or high levels of public sensitivity |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially retain landscape’s natural character on 32,700 acres (VRM Class III) in areas inventoried as having moderate scenic quality, public sensitivity or are not highly visible to the public Allow for major modifications to the landscape on 7,000 acres (VRM Class IV) in areas with low scenic quality, public sensitivity, and not highly visible to the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially retain landscape’s natural character on 18,400 acres (VRM Class III) in areas inventoried as having moderate scenic quality, public sensitivity or are not highly visible to the public Allow for major modifications to the landscape on 11,200 acres (VRM Class IV) in areas with low scenic quality, public sensitivity, and not highly visible to the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially retain landscape’s natural character on 900 acres (VRM Class III) in areas inventoried as having moderate scenic quality, public sensitivity or are not highly visible to the public Allow for major modifications to the landscape on 14,500 acres (VRM Class IV) in areas with low scenic quality, public sensitivity, and not highly visible to the public |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Visual Allowable Use 1 – VRM Class II and III areas</i> | No similar action. | (Visual CSU) Require special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), within Class II and III areas to protect the quality of the scenic values as needed on BLM-administered surface lands. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Visual Management Action 1 – Fuels and vegetation treatments</i> | Ensure that visual impacts from fuels and vegetation treatments are minimized in the short term (5 years) and that VRM objectives in the project area are met in the long term (life of the project). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Visual Management Action 2 – Dark night skies</i> | Based on site-specific existing conditions, reduce impacts to dark night skies by reducing skyward projection lighting, minimizing illumination and offsite projection of lighting, and designing required lighting to be downward directing. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-14. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Wilderness Characteristics Resource Goal 1 – Management priorities</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Prioritize multiple use while managing to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics. | Prioritize multiple use while managing to maintain wilderness characteristics. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Wilderness Characteristics Objective 1 – Natural areas</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Manage to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics, including naturalness, outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, and/or solitude, for areas that meet the definition per BLM policy in balance with multiple uses. | Manage to maintain wilderness characteristics, including naturalness, outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, and/or solitude, for areas that meet the definition per BLM policy in balance with multiple uses. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 1 –</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Travel management</i> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to motorized and mechanized travel including over-snow motorized travel <p>For areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorized and mechanized travel, including over-snow motorized travel, would be limited to designated routes • Supplemental rules would be developed to implement and enforce limitations on mechanized travel <p>Travel restrictions would not apply to authorized uses and emergency needs per BLM regulations.</p> | | |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 2 – <i>Travel management</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | <p>For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new motorized or mechanized routes would be constructed/allowed <p>For areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New roads could be constructed so long as they are short-term in nature and would be reclaimed following project needs. Only allow new routes for mechanized travel if they would not impact wilderness character to the extent that the unit would no longer possess wilderness characteristics. Allow administrative routes through the designation process provided they are primitive in nature and do not meet the wilderness characteristics road definition. Routes would not be for continuous use and be maintained for erosion control and limited passability only. Do not allow public access on these routes. <p>Mitigation to minimize impacts to wilderness characteristics would be required.</p> | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 3 – Vegetation management</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit commercial forest product removal including Christmas trees and public cutting of dead and down trees. Only allow fuels, vegetation, and noxious weed treatments and maintenance of previous treatments if their primary purpose is ecological health/restoration and it can be demonstrated that the treatments would not impact wilderness character values over the long term (10+ years). Put special stipulations for rehabilitation post treatment in place. For areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only allow forest management, fuels, vegetation, and noxious weed treatments and maintenance of previous treatments in lands managed for wilderness characteristics if their primary purpose is ecological health/restoration and it can be demonstrated that the treatments would not impact wilderness character values over the long term (10+ years). Put special stipulations for rehabilitation post treatment in place. Allow public cutting, to include Christmas trees, and of dead and down trees. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| <i>Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 4 – Rights-of-way</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Allocate lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics as ROW exclusion areas for ground disturbing actions. Retain these for long-term management. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| <i>Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 5 – Mineral materials disposal</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to mineral material disposal those lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics. For lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics: | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | Allow mineral material disposal on a limited basis for non-commercial operations only if it can be demonstrated that the action would not have a long-term impact (5 to 10 years) to wilderness characteristics. | | |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 6 – <i>Non-energy mineral development</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics: Close to non-energy leasable mineral exploration and/or development. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 7 – <i>Fluid mineral development</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics: Close to fluid mineral development | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 8 – <i>Fire management</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Refer to Fire Management Action 5, Alternative D. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 9 – <i>Special recreation permits</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue SRPs only if it can be demonstrated that wilderness characteristics values would not be impacted. Competitive events would not be allowed. For lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics: Issue SRPs only if it can be demonstrated that wilderness characteristic values would not be impacted. Competitive events would be considered if they do not diminish the long-term wilderness characteristics values. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 10 – <i>Geophysical exploration</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to geophysical exploration For lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that wilderness characteristics would not be impacted in the long term. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 11 – <i>Livestock grazing</i> | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | In areas managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics, allow for administrative motorized access to range improvements and for livestock management, including | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | trailing so long as there are no long term impacts to wilderness characteristics. | | |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 12 – Livestock grazing | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics allow for the placement of range improvements if they: (1) meet VRM Class objectives and (2) do not impact naturalness to the extent that the unit would no longer possess wilderness characteristics. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 13 – Recreation sites | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | For areas managed to protect and maintain wilderness characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop recreation sites in a manner that minimizes impacts to wilderness characteristics | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Allowable Use 14 – Renewable energy | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy rights-of-way. | Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy rights-of-way. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Wilderness Characteristics Management Action 1 – Areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Manage 3,600 acres to protect wilderness characteristics in the following areas (Appendix B, Map B.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Point (200 acres) East Pierce Gulch (800 acres) Pierce Gulch (200 acres) Sheep Basin (100 acres) Turkey Creek (2,300 acres) Manage 110,600 acres to maintain wilderness characteristics in the following areas (Appendix B, Map B.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badger Creek South (7,200 acres) Bear Mountain (8,200 acres) Cooper Mountain (8,400 acres) Copper Gulch (700 acres) Dead Mule (1,800 acres) East McCoy Gulch/Race Path (6,500 acres) Echo Canyon (29,600 acres)* Eightmile Mountain (12,300 acres) Horseshoe Mountain (200 acres) N Coaldale/ Cotopaxi (17,100 acres) North of Steel Bridge (500 acres) | Manage 500 acres to maintain wilderness characteristics in the following areas (Appendix B, Map B.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Hondo (500 acres) | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Badger Creek (10,700 acres) • NW corner of Beaver Creek WSA (100 acres) • Railroad Gulch (1,900 acres) • Suzie's Ridge (2,800 acres) • Texas Creek Gulch (2,100 acres) • War Dance Mine (500 acres) <p>*The Echo Canyon LWC boundaries could be adjusted between the Texas Creek SRMA and the LWC based upon the specific route of the motorcycle trail identified in the Arkansas River TMP being completed. This area would be managed for its wilderness characteristics until final approval of the trail. Upon final approval, layout, and construction of the trail, the LWC boundary would be adjusted to 100 feet east of the trail and the Texas Creek SRMA would be expanded into the area formerly managed for its wilderness characteristics.</p> | | |
| Wilderness Characteristics Management Action 2 – VRM class | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Manage lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics under VRM Class II objectives. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Management Action 3 – Travel management | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | Rehabilitate routes that have been closed to the public through Travel Management Plan (TMPs) and are not needed for administrative purposes. Perform road maintenance on administrative routes only when necessary and only to a level where they would not meet the road definition contained in Manual 6310. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |
| Wilderness Characteristics Management Action 4 – WSA release | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. | If a WSA is released by Congress, then adjacent lands managed to maintain or protect wilderness characteristics would retain that management until subsequent land use planning outlining management is completed. | No similar action. | No lands with wilderness characteristics present. |

II.2.2. Resource Uses

Table II-15. Recreation – Overall Recreation and Visitor Services

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Recreation and Visitor Services</i> Resource Goal 1 – <i>Recreation management</i> | Focus recreation management on addressing resource impacts and visitor safety. | Provide a diverse range of excellent outdoor recreation opportunities that support outdoor-oriented lifestyles and add to participants’ sense of well-being, enhance the quality of life for local communities, and foster protection of natural and cultural resources. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Recreation and Visitor Services</i> Objective 1 – <i>Interpretation/ stewardship</i> | No similar resource objective. | Within the life of the plan increase awareness, understanding, and a sense of stewardship in recreational activity participants so their conduct safeguards cultural and natural resources. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource objective. |
| Recreation and Visitor Services Objective 2 – <i>Collaboration</i> | Continue working with partners to cooperatively manage isolated and fragmented recreation areas (e.g., reservoirs, byways). | Increase collaboration and cooperation with community partners and other service providers to help communities produce greater well-being and socioeconomic health and deliver outstanding recreation experiences to visitors while sustaining the distinctive character of public lands recreation settings. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Recreation and Visitor Services Objective 3 – <i>Conflicts</i> | Achieve a minimum level of conflict between recreation participants to (1) allow other resources/programs to achieve their RMP goals; (2) curb illegal trespass and property damage; (3) provide for improved recreation opportunities and experiences; and (4) address public safety concerns. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-16. Recreation – Developed Recreation Sites and Facilities

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Recreation Sites and Facilities Allowable Use 1 – <i>Fluid mineral development, developed sites</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within developed (and anticipated future) recreation sites and mapped (and anticipated future) national/regional trails, local trail system trails, trailheads, or interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Recreation Sites and Facilities Allowable Use 2 – Fluid mineral development, parks | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the boundaries of city parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, and federal wildlife refuges. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Recreation Sites and Facilities Allowable Use 3 – Fluid mineral development, national parks | To protect soundscapes within National Park Service units, prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 2.5-mile (4-kilometer) protection area of the boundaries of National Park Service units. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Recreation Sites and Facilities Management Action 1 – Developed recreation sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate developed BLM recreation sites/facilities as ROW avoidance areas Retain developed recreational sites/facilities for long-term management unless recreation sites leaving public ownership would be guaranteed future recreation use by the public Recommend for withdrawal, where appropriate, all developed recreation sites/facilities for closure to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Recreation Sites and Facilities Implementation Level Decision 1 – Developed recreation sites | Apply the following implementation level decision: Do not allow camping/overnight use in trailheads or other facilities intended for day-use only where conflicts occur. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-17. Recreation – Visitor Use and Safety

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCE SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Visitor Use and Safety Allowable Use 1 – Target shooting | No target shooting prohibitions. Hunting is allowed on all BLM surface lands in accordance with CPW regulations. | Continue prohibiting target shooting on the 16,600 acres identified in previous target shooting orders. Note: target shooting is not allowed in developed recreation sites per 43 CFR 8365.2-5 (a). Hunting is allowed on all BLM surface lands in accordance with CPW regulations. | Continue prohibiting target shooting on the 80 acres identified in previous target shooting orders. Note: target shooting is not allowed in developed recreation sites per 43 CFR 8365.2-5 (a). Hunting is allowed on all BLM surface lands in accordance with CPW regulations. | Prohibit target shooting on all BLM-administered lands in Boulder County (2,300 acres) due to safety concerns with the fractured land pattern and density of housing around BLM lands in Boulder County Note: target shooting is not allowed in developed recreation sites per 43 CFR 8365.2-5 (a). Hunting is allowed on all BLM surface lands in accordance with CPW regulations. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Visitor Use and Safety Management Action 1 – Dispersed recreation | Work to provide access to public land for hunting, fishing, and other dispersed recreation activities in balance with other resource considerations. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| IMPLEMENTATION LEVEL DECISIONS Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Level Decision 1 – Camping limit | Apply the following implementation level decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the existing statewide 14-day camping limit, unless modified by a cooperative management agreement, to camping overnight use on BLM-administered lands within the RGFO. A limit of less than or more than 14 days may be applied in certain areas if applicable due to resource and social impacts. Areas could be established as day-use areas (trailheads, picnic areas, etc.) where camping/overnight use would not be allowed. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Level Decision 2 – | Apply the following implementation level decision: | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Undeveloped camping</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow undeveloped (dispersed) camping where not specifically restricted. Undeveloped camping may be seasonally restricted; sites may be designated or closed as impacts or environmental conditions warrant and implementation level plans are developed. Additional restrictions may be put in place (e.g., fire pans or portable toilet/waste management systems). | | | |
| Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Level Decision 3 – Camping | Apply the following implementation level decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close BLM lands to camping if subsequent implementation level plans determine there is a public health and safety issue or resource concern. Current camping restrictions will remain in place. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Level Decision 4 – Target shooting | Apply the following implementation level decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only allow targets constructed of wood, cardboard, paper, or similar non-breakable materials. Statewide rules may modify the definition of allowed targets. All targets and shells are considered litter after use and must be removed and properly discarded. *Reactive targets are not allowed on RGFO managed lands (combustible, exploding, binary-types). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-18. Recreation – Special Recreation Permits

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Special Recreation Permits Management Action 1 – Commercial permits</i> | Coordinate commercial permits for big game hunting and fishing with CPW and issue them in a manner to reduce conflicts between permit holders (multiple permits of same activity in same area). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Special Recreation Permits Management Action 2 – Commercial permits</i> | Commercial permits for big game hunting and fishing on small isolated BLM tracts where there is no public access, are surrounded by private land, and permission is provided on the surrounding private lands will be coordinated with the field office and may not require a BLM permit. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-19. Recreation – Special Recreation Management Areas and Recreation Management Zones

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>SRMA/RMZ Objective 1 – Visitor assessments</i> | No similar resource objective. | Within SRMAs, participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realizations of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below by SRMA (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource objective. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Designation Areas</i> | Designate no recreation management areas (RMAs). | Designate the following SRMA/RMZs on 61,900 acres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arkansas River SRMA (4,200 acres) Fourmile SRMA (7,400 acres) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carnage Canyon RMZ Midland Hills RMZ | Designate the following SRMAs on 8,200 acres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold Belt SRMA (8,100 acres) Guffey Gorge SRMA (100 acres) | Designate no RMAs. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold Belt SRMA (26,000 acres, partially in Rural Foothills) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dinosaur Flats RMZ ○ Oil Well Flats RMZ ○ Red Canyon RMZ ○ Seep Springs RMZ ○ Shelf Road RMZ • Penrose Commons SRMA (2,300 acres) • Phantom Canyon SRMA (3,700 acres, partially in Rural Foothills) • Royal Gorge SRMA (6,000 acres) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ South Cañon RMZ ○ South Rim RMZ • Salida Trails SRMA (6,000 acres) • Texas Creek SRMA (6,300 acres) <p>See Appendix D for specific goals, objectives, and management for each SRMA.</p> | See Appendix D for specific goals, objectives, and management for each SRMA. | |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 1 – Travel management</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Designate spur routes for camping and parking purposes. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 2 – Travel management</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMA. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 3 – Special forest products</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 4 – Fuels and vegetation treatments</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that SRMA objectives on BLM land are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 5 – Rights-of-way/land tenure</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | Designate all SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 6 – Mineral material disposal</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. | | |
| SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 7 – Fluid mineral development | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, close to fluid mineral leasing. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 8 – Geophysical exploration | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted in the long term. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 9 – Livestock grazing | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | In all SRMAs, allow for placement and administrative access to range improvements and livestock management in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| SRMA/RMZ Allowable Use 10 – Renewable energy | No similar action. No SRMAs designated in this region. | Exclude utility scale renewable energy ROWs. | Exclude utility scale renewable energy ROWs. | No similar action. No SRMAs designated in this region. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS SRMA/RMZ Management Action 1 – Camping | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | <p>Close the following areas to camping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public lands within the Salida Trails SRMA northeast of Salida <p>Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites and limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground in the following SRMA/RMZs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourmile Goldbelt SRMA, except Red Canyon RMZ Penrose Commons Phantom Canyon Royal Gorge SRMA Salida trails, except northeast of Salida <p>Limit vehicle based camping to 14 days and to designated sites within the following SRMAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texas Creek <p>Camping in the following areas would be managed following Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Decisions 1 – 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Canyon RMZ <p>Follow the in place management plan for camping restrictions for the Arkansas River SRMA.</p> | <p>Close the following areas to camping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guffey Gorge <p>Camping in the following area would be managed following Visitor Use and Safety Implementation Decisions 1 – 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Canyon RMZ | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| SRMA/RMZ Management Action 2 – VRM class | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | Manage SRMAs under VRM Class II objectives. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Management Action 3 – Fire management</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | Consider SRMA objectives in determining the management response to wildfire. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Management Action 4 – Access</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | Acquisitions/easements to enhance targeted SRMA objectives will be considered and pursued. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |
| <i>SRMA/RMZ Management Action 5 – Withdrawal from mineral entry</i> | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. | Continue withdrawals from mineral entry on developed recreation sites. Consider new withdrawals for future recreation site development. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No SRMAs would be designated in this region. |

Table II-20. Recreation – Extensive Recreation Management Areas

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>ERMA Objective 1 – Objectives and management framework</i> | No similar resource objective. | Extensive recreation management area (ERMA) specific objectives and the management framework for each can be found in Appendix D – <i>Recreation and Visitor Services Management</i> . | No similar resource objective. | No similar resource objective. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>ERMA Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development</i> | No similar action. | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within ERMAs. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>ERMA Allowable Use 2 – Surface-disturbing activities</i> | No similar action. | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within ERMAs. Surface-disturbing activities would be designed to meet ERMA objectives. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>ERMA Allowable Use 3 – Travel management</i> | No similar action. | Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized and over-snow travel. Where travel management planning has not been conducted, limit travel to existing routes. Limiting travel to existing routes limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| <i>ERMA Allowable Use 4 – Forest management</i> | No similar action. | Allow personal use firewood collecting and individual Christmas tree cutting permits. Allow forest management actions if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be impacted over the long term. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ERMA Allowable Use 5 – Fuels and vegetation treatments | No similar action. | Allow fuels/vegetation treatments, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within ERMAs. Consider recreation values when planning and implementing projects. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Allowable Use 6 – Rights-of-way | No similar action. | Retain ERMAs for long-term management and manage as ROW avoidance areas. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Allowable Use 7 – Mineral materials disposal | No similar action. | Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be substantially impacted. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Allowable Use 8 – Livestock grazing | No similar action. | Allow for administrative access to range improvements and livestock management. Allow for the installation of new range improvements with an attempt to minimize impacts to recreation and visual resource values. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS ERMA Management Action 1 – ERMA designation | No similar action. | Designate the following areas as ERMAs (1,300 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cache Creek (1,300 acres) | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Management Action 2 – Solid leasable minerals | No similar action. | Minimize impacts to targeted recreation values from non-energy solid leasable minerals. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Management Action 3 – Camping | No similar action. | Limit vehicle based camping to 14 days and to designated sites. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Management Action 4 – Geophysical exploration | No similar action. | Minimize impacts to recreation values from geophysical exploration. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Management Action 5 – Facility development | No similar action. | Same as Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP in Alternative A. | No similar action. | No similar action. |
| ERMA Management Action 6 – New demands | No similar action. | Same as Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP in Alternative A. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

Table II-21. Backcountry Conservation Areas

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS BCA Resource Goal 1 – Vegetation communities | No similar resource goal. | Maintain healthy and diverse vegetation communities through active and ongoing project-based management within all special management lands. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| BCA Resource Goal 2 – Wildlife Habitat and Hunting/Fishing Opportunities | No similar resource goal. | Identify and manage areas containing important wildlife habitat and provide for quality hunting and fishing opportunities. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| BCA Resource Goal 3 – Resource protection | No similar resource goal, | Manage areas for potential special management that contain important backcountry values that are currently unprotected. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| BCA Resource Goal 4 – Resource protection | No similar resource goal. | Utilize special management to meet resource protection needs. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES BCA Objective 1 – BCA objectives | No resource objective. | Within all BCAs, promote high quality wildlife-dependent recreation activities (e.g., trophy mule deer and upland bird hunting) to maintain and enhance wildlife habitats, while also allowing for active management of authorized uses such as livestock grazing, forest management, minerals development and ROWs. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No resource objective. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES BCA Allowable Use 1 – BCA designation | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Manage 33,800 acres as BCAs to protect wildlife habitat and provide outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities (Appendix D, Map D.2). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooper Mountain (11,800 acres) • Little Crampton Mountain (5,400 acres) • Deadmans Hill (3,200 acres) • Eightmile Mountain (6,800 acres) • Waugh Mountain (6,600 acres) See Appendix D for specific goals, objectives, and management for each BCA. | Manage 53,600 acres as BCAs to protect wildlife habitat and provide outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities (Appendix D, Map D.2). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottonwood (4,100 acres) • Hammond (4,200 acres) • Reinecker Ridge (12,000 acres) (formerly James Mark Jones) • Mount Mestas (3,800 acres) • Oak Creek (2,800 acres) • Red Hill (1,800 acres) • Rye Slough (2,600 acres) • Silver Mountain (2,000 acres) • South Huerfano (6,800 acres) • Wolf Springs (4,600 acres) • Thirty-one Mile Mountain (8,900 acres) (formerly Wormer Gulch) See Appendix D for specific goals, objectives, and management for each BCA. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 2 – Over-snow motorized travel | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 3 – Rights-of-way | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Designate BCAs as ROW avoidance areas. New ROWs would be co-located with existing utilities/disturbance; BMPs and/or other mitigation measures (e.g., buried utilities) may be considered to address impacts to hunting/fishing values. Valid and existing rights would be recognized. Maintenance of existing ROWs would be allowed. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| BCA Allowable Use 4 – Land retention | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Retain BCAs for long term management. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 5 – Mineral materials disposal | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Allow non-commercial mineral material disposal on a case-by-case basis with consideration for BCA values. Close to commercial mineral material disposal. An exception could be made for the designation of common use community collection areas. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 6 – Solid leasable minerals development | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Allow for non-energy solid leasable minerals only if it can be demonstrated that hunting/fishing and wildlife habitat values and access are not substantially impacted. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 7 – Motorized and mechanized travel | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Limit motorized travel to designated routes. Limit mechanized travel to designated routes, except for game retrieval. When completing TMPs or amending existing TMPs within BCAs consider improving hunting access and road density to meet wildlife habitat and hunting objectives. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 8 – Fluid mineral development | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Close to fluid mineral leasing. | Close BCAs outside the South Park Leasing Area to fluid mineral leasing. Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within BCAs inside the South Park Leasing Area to protect recreation and backcountry hunting values. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 9 – Livestock grazing | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Allow for administrative access to range improvements and livestock management. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 10 – Livestock grazing | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Allow for the placement of range improvements with an attempt to minimize impacts to hunting/fishing and wildlife values. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 11 – Geophysical exploration | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that BCA objectives would not be affected in the long term. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| BCA Allowable Use 11 – Renewable energy | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy rights-of-way. | Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy rights-of-way. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>BCA Management Action 1 – Forest restoration treatments</i> | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Pursue forest restoration treatments including but not limited to density management to improve forest health and diversity, wildlife habitat, post disturbance salvage to reduce fuel loads, and mistletoe removal in ways that do not have adverse impacts on long term natural values. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| <i>BCA Management Action 2 – Fuels and vegetation treatments</i> | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Pursue fuels/vegetation treatments that improve access and wildlife habitat within BCAs. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| <i>BCA Management Action 3 – VRM class</i> | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Manage as VRM Class II. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| <i>BCA Management Action 4 – Hunting and fishing</i> | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Work to provide or improve public opportunities for backcountry hunting and/or fishing values. Ensure that wildlife habitat values and hunting values are considered when considering new/ improved opportunities. | Work to provide or improve public access to facilitate backcountry hunting and/or fishing values. Ensure that wildlife habitat values and hunting values are considered when considering new/improved access. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |
| <i>BCA Management Action 5 – Travel management</i> | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. | Actively restore unauthorized routes to improve wildlife habitat. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No BCAs designated in this region. |

Table II-22. Livestock Grazing

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Livestock Resource Goal 1 – Grazing management</i> | Apply flexible and sustainable livestock grazing, in accordance with the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997), to contribute to local economies, ranching livelihoods, and the rural western character integral to many communities. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Resource Goal 2 – AUMs</i> | Increase forage potential on allotments through vegetation treatments and livestock management. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Livestock Objective 1 – Land health standards</i> | Manage livestock grazing to achieve the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) on all livestock grazing allotments. Achieve the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> in 100% active Improve and Maintain category allotments by using BMPs for Livestock Grazing Management. Where land health standards are not being met and it has been determined that current livestock grazing is a causal factor, adjust management. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Management Decisions

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Livestock Allowable Use 1 – Land available for grazing</i> | Do not close any active allotments to livestock grazing. Resolve conflicts on all allotments using alternative methods such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the season of use • Adjusting other uses • Distribution methods • Education • Exclude from developed recreation sites (e.g., developed campgrounds, boat ramps, etc.) | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Grazing Allowable Use 2 – Lands available for grazing</i> | Open all allotments and unallotted areas to livestock grazing. Resolve conflicts on all allotments using alternative methods such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the season of use • Adjusting other uses • Distribution methods • Education | Close the following unallotted areas to livestock grazing (14,600 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top of the World ACEC (8,800 acres) • Portions of Beaver Creek WSA within the former Beaver Creek ACEC (currently closed, 5,500 acres) • Blue Heron recreation site (300 acres) (prescriptive grazing could be authorized to meet vegetation objectives) When feasible, resolve conflicts on all allotments using alternative methods such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the season of use • Adjusting other uses • Distribution methods • Education | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Allowable Use 3 – Allotment categories</i> | 21,500 acres would be open to livestock grazing as shown in Appendix E. | 409,100 acres would be open to livestock grazing as shown in Appendix E. | 192,400 acres would be open to livestock grazing as shown in Appendix E. | 20,600 acres would be open to livestock grazing as shown in Appendix E. |
| <i>Livestock Allowable Use 4 – Lands available for grazing</i> | Restrict available unallotted parcels for grazing based on suitability such as slope, available water, and incompatibility with other resource uses or values. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Allowable Use 5 – Acquired lands</i> | Notwithstanding any grazing prohibitions within the acquisition language, acquired lands would be open to livestock grazing once proposed grazing management is analyzed through NEPA. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Allowable Use 6 – Classes of livestock</i> | Do not restrict allotments to specific kinds and classes of livestock, as long as there are no identified disease or wildlife related issues. See Terrestrial Wildlife for decisions on domestic sheep and goat grazing in or near bighorn sheep habitat. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Livestock Allowable Use 7 – Travel management</i> | Authorize motorized travel for maintaining range improvements and animal husbandry practices by the grazing permittee/lessee and their agent, consistent with other management actions. Use should not result in resource damage or new routes. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Livestock Management Action 1 – Land health standards</i> | Manage livestock grazing in accordance with the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). Outcomes based grazing where livestock grazing is used to meet specific vegetation and habitat objectives through partnerships would be considered on a case-by-case basis where the proponent has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a satisfactory record of performance • is willing to work with other agencies • is willing to enter into cooperative monitoring agreement • has a scale large enough to implement and allow flexibility • has described logistics, capacity, and budget to be successful | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Livestock Management Action 2 – <i>Utilization levels</i> | Identify appropriate utilization levels based on allotment or site specific management practices, such as season of use, grazing intensity and duration, and utilization patterns, as well as vegetative conditions, riparian conditions, presence or absence of range improvements, and resource issues or concerns. Use utilization levels and distribution of use as an indicator to evaluate if current grazing use is within the capacity of the land and appropriate to meet resource objectives for the area. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 3 – <i>Vegetation treatments</i> | Allocation of additional forage resulting from improved management or vegetation manipulation will be to livestock or wildlife or a combination of both on a case-by-case basis after consulting with state and federal agencies and private groups and the affected grazing permittee. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 4 – <i>Grazing adjustments</i> | Adjust grazing use by allotment on a case-by-case basis to achieve resource objectives. Changes in number of livestock, AUMs, season-of-use, duration-of-use, and class of livestock can be made based on pertinent monitoring studies and inventory data. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 5 – <i>Rest standard</i> | The grazing treatment on Improve and Maintain category allotments will require a rest standard to allow forage species to recover from the last grazing period before the plants are regrazed. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 6 – <i>Grazing management strategies</i> | Work cooperatively with permittees and lessees to develop grazing management strategies. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 7 – <i>Range improvement projects</i> | Continue land treatments and construct range improvement projects to achieve resource condition and community objectives and reduce conflicts with other resource uses. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Livestock Management Action 8 – <i>Drought</i> | Implement strategies that best protect vegetative resources and community values during periods of drought (see Appendix C for adaptive drought management). Use of permitted AUMs can be adjusted (season of use, numbers, rotation, distribution, etc.) to accommodate cooperative drought management practices during periods of drought. In times of drought, cooperate with stakeholders for adjustments in livestock use and management. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-23. Forestry

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| RESOURCE GOALS Forestry Resource Goal 1 – <i>Forest products</i> | Prioritize the active use of forest products to improve and maintain forest ecosystem health and function. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Resource Goal 2 – <i>Forest products</i> | No similar resource goal. | Foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of a stable domestic forestry industry and the orderly and economic development of forest resources. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| Forestry Resource Goal 3 – <i>Forest management</i> | Increase available lands for active forest and vegetation management by limiting restrictions and special designations to address community needs and values. | Maintain active forest and vegetation management within areas of special designation to address community needs and values. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |
| Forestry Resource Goal 4 – <i>Vegetation treatments</i> | No similar resource goal. | No similar resource goal. | Prioritize vegetation treatments that utilize timber harvesting, biomass and/or forest products, including but not limited to firewood, fencing materials, and timber. | No similar resource goal. |
| Forestry Resource Goal 5 – <i>Vegetation treatments</i> | Promote late seral development within stands identified as having the potential for old growth characteristics, through vegetation management treatments. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Forestry Resource Goal 6 – Vegetation treatments | Prioritize treatments that have synergies for resources including but not limited to fuels (density management), wildlife (improved habitat), and forest health. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Forestry Objective 1 – Land health standards | Maintain productive forestland to meet the <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) and provide for sustained yield. Maintain, monitor, and manage low productivity woodlands to meet the Standards. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Forestry Allowable Use 1 – Restrictions in old growth | Minimize surface disturbance and ROWs in designated old growth stands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Allowable Use 2 – Restrictions in old growth | Restrict surface occupancy for fluid mineral development in any designated old growth stands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Forestry Management Action 1 – Forest products | Provide forest products, including but not limited to sawlogs, firewood, Christmas trees, posts and poles, transplants, specialty wood products, and biomass by managing productive forest and low productivity woodland. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 2 – Salvage harvests | Implement salvage or accelerated harvests following adverse events or natural disturbances (e.g., insect infestations and outbreaks, disease, blow down, wildfire) to regenerate stands and to capture the economic value of forest products before value is lost. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 3 – Forest health | Improve forest ecosystem health and diversity through appropriate silvicultural practices including but not limited to density management treatments, pre-commercial and commercial thinning, variable retention harvesting, understory removal, and fuels reduction treatments. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 4 – Fuels treatments | Coordinate landscape-focused fuels treatments, pre-commercial thinning, and variable density management treatments with post-treatment prescribed burning to reduce the size, intensity, severity, and effects of future wildfires. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 5 – Stand resiliency | Use adaptive management practices and preventative treatments such as density reduction, understory removal, and species specific restoration treatments to increase residual stand resiliency to future disturbance in order to address predicted effects of climate variability, including but not limited to drought, increased wildfire risk, changes in species range. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 6 – Land retention | Retain BLM lands with suitable productive forest land to improve landscape-scale management ability, as practical. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 7 – Old growth stands | Develop inventory to identify stands with old growth components or potential. Restore, maintain, or improve the late seral characteristics within stands containing old growth component or advanced successional potential. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Forestry Management Action 8 – Access | Maintain or improve existing access routes and construct permanent or temporary routes to accomplish forest ecosystem health and function goals in a manner that complements travel management and other resource objectives. Pursue temporary or permanent access agreements or easements to provide public and administrative access to productive forest areas that are currently inaccessible. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-24. All Mineral Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Mineral Resource Goal 1 – Development timing | Energy and minerals will be developed concurrently or sequentially with other resource uses, providing that unnecessary or undue degradation to natural resources is prevented. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mineral Resource Goal 2 – Economic development | Foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of a stable domestic minerals industry and the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, including sand and gravel, geothermal, coal, oil and gas. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Mineral Resource Goal 3 – Opportunities | Provide opportunities to develop locatable minerals, mineral materials, non-energy leasable minerals, coal, and renewable energy consistent with other resource goals and uses to support local and national energy and mineral needs. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Mineral Resource Goal 4 – Environment | Facilitate environmentally sound prospecting, exploration, and development of mineral resources on available federal mineral estate. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-25. Fluid Minerals

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Fluid Mineral Objective 1 – Environment | Facilitate environmentally sound exploration and development of fluid minerals. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 1 – Closed | <p>Close 7,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (21,200 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied lesser prairie chicken habitat • Site 5MR994.1 (Overland Trail) • Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site • Site 5LO1 (Peavey Rockshelter) • Site 5PW48, the Grenada Relocation Center (Amache) • Newly identified nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites • BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential | <p>Close 423,000 acres of BLM-administered surface land (516,600 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site 5FN2387 • Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • SRMAs • BCAs • ACECs • River segments suitable and formerly eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) • Wilderness areas and WSAs • Newly identified nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites • BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential | <p>Close 123,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (211,700 total acres of federal mineral estate) outside of the South Park Leasing Area to fluid mineral leasing due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • SRMAs • BCAs • Site 5PA1300 • Site 5PA718 • Site 5HF2297 (Our Lady of the Caves Grotto) • ACECs • River segments suitable and formerly eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) • Dikes of the Spanish Peaks • Newly identified nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites • BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential | <p>Close 20,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (65,700 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly identified nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites • BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 2 – No surface occupancy | <p>Open 9,300 acres of BLM-administered surface land (119,600 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified surface water supply stream segments Major rivers and creeks Public groundwater supply wells Lands adjacent to perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables Known scientifically important paleontological resources City parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, federal wildlife refuges and National Park Service units Lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams Lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints) Reservoir and railroad ROWs Rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as such as landslides and avalanches | <p>Open 100 acres of BLM-administered surface land (18,000 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified surface water supply stream segments Major rivers and creeks Public groundwater supply wells Lands adjacent to perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables Known scientifically important paleontological resources City parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, federal wildlife refuges and National Park Service units Lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams Lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints) Reservoir and railroad ROWs Segments that are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS Rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as such as landslides and avalanches | <p>Open 3,700 acres of BLM-administered surface land (74,500 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations) outside of the South Park Leasing Area due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified surface water supply stream segments Major rivers and creeks Public groundwater supply wells Lands adjacent to perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables Known scientifically important paleontological resources City parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, federal wildlife refuges and National Park Service units Lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams Lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints) Reservoir and railroad ROWs Rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as such as landslides and avalanches | <p>Open 0 acres of BLM-administered surface land (20,000 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified surface water supply stream segments Major rivers and creeks Public groundwater supply wells Lands adjacent to perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables Known scientifically important paleontological resources City parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, federal wildlife refuges and National Park Service units Lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams Lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints) Reservoir and railroad ROWs Rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as such as landslides and avalanches |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 3 – Controlled surface use | <p>Open 4,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (182,800 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (CSU) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile soils of high concern Slopes greater than 30% Classified surface water supply stream segments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables, including big game winter, migration, and production areas Recreation sites and national/regional trails, local trail system trails, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest Designated old growth stands | <p>Open 500 acres of BLM-administered surface land (48,700 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (CSU) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile soils of high concern Slopes greater than 30% Classified surface water supply stream segments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status | <p>Open 3,700 of BLM-administered surface land (301,200 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (CSU) outside of the South Park Leasing Area due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile soils of high concern Slopes greater than 30% Classified surface water supply stream segments | <p>Open 0 acres of BLM-administered surface land (58,800 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (CSU) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile soils of high concern Slopes greater than 30% Classified surface water supply stream segments Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated Colorado scenic and historic byways or BLM backcountry byways • Designated national trails | <p>species alternatives tables, including big game winter, migration, and production areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM Class II and III areas • Recreation sites and national/regional trails, local trail system trails, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest • Designated old growth stands • Designated Colorado scenic and historic byways or BLM backcountry byways • Designated national trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific species habitats as identified in the terrestrial wildlife and special status species alternatives tables, including big game winter, migration, and production areas • VRM Class II and III areas • Recreation sites and national/regional trails, local trail system trails, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest • Designated old growth stands • Designated Colorado scenic and historic byways or BLM backcountry byways • Designated national trails | <p>wildlife and special status species alternatives tables, including big game winter, migration, and production areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation sites and national/regional trails, local trail system trails, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest • Designated old growth stands • Designated Colorado scenic and historic byways or BLM backcountry byways • Designated national trails |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 4 – Timing limitations | <p>Open 4,600 acres BLM-administered surface land (500,600 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (TLs) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game winter range • Big game production areas • Active greater prairie chicken leks • Active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks • Sandhill crane production or migration habitat • Turkey winter habitat • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • Special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, and hibernacula • Maternal swift fox dens • American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat • Bald eagle nest sites and winter roost sites • Golden eagle nest sites • Northern goshawk nest sites • Ferruginous hawk nest sites • Peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes • Active burrowing owl nest sites • Mountain plover nesting habitat • Nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover • Active lesser prairie chicken leks | <p>Open 500 acres BLM-administered surface land (57,000 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (TLs) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game winter range • Big game production areas • Sandhill crane production or migration habitat • Turkey winter habitat • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • Special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, and hibernacula • Maternal swift fox dens • American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat • Bald eagle nest sites and winter roost sites • Golden eagle nest sites • Northern goshawk nest sites • Ferruginous hawk nest sites • Peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes • Active burrowing owl nest sites • Mountain plover nesting habitat • Nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover | <p>Open 4,200 acres BLM-administered surface land (840,500 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (TLs) outside of the South Park Leasing Area due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game winter range • Big game production areas • Sandhill crane production or migration habitat • Turkey winter habitat • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • Special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, and hibernacula • Maternal swift fox dens • American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat • Bald eagle nest sites and winter roost sites • Golden eagle nest sites • Northern goshawk nest sites • Ferruginous hawk nest sites • Peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes • Active burrowing owl nest sites • Mountain plover nesting habitat | <p>Open 0 acres BLM-administered surface land (149,400 total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (TLs) due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game winter range • Big game production areas • Sandhill crane production or migration habitat • Turkey winter habitat • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • Special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, and hibernacula • Maternal swift fox dens • American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat • Bald eagle nest sites and winter roost sites • Golden eagle nest sites • Northern goshawk nest sites • Ferruginous hawk nest sites • Peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes • Active burrowing owl nest sites • Mountain plover nesting habitat |

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| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 5 – <i>Standard lease terms</i> | Open 0 acres BLM surface (0 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing subject to constraints allowed by standard lease terms and conditions. | Open 0 acres BLM surface (0 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing subject to constraints allowed by standard lease terms and conditions. | Open 0 acres BLM surface (0 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing subject to constraints allowed by standard lease terms and conditions outside of the South Park Leasing Area. | Open 0 acres BLM surface /0 total acres federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing subject to constraints allowed by standard lease terms and conditions. |
| Fluid Minerals Allowable Use 6 – <i>No surface occupancy</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy on lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 7 – <i>Closed to leasing</i> | Close to oil and gas leasing all BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential. Geothermal leasing would be open consistent with other fluid mineral restrictions. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 8 – <i>Open to geophysical exploration</i> | Open 21,000 acres to geophysical exploration. Constraints (closures and stipulations) on fluid mineral leasing and development do not necessarily apply to geophysical exploration. | Open 420,100 acres to geophysical exploration. Constraints (closures and stipulations) on fluid mineral leasing and development do not necessarily apply to geophysical exploration. | Open 192,300 acres are open to geophysical exploration. Constraints (closures and stipulations) on fluid mineral leasing and development do not necessarily apply to geophysical exploration. | Open 20,700 acres to geophysical exploration. Constraints (closures and stipulations) on fluid mineral leasing and development do not necessarily apply to geophysical exploration. |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 9 – <i>Closed to geophysical exploration</i> | Close 500 acres to geophysical exploration. | Close 3,600 acres to geophysical exploration. | Close 0 acres to geophysical exploration. | Close 0 acres to geophysical exploration. |
| Fluid Mineral Allowable Use 10 – <i>Closed areas</i> | When lands designated closed to leasing are being drained by surrounding non-federal development, allow areas designated as closed to fluid mineral leasing to be leased with an NSO stipulation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Fluid Mineral Management Action 1 – <i>Cumulative impacts</i> | Restrictions placed on fluid mineral leasing may be waived on a case-by-case basis if the restriction will result in a larger cumulative impact to the resource of concern than avoidance. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fluid Mineral Management Action 2 – <i>Conditions of approval</i> | Certain BMPs may be required as standard operating procedures, and attached to APDs as COAs. Operators will be encouraged to apply optional BMPs (Appendix A). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Fluid Mineral Management Action 3 – <i>Geothermal monitoring</i> | No similar action. | Monitoring by a geothermal lessee prior to and during all lease operations, including development and utilization of a geothermal resources may be required as directed by the BLM in consultation with the Colorado State Engineer’s Office, and the burden of proof shall be on the lessee, to ensure compliance with federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations. Material injury may be determined by the relevant Colorado Water Court, and such an order from the Water Court may result in limitations on the use of the resource to prevent potential material injury to senior water or | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | | geothermal rights under Colorado state law, and to ensure that existing geothermal features are protected. | | |

Table II-26. Comparison of Alternatives: South Park Leasing Area

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, management decisions for all other resources and resource uses in the Rural Foothills landscape would apply to the South Park Leasing Area. This table contains additional fluid mineral management decisions specific to the South Park Leasing Area.

| | <i>South Park Leasing Area</i> |
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| RESOURCE GOALS <i>South Park LA Resource Goal 1 – Resource values</i> | Allow for oil and gas development while protecting surface and ground water quality, wetlands, air quality, fish and wildlife resources, cultural and historic resources, recreational, visual/scenic values and quality of life in the South Park Leasing Area. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>South Park LA Objective 1 – Air quality</i> | Air Quality: Ensure that BLM authorized actions do not adversely impact federal- or state-mandated Class I areas or Federal Land Manager-specified sensitive Class II areas. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 2 – Reclamation</i> | Soils: Where oil and gas operations take place, ensure all areas undergoing reclamation achieve ground cover consistent with the desired future condition within five growing seasons, where BLM has jurisdiction. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 3 – Water quality</i> | Water: Monitor groundwater quality on BLM-administered surface land through a program mirroring COGCC rules for groundwater baseline sampling and monitoring for fluid mineral activities. Off BLM-administered surface land, groundwater monitoring is under the authority of COGCC and will follow state regulations. Protect ground and surface water quality to meet State of Colorado water quality guidelines through regulation, allowable uses, management action driven mitigations, and design features. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 4 – Wildlife</i> | Wildlife: Reduce impacts to wildlife through regulation, allowable uses, management action driven mitigations, and design features. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 5 – Riparian areas, wetlands, and aquatic wildlife</i> | Riparian, Wetlands and Aquatic Wildlife: Protect riparian and wetlands, and reduce impacts to aquatic wildlife through regulation, allowable uses, management action driven mitigations, and design features. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 6 – Cultural resources</i> | Cultural: Manage cultural resources pursuant to laws, regulations, and management action driven mitigations, allowable uses, and design features. |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 7 – Visual resources</i> | Manage visual resources on BLM lands in the leasing area according to the objectives for each class and designate VRM Class as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM I = 0 acres • VRM II = 53,400 acres • VRM III = 7,600 acres • VRM IV = 400 acres |
| <i>South Park LA Objective 8 – Visual resources and recreation</i> | Visuals and Recreation: Maintain visual and recreational quality in accordance with VRM classes; protect visual quality near Gold Medal Waters (as designated by CPW). Protect CPW State Wildlife Areas, State Parks, and developed recreational sites through regulation allowable uses, management action driven mitigations, and design features. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 1 – Produced water discharge</i> | On BLM-administered surface, do not allow surface discharge of produced water from oil and gas development activities. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 2 – Water supply stream segments</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy within 1,000 feet (305 meters) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake, surface water, diversions, reservoirs, intakes, and public water system infrastructure associated with “Water Supply” by the State of Colorado to protect drinking water sources. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 3 – Water supply stream segments</i> | Restrict surface occupancy on lands located between 1,000 feet (305 meters) and 2,640 feet (805 meters) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of public water supply diversions, reservoirs, intakes and public water system infrastructure associated with “Water Supply” by the State of Colorado to protect drinking water sources. |

| <i>South Park Leasing Area</i> | |
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| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 4 – Floodplains</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy and use for oil and gas activities within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain of the following waterways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Platte River • South Fork South Platte River • Middle Fork South Platte River • Water bodies containing native cutthroat trout, or water body designated for introduction of native cutthroat trout. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 5 – Gold medal waters</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of the ordinary high water mark of Gold Medal (as defined by CPW) streams, rivers, and full reservoirs. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 6 – Groundwater supply wells</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of public groundwater supply wells. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 7 – Domestic water wells</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy within 500 feet (152 meters) of domestic water wells. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 8 – Waterways</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas activities within 500 feet (152 meters) of streams (perennial, ephemeral and intermittent), lakes, reservoirs, springs, playas, wetlands (including fens) or other riparian areas, measured from the ordinary high water mark (bank full stage) or within the 100-year floodplain, whichever distance is greater. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 9 – Steep slopes</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy on slopes greater than 25%. |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 10 – Closed areas</i> | Close 36,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (36,700 total acres federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SPA1300 ○ SPA718 (the White Buffalo Site) • Historic properties of national or regional significance • BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential, as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 11 – No surface occupancy</i> | Open 20,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (73,100 total acres federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations) due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public water supplies • Major rivers and other waterways • Gold Medal streams, rivers, and full reservoirs • Public groundwater supply wells • Domestic water wells • Slopes greater than 25% • Significant production areas for waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • State-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements • Maternity roosts or hibernacula of special status bat species • Special status plant species habitat • Long-billed curlew breeding sites • White-faced ibis breeding sites • Least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover nesting areas • Special status amphibian breeding sites • Site occupied by Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly • Scientifically important paleontological resources • Tarryall Rural Historic Landscape District and Threemile Gulch Archaeological District • Cultural and tribal resources • Reinecker Ridge, Red Hill, and Rye Slough BCAs • Other resources subject to planning area-wide NSO stipulations that are present in the South Park Leasing Area |
| <i>South Park LA Allowable Use 12 – Controlled surface use</i> | Open 4,200 acres of BLM-administered surface land (76,600 total acres federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with minor constraints (CSU) due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic areas • Other resources subject to planning area-wide CSU stipulations that are present in the South Park Leasing Area |

| South Park Leasing Area | |
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| South Park LA Allowable Use 13 – Timing limitations | Open 4,200 acres of BLM-administered surface land (171,30/ total acres of federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with minor constraints (TLs) due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nesting migratory bird habitat • Production areas for water birds • Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat • Special status bat maternity roosts • Other resources subject to planning area-wide TL stipulations that are present in the South Park Leasing Area |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 14 – Standard lease terms | Open 0 acres of BLM-administered surface land (0 total acres federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing subject to constraints allowed by standard lease terms and conditions, with no additional stipulations. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 15 – Closed, low and no potential | Close to oil and gas leasing all BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas, as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential. Geothermal leasing would be open consistent with other fluid mineral restrictions. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 16 – Standard operating procedures | Oil and gas activities will be restricted to standard operating procedures for the South Park Leasing Area listed in Appendix F. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 17 – Phased development | Phased development: A maximum of 40 acres, or of 5% of total acreage of a lease, whichever is greater, is all that may be disturbed, at one time. Once interim reclamation activities have been initiated by operator (recontouring and reseeded), further development on the lease may proceed. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 18 – Class II injection wells | Prohibit Class II injection wells on BLM-administered surface land. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 19 – Migratory birds | Avoid actions that disturb live or dead/dying vegetation in previously undisturbed settings from April 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analyses dictate when nesting migratory birds are present. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 20 – Waterfowl and shorebird habitat | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development to protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas as mapped by CPW. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 21 – Waterfowl and shorebird production areas | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development from April 15 to July 15 in a 0.25-mile (0.4 kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) as mapped by CPW. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 22 – Raptor nest sites | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within an area centered on a raptor nest site to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) – osprey, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper’s hawk, Swainson’s hawk, non-special status owls; and • 0.33 mile (0.5 kilometer) – red-tailed hawk; and • 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): 0.125 mile (0.2 kilometer). |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 23 – Raptor nest sites | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use. Apply the TL within a 0.25-mile radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15 • Swainson’s hawk – April 1 to July 15 • Osprey – April 1 to August 31 • Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15 Apply the TL within a 0.33-mile radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15 Apply the TL within a 0.5-mile radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15 Apply the TL within a 0.125-mile radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): November 15 to April 15. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 24 – Non-BLM wildlife areas, split estate | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within boundaries of state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements. |

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| South Park Leasing Area | |
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| South Park LA Allowable Use 25 – <i>Non-BLM wildlife areas, buffer</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 0.33 mile (0.5 kilometer) of state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 26 – <i>Sensitive bat species</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the entrance of known maternity roosts or hibernacula of special status bat species except when the decision is in conflict with public safety. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 27 – <i>Sensitive bat species</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the entrance of maternity roosts from April 15 to August 31 and hibernacula from November 15 to April 15 to protect special status bat species. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 28 – <i>Sensitive plant species</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within occupied suitable habitat of special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 29 – <i>Long-billed curlew</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 30 – <i>White-faced ibis</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within known breeding sites of white-faced ibis. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 31 – <i>Least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover nesting</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 300 feet (91 meters) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas as mapped by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 32 – <i>Sensitive amphibians</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 33 – <i>Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterflies</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within known occupied sites of Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 34 – <i>Paleontological resources</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy on areas of moderate to high potential paleontological resources PFYC 3 through 5 (BLM-administered surface lands only). |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 35 – <i>Designated historic districts of regional or national significance</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy within state or nationally designated historic districts including but not limited to the Tarryall Rural Historic Landscape District and Threemile Gulch Archaeological district and designated historic districts of regional or national significance. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 36 – <i>Historic properties of national or regional significance</i> | Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) buffer from the following nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5PA1300 • 5PA718 (the White Buffalo Site) Close for leasing federal minerals that underlie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic properties of national or regional significance |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 37 – <i>Historic properties of national, regional or local significance</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy or use for oil and gas activities on lands within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of sites eligible for the NRHP, culturally sensitive locations, sites and districts listed on the NRHP, interpreted and/or public use sites, and experimental-use sites. The 100-meter protection area may be modified on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the nature of the proposed action, and the nature of the cultural resource site and/or area. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 38 – <i>Scenic areas</i> | Restrict surface occupancy and use to protect scenic areas. Special design, construction, and implementation measures including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters may be required within Class II and III areas to protect the quality of the scenic values. |
| South Park LA Allowable Use 39 – <i>Backcountry conservation areas</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development for Reinecker Ridge, Rye Slough, and Red Hill BCAs. Note: In coordination with CPW and the Colorado State Land Board, an exception may be granted on the Reinecker Ridge BCA if upon site-specific analysis it is found that removing the restriction would reduce or eliminate undesirable impacts to key habitat on the James Mark Jones State Wildlife Area. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS South Park LA Management Action 1 – <i>Master development plans</i> | Require master development plans for field development APDs. |
| South Park LA Management Action 2 – <i>Air quality monitoring</i> | Perform baseline monitoring of air quality in South Park, and continue work with partners to develop a long term monitoring program if there is significant federal oil and gas development in the South Park area. |

| <i>South Park Leasing Area</i> | |
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| <i>South Park LA Management Action 3 – Soils</i> | Protect soils from excessive compaction or rutting by implementing seasonal or wet weather use restrictions where necessary. |
| <i>South Park LA Management Action 4 – Threatened and endangered species habitat</i> | Avoid land use authorizations and other permits within known threatened and endangered species habitat. Allow authorizations and permits only when they are shown to have no effect or have beneficial effects on threatened and endangered species or their habitat. |

Table II-27. Solid Minerals

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Solid Mineral Objective 1 – Mineral potential</i> | Recognize areas of key mineral potential to ensure they remain open to mineral development. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Solid Mineral Allowable Use 1 – Mineral materials only</i> | Open 21,500 acres to all mineral material disposal. | Open 351,200 acres to all mineral material disposal. | Open 192,300 acres to all mineral material disposal. | Open 20,700 acres to all mineral material disposal. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Allowable Use 2 – Mineral materials only</i> | Close 0 acres to mineral material disposal. | Close 72,500 acres BLM-administered surface land (70,800 total acres of federal mineral estate) to mineral material disposal. | Close 0 acres to mineral material disposal. | Close 0 acres to mineral material disposal. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Allowable Use 3 – Mineral materials only</i> | Close 0 acres BLM-administered surface land (0 total acres of federal mineral estate) to commercial mineral material disposal. | Close 179,000 acres BLM-administered surface land (176,300 total acres of federal mineral estate) to commercial mineral material disposal. | Close 60,200 acres BLM-administered surface land (56,600 total acres of federal mineral estate) to commercial mineral material disposal. | Close 0 acres BLM-administered surface land (0 total acres of federal mineral estate) to commercial mineral material disposal. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Allowable Use 4 – Closed</i> | Close 0 acres BLM-administered surface (0 acres total federal minerals) to solid minerals leasing. | Close 223,600 acres BLM-administered surface (220,600 acres total federal minerals) to solid minerals leasing. | Close 2,000 acres BLM-administered surface (0 acres total federal minerals) to solid minerals leasing. | Close 0 acres BLM-administered surface (0 acres total federal minerals) to solid minerals leasing. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 1 – Mineral rights</i> | Minerals reserved to the U.S. when public lands are sold or exchanged under 43 U.S.C. 682(b) (Small Tracts Act), 43 U.S.C. 869 (Recreation and Public Purposes Act), 43 U.S.C. 1713 (sales) or 43 U.S.C. 1716 (exchanges), will be restored to mineral entry (0 acres). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 2 – Conveyance of mineral interests</i> | Conveyance of Mineral Interests – based on mineral potential, 1,541,400 acres of federally reserved minerals would not be considered for conveyance. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 3 – Acquired lands</i> | Opening orders for acquired lands not currently open under mining law could be issued based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral potential • Authority for acquiring the land Any mineral development is compatible with objectives for acquiring the land | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 4 – Mineral materials only</i> | Designate community pits and common use areas in locations and sizes to meet the existing and reasonably foreseeable demand for the commodity(ies) available at each site. Criteria for selecting suitable common use areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of decorative rock outcrops and other desirable landscape rock deposits • Proximity to communities • Public access | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Management Decisions

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 5 – Locatable minerals only</i> | 100 acres are currently withdrawn by the Secretary based on previous RGFO decisions. 0 acres recommended for withdrawal through Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS efforts. | 1,100 acres are currently withdrawn by the Secretary based on previous RGFO decisions. 3,100 acres of BLM-administered surface (2,900 acres federal mineral estate) recommended for withdrawal through Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS efforts. | 0 acres are currently withdrawn by the Secretary based on previous RGFO decisions. 0 acres recommended for withdrawal through Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS efforts. | 0 acres are currently withdrawn by the Secretary based on previous RGFO decisions. 0 acres recommended for withdrawal through Eastern Colorado RMP/EIS efforts. |
| <i>Solid Mineral Management Action 6 – Mineral use authorizations</i> | Issue mineral use authorizations as appropriate for prospecting permits, exploration licenses, preference right lease, competitive leases, lease modification, and use permits. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-28. Coal Resources

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Coal Resource Goal 1 – Opportunities</i> | Manage opportunities for exploration and development of coal resources while minimizing impacts to other resource values. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Coal Objective 1 – Environment</i> | Facilitate environmentally sound exploration and development of coal resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Coal Allowable Use 1 – Coal screening process</i> | <p>Use the coal screening process (Appendix G) to determine areas to be further considered for leasing. Only areas with potential for development will be considered; areas that meet the 20 standard coal unsuitability criteria will be further considered; surface screen will be applied at time of application.</p> <p>160,100 total acres with potential for development in the ecoregion. 93,200 acres in the Denver Basin were analyzed for unsuitability due to their potential availability for surface mining in the Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> <p>Not all criteria were applied at time of initial screening due to lack of data and therefore suitable areas may still be deemed unsuitable at time of application if exceptions are not identified. Surface owner screen to be applied at time of application.</p> <p>The following unleased coal lands identified as suitable for further consideration for coal leasing in accordance with 43 CFR 3420 have been identified as suitable for further consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denver Basin – 75,900 acres suitable for surface mining. <p>The fourth coal screen will be applied at the time of application.</p> | No unleased federal coal lands are present within the Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape – 0 acres. | <p>Use the coal screening process (Appendix G) to determine areas to be further considered for leasing. Only areas with potential for development will be considered; areas that meet the 20 standard coal unsuitability criteria will be further considered; surface screen will be applied at time of application.</p> <p>172,700 total acres with potential for development in the ecoregion. 6,100 acres in the South Park Basin were analyzed for unsuitability due to their potential availability for surface mining in the Rural Foothills Landscape.</p> <p>Not all criteria were applied at time of initial screening due to lack of data and therefore suitable areas may still be deemed unsuitable at time of application if exceptions are not identified. Surface owner screen to be applied at time of application.</p> <p>The following unleased coal lands identified as suitable for further consideration for coal leasing in accordance with 43 CFR 3420 have been identified as suitable for further consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Park Basin – 0 acres suitable for surface mining. | <p>Use the coal screening process (Appendix G) to determine areas to be further considered for leasing. Only areas with potential for development will be considered; areas that meet the 20 standard coal unsuitability criteria will be further considered; surface screen will be applied at time of application.</p> <p>115,700 total acres with potential for development in the ecoregion. 25,900 acres in the Denver Basin were analyzed for unsuitability due to their potential availability for surface mining in the Front Range Landscape.</p> <p>Not all criteria were applied at time of initial screening due to lack of data and therefore suitable areas may still be deemed unsuitable at time of application if exceptions are not identified. Surface owner screen to be applied at time of application.</p> <p>The following unleased coal lands identified as suitable for further consideration for coal leasing in accordance with 43 CFR 3420 have been identified as suitable for further consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denver Basin – 19,500 acres suitable for surface mining. <p>The fourth coal screen will be applied at the time of application.</p> |
| <i>Coal Allowable Use 2 – Unsuitable areas</i> | There are 17,300 acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under the 20 unsuitability criteria in 43 CFR 3461. Applications may be filed but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply. | No federal coal resources are present in the Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | There are 1,400 acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under the 20 unsuitability criteria in 43 CFR 3461. Applications may be filed but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply. | There are 6,400 acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under the 20 unsuitability criteria in 43 CFR 3461. Applications may be filed but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Coal Allowable Use 3 – Unsuitable areas | There are 1,000 additional acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under Screen 3 in 43 CFR 3420.1. Applications may be filed, but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands and riparian areas Lands within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of perennial streams. Big game winter range (elk, mule deer, white tailed deer, pronghorn, and moose) Recreation sites | No federal coal resources are present in the Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | There are 4,900 additional acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under Screen 3 in 43 CFR 3420.1. Applications may be filed, but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Park National Heritage Area Wetlands and riparian areas Lands within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of perennial streams. Big game winter range (elk, mule deer, white tailed deer, pronghorn, and moose) Recreation sites | There are 0 additional acres of federal mineral estate determined to be unsuitable for coal leasing under Screen 3 in 43 CFR 3420.1. Applications may be filed, but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands and riparian areas Lands within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of perennial streams. Big game winter range (elk, mule deer, white tailed deer, pronghorn, and moose) Recreation sites |
| Coal Allowable Use 4 – Available areas | No (0 acres) federal mineral estate would be available for coal development using underground mining methods. | No federal coal resources are present in the Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | 153,700 acres of federal mineral estate would be available for coal development using underground mining methods. | No (0 acres) federal mineral estate would be available for coal development using underground mining methods. |
| Coal Allowable Use 5 – Closed areas | Close 160,100 acres to coal leasing (surface and underground methods) in the Denver Basin due to low quality and potential of coal deposits. | No similar action. | Close 19,000 acres to coal leasing (surface and underground methods) in the South Park Basin due to low quality and potential of coal deposits. | Close 115,700 acres to coal leasing (surface and underground methods) in the Denver Basin due to low quality and potential of coal deposits. |
| Coal Allowable Use 6 – Fluid mineral development | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development on lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-29. Renewable Energy

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Renewable Energy Resource Goal 1 – Opportunities | Provide opportunities to develop renewable energy consistent with other resource goals and uses to support local and national energy and mineral needs. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Renewable Energy Resource Objective 1 – Public land availability | Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy projects of any size while protecting natural resources. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Renewable Energy Allowable Use 1 – Exclusion areas – utility scale | Exclude the following areas from utility scale renewable energy development (500 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National historic, scenic, and recreation trails Lands managed as Cooperative Management Areas | Exclude the following areas from utility scale renewable energy development (313,000 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics WSAs | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape (96,200 acres). | No similar action. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs • Developed recreation sites and SRMAs • BCAs • Special status species habitat (proposed, candidate, federally listed and BLM sensitive species) • Threatened and endangered species habitat • National historic, scenic, and recreation trails • Lands managed as a Cooperative Management Area • Scenic byways • Wild and scenic river (WSR) suitable segments • Old growth forests and woodlands | | |
| Renewable Energy Allowable Use 2 – Exclusion areas – non-utility scale | Exclude renewable energy development for non-utility scale projects in the following areas (500 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National historic, scenic, and recreation trails | Exclude renewable energy development for non-utility scale projects in the following areas (243,500 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • WSAs • ACECs • BCAs • National historic, scenic, and recreation trails | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape (60,200 acres). | No similar action. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Renewable Energy Management Action 1 – Development impacts | Evaluate impacts, including visual, noise, and vibration, of proposed wind and solar energy projects on BLM land with consideration for how public demand for a given project may affect the sensitivity of nearby communities to the associated impacts. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Renewable Energy Management Action 2 – Development areas | Prioritize previously disturbed lands as preference areas for renewable energy development. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Renewable Energy Management Action 3 – Adjacent land development | No similar action. | When utility-scale or other renewable energy development on adjacent non-federal land proposes to include BLM land, the development will be considered on a case-by-case basis. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. |

Table II-30. Travel and Transportation Management

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>RESOURCE GOALS <i>Travel and Transportation Resource Goal 1 – Travel management</i></p> | Provide for the full range of public resource management, and administrative access needs through comprehensive travel management planning. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <p>RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Travel and Transportation Objective 1 – Public access</i></p> | Establish a logical, well-managed route network that provides for public access needs in balance with impacts to other resources (Appendix I). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <p>RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 1 – Motorized travel designations</i></p> | <p>Designate motorized travel (except over-snow) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited (Interim)*: 21,500 acres • Motorized travel could be limited as travel management issues arise. <p>*Limited (Interim) designation means limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> | <p>Designate motorized travel (except over-snow) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 71,900 acres • Limited to Designated: Acreage with TMP – 309,000 acres • Limited (Interim)*: 42,900 acres <p>*Limited (Interim) designation means limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> | <p>Designate motorized travel (except over snow) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited to Designated: Acreage with TMP – 88,300 acres • Limited (Interim)*: 104,100 acres <p>*Limited (Interim) designation means limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> | <p>Designate motorized travel (except over-snow) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited to Designated: Acreage with TMP – 100 acres • Limited (Interim)*: 20,500 acres • Motorized travel could be limited as travel management issues arise. <p>*Limited (Interim) designation means limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> |
| <p><i>Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 2 – Over-snow travel designations</i></p> | <p>Designate over-snow motorized travel as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 21,500 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited to existing* (interim) routes: 0 acres • Over-snow motorized travel could be limited as travel management issues arise. • Areas open to over-snow motorized travel must have a minimum average of 12 inches (30 centimeters) of snow in order to be considered open for public use. The 12-inch (30-centimeter) rule may be waived for administrative or BLM-authorized uses, after consideration on a case-by-case basis. <p>*Limited to existing means that all OHV use is limited to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> | <p>Designate over-snow motorized travel as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 600 acres • Closed: 71,900 acres • Limited to designated routes: 299,200 acres • Limited to existing* (interim) routes: 52,000 acres • Areas open to cross country over-snow motorized travel must have a minimum average of 12 inches (30 centimeters) of snow in order to be considered open for public use. The 12-inch rule (30-centimeter) may be waived for administrative or BLM-authorized uses, after consideration on a case-by-case basis. <p>*Limited to existing means that all OHV use is limited to the same manner</p> | <p>Designate over-snow motorized travel as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited to designated routes: 82,200 acres • Limited to existing* (interim) routes: 110,100 acres <p>*Limited to existing means that all OHV use is limited to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.</p> | <p>Designate over-snow motorized travel as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: 0 acres • Closed: 0 acres • Limited to designated routes: 100 acres • Limited to existing (interim) routes: 20,500 acres |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP. | | |
| Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 3 – Snowmobiles | For the purpose of route designation and allowed uses snowmobiles would be defined as a motorized vehicle designed specifically for over-snow travel. Over-snow vehicle does not include machinery used strictly for the grooming of non-motorized trails. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 4 – Off designated route travel | Within SRMAs that limit camping to designated sites, travel would be limited to designated routes. Outside those SRMAs, motorized vehicles (including over-snow travel) may travel up to 100 feet (30 meters) off a designated route for the purposes of camping and parking so long as they do not cause impacts to resources. Other distances could be specified on a case-by-case basis if resource or other issues are identified. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 5 – ATV trails | For the purpose of route designation and allowed uses, a motorized vehicle 50 inches (127 centimeters) or less in width would be allowed on all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Allowable Use 6 – Special recreation permits | Motorized events requiring an SRP could be allowed in areas with open or limited designations at the discretion of the authorized officer and completion of required NEPA documentation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Travel and Transportation Management Action 1 – Travel management planning | Due to the scattered land pattern and lack of public access, travel management issues would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis as issues arise. The nature of limitations placed on travel may vary depending upon the issues identified. | In areas with a scattered land pattern and lack public access, travel management issues would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis as issues arise. The nature of limitations placed on travel may vary depending upon the issues identified. Existing TMPs would remain in place to direct comprehensive travel. In areas where travel management planning has not yet occurred, travel would be limited to existing routes until a designated route network is established. Past planning efforts could be re-visited if issues arise. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 2 – Travel management planning | Prioritize travel management decisions in areas where local governments have identified a need and issues such as user conflicts, impacts to resources, and public demand for access have been identified. | Prioritize TMP development in areas that have been identified for retention where issues such as user conflicts, impacts to resources, and public demand for access have been identified. | Same as upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 3 – Non-motorized travel | Future TMPs would address non-motorized travel. | Non-motorized travel would be directed by current travel management planning efforts where they exist. Future TMPs would address non-motorized travel. Seasonal area limitations on non-motorized travel could include big game critical areas. | Same as upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 4 – <i>Backcountry airstrips</i> | Travel management related to permanent/developed backcountry recreational airstrips could be addressed on a case-by-case basis as issues arise. | Current travel plans did not address backcountry recreational airstrips. These plans could be re-visited if issues are identified. Future TMPs could address permanent/developed backcountry recreational airstrips. | Same as upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 5 – <i>Travel management planning</i> | Consider the following criteria when developing future TMPs and route designation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public demand for access and/or recreation including motorized and non-motorized travel • Conflicts between recreation uses • Legal public access • Exclusive access from adjacent private land-owners • Impacts to wildlife including critical periods, habitat, and habitat fragmentation • Impacts to Gold Medal Waters, outstanding fisheries and/or cutthroat trout • Impacts to soils and water quality • Redundant routes (routes that provide similar access and/or recreation opportunities) • Access for all forms of authorized and administrative uses. This includes but is not limited to grazing, utilities, vegetation, forestry, and fire management. • Public safety • Required easements to provide access (public and administrative) where access is limited and desired • Impacts to lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • ACEC unique ecological values • VRM objectives • Relic vegetation communities and sensitive plant species • Noxious weed species • Road BMPs such as grade, alignment, and surfacing • Potential effects to historic properties and sites of concern to tribes • Special status species • Productive forest lands | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 6 – <i>Motorized aircraft</i> | There are no designated landing strips within the RGFO. Require all non-administrative manned motorized aircraft, including but not limited to airplanes, helicopters, and lightweight aircraft, to have a use authorization for take-off and landing locations on BLM-administered lands or waterways. Administrative aircraft (e.g., search and rescue, wildlife management, firefighting) would not require authorization. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Travel and Transportation Management Action 7 – <i>New modes of travel</i> | Manage new modes of travel in a manner that is consistent with resource protection and resource use goals, objectives, and restrictions until appropriate use areas and designations are determined. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-31. Lands and Realty

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS Lands and Realty Resource Goal 1 – <i>Land use authorizations</i> | Provide for the development and operation of transportation systems, pipelines, electrical transmission and distribution lines, communication sites, renewable energy resources, and other land use authorizations in a timely manner, to meet resource and community needs. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Lands and Realty Resource Goal 2 – <i>Land tenure</i> | Meet resource and community needs by acquiring or disposing of lands or interests in lands and minerals through sales, exchanges, purchases, easements, or donations. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Lands and Realty Resource Goal 3 – <i>Land use authorizations</i> | Provide for the development and operation of actions authorized under land use authorizations including grants, permits, leases, easements, and contracts to meet resource and community needs. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Lands and Realty Resource Goal 4 – Land tenure | Facilitate land tenure adjustments for more efficient and effective management of public lands to address resource issues and local needs for more efficient and effective management of public lands. | Facilitate land tenure adjustments for more efficient and effective management of public lands to address resource issues, local needs, and the demand for additional access. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Lands and Realty Resource Goal 5 – Co-location | Minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate use authorizations by emphasizing co-location of compatible major and minor ROWs and other use authorizations to the extent practical. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES Lands and Realty Objective 1 – Acquisitions | Acquire lands and/or interests in lands, such as water rights, mineral rights, etc., to complement existing resource values and uses, to facilitate and enhance administration of adjacent BLM-administered public lands, and to provide legal access. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Lands and Realty Objective 2 – Communication sites | Maximize the use of existing communication sites through co-location and minimize the proliferation of single user sites. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES Lands and Realty Allowable Use 1 – Exclusion areas | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Exclusion Areas: Manage 0 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW exclusion areas that are not available for the location of ROWs or other land use authorizations under any conditions. The following areas could be excluded if they cannot be mitigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes <p>Note: Due to the sensitive nature and small size of exclusions for cultural resources, they were not mapped.</p> | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Exclusion Areas: Manage 181,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW exclusion areas that are not available for the location of ROWs or other land use authorizations under any conditions, to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs • Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • Research natural areas • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes • VRM Class I <p>Note: Due to the sensitive nature and small size of exclusions for cultural resources, they were not mapped.</p> | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Exclusion Areas: Manage 500 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW exclusion areas that are not available for the location of ROWs or other land use authorizations under any conditions, to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes • VRM Class I <p>Note: Due to the sensitive nature and small size of exclusions for cultural resources, they were not mapped.</p> | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Exclusion Areas: Manage 0 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW exclusion areas that are not available for the location of ROWs or other land use authorizations under any conditions. The following areas could be excluded if they cannot be mitigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes <p>Note: Due to the sensitive nature and small size of exclusions for cultural resources, they were not mapped.</p> |
| Lands and Realty Allowable Use 2 – Avoidance areas | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Avoidance Areas: Manage 4,300 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW avoidance areas that may be available for the location of ROWs with special terms and conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status species habitat (proposed, candidate, federally listed and BLM sensitive species) • National trails • Floodplains • Big game production areas • Canada lynx landscape linkages • Wildlife habitat treatments • Developed BLM recreation sites/facilities • Byways • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Avoidance Areas: Manage 136,900 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW avoidance areas that may be available for the location of ROWs with special terms and conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status species habitat (proposed, candidate, federally listed and BLM sensitive species) | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Avoidance Areas: Manage 96,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW avoidance areas that may be available for the location of ROWs with special terms and conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status species habitat (proposed, candidate, | <p>ROW and 43 CFR 2920 authorizations (Permits, Leases and Easements, except for minimum impact permits) Avoidance Areas: Manage 700 acres of BLM-administered surface land as ROW avoidance areas that may be available for the location of ROWs with special terms and conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status species habitat (proposed, candidate, |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segments suitable for inclusion in NWSRS • National trails • Byways • Streams/springs possessing lentic/lotic riparian characteristics • Floodplains • Canada lynx landscape linkages • ACECs • SRMAs • BCAs • Wildlife habitat treatments • Developed BLM recreation sites/facilities • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes | federally listed and BLM sensitive species) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segments suitable for inclusion in NWSRS • National trails • Byways • Streams/springs possessing lentic/lotic riparian characteristics • Floodplains • Canada lynx landscape linkages • ACECs • SRMAs • BCAs • Wildlife habitat treatments • Developed BLM recreation sites/facilities • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes | federally listed and BLM sensitive species) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National trails • Floodplains • Big game production areas • Canada lynx landscape linkages • Wildlife habitat treatments • Developed BLM recreation sites/facilities • Byways • Cultural resources of regional or national significance • Cultural resources of concern to tribes |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 3 – Suitable areas</i> | Manage the remaining public land not identified as ROW exclusion or avoidance areas as suitable for consideration for ROWs and other land use authorizations. Co-location would be encouraged where feasible. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 4 – On-channel reservoirs</i> | Allow new on-channel reservoirs that would affect natural stream flow regimes if the proposed project incorporates multipurpose benefits. Require project proponents to mitigate associated impacts. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 5 – Class II injection facilities</i> | No similar action. | Prohibit ROWs for Class II injection facilities and wells. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 6 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy or use by fluid mineral development within reservoir and railroad ROWs. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 7 – Corridors</i> | Due to the scattered land pattern of public lands mixed with private and state lands, whenever possible, construct major and minor transportation and energy ROWs within or next to compatible existing ROWs, such as roads, pipelines, transmission lines, communication sites, and railroads. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Allowable Use 8 – Corridors</i> | No similar action. | Manage those corridors designated as WWEC consistent with Sec. 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 [P.L. 109-58], the 2008 Final Programmatic EIS (DOE/EIS-0386), the January 2009 BLM RMP Amendment/ROD, and the July 2012 court-approved Settlement Agreement for the Wilderness Society v. United States Department of the Interior, No. 3:09-cv-03048-JW (D.N.D. Cal.) (referred to as the “Settlement”). Adjust WWEC 87-277 as follows: Milepost 0-12: Retain the current width (3500’) and alignment. | No similar action. | No similar action. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | | <p>Milepost 12-15: Retain the current northern alignment and expand the southern boundary by 1,500 feet (total width 5,000 feet).</p> <p>Milepost 15-38: Retain the current width (3,500 feet) and the alignment would be shifted south from the current disturbance with the northern boundary being the current authorization to avoid impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics, hunting and recreation values.</p> <p>Milepost 38-49: The corridor would be narrowed to 1,000 feet and be shifted south from the current disturbance with the northern boundary being the current authorization to avoid impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics, soils, visuals, wildlife habitat, hunting, and recreation values.</p> <p>Milepost 49-51: Retain the current width (3,500 feet) and alignment.</p> <p>Milepost 51-55: The corridor would retain its current alignment and be narrowed to 1,000 feet to avoid impacts to soils, recreation, visuals, WSR outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs), ACEC, special status species, hunting, and wildlife values.</p> <p>Milepost 55-65: Retain the current width (3,500 feet) and alignment.</p> <p>All new development would be required to locate as close to existing disturbance as possible without creating undue degradation.</p> | | |
| <p>RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Lands and Realty Management Action 1 – <i>Communication sites</i></p> | <p>Communication Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-locate communication towers, facilities, and associated structures with existing communication sites to minimize overall visual impacts. • Require communication site management plans for communication sites with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commercial use ○ Multiple facilities ○ Multiple uses • Current and future communication site management plans will be subject to updates as conditions warrant. • New communication sites may be considered if the new use cannot be accommodated on an existing site or on non-BLM land. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <p>Lands and Realty Management Action 2 –</p> | Leases, permits, and easements authorized pursuant to Title III of the FLPMA would be considered on a case-by-case basis and may be subject to additional protective measures in areas identified as ROW | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| <i>Leases, permits, and easements avoidance and exclusion areas</i> | avoidance areas and restrict activities in areas identified as ROW exclusion areas, except for low impact temporary permits, such as filming by foot and horseback. | | | |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 3 – Filming permits</i> | <p>Accept and consider applications for filming and photography permits, and encourage applicants to adhere to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will not impact sensitive habitat or species. • Project will not impact cultural resources or traditional cultural properties and natural resources of importance to tribes. • Project will not involve use of pyrotechnics or explosives. • Project will not involve more than minimum impacts to land, air, or water (minimum is defined as temporary impact only and does not include permanent impacts or surface disturbance that cannot be raked out or rehabilitated so that there is no sign of activity at the end of the filming). • Project will not involve use of exotic plant or animal species that could present danger of introduction into the area. • Project will not involve Wilderness Study Areas. • Project will not cause adverse impacts to sensitive surface resource values including paleontological sites; sensitive soils; relict environments; wetlands or riparian areas; or ACECs. • Project will not involve substantial restriction of public access. • Project will not involve substantial use of domestic livestock. • Project will not involve 10 or more production vehicles within sensitive areas. • Project will not involve 60 or more people within sensitive areas. • Filming activity within sensitive areas will not continue in excess of 10 days. • Refueling will not occur within sensitive areas. • Aircraft use in areas with wildlife concerns is not proposed during critical wildlife periods. • Aircraft use is proposed for no more than two days and does not exceed frequency of three events per 30-day period. • Use of aircraft is not proposed within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of a designated campground and the number of low-elevation passes will not exceed four passes per day. • Filming activities are not proposed in developed recreation sites on weekends or during times of anticipated high use. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 4 – Trespass</i> | Identify, manage, and resolve trespasses and other unauthorized uses by removal and site restoration or, when appropriate, through ROW, exchange, or sale procedures. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 5 – Disposal areas</i> | <p>Disposals. Identify 8,400 acres (1%) for potential disposal (Appendix H), which are available through all disposal methods, including but not limited to sale, exchange, state selections, boundary adjustments, Recreation and Public Purpose Act patents, and sales authorized by other Congressional Acts and special legislation.</p> <p>Disposal lands must meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public interest • Lands of limited public value • Lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage or no longer needed for Federal purposes • Lands acquired for a specific Federal purpose that are no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose • Lands where disposal would aid in aggregating or repositioning other public lands, or public land resource values, to facilitate national, State, and local objectives • Lands with long term unauthorized use problems and lands not required for specific public purposes • Lands with high public values proper for management by other Federal agencies or State or local governments • Lands around expanding communities and lands available for community expansion • Lands designated for agricultural, commercial, or industrial development as the highest value or most appropriate long-term use | <p>Disposals. Identify 5,000 acres (<1%) for potential disposal (Appendix H), which are available through all disposal methods, including but not limited to sale, exchange, state selections, boundary adjustments, Recreation and Public Purpose Act patents, and sales authorized by other Congressional Acts and special legislation.</p> <p>Disposal lands criteria are the same as for Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> | <p>Disposals. Identify 16,700 acres (3%) for potential disposal (Appendix H), which are available through all disposal methods, including but not limited to sale, exchange, state selections, boundary adjustments, Recreation and Public Purpose Act patents, and sales authorized by other Congressional Acts and special legislation.</p> <p>Disposal criteria are the same as for Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> | <p>Disposals. Identify 11,600 acres (2%) for potential disposal (Appendix H), which are available through all disposal methods, including but not limited to sale, exchange, state selections, boundary adjustments, Recreation and Public Purpose Act patents, and sales authorized by other Congressional Acts and special legislation.</p> <p>Disposal criteria are the same as for Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands where disposal would increase the range of economic opportunities provided to the general public • Lands that would not adversely impact public access to remaining BLM-administered lands through disposal • Lands of low or no mineral potential • Involved in BLM and USFS jurisdictional transfers, state indemnity selections, or ongoing exchanges will continue as initiated | | | |
| <p>Lands and Realty Management Action 6 – Disposal areas – desert land and Indian allotment entry</p> | <p>Public lands within the Eastern Colorado planning unit have been classified as <u>not</u> suitable for Desert Land and Indian Allotment Entries, based upon the following criteria found in 43 CFR 2430.5 (d):</p> <p>(1) Chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes: Agricultural development of lands within the South Platte River and Arkansas River watersheds started in the 1850s and most agricultural development was complete by the by 1920s (https://lib2.colostate.edu/research/agbib/search.html). Almost all lands within the South Platte River and Arkansas River watersheds that possess suitable soils, land slope, access, and climate for agricultural purposes have already been patented under other acts, such as the Homestead Act. Lands which possess characteristics appropriate for agriculture, but that have not been patented, cannot be irrigated because of either insufficient irrigation water supply or water supply that is prohibitively expensive. See criteria 4 and 5, below.</p> <p>(2) Suitable for development as a home and farm for a man and his family: Agricultural development on previously unfarmed lands in the South Platte River and Arkansas River watersheds is no longer focused on small family farms. Instead, new agricultural development on previously unfarmed lands has transitioned to large farms which have sufficiently low production costs to survive in an agricultural economy with very thin profit margins. The overwhelming majority of farms in Colorado are now in excess of 2,000 acres (Colorado Department of Agriculture 2017; https://www.farmflavor.com/colorado-family-farms).</p> <p>(3) The anticipated return from agricultural use of the land would support the residents: Acreage devoted to agricultural uses in the Platte River and Arkansas River watersheds has been declining, while average farm size is increasing. (Colorado Department of Agriculture 2017; CWCB 2011). If starting new family farms on previously unfarmed lands were economically viable, then these watersheds would experience stable numbers for irrigated acreage and for average farm size. Rising water costs are also driving up production costs. In the South Platte River watershed, the average price to permanently acquire an acre foot of water of annual water supply is \$13,800 (Water Market Insider, WestWater Research 2016). In the Arkansas River watershed, the cost to lease an acre foot of water for one year can range from \$209 to \$670 (Wright Water Engineers 2016).</p> <p>(4) The proposed irrigation water supply would not endanger supply for existing users, and would not cause the dissipation of water reserves: The Arkansas River watershed and the South Platte River watershed are over-appropriated, and new water rights are not available in the amount, locations, and timing required to place new lands under irrigation (CWCB 2011). Population in these two watersheds is expanding, and municipal water suppliers are facing significant water supply shortages (CWCB 2011). Transfers of water from agricultural use to municipal use are common (CWCB 2011). Placing new acreage under irrigation would create additional demand for water, potentially endangering supply for existing municipal and domestic users, and potentially reducing water placed in storage that allows municipal and domestic users to survive drought periods.</p> <p>(5) Irrigation water is available under state law: The Arkansas River watershed and the South Platte River watershed are over-appropriated, and new water rights are not available in the amount, locations, and timing required to place new lands under irrigation (CWCB 2011). Agricultural acreage in the South Platte basin has been declining because of lack of sufficient water to offset impacts to rivers from well pumping (CWCB 2011). Potential irrigators could attempt to transfer water rights from existing irrigated lands, but the Colorado water rights process would</p> | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | require dry-up of the existing irrigated lands. Drying up existing irrigated lands in order to secure a patent would be contrary to the purposes of the Desert Land Entry Act. (<i>M. Kent Hafen</i> , 114 IBLA 239, 1990) Further evidence of how these factors are affecting the agricultural economy is provided by a review of BLM land tenure actions within the planning area. Since the last RMPs were signed in 1986 and 1996, BLM has not received any applications for Desert Land or Indian Allotment Entries. | | | |
| Lands and Realty Management Action 7 – Public access | Reserve public access in patents where it will benefit the public or administrative use. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| Lands and Realty Management Action 8 – Retention areas | <p>Subject to the land tenure exception criteria, retain lands that include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and historic trails Lands with paleontological resource values (PFYC 4 and 5 to be retained) Cultural resources of regional or national significance Cultural resources of concern to tribes 1,000 acres or greater of contiguous public land Lands that have high/medium mineral potential and where disposal of the surface would interfere with pending mineral extraction Lands adjacent or within state parks or state wildlife areas <p><i>Exception Criteria for Retention Areas:</i> Retain the areas above for long-term management unless any of the following exceptions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resource values and public objectives that were the basis for designation as a retention area, and related management opportunities, would be maintained or enhanced. The lands leaving public ownership would be guaranteed a level of protection under other ownership (e.g., included in a perpetual conservation easement or public access easement) sufficient to ensure maintenance or enhancement of the resource values and public objectives associated with the retention area. The lands leaving public ownership would be to local governments or agencies for public purposes. Equal or better public access would be acquired through the exchange. To facilitate public water projects. Where disposal to resolve trespass issues would be in the best interest of the public. The lands would be leased under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Lands involved in state indemnity selections. Lands currently under R&PP lease for landfills. | <p>Subject to the land tenure exception criteria, retain lands that include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilderness and WSAs Lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics Lands acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund Act appropriations Segments suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS Big game migration corridors Mule deer severe winter range White-tailed deer winter range Elk winter concentration areas Moose winter range Bighorn sheep winter range Bighorn sheep severe winter range Bighorn sheep winter concentration areas Pronghorn winter concentration areas Elk production areas Bighorn sheep production areas Lands with paleontological resource values (PFYC 4 and 5 to be retained) Cultural resources of regional or national significance Cultural resources of concern to tribes BCAs Developed recreation sites and facilities ACECs Habitat for proposed, candidate and federally listed species and BLM sensitive species 1,000 acres or greater of contiguous public land | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands that have high/medium mineral potential and where disposal of the surface would interfere with pending mineral extraction <p><i>Exception Criteria for Retention Areas:</i> Retain the areas above for long-term management unless any of the following exceptions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resource values and public objectives that were the basis for designation as a retention area, and related management opportunities, would be maintained or enhanced. The lands leaving public ownership would be guaranteed a level of protection under other ownership (e.g., included in a perpetual conservation easement or public access easement) sufficient to ensure maintenance or enhancement of the resource values and public objectives associated with the retention area. The lands leaving public ownership would be for local governments or agencies for public purposes. Equal or better public access would be acquired through land tenure actions. To facilitate public water projects. Where disposal to resolve trespass issues would be in the best interest of the public. The lands would be leased under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act or be used by public entities for projects related to water infrastructure. Parcels are of such size that there is no or very little public value. Lands involved in state indemnity selections. Lands currently under R&PP lease for landfills. | | |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 9 – Acquisitions</i> | <p><i>Acquisitions:</i> Acquire lands, or interests in lands, from willing parties, by purchase, exchange, revocation of another agency’s withdrawal, administrative transfer from another agency, cooperative agreement, donation, or other transactions that complement existing resource values and meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or adjacent to WSAs Within or adjacent to ACECs | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Management Decisions

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or adjacent to SRMAs • Within or adjacent to lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics • Secure for the public significant water-related land interest, which would include lakeshore, riverfront, stream, or pond sites • Secure important riparian or wetland areas • Priority, special status, or sensitive species habitats (including federally listed species, federal candidate species, and state-listed species of special concern) • National cultural, historic, or scenic trails and byways • Areas for cultural, paleontological, or natural history designation • Provide public or administrative access • Consolidate BLM ownership and improve management efficiency • Meet the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund or other Congressional Acts and special legislation • For other administrative purposes • To meet national policy objectives or needs | | | |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 10 – Land acquisition</i> | <p>Manage newly acquired lands according to the goals and objectives for the acquisition. Manage lands acquired within administratively designated special designation areas, such as ACECs and SRMAs, the same as the special designation area. Other lands acquired without special values or management goals would be managed in the same manner as the comparable surrounding public lands.</p> <p>Manage newly acquired lands within areas designated by Congress or the President in accordance with the establishing Act or Proclamation.</p> | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 11 – Land status updates</i> | Manage parcels of BLM-administered land discovered through land status updates and corrections in the same manner as public land parcels adjacent to, or in the same vicinity as, the discovered parcel. Retention and disposal considerations will be made on a case-by-case basis. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 12 – New withdrawals</i> | New withdrawal proposals would be considered on a case-by-case basis where resource values or agency investments are considered to be best protected by withdrawal. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 13 – Existing withdrawals</i> | Review withdrawals prior to expiration to determine whether the withdrawals should be extended, revoked, or modified. Approximately 114,900 acres of land in the RGFO planning area are currently withdrawn under existing withdrawals involving BLM interests; of these lands, 1,200 acres are associated with Field Office level decisions that are recommended for continued withdrawal. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 14 – Withdrawal revocation/expiration</i> | Manage land on which withdrawals expire or are revoked in the same manner as the comparable surrounding public lands; this would include consideration for retention and disposal. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Lands and Realty Management Action 15 – Other agency requests</i> | Consider other agency requests for new withdrawals, relinquishments, extensions, or modifications on a case-by-case basis. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

II.2.3. Special Designations

Table II-32. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
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| RESOURCE GOALS <i>ACEC Resource Goal 1 – Resource protection</i> | No similar resource goal. | Designate special areas to protect key resources and address community vision. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| ACEC Resource Goal 2 – Resource protection | No similar resource goal. | Utilize special designations to meet resource protection needs. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>ACEC Objective 1 – ACEC designation</i> | Designate ACECs to protect areas and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems for special status or priority species habitat, sensitive plants, critical wildlife habitat, research natural areas, and places of Native American cultural and religious importance. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>ACEC Management Action 1 – ACEC designation</i> | No similar action. | Designate the following ACECs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arkansas Canyonlands (23,700 acres) Castle Gardens (300 acres) Droney Gulch (700 acres) Garden Park (3,100 acres) Grape Creek (16,600 acres) Ruby Mountain/Railroad Gulch (1,800 acres) South Pikes Peak (40,400 acres) Top of the World (8,700 acres) | Designate the following ACECs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cucharas Canyon (6,100 acres) | No similar action. |
| ACEC Management Action 2 – ACEC management | No similar action. | Management common to all ACECs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROW avoidance area Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy ROWs Close to fluid mineral leasing Restrict vehicles and bicycles to designated roads and trails Retain in public ownership Allow vegetation management as long as it can be demonstrated that relevant and important values would not be impacted Close to commercial mineral materials disposal. Unless otherwise noted individually, allow mineral material disposal on a limited basis for non-commercial operations only if it can be demonstrated that the action would not have an impact on relevant and important values | Management common to all ACECs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROW avoidance area Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy ROWs Close to fluid mineral leasing Restrict vehicles and bicycles to designated roads and trails Retain in public ownership Allow vegetation management as long as it can be demonstrated that relevant and important values would not be impacted | No similar action. |

Table II-33. Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
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| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied habitat of federally listed and special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods for big game winter range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 15 |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 3 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 4 – Surface-disturbing activities, golden eagle</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of golden eagle occupied nest site to maintain the integrity sites and surrounding habitat; or within 328 feet (100 meters) of unoccupied nest with all or part of nest remaining. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 5 – Surface-disturbing activities, golden eagle</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) buffer around golden eagle nest sites from December 15 to July 15 to protect nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 6 – Rock climbing, golden eagle</i> | Prohibit rock climbing within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius and 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) line-of-sight of occupied golden eagle nest site until the nest has fledged or is inactive to maintain the integrity of the site and surrounding habitat. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 7 – Surface-disturbing activities, peregrine falcon</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of a peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complex to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Allowable Use 8 – Rock climbing, peregrine falcon</i> | Prohibit rock climbing within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius and 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) line-of-sight of occupied peregrine falcon nest site until the nest has fledged or is inactive to maintain the integrity of the site and surrounding habitat. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Management Action 1 – Rights-of-way</i> | Manage as VRM Class II. |
| <i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC Management Action 2 – Vegetation treatments</i> | Only allow vegetation treatments for the benefit of the identified relevant and important values. Emphasize activities that proactively protect or enhance vegetative diversity. |

Table II-34. Castle Gardens ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|--|--|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Castle Gardens ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Surface disturbance, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied habitat of federally listed and special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |

Table II-35. Cucharas Canyon ACEC

| <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Cucharas Canyon ACEC Management Action 1 – Rights-of-way</i> | Manage 6,100 acres as VRM Class II. |

Table II-36. Droney Gulch ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|--|--|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Droney Gulch ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Mineral materials disposal</i> | Close to mineral material disposal. |
| Droney Gulch ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities except existing roads and ROWs within the Droney Gulch ACEC to protect special status plant species. Consider expansion of the existing ROW east of the ACEC to co-locate utilities. |

Table II-37. Garden Park ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|---|---|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Garden Park ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat, excluding designated routes and ROW, or for scientific exploration and educational purposes. |
| Garden Park ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Ground-disturbing activity | All ground-disturbing activity in the Garden Park ACEC will require pre fieldwork survey and likely be followed by monitoring by an authorized/certified paleontologist when disturbance to bedrock is proposed. |
| Garden Park ACEC Allowable Use 3 – Target shooting | Follow current target shooting restrictions. |
| Garden Park ACEC Allowable Use 4 – Camping | Camping could be restricted as conditions warrant; see SRMA management for camping management. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Garden Park ACEC Management Action 1 – Paleontological inventories</i> | Conduct annual inventories of paleo resources in Garden Park ACEC. Use partnerships to support this effort. |
| Garden Park ACEC Management Action 2 – Fossil repository | Maintain a local repository for federal fossils particularly focusing on fossils from the Garden Park Fossil Area. |
| Garden Park ACEC Management Action 3 – Pre-fieldwork surveys | Require pre-field work survey for all ground-disturbing activity in the Garden Park ACEC and will likely be followed by monitoring by an authorized/certified paleontologist. |
| Garden Park ACEC Management Action 4 – Withdrawal from mineral entry | Recommend locatable minerals be withdrawn from entry to minimize impacts to paleontological resources, flora, and fauna. |

Table II-38. Grape Creek ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|---|--|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Grape Creek ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied habitat of special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |
| Grape Creek ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods for big game winter range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 15 |
| Grape Creek ACEC Allowable Use 3 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 |
| Grape Creek ACEC Allowable Use 4 – Surface-disturbing activities, peregrine falcon | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. |
| Grape Creek ACEC Allowable Use 5 – Rock climbing, peregrine falcon | Prohibit rock climbing within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius and 0.5-mile (0.8 kilometer) line-of-sight of occupied peregrine falcon nest sites until the nest has fledged or is inactive to maintain the integrity of the site and surrounding habitat. |

Table II-39. Ruby Mountain/Railroad Gulch ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Ruby Mountain/ Railroad Gulch ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Other uses</i> | See management common to all ACECs. |

Table II-40. South Pikes Peak ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|---|--|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Mineral materials disposal</i> | Close to commercial mineral material disposal. Waive restrictions on commercial mineral materials disposal on a case-by-case basis if the restriction will result in a larger cumulative impact to the resource of concern than avoidance. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Solid minerals leasing</i> | Close to solid mineral leasing. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 3 – Renewable energy development</i> | Close to renewable energy development. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 4 – Surface-disturbing activities, Mexican spotted owl</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers or within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of roost or nest sites to maintain the integrity of the breeding and brood rearing complex. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 5 – Surface-disturbing activities, Mexican spotted owl</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within federally designated critical habitat for Mexican spotted owl. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 6 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied habitat of special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |
| <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Allowable Use 7 – Livestock grazing</i> | Close portions of the ACEC to livestock grazing (5,500 acres). |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>South Pikes Peak ACEC Management Action 1 – Surface-disturbing activities</i> | Applicable relevant and important resources would be protected through other ACECs, WSAs, and other management. |

Table II-41. Top of the World ACEC

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|---|--|
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 1 – Livestock grazing</i> | Close to livestock grazing. |
| <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 2 – Surface-disturbing activities, SS plants</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within occupied habitat of special status plant species to protect from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat. |
| <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 3 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods for big game winter range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 15 |
| <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 4 – Surface-disturbing activities, big game</i> | Avoid all surface-disturbing activities during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 |
| <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 5 – Rights-of-way</i> | Designate Canada lynx landscape linkages as a ROW avoidance area (including renewable energy sites such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass development). |

| <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | |
|--|---|
| <i>Top of the World ACEC Allowable Use 6 – Surface-disturbing activities, amphibians</i> | Prohibit all surface-disturbing activities within 0.5 mile (0.8-kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Top of the World ACEC Management Action 1 – Cultural resources</i> | Emphasize this area for inventory of cultural resources and proactive cultural resource research. |

Table II-42. National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Byways Resource Goal 1 – Resource protection</i> | Identify qualifying lands for special designations. | Designate special areas to protect key resource and address community vision. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Byways Objective 1 – Corridor management plans</i> | Work with communities, non-profit and others based on management strategies identified in Corridor Management Plans. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Byways Objective 2 – Scenic qualities</i> | Protect the scenic qualities of the byway using tools such as the VRM criteria. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Byways Objective 3 – Marketing</i> | Market byways to meet community desires using various types of mediums. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Byways Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of byways. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Byways Allowable Use 2 – Rights-of-way</i> | Avoid ROW within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of byways. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Byways Management Action 1 – Byway designation</i> | No similar action. | Through subsequent plan amendments, designate new backcountry byways after a complete analysis of the impacts of increased visitor use to remote areas, in collaboration with local, state government, conservation groups, and other interested public. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |
| <i>Byways Management Action 2 – Byway corridor plans</i> | Continue to work with local partners to manage the existing byways in accordance with the approved byway corridor plans. | Continue to work with local partners to manage the existing byways in accordance with the approved byway corridor plans. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Byways Management Action 3 – Educational programs</i> | No similar action. | Education and interpretation on BLM surface on byways will focus on byway plans. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |
| <i>Byways Management Action 4 – Viewshed</i> | No similar action. | Manage byway viewshed corridors on BLM-administered surface as VRM Class II. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. |

Table II-43. National Trails

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOAL <i>National Trail Resource Goal 1 – National trail values</i> | Enhance, promote, and protect the scenic, natural, and cultural resource values associated with current and future designated national scenic, historic, and recreation trails. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>National Trail Objective 1 – National trail management</i> | Manage national historic, scenic, and recreational trails. Identify the nature and purposes of National Trails, and, to the greatest extent possible, manage the trails in a manner to safeguard the nature and purpose of the trail and in a manner that protects the values for which the trail was designated. Manage congressionally designated trails in consideration of the developed trail-wide comprehensive administrative strategy. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>National Trail Allowable Use 1 – Rights-of-way</i> | Manage all national trails as ROW avoidance areas within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of the trail centerline. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>National Trail Allowable Use 2 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy and use for fluid mineral development within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) on either side of the centerline of designated national trails. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>National Trail Allowable Use 3 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Restrict surface occupancy and use for fluid mineral development from 0.5 mile to 5 miles (0.8 kilometer to 8 kilometers) on either side of designated national trails. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

Table II-44. Wild and Scenic Rivers

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| RESOURCE GOAL <i>WSR Resource Goal 1 – NWSRS evaluation</i> | Preserve the free-flowing condition, Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs), classification, and water quality for stream segments that BLM has determined as suitable for designation into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, consistent with BLM management authorities and interim management guidance set forth in the BLM 6400 manual. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>WSR Objective 1 – Preservation</i> | Preserve the recommended classification of each suitable segment by maintaining the level of development allowed under the recommended classification. In addition, maintain the free-flowing condition, water quality, and ORVs associated with suitable segments. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>WSR Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Close to leasable mineral leasing along 5 segments that are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS and 14 segments that were determined to be eligible, but not suitable, for inclusion in the NWSRS within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark or other preliminary or final boundary of identified suitable WSR study corridors, as defined in the <i>Wild & Scenic River Suitability Report–Royal Gorge Field Office: Final</i> (BLM 2023). The 14 segments that were determined to be eligible but not suitable will no longer be eligible once a final ROD is entered, but the boundaries for the eligible segments will be used for the leasable mineral | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | closure to protect river-related values in the formerly eligible stream segments. | | |
| WSR Allowable Use 2 – On-channel reservoirs | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Prohibit new on-channel reservoirs on segments suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| WSR Allowable Use 3 – Water diversions | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | <p>Allow new water diversion and conveyance structures, so long as the Voluntary Flow Management Program or instream flow water rights are in place with flow rates that protect and maintain the ORVs. Structures must be designed to maintain free-flowing conditions, segment classification, and water quality.</p> <p>New water diversion and conveyances structures on Arkansas River segments 1-4 must provide recreational and fish passage and be operated to comply with the objectives of the Voluntary Flow Management Program.</p> <p>Allow access, operation, maintenance, and replacement of decreed water diversion and conveyance structures.</p> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| WSR Allowable Use 4 – Rights-of-way | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Allow new ROWs within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark or other preliminary or final boundary of identified suitable WSR study corridors, if the design of the ROW is consistent with maintaining free-flowing condition, ORVs, classification, and water quality. This prescription will apply to segments classified as “Scenic” or “Recreational” in the <i>Wild & Scenic River Suitability Report–Royal Gorge Field Office: Final</i> (BLM 2023). Connected projects outside of the suitable stream corridor, but on BLM-administered lands, would be required to be managed consistently with BLM Wild and Scenic Rivers decisions in this document. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <i>WSR Allowable Use 5 – Mineral material disposal</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Close to commercial mineral material disposal within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark or other preliminary or final boundary of identified suitable WSR study corridors, as defined in the <i>Wild & Scenic River Suitability Report– Royal Gorge Field Office: Final</i> (BLM 2023). Allow noncommercial mineral material disposal as long as ORVs, water quality, and classification are maintained. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>WSR Management Action 1 – Suitability</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Determine the following 5 eligible segments as suitable for designation, and apply interim protective management (Appendix B, Map B.24): The stream segments below are grouped according to the stream’s classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which refers to the existing level of development in the stream corridor. Recreational Classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arkansas River (segments 1-3) – recreation, scenery, wildlife, botany, fish, and cultural ORVs (42 BLM miles [67.5 kilometers]) Arkansas River (segment 4) – recreation, scenery, and wildlife ORVs (3 BLM miles [4.8 kilometers]) Eightmile Creek – scenery, recreation, botany, and cultural ORVs (15 BLM miles [24 kilometers]) Determine the following 14 segments as not suitable for designation, and release them from interim protective management afforded eligible segments. This concludes the suitability study phase for these 14 segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stream segments below are grouped according to the stream’s classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which refers to the existing level of development in the stream corridor. Recreational Classification: | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourmile Creek – paleontology, scenery, recreation and botany ORVs (10 BLM miles [16 kilometers]) • Grape Creek (segment 3) – recreation and scenery ORVs (4 BLM miles [6.4 kilometers]) • Pass Creek – botany ORV (1.5 BLM miles [2.4 kilometers]) <p>Scenic Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaver Creek – recreation, scenery, and botany ORVs (0.3 BLM miles [0.4 kilometers]) • East Gulch – botany ORV (4.4 BLM miles [7 kilometers]) • Falls Gulch – hydrology and botany ORVs (0.1 BLM miles [0.2 kilometer]) • Grape Creek (segment 1) – recreation and scenery ORVs (3 BLM miles [4.8 kilometers]) <p>Wild Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottonwood Creek – botany ORV (6 BLM miles [9.6 kilometers]) • East Beaver Creek – recreation and scenery ORVs (2 BLM miles [3.2 kilometers]) • Grape Creek (segment 2) – recreation, scenery, and wildlife ORVs (13 BLM miles [20.9 kilometers]) • Little High Creek – botany ORV (1.8 BLM miles [2.8 kilometers]) • Red Creek – botany ORV (1.6 BLM miles [2.5 kilometers]) • West Beaver Creek – recreation, scenery, and botany ORVs (0.3 BLM miles [0.4 kilometer]) | | |
| <i>WSR Management Action 2 – Interim management</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | <p>Apply interim protective management guidelines until suitable segments are designated or released to multiple use by Congress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve no actions altering the free-flowing condition, water quality, and ORVs of the suitable segments through water storage impoundments or channeling. Low diversion dams that do not store water, diversion works, and bank stabilization may be allowed if the | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | <p>structure is compatible with the classification for that segment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve no actions that would modify the setting or level of development of a suitable river segment to a degree that would change its tentative classification. • Approve no actions that would significantly degrade the water quality in the segment that is necessary to support the ORVs. • So long as the Voluntary Flow Management Program or instream flow water rights are in place with flow rates that protect and maintain the ORVs, land use authorizations will be allowed if project design is consistent with maintenance of free-flowing condition, ORVs, classification, and water quality. For example, low diversion dams that do not store water, diversion works, and bank stabilization may be allowed if the structure is located in segments classified as Recreational or Scenic. • Apply COAs, BMPs, and standard operating procedures. | | |
| WSR Management Action 3 – Valid existing rights | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Interim protective management would be subject to valid existing rights (e.g., absolute water rights and ROWs). | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| WSR Management Action 4 – Designation | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | <p>BLM will not actively seek WSR designation by congress for Arkansas River Segments 1 through 4, so long as the Voluntary Flow Management Program is in place with flow rates that protect and maintain the ORVs.</p> <p>If the existing instream flow water right on Eightmile Creek, including any future increases to the right that are necessary to fully protect water-dependent ORVs, is diligently enforced by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the BLM will take into account the level of protection provided by such existing instream flow right when quantifying, asserting, or adjudicating the federal reserved water right that would be created if Eightmile Creek segments are ultimately designated into the NWSRS.</p> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| WSR Management Action 5 – | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Coordinate with the Colorado Water Conservation Board and water users on | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Coordination with the Colorado water plan</i> | | implementation of the objectives of Colorado’s Water Plan and the Arkansas Basin Implementation Plan in the Arkansas River watershed, with the objective of proactively minimizing potential conflicts between proposed water supply projects and maintenance of ORVs in suitable WSR segments. | | |
| WSR Management Action 6 – <i>Voluntary Flow Management Program – land use authorizations outside suitable WSR corridors</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | When processing applications for land use authorizations, outside of suitable WSR corridors that include, diversions, enlargements of facilities, new reservoirs, etc., rely on provisions of the Voluntary Flow Management Program, water rights for Recreational In-Channel Diversion water rights, other protective stipulations and provisions in water court decrees for existing water rights, and existing instream flow water rights, to maintain flows necessary to support ORVs within suitable WSR corridors. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |
| WSR Management Action 7 – <i>Voluntary Flow Management Program – intergovernmental coordination with BLM by other agencies</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | When engaging in interagency or intergovernmental coordination, rely on provisions of the Voluntary Flow Management Program, Recreational In-Channel Diversion water rights, other protective stipulations and provisions in water court decrees for existing water rights, and existing instream flow rights to maintain flows necessary to support ORVs in Arkansas River Segments 1 through 4. Coordination may include working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and local governments on permitting or other matters. Rely upon regulations implemented by other federal, state, and local agencies to prevent land uses that are incompatible with suitable WSR corridor management as described herein. For minor projects (that do not have the potential to change water quality, classification, or free flowing nature of the stream corridor) on private lands within suitable segments, refrain from requesting terms and conditions in permitting processes. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

Management Decisions

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| WSR Management Action 8 – <i>Local and State flow protections – Voluntary Flow Management Program and instream flows</i> | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | Rely upon Voluntary Flow Management Program and Recreational In-Channel Diversion water rights obtained by local governments to protect flows necessary to support the ORVs in Arkansas River segments 1 through 4. Evaluate effectiveness of instream flow water rights established by the Colorado Water Conservation Board to protect flow-dependent ORVs in Eightmile Creek. BLM may recommend increases to existing instream flow rights if studies determine that the ORVs require higher flows than are presently protected. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. | No eligible or suitable segments present in this landscape. |

Table II-45. Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Wilderness Resource Goal 1 – Resource protection</i> | No similar resource goal. No WSAs are present. | Designate special areas to protect key resources and address community vision. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar resource goal. No WSAs are present. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Wilderness Objective 1 – Release from wilderness consideration</i> | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. | If released by Congress, manage the areas with the same allowable uses as WSAs unless given specific direction by Congress or until subsequent land-use planning occurs and manage VRM consistent with adjacent surrounding lands or additional designations based on visual resource inventory data. | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Objective 2 – <i>WSA management</i> | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. | Manage and protect WSAs to preserve wilderness characteristics so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for designation by Congress as Wilderness. | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. | No similar resource objective. No WSAs are present. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC ALLOWABLE USES <i>Wilderness Allowable Use 1 – Travel management</i> | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Manage all WSAs as closed to motorized and mechanized travel. Exceptions are allowed in the case of valid existing rights and grandfathered use as long as the travel is done in the same manner and degree as was occurring prior to the WSA being designated. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Allowable Use 2 – <i>Rights-of-way</i> | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Manage as ROW exclusion. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Wilderness Allowable Use 3 – Solid mineral leasing | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Close to non-energy solid mineral leasing. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Allowable Use 4 – Fluid mineral development | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Closed to fluid mineral development (closed under the Mineral Leasing Act). | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Allowable Use 5 – Mineral materials disposal | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Close to mineral material disposal. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Allowable Use 6 – Fire management | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Use minimum impact suppression tactics in response to wildfire to limit impacts on wilderness characteristics. | Same as Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS Wilderness Management Action 1 – WSA acreages | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Manage the following areas as WSAs under BLM Manual 6330 unless designated by Congress as Wilderness Areas or released for other purposes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaver Creek (27,300 acres) • High Mesa Grassland Research Natural Area (700 acres) • Lower Grape Creek (14,000 acres) • McIntyre Hills (16,700 acres) • Upper Grape Creek (9,500 acres) | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Management Action 2 – Release from wilderness consideration | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Manage WSAs to protect their wilderness characteristics if they are released by Congress until subsequent land use planning outlining management is completed. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |
| Wilderness Management Action 3 – VRM class | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. If released by Congress, management would be consistent with adjacent surrounding lands or additional designations based on visual resource inventory data. Areas designated as wilderness would be managed as VRM Class I. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. | No similar action. No WSAs are present. |

II.2.4. Social and Economic Conditions

Table II-46. Public Health and Safety

| | <i>Eastern Plains Landscape</i> | <i>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</i> | <i>Rural Foothills Landscape</i> | <i>Front Range Landscape</i> |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RESOURCE GOALS <i>Safety Resource Goal 1 – Water quality</i> | Stabilize, rehabilitate, or restore abandoned mine lands on priority sites to improve water quality or watershed condition. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Resource Goal 2 – Abandoned mines mitigation</i> | Mitigate high-priority abandoned mine features. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Resource Goal 3 – Abandoned mine maintenance</i> | Maintain mine waste repositories, CERCLA constructed remedies, and physical safety closures. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Resource Goal 4 – Visitor exposure</i> | Limit visitor exposure to unhealthy or unsafe human created conditions such as but not limited to unauthorized disposal of solid and hazardous waste and contaminated dispersed shooting areas (defined by a repeat incident in the same year, of the same type, in the same location, due to the same cause). | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE OBJECTIVES <i>Safety Objective 1 – Abandoned mines inventory</i> | Continue to update the abandoned mines inventory on an annual basis. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Objective 2 – Mitigation</i> | Coordinate with Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety to mitigate dangerous mine openings: mitigate up to 10 dangerous accessible mine features per year. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC <i>Safety Allowable Use 1 – Fluid mineral development</i> | Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 200 feet (61 meters) of rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as landslides and avalanches. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Allowable Use 2 – Ground-disturbing activities</i> | Avoid ground-disturbing activities in geologic hazard areas such as landslide, avalanche, or rock glacier. If the area cannot be avoided require engineering and other design features to mitigate hazards. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| RESOURCE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIONS <i>Safety Management Action 1 – Abandoned mine lands</i> | Close or otherwise mitigate abandoned mine features that pose a high safety hazard to the visiting public and/or to employees until all high priority sites have been addressed. High priority sites include those where death or injury has occurred, where the site is situated on or in immediate proximity to developed recreation sites, and areas with high visitor use. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Management Action 2 – Waste repositories</i> | Monitor and perform any necessary maintenance on waste repositories and/or CERCLA constructed remedies. Maintain these areas (i.e., Dinero, Nelson, Tiger, Venture projects) in coordination with affected parties as needed. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Management Action 3 – Monitoring</i> | Monitor physical safety closures and perform maintenance as needed to ensure public safety. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Management Action 4 – Dumping</i> | Prioritize working with communities to reduce dumping on public lands. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Management Action 5 – Abandoned mine lands</i> | Stabilize, rehabilitate, or restore Abandoned Mine Lands on priority sites to improve water quality or watershed condition. Priority sites include areas where human health risk is high and/or where funding contributions from multiple agencies or organizations match or exceed federal funds. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |
| <i>Safety Management Action 6 – Hazards management</i> | If the proposed project involves a proposal that could result in a geologically hazardous condition (such as an undercut slope), ensure that the project proponent has adequately analyzed and engineered the project, and determined the feasibility of implementation. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. | Same as Eastern Plains Landscape. |

II.3. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM will continue to work with existing partners, to cultivate new partnerships, and to seek the views of the public. The public will have the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process as individual actions are reviewed and implemented, including the development of implementation-level plans identified in the Approved RMP. 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 site-specific planning. The public may engage through the RGFO.

The BLM will continue to coordinate, both formally and informally, with the numerous federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, local agencies, and officials interested and involved in the management of public lands in the RGFO.

II.4. 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 decisions about proposed actions to implement the RMP. During implementation of the RMP, the BLM will prepare additional documentation to comply with NEPA before approving specific actions. This can vary from a simple statement of conformance with the RMP and adequacy of existing NEPA analysis to more complex environmental assessments or EISs that analyze several alternatives.

II.5. 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 2005b), as amended.

II.5.1. RMP Evaluation

In accordance with the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1; BLM 2005b), the BLM will periodically evaluate the approved RMP. Evaluation is the process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions are still appropriate, how effectively the plan is being implemented, and whether the NEPA

analysis needs to be updated to support future decision making. 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 be required to review unexpected management actions or significant changes in the related plans of Native American 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 process for 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.

II.5.2. RMP Amendment

RMP decisions are modified through either a plan amendment or another RMP revision. The process for performing plan amendments is largely the same as the land use planning process used in developing and 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-administered lands; and consider significant new information from resource assessments, monitoring, or scientific studies that may change land use plan decisions.

II.5.3. 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 figures shown throughout the RMP. Acreages are based on geographic information system (GIS) data, which are subject to constant refinement.
- Refining baseline information as a result of new inventory data (e.g., 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.

II.5.4. 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 throughout the life of the RMP, with the aim of maintaining 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 II.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 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.

II.5.5. RMP 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 RGFO will implement the adaptive management process for appropriate resources and uses to meet resource goals and objectives. These include, but are not limited to, air resources, water resources, fish and wildlife, soils, and livestock grazing. For air resources, refer to the *Comprehensive Air Resources Protection Protocol* (BLM 2015b). 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 RGFO budget and staffing constraints.

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II.7. GLOSSARY

100-year floodplain. The area inundated by a flood event with a one percent chance of occurring in any given year.

2920 permits. Land use authorizations processed under 43 CFR 2920 that can include agricultural, industrial, commercial, or residential uses, such as commercial filming, advertising displays, apiaries, commercial or noncommercial croplands, or temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes. Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1732[b]) provides the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) authority to issue these types of leases and permits.

Acquisition. Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchange, purchase, or donation.

Adaptive management. A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

Administrative access. Administrative access pertains to travel on routes that are limited to authorized users (typically motorized access). These are existing routes that lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where the BLM or a permitted user must have access for regular maintenance or operation.

AIM. Acronym for assessment, inventory, and monitoring. BLM's strategy that provides a process to collect quantitative information on location, abundance, condition, and trend of renewable resources.

Allotment. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM-administered surface lands but may include other federally managed, state-owned, and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Allotment management plan (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use management goals in a grazing allotment. An allotment management plan is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An allotment management plan establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Ambient air quality. The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

Ambient noise. The all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources.

Amendment. The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved resource management plans or management framework plans. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Analysis of the management situation. Assessment of the current management direction. It includes a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve identified issues, a description of current BLM management guidance, and a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them.

Application for permit to drill (APD). An application filed by an oil or gas lessee to drill a well on federal and Indian lands and leases. A complete application for permit to drill includes a

drilling plan, a surface use plan of operations, evidence of bond coverage, and other information as may be required by applicable orders and notices. The BLM may impose additional conditions of approval provided that such conditions of approval do not conflict with the terms of the lease and lease rights granted.

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC). Special area designation established through the BLM’s land use planning process (43 CFR 1610.7-2) and defined in 43 CFR 1601.0-5(a) as “areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development 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.” The level of allowable use within an area of critical environmental concern is established through the collaborative planning process. Designation of an area of critical environmental concern allows for resource use limitations in order to protect identified resources or values.

Authorized officer. An employee of the BLM, to whom has been delegated the authority to take action (43 CFR 5400.0-5).

Authorized/authorized use. These terms refer to any activity occurring on public lands that is both explicitly or implicitly recognized and legalized by law or regulation. This term may refer to those activities occurring on the public lands for which the BLM, United States (U.S.) Forest Service, or other appropriate authority (e.g., Congress for RS 2477 rights-of-way, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for major, interstate rights-of-way), has issued a formal authorization document (e.g., livestock grazing lease/permit, right-of-way grant, coal lease, oil and gas permit to drill). Formally authorized uses typically involve some type of commercial activity, facility placement, or event. These formally authorized uses are often spatially or temporally limited. Unless constrained or bounded by statute, regulation, or an approved land use plan decision, legal activities involving public enjoyment and use of the public lands (e.g., hiking, camping, and hunting) require no formal BLM or U.S. Forest Service authorization.

Avoidance/avoidance area. These terms usually address mitigation of some activity (i.e., resource use). Paraphrasing the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1508.20), avoidance means to circumvent, or bypass, an impact altogether by not taking a certain action, or parts of an action. Therefore, the term “avoidance” does not necessarily prohibit a proposed activity, but it may require the relocation of an action, or the total redesign of an action to eliminate any potential impacts resulting from it. Also see “*right-of-way avoidance area*” definition.

Backcountry conservation area (BCA). An administrative designation made at the local planning level to manage generally intact, undeveloped lands that provide or have the potential to provide important habitats for socially important fish and wildlife species, and also provide high-quality, dispersed, wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and wildlife viewing.

Baseline. The pre-existing condition of a defined area and/or resource that can be quantified by an appropriate metric(s). During environmental reviews, the baseline is considered the affected environment that exists at the time of the review's initiation, and is used to compare predictions of the effects of the proposed action or a range of reasonable alternatives.

Best management practices (BMPs). A suite of techniques that guide or may be applied to management actions to aide in achieving desired outcomes. Best management practices are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a planning decision.

Casual use. For locatable minerals, casual use means activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands or resources (e.g., collection of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools), as defined in 43 CFR 3809.5. For rights-of-way, casual use means activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements (e.g., surveying, marking routes, and collecting data to use to prepare grant applications), as defined in 43 CFR 2801.5.

Classified surface water supply segment. A “public water system,” as defined by the State of Colorado in 5 Code of Colorado Regulations 1002-11.3, beginning at the surface water point of intake and extending five miles (eight kilometers) upstream.

Common use area. Areas designated to sell various mineral materials (gravel, moss rock, etc.) to the public through purchase of a permit from the BLM field office.

Condition of approval (COA). Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an application for permit to drill (APD) or a Sundry Notice is approved. These are often site-specific and can be based on project-specific analysis.

Controlled surface use (CSU) stipulation. Surface use and occupancy for fluid minerals development is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified resource values require special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights. Constraints may include special design, construction, or implementation measures, and/or requiring relocation of surface operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters). Controlled surface use stipulations cannot require relocation of surface operations outside the boundary of the federal lease, and are considered moderate constraints.

Criteria pollutant. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency uses six “criteria pollutants” as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards, which are codified in 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and lead.

Cultural resource inventory. An inventory to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

- **Class I.** An existing data survey. This is an inventory of a study area to (1) provide a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information, and (2) compile existing cultural resource site record data on which to base the development of the BLM's site record system.
- **Class II.** A sampling field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of an area so that an estimate can be made of the cultural resources for the entire area.
- **Class III.** An intensive field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites in an area. Upon its completion, no further cultural resources inventory work is normally needed.

Cultural resources. Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

Cumulative effects. The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

Decision area. The lands within a planning area for which the BLM has authority to make land use and management decisions. In general, the BLM has jurisdiction over all BLM-administered lands (surface and subsurface) and over the subsurface minerals only in areas of split estate (areas where the BLM administers federal subsurface minerals). The decision area does not include lands or minerals that are privately owned, owned by the State of Colorado, owned by local governments, or administered by other federal agencies (e.g., U.S. Forest Service).

Desired future condition (DFC). In a general context, desired future condition is a portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved. For rangeland vegetation, the condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land use planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction).

Desired outcomes. A type of land use plan decision expressed as a goal or objective.

Direct impacts. Direct impacts are caused by an action or implementation of an alternative and occur at the same time and place.

Directional drilling. A drilling technique whereby a well is deliberately deviated from the vertical in order to reach a particular part of the oil- or gas-bearing reservoir. Directional drilling

technology enables the driller to steer the drill stem and bit to a desired bottom hole location. Directional wells initially are drilled straight down to a predetermined depth and then gradually curved at one or more different points to penetrate one or more given target reservoirs. This specialized drilling usually is accomplished with the use of a fluid-driven downhole motor, which turns the drill bit. Directional drilling also allows multiple production and injection wells to be drilled from a single surface location such as a gravel pad, thus minimizing cost and the surface impact of oil and gas drilling, production, and transportation facilities. It can be used to reach a target located beneath an environmentally sensitive area.

Disposal of lands. Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), Desert Land Entry (43 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), or other land law statutes.

Diversity. The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

Domestic well. A well serving up to three single-family dwellings, irrigating one acre or less of lawn and garden, and providing water for the individual's domestic animals and livestock.

Early detection. As applied to invasive species, is a comprehensive, integrated system of active or passive surveillance to find and verify the identity of new invasive species as early after entry as possible, when eradication and control are still feasible and less costly. It may be targeted at areas where introductions are likely (such as near to pathways of introduction) and in sensitive ecosystems where impacts are likely to be great or invasion is likely to be rapid.

Easement. A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

Ecological functionality. These levels include successional processes that are in place, energy and nutrients that are being cycled effectively, and soil that is being appropriately stabilized. An area can be functioning at a basic level of ecological functionality without meeting land health standards.

Ecosystem diversity. The variety of habitats, living communities, and ecological processes in the living world. Ecosystem diversity refers to the diversity of a place at the ecosystem level. Inherent in ecosystem diversity are both biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components. The term differs from biodiversity, which refers to variation in species rather than ecosystems.

Eligible river. A river or river segment found to meet criteria found in Sections 1(b) and 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271, 1273[b]) of being free flowing and possessing one or more outstandingly remarkable value (BLM 2012b).

Emergency stabilization. Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of

land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within 1 year following containment of a wildfire.

Endangered species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM 2008d). Under the Endangered Species Act., “endangered” is the more protected of the two categories. Designation as endangered (or threatened) is determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as directed by the Endangered Species Act.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (as amended). Designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation. The Endangered Species Act is administered by two federal agencies, the USFWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The purpose of the Endangered Species Act is to protect species and also the ecosystems upon which they depend (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544).

Enhance. Increase or improve in value, quality, or desirability.

Environmental impact statement (EIS). A detailed written statement as required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Exchange. A transaction whereby the federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exclusion area. An area on the public lands where a certain activity or activities are prohibited to ensure protection of other resource values present on the site. In the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan, this term is primarily used in reference to lands and realty actions and proposals (e.g., rights-of-way) and renewable energy development. This restriction is functionally analogous to the phrase “no surface occupancy” used by the oil and gas program, and is applied as an absolute condition to those affected activities. The less restrictive analogous term is avoidance area. Also see “*right-of-way exclusion area*” definition.

Extensive recreation management area (ERMA). An extensive recreation management area is an administrative unit that requires specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or recreation and visitor services program investments (BLM 2014a).

Film permits. The BLM issues permits for commercial filming under the authority of Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732[b]) and the regulations in 43 CFR 2920. A film permit authorizes a short-term commercial filming activity at fair market value.

Fluid minerals. Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

Forage. All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

Forage base. The amount of vegetation available for wildlife and livestock use.

Forest health. The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain sufficient complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity to provide for specified human needs and values.

Fragile soil. Soils prone to erosion by wind or water or to impacts from drought conditions. For purposes of the resource management plan, fragile soils are classified as low, moderate, or high concern for each characteristic above based on the dominant condition or average value in soil data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Specific parameters considered include soil erodibility and slope (water erosion), wind erodibility group (wind erosion), and available water capacity (drought tolerance).

Geophysical exploration. Efforts to locate deposits of oil and gas resources and to better define the subsurface.

Geothermal energy. Natural heat from within the Earth captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.

Goal. A broad statement of a desired outcome; usually not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

Grandfathered right. The right to use in a non-conforming manner due to existence prior to the establishment of conforming terms and conditions.

Grazing lease. As defined in 43 CFR 4100.0-5, a grazing lease is a document that authorizes grazing use of public lands under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315m); Section 15 applies to the administration of public lands outside grazing district boundaries established by the Taylor Grazing Act. A grazing lease specifies grazing preference and the terms and conditions under which lessees make grazing use during the lease term. Since passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, BLM grazing regulations were amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751, 1753) and the Public Grazing Lands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) such that grazing administration on all public lands is consistent for both permits and leases.

Grazing permit. As defined in 43 CFR 4100.0-5, a grazing permit is a document that authorizes grazing use of public lands under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b); Section 3 applies to the administration of public lands within grazing district boundaries established by the Taylor Grazing Act. A grazing permit specifies grazing preference and the terms and conditions under which permittees make grazing use during the term of the permit. Since passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, BLM grazing regulations were amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751, 1753) and the Public Grazing Lands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) such that grazing administration on all public lands is consistent for both permits and leases.

Grazing permitted use. Grazing permitted use or preference means the total number of animal unit months on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee, lessee, or an applicant for a permit or lease. Grazing permitted use includes active use and use held in suspension. Grazing permitted use holders have a superior or priority position against others for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Grazing system. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation. Grazing systems include, but are not limited to, developing pastures, utilization levels, grazing rotations, timing and duration of use periods, and necessary range improvements.

Green completion. Those practices intended to reduce emissions by capturing salable hydrocarbon gas and condensate vapors during cleanout and flowback operations prior to the well being placed on production.

Human disturbance. A human-induced use, activity, or feature that alters the existing condition of an ecological system. Examples of human-induced disturbance may include the development and operation of roads, transmission lines, wind turbines, oil and gas wells, and facilities, and pipelines.

Impact. The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impairment. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by man-made pollutants.

Implementation decisions. Decisions that take action to implement land use planning; generally appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410.

Implementation plan. An area or site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. Implementation plans include both activity plans and project plans.

Indicators. Factors that describe resource condition and change and can help the BLM determine trends over time.

Indirect impacts. Indirect impacts result from implementing an action or alternative, but usually occur later in time or are removed in distance and are reasonably certain to occur.

Intermittent stream. An intermittent stream is a stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface sources such as melting snow in mountainous areas. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of external limiting factors, such as pollution and thermal modifications, species are scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

Land classification. When, under criteria of 43 CFR 2400, a tract of land has the potential for retention for multiple use management or for some form of disposal or for more than one form of disposal. The relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realization of those values will be considered. Long-term public benefits will be weighed against more immediate or local benefits. The tract will then be classified in a manner that will best promote the public interest.

Land health condition. BLM regulation and policy direct lands to be classified in terms of health (BLM 2009c). The Royal Gorge Field Office has subdivided the basic classifications of

“Meeting Land Health Standard(s)” and “Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s)” into the following subcategories:

- Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are currently in acceptable condition such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are in place. This rating includes the following subcategories:
 - Fully Meeting Standard(s): Lands for which there are no substantive concerns with health indicators.
 - Exceeding Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are in substantially better conditions than acceptable levels.
 - Meeting Standard(s) with Problems: Lands which have one or more concerns with health indicators to the degree that they are categorized as meeting the Land Health Standards, but have some issues which make them at risk of becoming “not meeting.”
- Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which one or more health indicators are in unacceptable conditions such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are no longer in place.

Land health trend is used to describe these classes further. It includes these categories: upward, static, and downward:

- Upward Trend: lands which have shown improving indicator conditions over time.
- Static Trend: lands which have shown no clear improvement or decline in indicator conditions over time.
- Downward Trend: lands which have shown declining indicator conditions over time.

Land health improvement projects. Activities which are directed at increasing the levels and/or vigor of desirable species within the plant community so that it reaches a higher level of functioning. Activities include restoration or revegetation of areas of degraded vegetation; removal of weeds, and repair or retirement and rehabilitation of developments which are contributing to vegetation degradation.

Land tenure adjustments. Land ownership or jurisdictional changes. To improve the manageability of the BLM-administered lands and their usefulness to the public, the BLM has numerous authorities for repositioning lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges, but also through land sales, through jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

Land treatment. All methods of artificial range improvement and arid soil stabilization such as reseeded, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, etc.

Land use allocation. The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions (BLM 2005b).

Land use plan. A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; an assimilation of land use plan level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. The term includes both resource management plans and management framework plans (BLM 2005b).

Land use plan boundary. The geographic extent of a resource management plan or management framework plans.

Land use plan decision. Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Lease. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732[b]) provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of public lands. Leases are issued for purposes such as a commercial filming, advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, native or introduced species harvesting, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and non-irrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for processing these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

Lease notice. A lease notice provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. A lease notice also addresses special items the lessee should consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions. Lease notices attached to leases should not be confused with Notices to Lessees.

Locatable minerals. Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.), as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Long-term. Occurs for an extended period after implementation. The effect could last several years or more.

Master development plans. Information common to multiple planned wells, including drilling plans, surface use plans of operations, and plans for future production.

Mechanized travel. Moving by means of mechanical devices, such as a bicycle; not powered by a motor (BLM 2016).

Mineral estate. The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

Mineral materials. Common varieties of mineral materials such as soil, sand and gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws, but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), as amended.

Minimization. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation (40 CFR 1508.20 [b]).

Mitigation. Includes specific means, measures, or practices that could reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse impacts. Mitigation can include avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, minimizing the impact by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

National conservation area. National conservation areas and similarly designated lands (i.e., cooperative management and protection areas, outstanding natural areas, and forest reserves) are designated by Congress to conserve, protect, enhance, and manage public lands for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. National conservation areas feature exceptional scientific, cultural, ecological, historical, and recreational values, and are managed by the BLM under the National Landscape Conservation System.

Native vegetation. Plant species which were found in the planning area prior to European settlement, and consequently are in balance with these ecosystems because they have well developed parasites, predators, and pollinators.

Natural processes. Fire, drought, insect and disease outbreaks, flooding, and other events that existed prior to European settlement, and shaped vegetation composition and structure.

No surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation. Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. This is the most restrictive stipulation, and is the only stipulation that may prohibit surface occupancy of an entire lease parcel. An NSO stipulation is considered a major constraint.

Non-energy leasable minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Non-energy minerals include resources such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur.

Notice to lessees and operators. A written notice issued by the authorized officer that implements the regulations found at 43 CFR 3160 for conducting oil and gas operations, and

serves as instructions on specific item(s) of importance within a state, district, or area (43 CFR 3160.0-5).

Old growth. Forest stands composed of trees that represent the late stages of forest development and are primarily distinguished by old trees, large trees, snags, and large wood on the forest floor.

Open. Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of “open” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use.

Over-snow vehicle. A motor vehicle that is designed for use over snow that runs on a track or tracks and/or a ski or skis, while in use over snow. Machinery used strictly for the grooming of non-motorized trails are not considered snowmobiles.

Potential conservation area. Areas delineated by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program that can provide the habitat and ecological processes upon which a particular species, suite of species, or natural community depends for their continued existence. Potential conservation area boundaries are meant to be used for conservation planning purposes and have no legal status.

Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification System is meant to provide baseline guidance for predicting, assessing, and mitigating paleontological resources. It is used to classify geologic units based on the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts, with a higher class number indicating a higher potential (BLM 2007).

Prescribed fire. Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and National Environmental Policy Act requirements, where applicable, must be met before ignition (USDA and BLM 2009).

Proper functioning condition. A term describing stream health that is based on the presence of adequate vegetation, landform, and debris to dissipate energy, reduce erosion, and improve water quality. A lotic riparian area is considered to be in proper functioning condition, or “functioning properly,” when adequate vegetation, landform, or woody material is present to:

- Dissipate stream energy associated with high water flow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality.
- Capture sediment and aid floodplain development.
- Improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge.
- Develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against erosion.
- Maintain channel characteristics (Dickard et al. 2015).

Public demand. The desire of the public for the resources that are found on public lands. These include both commercial uses of resources (oil, gas, timber, livestock forage) and noncommercial such as opportunities for solitude.

Reclamation. The suite of actions taken within an area affected by human disturbance, the outcome of which is intended to change the condition of the disturbed area to meet pre-determined objectives and/or make it acceptable for certain defined resources (e.g., wildlife habitat, grazing, ecosystem function).

Recreation experiences. Immediate states of mind resulting from participation in recreation opportunities that result in benefits (BLM 2014b).

Recreation management zone (RMZ). Recreation management zones provide an optional management tool to manage recreation resources in complex situations where many recreation opportunities are provided. A special recreation management area may be subdivided into recreation management zones to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. While generally unnecessary, extensive recreation management areas may be subdivided into recreation management zones to ensure recreation and visitor services are managed commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses (BLM 2014b).

Renewable energy. Resources that constantly renew themselves or that are regarded as practically inexhaustible. These include solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and wood. Although particular geothermal formations can be depleted, the natural heat in the Earth is a virtually inexhaustible reserve of potential energy.

Resilient landscape. A landscape that can absorb disturbance and adjust to change by sustaining its components and function; thus, being able to persist and adapt to change in the future.

Resource advisory council (RAC). A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. The Rocky Mountain Resource Advisory Council covers issues within the Royal Gorge Field Office.

Resource management plan (RMP). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives, and actions to be achieved.

Resource objectives. Specific desired outcomes for resources. To the extent feasible, objectives are quantifiable and measurable and may have established time frames for achievement.

Restriction/restricted use. A limitation or constraint on public land uses and operations. Restrictions can be of any kind, but most commonly apply to certain types of vehicle use, temporal and/or spatial constraints, or certain authorizations.

Right-of-way (ROW). Public lands authorized to be used or occupied for specific purposes pursuant to a ROW grant from the BLM Lands and Realty Program, which are in the public interest and which require ROWs over, on, under, or through such lands.

- **Major right-of-way.** Any ROW involving one or more the following: Large power lines (115 kilovolts or above), large diameter pipelines (greater than 8 inches [20 centimeters]), substantial surface disturbance (linear or site), covers long distances (e.g., interstate

pipelines, fiber optic projects), multiple federal jurisdictions, land use plan amendment, controversial project, potential to impact critical or sensitive resources, extensive coordination, or an environmental impact statement.

- **Minor right-of-way.** Any ROW that does not meet the criteria of a major ROW.

Right-of-way avoidance area. An area identified through resource management planning to be avoided, but may be available for ROW location with special stipulations.

Right-of-way exclusion area. An area identified through resource management planning that is not available for ROW location under any conditions.

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 continuous use (BLM 2016).

Seeding. Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by exotic plant species. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic plant species and their residue.

Short-term. Occurs only during or immediately after implementation.

Solitude. The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

Source water protection area. The area delineated by a state for a public water supply or including numerous suppliers, whether the source is ground water or surface water or both.

Southern Great Plains Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (CHAT). The Southern Great Plains CHAT is a spatial model that designates and prioritizes areas for lesser prairie chicken conservation activities and industry development (Southern Great Plains CHAT 2013).

Following guidelines of the Western Governors' Association, the Southern Great Plains CHAT classifies crucial habitats and important wildlife corridors into five "actionable" categories:

- **Category 1** is comprised of the focal areas for lesser prairie chicken conservation.
- **Category 2** is comprised of the connectivity zones for lesser prairie chicken conservation.
- **Category 3** is derived from an ecological niche model used for describing available and potential lesser prairie chicken habitat.
- **Category 4** is comprised of the estimated occupied range for lesser prairie chicken plus 10 miles (16 kilometers) for range expansion and planning.
- **Category 5** is comprised of areas outside of the estimated occupied range plus 10 miles (16 kilometers) region.

Special recreation management area (SRMA). An administrative unit where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, or distinctiveness, especially compared to other areas used for recreation (BLM 2014b).

Special recreation permit (SRP). Authorization that allows for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

Special status species. Collectively, federally listed or proposed and BLM sensitive species, which include both federal candidate species and delisted species within 5 years of delisting.

Split estate. Lands on which the mineral estate is owned by someone other than the surface estate owner. For example, the surface is in private ownership and the mineral resources are publicly held and managed by the federal government. Split estate may have any combination of surface/subsurface owners: federal/state; federal/private; state/private; or percentage ownerships. When referring to the split estate ownership on a particular parcel of land, it is generally necessary to describe the surface/subsurface ownership pattern of the parcel.

Stabilize. The process of stopping further damage from occurring.

Standard. A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards). To be expressed as a desired outcome (goal).

Standard lease terms and conditions. Areas may be open to mineral leasing with no specific management decisions defined in a resource management plan; however, these areas are subject to lease terms and conditions as defined on the lease form (Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas; and Form 3200-24, Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources).

Standard operating procedure (SOP). Required procedure to be followed in carrying out a given operation.

Stipulation. A provision that modifies standard lease rights and is attached to and made part of a fluid minerals lease. Any party submitting a bid or offer shall be deemed to have agreed to the terms of the stipulation.

Subsurface occupancy. Occupancy of the subsurface for fluid mineral development, such as for drilling and installation of wellbores and pipelines.

Suppression. All the work to extinguish or limit wildland fire spread (Fire Management Board 2019).

Surface-disturbing activities (or surface disturbance). Greater than casual use actions created through mechanized or motorized means that would cause soil mixing and result in alteration or removal of soil and vegetation, exposing the mineral soil to erosive processes to the extent that reclamation may be required. These actions may include the use of mechanized earth-moving

equipment; self-propelled drilling equipment; certain geophysical exploration; placement of surface facilities such as utilities, pipelines, structures, and oil and gas wells; new road construction; and use of pyrotechnics or explosives. Surface-disturbing activities may not include livestock grazing; low-impact vegetation tools (e.g., mastication and hand thinning) and associated short term infrastructure; cross-country hiking; driving on and maintaining existing roads, primitive roads, and limited administrative vehicle travel off routes in areas designated as limited to off-highway vehicle use; scientific excavation; cultural resource inventories, restoration, and/or mitigation of limited scope approved by the field office manager. Any potential impacts on historic properties from surface-disturbing activities would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated through the Section 106 process.

Surface occupancy. Occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral development.

Surface use. These are all the various activities that may be present on the surface or near-surface (e.g., pipelines) of public lands. It does not refer to those subterranean activities (e.g., underground mining) occurring on the public lands or federal mineral estate. When administered as a use restriction (e.g., no surface use), this phrase prohibits all but specified resource uses and activities in a certain area to protect particular sensitive resource values and property. This designation typically applies to small acreage sensitive resource sites (e.g., plant community study enclosure), and/or administrative sites (e.g., government ware-yard) where only authorized, agency personnel are admitted.

Surface use plan of operations (SUPO). A plan describing the construction and operation of a proposed oil and gas project, with supporting maps and diagrams. BLM Onshore Oil and Gas Order #1 requires operators submit a surface use plan of operations as part of a complete application for permit to drill package.

Temporary/temporary use. A relative term that must be considered in the context of the resource values affected and the nature of the resource use or activity taking place. Generally, a temporary activity is considered to be one that is not fixed in place and is of short duration.

Timing limitation (TL) stipulation. Prohibits certain surface uses during specified time periods (less than one year) to protect identified resource values. For fluid minerals development, this stipulation prohibits activities such as construction, drilling and reclamation, but does not restrict activities associated with normal well operation and maintenance and is considered a moderate constraint. A timing limitation may apply to other surface uses besides fluid minerals development.

Total maximum daily load. An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants from all sources (point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria, determined in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., as amended).

Treatments (as used for wildland fire and fuel management):

- **Biological:** including insects or grazing by allowable livestock to reduce biomass.

- **Chemical:** application of chemicals to control vegetation that can lead to unwanted wildfire potential.
- **Manual:** hand thinning, and hand piling.
- **Mechanical:** includes mastication, mowing, weed whacking, chopping, chipping, and cutting; mastication, mowing, weed whacking, chopping, chipping, cutting, logging, skidding (activities associated with commercial timber operations), improving control feature effectiveness (e.g., shaded fuel breaks along roads), and improving point protection around values at risk.
- **Prescribed fire:** including broadcast burning, activity slash pile burning, aspect burning, and jackpot burning.

Trespass. Any unauthorized use of public land.

Unallotted. Lands that currently are not committed to livestock grazing use.

Uncharacteristic wildfire. A wildfire occurrence for which the severity and/or return interval exhibit high departure from the expected historical natural fire regime.

Undisturbed settings. Undisturbed settings are those areas where past or present surface-disturbing activities or other human modifications to the landscape are not readily visible or evident, or have not occurred.

Utility corridor. Tract of land varying in width forming passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

Utility-scale renewable energy development. A renewable energy facility with a nominal generating capacity of 20 megawatts or greater for solar and greater than 10 megawatts for wind that is designed to deliver electricity to many users through transmission and distribution systems.

Valid existing rights. Documented, legal rights or interests in the land that allow a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose and that are still in effect. Such rights include but are not limited to fee title ownership, mineral rights, ROW, easements, permits, and licenses. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Vegetation treatments. Management practices which change the vegetation structure to a different stage of development. Vegetation treatment methods include managed fire, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and seeding.

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 visual resource management objectives.

Visual resource management classes. Define the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based on the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective. Categories assigned to public

lands are based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape (BLM 2005).

The four classes are described below:

- **Class I** provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar areas where landscape modification activities should be restricted.
- **Class II** areas are those areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.
- **Class III** includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.
- **Class IV** applies to areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Visual resources. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise the scenery of the area.

Visual sensitivity. Visual sensitivity levels are a measure of public concern for scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change.

Watershed. Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

Waterways. Perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens, and wetlands; and water impoundments.

Wilderness. A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. The definition is contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).

Wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics attributes include 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 lands that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to contain wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).

Wilderness study area. An area inventoried, found to have wilderness characteristics, and managed to preserve those characteristics under authority of public lands required by Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701-1785) or the land use planning direction found in Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Wildfire. Unplanned ignition of a wildland fire (such as a fire caused by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires) and escaped prescribed fires (USDA and BLM 2009).

Wildland fire. Any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation or natural fuels. Wildland fire includes prescribed fire and wildfire (National Wildfire Coordinating Group 2015).

Wildland urban interface. The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Withdrawal. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

APPENDIX A

Mitigation, Adaptive Management, Reclamation and Monitoring Plan

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| F | Degrees Fahrenheit |
| µg/l | Micrograms per liter |
| µg/m ³ | Micrograms per cubic meter |
| ACEC | Area of critical environmental concern |
| AIM | Assessment, inventory, and monitoring |
| AQRV | Air quality related values |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BMP | Best management practice |
| BTEX | Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes |
| COGCC | Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission |
| dB | Decibel |
| dBA | A-weighted decibel |
| dV | Deciview |
| FLPMA | Federal Land Policy and Management Act |
| kg/ha-yr | Kilogram per hectare year |
| mg/l | Milligrams per liter |
| N/A | Not applicable |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standard |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| PFYC | Potential fossil yield classification |
| ppb | Parts per billion |
| ppm | Parts per million |
| RGFO | Royal Gorge Field Office |
| RMP | Resource management plan |
| ROS | Recreation opportunity spectrum |
| ROW | Right-of-way |
| VCC | Vegetation condition class |
| VDEP | Vegetation departure |
| VRM | Visual resource management |

A.1. Introduction

Site-specific actions and implementation-level decisions are the core of public land management, and the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan & Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) will guide how those actions and decisions are made. Within the RMP are allocation decisions, or allowable uses, and management actions. The allowable use decisions allocate which lands are available for certain uses, which lands may be closed to certain uses, and what restrictions might be placed on a particular use. The management actions guide how a particular resource or use would be managed without specifically restricting other uses. Guiding both the allocation decisions and management actions are program or resource goals and objectives.

In order for site-specific or implementation-level actions to meet goals, objectives and overall management actions identified in the RMP, specific measures may be required. In addition, to ensure the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is meeting both short- and long-term management goals, it is critical that the agency reviews management direction in the plan periodically and takes action if needed. In order to meet both specific program direction and overall management goals, the BLM would implement several procedures. These procedures are project specific mitigation, application of specific best management practices (BMPs) and design criteria, standard operating procedures, adaptive management, reclamation where necessary, and—finally—monitoring.

A.2. Mitigation

The BLM will employ the full mitigation hierarchy as described by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and consistent with law and U.S. Department of the Interior and BLM policy, including avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, and compensation, as follows:

- *Avoidance* is defined as those measures that result in a potential impact not occurring from the outset by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. The RMP identifies a range of potential avoidance measures. Examples of avoidance measures are No Surface Occupancy, Controlled Surface Use, withdrawn areas, closures, and exclusion areas.
- *Minimization* occurs through limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation. The RMP identifies multiple potential minimization options for a variety of projects and land uses. The RMP/EIS identifies multiple BMPs, design features, and various stipulations that can be applied to projects as appropriate. Examples of minimization are facility placement, timing of activities, facility design, and interim reclamation.
- *Rectification* is the repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring of the affected environment. This approach is more action-specific. An example might be the reclamation of an abandoned mine location.

- *Reduction* of impacts involves preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the proposed project to be mitigated. This approach is more design-specific. An example might be a phased development and reclamation project design or a similar approach to a related impact on the landscape.
- *Compensation* can occur if, after applying avoidance and minimization techniques, residual impacts remain. *Residual impacts* are defined as any reasonably foreseeable impacts from a proposed project that are expected to remain after implementing the avoidance, minimization, rectification, and reduction elements of the mitigation hierarchy. These impacts are those that will continue until the benefits of the mitigation measure are fully realized on the ground. Compensation could theoretically include discussion of impact valuation, compensatory mitigation options, siting, compensatory project types and costs, monitoring, reporting, and fund administration. The BLM will implement compensatory mitigation on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with state office and national office program specialists and the Office of the Solicitor as needed.

The RMP prioritizes the avoidance of impacts, followed by minimization techniques for a particular project or proposal, which generally include rectification and reduction. If, after applying avoidance and minimization techniques, any residual impacts remain, then the BLM may use compensatory mechanisms that comply with BLM policy to address those impacts.

A.3. Best Management Practices

BMPs are often the first tools used to mitigate site-specific impacts in order to meet BLM's statutory requirements for environmental protection and meet the resource-specific goals and objectives of the RMP. The BLM will apply BMPs to modify the operation or design of authorized uses or activities to meet these obligations.

BMPs will be applied to avoid, minimize, rectify, and reduce impacts if an evaluation of the authorization area indicates the presence of resources of concern, which include, but are not limited to, air, water, soils, cultural resources, visual resources, national historic trails, recreation values, and important wildlife habitat. This is in order to reduce impacts associated with authorized land uses or activities such as road, pipeline, or power line construction, fluid and solid mineral development, range improvements, and recreational activities. The BMPs for authorizations will be identified as part of the NEPA process, through interdisciplinary analysis involving resource specialists, project proponents, government entities, landowners or other surface management agencies. Measures selected for implementation will be identified in the record of decision or decision record for those authorizations and will inform a potential lessee, permittee, or operator of the requirements that must be met when using BLM-administered public lands and minerals to mitigate impacts. These actions create a clear obligation for the BLM to make sure that any proposed BMP adopted in the environmental review process is implemented.

This ensures that mitigation will lead to a reduction of environmental impacts in the implementation stage and have binding mechanisms for enforcement (CEQ 2011).

Because of localized resource conditions, BMPs are site- and project-specific and may not apply to some or all activities (e.g., if a resource or conflict is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations from what is generally recommended. The BLM may add additional measures as deemed necessary through the environmental analysis and as developed through coordination with other federal, state, and local regulatory and resource agencies. In addition, many BMPs may be required by other federal or state agencies as part of their permitting process.

For these reasons, this appendix does not attempt to list all possible BMPs or sources. At the time of action development, BLM will determine the appropriate source of BMPs and which ones to apply. Application of mitigation measures and conservation actions is subject to valid existing rights and technical and economic feasibility. Although the RMP's overall vision promotes the use of these guidelines to reduce/minimize impacts on the environment, they are not land use plan decisions. The following are examples of BMPs that may be applied to any BLM-authorized activity:

- Minimize total disturbance area to the extent possible.
- Co-locate surface disturbance in areas of previous or existing disturbance to the extent technically feasible.
- Locate linear facilities in the same trenches (or immediately parallel to) and, when possible, install them during the same period of time.
- Require plans of development for major rights-of-way (ROWs) and renewable energy and mineral development. Such plans would identify measures for reducing impacts.
- Apply appropriate fluid mineral BMPs to surface development where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership.
- Facilities and infrastructure will be removed when use is completed.
- Remove vegetation only when necessary. Mowing would be preferred. If mowed, when possible, do work when vegetation is dormant.
- Use two-track (primitive) roads when possible.
- Use the *Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development* (i.e., The Gold Book) for the design of roads, utilities, and oil and gas operations.
- Reference *Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands* (BLM 2013), or more recent edition for ways to reduce visual contrast from renewable energy projects. See Chapter 6, *Common Elements*, of this BLM publication for BMPs that are suitable for all types of land use authorizations.

***Appendix A – Mitigation, Adaptive Management,
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- Use bermed containment areas that are up to 150 percent of the fluids on site around all crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.
- Use directional drilling, drilling multiple wells from the same pad, co-mingling, recompletion, or existing well pads to the extent technically feasible to minimize surface impacts from oil and gas development.
- Rip or wheel-trench utilities whenever practical.
- Use remote telemetry to reduce vehicle traffic to the extent technically feasible (e.g., monitoring oil and gas operations).
- Cross perennial streams using bore crossing (directional drill) or other environmentally sound methods.
- For activities resulting in major surface disturbance as determined by the authorized officer, develop and implement a mitigation monitoring and reporting strategy (see section C.6, *Reclamation*, for further guidance).
- Ensure operations avoid sensitive resources, including riparian areas, wetlands, floodplains, water bodies and areas subject to erosion and soil degradation.
- On a case-by-case basis, use temporary or permanent enclosures (e.g., in woody draw or riparian areas) to promote species diversity, recruitment, and structure.
- Reduce accelerated erosion, soil loss, and impacts to water quality by diverting storm water and trapping sediment during activity.
- Use pitless or aboveground closed-loop drilling technology to the extent technically feasible. Recycle drilling mud and completion fluids for use in future drilling activities.
- Where needed, line pits with an impermeable liner. Do not place pits in fill material or natural water courses, and do not cut or trench pits.
- Do not apply fertilizer within 500 feet of wetlands and water bodies.
- Ensure vehicle and equipment servicing and refueling activities take place 500 feet from the outer edge of riparian areas, wet areas, and drainages.
- Restrict activity during wet or frozen conditions. Avoid using mechanized equipment if the equipment causes rutting to a depth of 4 inches or greater.
- Use vehicle wash stations prior to entering or leaving disturbance to reduce the transport and establishment of invasive species.
- Do not transport invasive species plant parts offsite without appropriate disposal measures.
- Use alternative energy (solar or wind power) to power new water source developments.
- Ensure overhead power lines, where authorized, follow the recommendations in the most recent guidance from the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (1994, as amended 2006, 2012).

- Ensure weed management prescriptions are in all new treatment projects and incorporated into existing contracts, agreements, task forces, designated weed-free management areas, and land use authorizations that result in ground-disturbing activities.
- Whenever possible, construct ROWs within or next to compatible ROWs, such as roads, pipelines, communications sites, and railroads.
- The operator shall be responsible for locating and protecting existing pipelines, power lines, communication lines, and other related infrastructure.
- Modify or adapt livestock water pipelines and natural springs, where practical, to create small wet meadows to provide wildlife habitat.
- Authorize new water development resulting from diversion from spring or seep sources only when wildlife habitat would benefit from the development. This includes new water sources for livestock as part of an allotment management plan/conservation plan to improve wildlife habitat.
- Analyze springs, seeps, and associated pipelines to determine if modifications are necessary to maintain the continuity of the predevelopment riparian area within wildlife habitats. Make modifications, where necessary, considering impacts to other water uses when such considerations are neutral or beneficial to wildlife.
- If portions of existing fences or other structures are found to pose a substantial threat to wildlife as strike sites, raptor perches, connectivity barriers, etc., mitigate effects through removal, moving or modification; increasing visibility of the fences by marking; or through the use of “take-down” fences.
- Evaluate ecological consequences of using pesticides to control grasshoppers or other insects, unless the NEPA analysis documents that this is beneficial to avian species and their habitat.
- Design new structural range improvement and locate supplements (salt or protein blocks) to conserve or enhance wildlife habitat. Structural range improvements in this context include, but are not limited to, cattleguards, fences, exclosures, corrals, or other livestock handling structures; pipelines; troughs; storage tanks (including moveable tanks used in livestock water hauling); windmills; ponds or reservoirs; or spring developments.
- During drought periods, prioritize evaluating effects of the drought in priority wildlife habitat areas relative to wildlife needs for food and cover.

For the South Park Leasing Area, specific BMPs will be used(see Table A-1). These are BMPs or other mitigation methods related to oil and gas development in the South Park Leasing Area that are recommended by the BLM or stakeholders.

Table A-1. South Park Leasing Area – Best Management Practices

| Approved RMP |
|---|
| <i>South Park Leasing Area</i> |
| Use closed loop drilling practices. |
| Avoid the use of earthen pits for fluids except fresh water. |
| Enclose flares/incinerators to reduce visual impacts. |
| Use downward lighting to reduce impacts to night sky. |
| Use low profile condensate/oil tanks. |
| Install temporary sound walls to reduce impacts from lighting and noise during drilling and completion. |
| Use multiple well pads, central tank batteries, and co-located facilities to reduce visual impacts, surface disturbance, truck traffic, and habitat fragmentation. |
| Minimize surface disturbance by utilizing two-track roads where circumstances are such that a minimal road would be adequate from environmental and safety standpoints, and where the roads' use could benefit reclamation efforts and reduce visual impacts. |
| Use rig mats in situations where their use could benefit reclamation efforts. |
| Configure well and facility pads in order to maximize interim reclamation and minimize long-term disturbance. |
| Use SCADA to potentially reduce well visits, and allow for faster shut in during emergency situations. |
| Use low-bleed pneumatic devices. |

A.4. Standard Operating Procedures

Standard operating procedures are similar to BMPs, in that they are site-specific mitigation; however, they are required in all circumstances. Table A-2 identifies the standard operating procedures for all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area. These will be attached as stipulations to all fluid mineral leases.

Table A-2. Standard Operating Procedures

| Key Resource Concern | Approved RMP |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | <i>All areas outside the South Park Leasing Area</i> |
| Noise | Eastern Plains Landscape: Limit noise levels from post-drilling operation facilities for fluid mineral development to 10 A-weighted decibels (dBA) above pre-development background levels measured at dawn (based on default pre-development background levels of 20-22 dBA), measured 30 feet from the source, within 2.2 miles of active greater prairie chicken leks, as mapped in the RMP, BLM's GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM. (From T. Wildlife AU-8) All other landscapes: No similar action. |

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| Key Resource Concern | Approved RMP |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Noise | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape: Limit noise levels from post drilling operation facilities for fluid mineral development to 10 dBA above pre-development background levels measured at dawn (based on default pre-development background levels of 20-22 dBA), measured 30 feet (9 meters) from the source, within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks, as mapped in the RMP, BLM's GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>(From T. Wildlife AU-11)</p> <p>All other landscapes: No similar action.</p> |
| Noise | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape: Institute noise abatement year-round for new facility operations (post-construction, post-drilling, post-completion, and post-recompletion) located within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded as active within the previous 5 years. Noise from these new facilities shall not exceed 75-decibels (dB) when measured at 30 feet (9 meters) from the facility boundary.</p> <p>(From SS species AU-40)</p> |
| <i>South Park Leasing Area</i> | |
| Reclamation | Interim and final reclamation must be successful. Reclamation will be considered successful when cover of desirable vegetation equals at least 75% of nearby undisturbed areas or other desired future conditions, as determined by the BLM. Colorado list A and B noxious weeds are not present, and site is stable, as determined by BLM inspection. On private surface estate, the BLM will defer to private surface owners' preferences on whether or not to voluntarily establish reclamation requirements. |
| Reclamation | As part of interim and final reclamation, on BLM-administered surface land, seed mixes and soil amendments must be approved by the BLM. Use of native seeds would be emphasized. |
| Noise | Oil and gas production operations must not exceed 70 dB measured 350 feet from the noise source, measurement taken at 4 feet above ground level. Noise levels up to 80 dB are allowed for a period not to exceed 15 minutes in any 1-hour period. 80 dB may not be exceeded for construction, drilling, completion or maintenance operations. |
| Secondary containment | Secondary containment is required around all crude oil, condensate and produced water (in excess of 3,500 milligram/liter [mg/l]) tanks with adequate volume to contain at least 150% volume of largest vessel within containment. |
| Secondary containment | Secondary containment is required for permanent liquid chemical storage vessels 50 gallons in size or greater. |
| Air quality | Effective dust control methods must be implemented. |
| Cultural resources | Operators are required to inform employees, contractors and subcontractors about all relevant federal, state and local regulations intended to protect historic properties. |
| Noxious weeds | All earth-moving equipment must be pressure washed to remove dirt, grease, and any vegetative material prior to beginning construction activities. |
| Visual resources | Permanent facilities must be sited and designed to repeat the elements of the natural landscape (form, line, color, texture, and scale) to meet visual resource management (VRM) class objectives, and otherwise avoid unnecessary and undue degradation. Integrate visual design BMPs that reduce visual contrast, such as painting flat colors selected to blend in with background, except for parts or components that must be painted with "safety" colors. BMPs implemented to reduce visual contrast should also be in accordance with specifications by surface owner on private surface estate. |

A.5. Adaptive Management

The RMP will be implemented using adaptive management processes. Under adaptive management, decisions, plans, and proposed activities are treated as working hypotheses rather than final solutions. For the purposes of this plan, adaptive management is a process that tests, evaluates, and adjusts the assumptions, objectives, actions, and subsequent on-the-ground results from the implementation of RMP decisions. Used effectively, adaptive management provides resource managers with the flexibility to respond quickly and effectively to changing resource and user conditions. Changes in management actions are based on site-specific resource monitoring and evaluation.

The intent of adaptive management is to allow future management actions, as applied through resource management guidelines, to fully incorporate the knowledge and experience gained up to that time from monitoring, evaluation, and experimentation. However, adaptive management does not relieve managers of their responsibilities to consider the effects to the human environment of actions proposed under the guise of adaptive management. Managers would still be required to comply with the provisions of NEPA and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies before such actions are applied. Certain actions proposed as adaptive management techniques may require an amendment to the RMP before they could be implemented.

BLM's guidelines assure that constraints established in the RMP are consistently applied when management methods and practices are used to meet plan objectives. Examples of guidelines are the livestock grazing guidelines required by 43 CFR 4180, *Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration*. Guidelines that already exist for many programs and uses will be adopted as-is when reviews show them to be applicable to the planning area. New site-specific guidelines will also be developed as necessary. The adaptive management process is a continuous cycle through the following four phases:

- **Planning:** Management guidelines, actions, and objectives are developed. Monitoring techniques and adjustment thresholds are designed based upon available information, past monitoring information, and current scientific information.
- **Implementation:** Objectives, guidelines, actions, and constraints developed and identified during planning processes at all scales are applied as on-the-ground management.
- **Monitoring:** Monitoring includes all efforts to document the current state of implementation, the resulting resource conditions as measured through indicators, and the effectiveness of the implementation. Monitoring is derived from existing data and techniques, is outcome based, technically feasible, affordable, and operationally attainable. Two types of monitoring occur:
 - **Implementation monitoring:** Determines whether the decisions and proposed actions developed during planning are actually being implemented.

- **Effectiveness monitoring:** Determines whether implemented decisions and actions have changed resource condition indicators. If so, determines whether the changes in the indicators are consistent with meeting the objectives.

When additional monitoring is required to fill information gaps, standardized monitoring techniques will be used where available before new techniques are developed. BLM staff, supported by technical experts in the Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO), will be responsible for developing monitoring and adaptive management protocols and ensuring that documentation is sufficient to facilitate feedback into the adaptive management process.

- **Modification Evaluation:** The part of the process through which specific objectives, actions, monitoring thresholds, and even resource condition indicators may be modified to better meet the goals of the plan.
- **Timing Evaluation:** Determines the need for and time frames during which changes to planning, implementation, and monitoring should occur. The BLM staff will also be responsible for ensuring that monitoring results and other new information is compiled and evaluated in accordance with the two evaluation phases.

Monitoring will determine whether or not planning objectives are being met and ensure that BLM meets the commitments made in the plan. The information developed through monitoring will feed the evaluation process and may alter decisions or the timing of decisions, change implementation, or maintain current management direction.

The key step in developing a monitoring strategy is to define the questions that must be answered to evaluate the attainment of the broad-scale management goals and objectives in the RMP. These questions will be used to focus monitoring on appropriate issues and avoid gathering irrelevant information. Focused monitoring also helps to keep costs within agency budgets.

The first step is to select key monitoring elements and indicators that can be effectively sampled and can provide desired data at a reasonable cost. A standard set of core data elements will be collected. Core data, including data necessary to evaluate achievement of the applicable BLM *Colorado Public Land Health Standards* (BLM 1997), are the minimum set of variables to be collected at all scales. The BLM will devise standardized measurement and reporting protocols, because consistency is essential. Where possible, monitoring protocols will be designed to integrate existing monitoring efforts and will address multiple questions. Also, the design will have the flexibility to add any data elements required to answer new questions raised during subsequent site-specific planning.

Determining the specific monitoring approach for any question requires knowledge of detailed information on existing conditions. For example, trend assessment first requires gathering baseline or status information. A few of the projects that have occurred or may occur during implementation of the RMP are landscape scale vegetation assessments; overviews for paleontology, history, and archaeology; surveys for special status species; collection of meteorological data at weather stations; and visitor use inventories. Data from these projects will

be vital for monitoring trends. A monitoring strategy must also identify the techniques needed to acquire a complete picture of the structure and pattern of a resource (i.e., remote sensing, sample-based studies, modeling, etc.).

A monitoring system requires the development and use of indicators and thresholds based on guidelines. Thresholds are measurable indicators of when a change in management needs to be made. The monitoring section of this appendix (A.7) identifies the indicators, thresholds, and remedial actions.

The BLM uses evaluations to review implementation of the RMP at several levels to see whether management goals and objectives are being met and determine whether management direction is sound. The BLM evaluates management actions to determine whether they are consistent with thresholds established for the achievement of the objectives. If they are not, the evaluation identifies the reasons. The conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management guidelines, to make changes in management practices to meet plan goals and objectives, or to amend the plan objectives or decision to better meet the capabilities of the land and the intent of the legislation.

A.6. Reclamation

After the application of mitigation measures, reclamation is often required for interim aspects of a project or project completion. This section gives guidance for reclamation planning prior to and following surface disturbance. Prior to a surface-disturbing activity, the BLM would evaluate sites on a case-by-case basis and prescribe mitigation measures where appropriate. Reclamation planning would be site-specific, project-specific, and take into account the project's complexity, environmental concerns, post-disturbance land use, and reclamation potential.

The level of detail and complexity required of reclamation planning would be dependent on the nature of the affected resource and the extent and complexity of the surface-disturbing activity. Some activities may require a highly detailed reclamation plan to ensure that reclamation goals and objectives are achieved, while others may have reclamation measures integrated into the engineering design, permit application, or other comparable project documentation.

In cases where a reclamation plan is required (e.g., application for permit to drill, road construction, prescribed burn), the BLM would work with the project proponent or proponents to prepare the plan. Plans would incorporate program- or regulation-specific requirements. The reclamation plan would be considered complete when the applicable requirements have been addressed, the techniques to meet the requirements are described in detail, and the BLM approves the reclamation plan. Reclamation plans would be periodically reviewed (including monitoring and reporting) and modified as needed. Reclamation is considered successful when all applicable requirements described in the approval document for the proposed activity have been addressed onsite, and the BLM approves the reclamation.

A.6.1. Reclamation Goals

The goals for reclamation activities would be consistent with the affected resources' goals and objectives within this RMP. The short-term goals of reclamation activities are immediate stabilization of the disturbed area and the creation of conditions needed to meet long-term goals. The long-term goals of reclamation activities are concurrent eventual ecosystem restoration through natural processes, a safe and stable landscape, and achievement of desired conditions described in the RMP.

A.6.2. Reclamation Objectives

The BLM would determine reclamation objectives on a case-by-case basis based on a project's complexity, environmental concerns, post-disturbance land use, and reclamation potential. Reclamation objectives would be designed around the following goals and procedures:

- Ensure subsurface integrity and eliminate sources of ground and surface water contamination.
- Re-establish slope and surface stability and desired topographic diversity.
- Reconstruct and stabilize watercourses and drainage features.
- Maintain the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the soil resource.
- Prepare site for revegetation.
- Establish a desired, self-perpetuating, native plant community.
- Re-establish complementary visual composition.
- Manage invasive species.
- Develop and implement a project-appropriate reclamation monitoring and reporting strategy.

A.7. Monitoring

A.7.1. Introduction

For each resource, there are a series of items that will be monitored. Each item's location, technique for data gathering, unit of measure, frequency, remedial action threshold, and management option are evaluated (see Table A-3 through Table A-57). The monitoring and evaluation plan states the event that will be evaluated and lists the key resources that will be managed in the planning area. If an adverse impact can be corrected by a management action within the scope of this plan, the change will be implemented. If the adverse impact can be corrected only by a management action that is outside the scope of this plan, the management change will be made through a formal amendment.

A.7.2. Air Quality and Climate

Table A-3. Air Quality National Ambient Air Quality Standards Monitoring Plan

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Air quality (National Ambient Air Quality Standards [NAAQS]). |
| Objective | Strive to maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. Specific resource objective language: Ensure that BLM authorized actions provide for compliance with applicable state and federal air quality standards and regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area wide monitoring exists for the various air quality components that make up attributes to be measured. In general, NAAQS monitors are co-located at populated areas as the primary NAAQS standards are designed to protect public health. All of the monitoring described above is currently accomplished by others (state, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service). The BLM RGFO does maintain a monitor in the planning area to establish baseline data for the South Park Leasing Area. However, the long-term viability of this monitor is not reasonably foreseeable. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | NAAQS and the Colorado Ambient Air Quality Standards. These standards would be applicable at all planning and project levels. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Yes, federal reference, others. |
| Unit of measure | µg/m ³ , ppb, ppm. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Unknown, but in general, NAAQS monitors represent longer-term investments due to their high initial cost. The frequency is in accordance with the methods employed. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Annually, or as needed to comply with NEPA. |
| Remedial action threshold | NAAQS violation, or other statute (ex: General Conformity) for areas not currently meeting the NAAQS. Quasi-cumulative thresholds for field office wide program element projections do not exist, but will be evaluated on a case by case basis with interested stakeholders (Air Quality Memorandum Of Understanding, etc.) during the RMP process and subsequent project level implementation. |
| Remedial management action | Follow the <i>Comprehensive Air Resource Protection Protocol</i> (BLM 2015) and NEPA methods to identify and implement effective mitigation options for the attribute of concern at the scale appropriate for applying the mitigation. |

Table A-4. Air Quality Related Values Monitoring Plan

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Air quality related values (AQRVs) (Deposition, visibility, W126). |
| Objective | Strive to maintain or improve resource conditions as measured by BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or other identified metric. Specific resource objective language: Ensure BLM authorized actions do not adversely affect federal and state mandated Class I areas, or Federal Land Manager specified sensitive Class II areas. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | AQRV monitoring typically occurs at specially designated areas, such as national parks and wilderness areas (Class I Areas). All of the monitoring described above is currently accomplished by others (state, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service). |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | For AQRVs, the Federal Land Managers’ Air Quality Related Values Work Group 2010 guidance document provides for the data analysis thresholds for project levels. The critical loads established for deposition (by the National Park Service) would be applicable at the cumulative project/planning levels. For visibility, the BLM will use the best and worst 20% visibility days at Class I areas as a comparative approach for assessing cumulative visibility impacts at the planning/project level. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Yes, federal reference, others. |
| Unit of measure | dv, standard visual range, kg/ha-yr. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Unknown, but in general, Class I area monitors represent longer-term investments due to their high initial cost or the value of the long-term trend data that is established to help or show that Federal Land Managers are meeting the goals required by the Clean Air Act. The frequency is in accordance with the methods employed. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Annually, or as needed to comply with NEPA. |
| Remedial action threshold | For project level analysis, the AQRV attributes will be compared to the data analysis thresholds. Quasi-cumulative thresholds for field office wide program element projections do not exist, but will be evaluated on a case by case basis with interested stakeholders (Air Quality Memorandum of Understanding, etc.) during the RMP process and subsequent project level implementation. |
| Remedial management action | Follow the <i>Comprehensive Air Resource Protection Protocol</i> (BLM 2015) and NEPA methods to identify and implement effective mitigation options for the attribute of concern at the scale appropriate for applying the mitigation. |

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A.7.3. Soil Resources

Table A-5. Soil Erosion – Uplands

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Soil erosion – uplands. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, soil erosion from upland locations will be maintained at natural background levels as measured by maintaining appropriate desirable ground cover, as defined given ecological site description or other reference. Where management actions take place, all areas undergoing reclamation would achieve ground cover equaling the pre-disturbance conditions within five growing seasons. For example, in an area where the background ground cover is 80%, future management or reclamation would strive for 80% ground cover. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide where management activities are occurring or expected to occur. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Natural Resources Conservation Service Ecological Site Description or other standard, such as, range site description, when ecological site descriptions don't exist. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | BLM Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Protocol, U.S. Forest Service Forest Soil Disturbance Protocol-GTR-WO-82b, etc. (line transect, etc.). |
| Unit of measure | Percent groundcover. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Visit sites of concern at least once per growing season until appropriate groundcover is achieved. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Five years from management activity completion. |
| Remedial action threshold | Ground cover does not represent background or pre disturbance conditions. |
| Remedial management action | Change in management activity or reclamation procedures. |

Table A-6. Soil Erosion – Streambanks, Riparian Areas, and Floodplains

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Soil erosion – streambanks, riparian areas, and floodplains. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, stream banks, riparian areas and floodplains will be stable and function similarly to a reference reach or expected condition, and will not experience more than a 10% loss of stream bank, channel bed degradation or aggradation (same as: Water – Streambank or channel alteration). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Priority areas with springs, streams, rivers where BLM management activities are occurring or expected to occur. Priority areas would include category I and M grazing allotments, areas of special designation and areas where BLM manages more than 25% of a sixth level watershed. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Reference reach or baseline condition. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Visual observation, photo points, Watershed Assessment of River Stability and Sediment Supply, Aquatic AIM protocol, and surveyed erosion pins. |
| Unit of measure | Width/depth ratio, Bank Erosion Hazard Index and Near Bank Stress, confinement, inches, acres, etc., based on procedures used. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Once every 5 to 7 years based on priority watersheds and activities. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Visual evidence of active headcutting, width/depth ratios beyond reference conditions, or bank slump. Ten percent increase in streambank loss, channel bed degradation, or aggradation. |
| Remedial management action | Adjust or discontinue management activity or mitigation to remove or lessen impact. |

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Table A-7. Soil Resources – Compaction

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Soils – compaction. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, the acres of compacted soils (roads, well pads, etc.) attributed to BLM management will not increase by more than 5% in a sixth level watershed and individual areas would not have compacted areas exceeding 10% of surface disturbance. Increases greater than 5% could be acceptable if mitigation is shown that would minimize or eliminate offsite impacts to the watershed as a whole. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within sixth level watersheds where management activities are occurring or expected to occur. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Undisturbed reference site. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Visual inspection, aerial photos, penetrometer, or ratio of penetration resistance or bulk density to that of the reference area, U.S. Forest Service Forest Soil Disturbance Protocol-GTR-WO-82b. |
| Unit of measure | Pounds per square inch, mass per volume. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Review of total acres of compacted soils at the watershed scale would be conducted every 5-7 years. Individual sites would be examined 1-2 times annually. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an increase in compacted area is greater than 5% in a 6th level watershed. • When an area has a 10% increase in density or ratio of penetration resistance or bulk density to that of the reference area greater than 1 and the compacted area exceeds 10% of surface disturbance. |
| Remedial management action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate watershed impacts of compacted area percentage, if impacts are minimal or can be eliminated, increases greater than 5% would be acceptable. • Decompact or close access to specific compacted site until area recovers. Rehabilitate and decompact areas offsite of specific management activities to mitigate watershed level impacts. |

Table A-8. Soil Resources – Rutting

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Soils – rutting. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, limit soil rutting caused by management activities to 4 inches in depth. Roads and trails with ruts over 4 inches deep would be evaluated for resource impacts and actions would be taken to address resource impacts. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Undisturbed reference site. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Visual observation and measured depth of rut, U.S. Forest Service Forest Soil Disturbance Protocol-GTR-WO-82b. |
| Unit of measure | Inches. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | During project implementation, immediately after precipitation events until soil conditions are more favorable. Continuous for overall rutting. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Ruts created by management activities exceed 4 inches in depth. Ruts greater than 4 inches deep that are directly resulting in damage to resources (route spread, direct sedimentation to waterways). |
| Remedial management action | Close access to rutted site until soil conditions are not susceptible to rutting. Rutted area repaired. |

A.7.4. Water Resources

Table A-9. Water Quality – Surface Water

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Water quality – surface water. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, water quality will be maintained to meet State of Colorado water quality standards or better and improvements will be made on segments that are not meeting standards where BLM-administered surface lands contribute to degradation. The BLM will coordinate and participate on locally developed source water protection planning efforts and integrate BMPs to protect water quality interests. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide where management activities are occurring that could result in water quality impacts, or where they are expected to occur. Sites that are known to have degraded water quality (i.e., abandoned mine lands). |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Colorado Water Quality Control Commission 305(b) Report. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | U.S. Geological Survey or Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Monitoring Protocol. |
| Unit of measure | Mg/l, µg/l, °F, etc., as determined by the 305(b) report. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Based on activity plan schedule. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan based on activity plan schedules. |
| Remedial action threshold | Exceedance of any parameter above the State of Colorado surface water quality standards or identified BLM thresholds. |
| Remedial management action | Modify or discontinue actions resulting in water quality degradation, implement actions to improve water quality. |

Table A-10. Water Quantity – Surface Water

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Water quantity – surface water. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, BLM will work with partners, including the State of Colorado Water Resources Division, to attain flow protections for resource needs, such as, stock watering, minimum flows, channel maintenance flows for geomorphological processes, recreational flows, and approximating a natural hydrograph. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Springs, streams, and rivers where flow regimes are a concern to aquatic resources and recreation, including both minimum and maximum flows and human influenced hydrographs. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado Division of Water Resources gaged sites. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Discharge measurement, gauging station. |
| Unit of measure | Cubic feet per second, gallons per minute. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Throughout the year when flow quantities are a concern. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Resources are impaired or could be impaired by flow management. |
| Remedial management action | Identify alternatives and methods to protect or enhance resources based on the situation. |

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Table A-11. Water Resources – Streambank or Channel Alteration

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Water – streambank or channel alteration. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, stream banks, riparian areas, and floodplains will be stable and function similarly to a reference reach or expected condition, and will not experience more than a 10% loss of stream bank, channel bed degradation or aggradation (same as Soil erosion – stream banks, riparian areas, and floodplains). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Priority areas with springs, streams, rivers where BLM management activities are occurring or expected to occur. Priority areas would include category I and M grazing allotments, areas of special designation and areas where BLM manages more than 25% of a sixth level watershed. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Reference reach or baseline condition. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Visual observation, photo points, Watershed Assessment of River Stability and Sediment Supply, Aquatic AIM protocol, and surveyed erosion pins. |
| Unit of measure | Width/depth ratio, Bank Hazard Erosion Index and Near Bank Stress, confinement, inches, acres, etc., based on procedures used. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Once every 5 to 7 years based on priority watersheds and activities. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Visual evidence of active headcutting, width/depth ratios beyond reference conditions, or bank slump. Ten percent increase in streambank loss, channel bed degradation, or aggradation. |
| Remedial management action | Adjust or discontinue management activity or mitigation to remove or lessen impact. |

Table A-12. Water Resources – Groundwater Quality

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Groundwater – quality (Oil and gas on BLM surface). |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, groundwater quality will be maintained at baseline conditions and compliant with Regulations 41 and 42: Basic Standards for Groundwater and Site Specific Water Quality Classifications and Standards for Groundwater, and a monitoring program mirroring Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) regulations will be maintained. Off BLM surface/lease, groundwater monitoring is under the authority of COGCC and will follow state regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | <p>A. Initial baseline samples and a subsequent monitoring sample shall be collected from one (1) available water source in the governmental quarter section in which a new oil and gas well, or the first well on a multi-well site is located. If a sampling location has previously been established within the governmental quarter section, and sampled within the prior sixty (60) months before spudding, no initial baseline sample is required.</p> <p>B. If there is no available water source within the governmental quarter section where a proposed new oil and gas well or multi-well site is located, then an available water source from a previously un-sampled governmental quarter section within a ½ mile radius of the oil and gas well, multi-well site, if any, shall be sampled. Once a sample location is established in a governmental quarter section, no additional sample locations are required for that governmental quarter section. Locations shall be on BLM administered lands and approved by the authorized officer.</p> <p>C. If there is more than one available water source in the governmental quarter section or, if applicable, within the ½ mile radius around the oil and gas well, the first well on a multi-well site, the sample location shall be selected based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proximity – available water sources closest to the proposed Oil or Gas Well, a Multi-Well Site, or a Dedicated Injection Well are preferred. ○ Type of Water Source – install (if none available) a monitoring well, or monitor existing wells, which are preferred over other available water sources. New wells shall be drilled to a depth commensurate with a drinking water well in the area. ○ Multiple identified aquifers available – where multiple defined aquifers are present, sampling the deepest identified aquifer is preferred. ○ Condition of water source – an operator is not required to sample water sources that are determined to be improperly maintained, nonoperational, or have other physical impediments to sampling that would not allow for a representative sample to be safely collected or would require specialized sampling equipment (e.g., shut-in wells, wells with confined space issues, wells with no tap or pump, non-functioning wells, intermittent springs). |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Baseline groundwater quality. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | U.S. Geological Survey or Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Monitoring Protocol. The initial baseline sampling required should include pH, specific conductance, total dissolved solids, dissolved gases (methane, ethane, propane), alkalinity (total bicarbonate and carbonate as CaCO ₃), major anions (bromide, chloride, fluoride, sulfate, |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Groundwater – quality (Oil and gas on BLM surface). nitrate and nitrite as N, phosphorus), major cations (calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium), other elements (barium, boron, selenium and strontium), presence of bacteria (iron related, sulfate reducing, slime forming), total petroleum hydrocarbons and BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes). Field observations such as odor, water color, sediment, bubbles, and effervescence shall also be documented. The location of the sampled water source should be surveyed with GPS. Subsequent sampling should include total dissolved solids, dissolved gases (methane, ethane, propane), major anions (bromide, chloride, sulfate, and fluoride), major cations (potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium), alkalinity (total bicarbonate and carbonate as CaCO ₃), BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Copies of all final laboratory analytical results shall be provided to the BLM authorized officer within three (3) months of collecting the samples. The analytical results, the surveyed sample water source location, and the field observations shall be submitted to the BLM in an electronic data deliverable format. Most labs already do this. The results of sampling should not be used to designate liability to parties involved. Data will be collected by professionally trained engineers, hydrologists, or hydrogeologist according to well Environmental Protection Agency or U.S. Geological Survey monitoring protocols. |
| Unit of measure | Varies by constituent. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Initial sampling shall be conducted within 12 months, or at a time agreed to by the BLM authorized officer, prior to setting conductor pipe in an oil and gas well or the first well on a multi-well site. One subsequent sampling event shall be conducted at the initial (or previously established) sample location between six (6) and twelve (12) months following completion of the well, or the last well on a multi-well Site. Wells that are drilled and abandoned without ever producing hydrocarbons are exempt from subsequent monitoring sampling. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan or until modified by COGCC to remain consistent with state requirements. |
| Remedial action threshold | If free gas or a dissolved methane concentration greater than 1.0 milligram per liter (mg/l) is detected in a water sample, gas compositional analysis and stable isotope analysis of the methane (carbon and hydrogen – 12C, 13C, 1H, and 2H) shall be performed to determine gas type. The operator shall notify the BLM authorized officer of the water well immediately if the test results indicated thermogenic or a mixture of thermogenic and biogenic gas; the methane concentration increases by more than 5.0 mg/l between sampling periods; or the methane concentration is detected at or above 10 mg/l. The Operator shall notify the BLM authorized officer immediately if BTEX compounds or total petroleum hydrocarbons are detected in a water sample. |
| Remedial management action | Identify causal factors and implement actions to remedy. |

A.7.5. Terrestrial Wildlife

Table A-13. Terrestrial Wildlife – Wildlife Habitat Condition

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Wildlife habitat condition. |
| Objective | Manage BLM-administered surface lands within the RGFO to meet BLM Standards for Public Land Health-Standard 3. The objective is for 90% of BLM-administered surface lands to meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> -Standard 3 (BLM 1997). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO resource area wide; however, sampling may be stratified to focus on priority habitat (i.e., big game winter range). |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Standard will be based upon BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> -Standard 3 (BLM 1997) and/or ecological site inventories, Range/Ecological Site Descriptions, Soils, completed Land Health Assessments, and site-specific management objectives. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Variables to be measured may include, but are not limited to the amount of bare ground, vegetation composition, nonnative invasive species, vegetation height, and proportion of site in large inter-canopy gaps. |
| Unit of measure | The percentage of BLM-administered surface lands meeting the BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Plots will be measured every 3-5 years and monitoring will occur during the growing season. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Any condition that fails to meet the Land Health Standard-Standard 3. |
| Remedial management action | Change in action location, change in season of use, vegetation treatments, stipulations or condition of approvals, offsite mitigation. |

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Table A-14. Terrestrial Wildlife – Important Sites for Non-special Status Upland Birds and Raptors

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Important sites for non-special status upland bird and raptor species (e.g., raptor nests, leks). |
| Objective | Conduct and maintain current inventories of non-special status upland birds and raptors on BLM-administered surface lands to evaluate actions undertaken on BLM-administered where BLM has discretion. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO resource area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Action specific baseline. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Individual site surveys. Data may be collected by BLM or outside sources (e.g., Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies). |
| Unit of measure | Number of active raptor nests and young fledged, number of active leks and number of lek occupants, etc. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Monitoring will be tied to yearly planning or based upon project specific needs. Monitoring will be conducted during the active/reproductive period for the target species. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Monitoring will occur pre- and post-actions undertaken on BLM-administered where BLM has discretion. |
| Remedial action threshold | Decrease in the number of active raptor nests and young fledged, decrease in lek attendance, etc. |
| Remedial management action | Change in action location, change in seasonal restrictions, change in no use buffer, vegetation treatments, stipulations or condition of approvals, offsite mitigation. |

Table A-15. Terrestrial Wildlife – Completed Wildlife Habitat Projects

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Completed wildlife habitat projects. |
| Objective | Ensure that wildlife habitat treatments are meeting the desired future conditions indicated in site-specific project objectives. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO resource area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Action specific baseline. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Individual site surveys. Data may be collected by BLM or outside sources (e.g., Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies). |
| Unit of measure | Variables to be measured may include, but are not limited to the amount of bare ground, vegetation composition, trees per acre, nonnative invasive species, vegetation height, and proportion of site in large inter-canopy gaps. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Plots will be measured every 3-5 years and monitoring will occur during the growing season. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Monitoring will occur pre- and post-actions undertaken on BLM-administered where BLM has discretion. |
| Remedial action threshold | The treatment area is not meeting the desired future conditions proposed in the action. |
| Remedial management action | Re-treatment of the project area. |

A.7.6. Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Table A-16. Aquatic Wildlife – Water Rights

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Water rights. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, BLM will work with partners, including the State of Colorado Water Resources Division, to attain flow protections for aquatic resource needs, such as, stock watering, minimum flows, channel maintenance flows for geomorphological processes, recreational flows, and approximating a natural hydrograph. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO wide, but prioritized where issue driven, and, or where RGFO land management actions more prominently influence land health than when on small hard to manage isolated parcels. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Complete tabulation of resources, with water rights processing data maintained when and where done. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Input and maintain in water rights database. |
| Unit of measure | Notation if needed, if completed, etc., into existing databases. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Until completed, modified with exchanges, new information etc. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | N/A. |

Table A-17. Aquatic Wildlife – Sensitivity of Flood Risk to Infrastructure

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Sensitivity of flood risk to infrastructure. |
| Objective | Within 15 years, 25% of unnecessary, existing infrastructure will be removed or relocated out of floodplains. For all categories of wetlands (riparian, ponds, springs, playas, fens, etc.), strive to prevent new, and remove aged and outdated unused infrastructure, dumps, etc., placed such that damage from extreme flood events within floodplains or flood prone areas is possible (excluding fences necessary for grazing needs and infrastructure such as diversions designed to resist flooding). Necessary infrastructure otherwise will need to be designed with flood recognition and flood preventative measures. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Where infrastructure is known or located, develop databases to track location, need, whether infrastructure can be removed, and track associated project information. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Monitor within databases and prioritize potential removal project based upon needs, staffing, and budget. |
| Unit of measure | If completed. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing for the life of the RMP. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | Infrastructure avoidance or removal as deemed appropriate. |

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Table A-18. Aquatic Wildlife – Aquatic Habitat Condition

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Aquatic habitat condition. |
| Objective | 90% of riparian areas will be managed in at least Proper Functioning Condition. Riparian and health will be a partial surrogate indicator for aquatic health and further supplemented by AIM or other monitor protocol. In areas of special designation, riparian and wetland resources will move towards an advanced succession seral stage. Areas outside of special designation but recognized as Potential Conservation Areas, Critical habitat for Endangered Species or Special Status species will also be managed to advanced seral stage conditions where practical. (It is assumed that approximately 10% of riparian areas would be modified such that proper function is unobtainable, or the riparian reach length is overwhelmed and influenced by factors outside of BLM control). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | BLM Standard 2, Riparian Land Health Standard. BLM Standard 3: Healthy, productive plant and animal communities. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Proper Functioning Condition, Multiple Indicator Monitoring, AIM Monitoring Protocol, and other standard Aquatic Habitat Assessment measurement techniques. |
| Unit of measure | Stream/wetland health determination. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | RGFO has many hundreds of locations with wetlands present; priority will be based upon the magnitude of issues, or relative importance to the area, e.g., larger size over isolated landlocked parcel. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Over the life of the plan, and building upon existing data. |
| Remedial action threshold | Any condition found at less than Proper Functioning Conditions. |
| Remedial management action | Variable depending upon causative agent. |

Table A-19. Wetlands and Riparian Resources – Water Quantity

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Water quantity. |
| Objective | For the life of the plan, BLM will work with partners, including the State of Colorado Water Resources Division, to attain flow protections for aquatic resource needs, such as, stock watering, minimum flows, channel maintenance flows for geomorphological processes, recreational flows, and approximating a natural hydrograph. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO wide, but prioritized where issue driven, and, or where RGFO land management actions more prominently influence land health than when on small hard to manage isolated parcels. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Complete tabulation of resources, with water rights processing, data maintained on when and where done. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Input and maintain in water rights database. |
| Unit of measure | Notation if needed, if completed, etc., into existing databases. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Until completed, modified with exchanges, new information, etc. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | N/A. |

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Table A-20. Wetlands and Riparian Resources – Floodplains and Infrastructure

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Floodplains – infrastructure. |
| Objective | Objective: Within 15 years, 25% of unnecessary, existing infrastructure will be removed or relocated out of floodplains. For all categories of wetlands (riparian, ponds, springs, playas, fens, etc.), strive to prevent new, and remove aged and outdated unused infrastructure, dumps, etc., placed such that damage from extreme flood events within floodplains or flood prone areas is possible (excluding fences necessary for grazing needs and infrastructure such as diversions designed to resist flooding). Necessary infrastructure otherwise will need to be designed with flood recognition and flood preventative measures. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Where infrastructure is known or located, develop databases to track location, need, whether infrastructure can be removed, and track associated project information. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Monitor within databases and prioritize potential removal project based upon needs, staffing, and budget. |
| Unit of measure | If completed. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing for the life of the RMP. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | Infrastructure avoidance or removal as deemed appropriate. |

Table A-21. Wetlands and Riparian Areas – Riparian Condition

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Riparian condition. |
| Objective | 90% of riparian areas will be managed in at least Proper Functioning Condition. In areas of special designation, riparian and wetland resources will move towards an advanced succession seral stage. Areas outside of special designation but recognized as Potential Conservation Areas, Critical habitat for Endangered Species, or Special Status species will also be managed to advanced seral stage conditions where practical. (Approximated that 10% of riparian areas are modified such that proper function is unobtainable, or the riparian reach length is overwhelmed and influenced by factors outside of BLM control). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field Office wide on riparian and wetland resources upon lands not likely to be disposed of; that are of a size or reach length where BLM management actions can realistically influence area wide resource conditions. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | BLM Standard 2, Riparian Land Health Standard. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Proper Functioning Condition, Multiple Indicator Monitoring, AIM Monitoring Protocol, and other standard Aquatic Habitat Assessment measurement techniques. |
| Unit of measure | Riparian/wetland health determination. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | RGFO has many hundreds of locations with wetlands present; priority will be based upon the magnitude of issues, or relative importance to the area, e.g., larger size over isolated landlocked parcel. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Over the life of the plan, and building upon existing data. |
| Remedial action threshold | Any condition found at less than Proper Functioning Conditions. |
| Remedial management action | Variable depending upon causative agent. |

A.7.7. Vegetation

Table A-22. Vegetation – Upland Vegetation

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Upland vegetation (excluding forested vegetation). |
| Objective | Manage BLM-administered surface lands within the RGFO to meet the BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). Livestock grazing will not be a causal factor in preventing I & M category allotments from meeting the BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) within 10 years of signing the RGFO RMP (time frame may be delayed due to drought years). Take in to account site potential as determined by ecological site inventories, Range/Ecological Site Descriptions, Soils, completed Land Health Assessments, and site-specific management. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Site-specific and landscape level areas within the field office. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Ecological site descriptions, other range site descriptions for our office, or other internal base line data, included but not limited to grazing utilization, cover frequency transects, photo points. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | May include one or more of the following: visual observation, photos, trend, Proper Functioning Condition, AIM, land health evaluation, grazing utilization, compliance, and actual use. |
| Unit of measure | Plant cover, diversity, composition, and use levels. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Varies and designed to address objectives such as annual utilization, compliance, and actual use on high priority allotments. Evaluate during permit renewals or when monitoring data indicates a change is warranted. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | At grazing term permit renewal or every 10 years or when monitoring data indicates a change in management is warranted for high priority allotments. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet Rangeland Health Standards or trend moving away from management objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Change in livestock season-of-use, timing, intensity, frequency, duration, vegetation treatments and seeding. |

Table A-23. Vegetation – Forest Vegetation

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Forest vegetation. |
| Objective | Use of repeat photography and stand density measurements will be used to determine long-term effectiveness of all forestry treatments, as well as for public education/outreach. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Site-specific and landscape level. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Ecological site descriptions. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | May include one or more of the following: visual observation, photos, trend, and land health evaluation. |
| Unit of measure | Repeat photography, witness tree species, diameter. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | One-time pre-treatment monitoring and post-treatment monitoring every 5 years. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | See above. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or trend moving away from management objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Follow-up treatment evaluation. |

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Table A-24. Vegetation – Infestations

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Infestations. |
| Objective | Throughout the life of the plan, prevent new infestations and reduce the acreage of A list noxious species and limit the expansion of B list species throughout the RGFO. Treatment on 750 acres per year could occur in priority infestations. Priority infestations would first focus on A list species and secondly on B list species including but not limited to; yellow toadflax, various knapweeds, and leafy spurge. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Inventoried infestations, areas prone to infestation such as areas where new ground disturbing activities have occurred, roadside surveys, or through other resource monitoring such as allotment inspections. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Colorado Noxious Weed List (https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/agconservation/noxiousweeds). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Photo points, geographic information systems data, mapping. |
| Unit of measure | Infestation size, presence, or absence. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually or every 3 to 5 years and prioritized by species location and treatment method. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Annually for known infestations, in the first growing season following new ground disturbing activities. |
| Remedial action threshold | Expansion of A list and high priority B list weeds, new infestations in areas of high public use and publicly accessible areas, and new infestations in other areas where proliferation is likely. |
| Remedial management action | Change in control method or combine control methods and strategies. |

A.7.8. Special Status Species

Table A-25. Special Status Species – Occupied Habitat, Important Sites, and Population Trends

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Special status species occupied habitat, important sites (e.g., raptor nests, leks, sensitive plant populations), and population trends. |
| Objective | Conduct and maintain current inventories of BLM special status species on BLM-administered surface lands as described in BLM Manual 6840-Special Status Species Management. Determine, to the extent practicable, the distribution, abundance, population condition, current threats, and habitat needs for sensitive species and evaluate the significance of BLM-administered surface lands and actions undertaken by the BLM in the conservation of those species where BLM has discretion. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | RGFO resource area wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | RGFO resource area baseline. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Individual site surveys, occupied habitat mapping, or statistically valid trend analysis (e.g., occupancy, line intercept). Data may be collected by BLM or outside sources (e.g., Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies). |
| Unit of measure | Acres of occupied habitat, count data (e.g., number of active raptor nests and young fledged, number of active leks and number of lek occupants), population trend (increasing, decreasing, stable), etc. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Trend studies will be monitored every 3 to 5 years. Other monitoring will be tied to yearly planning or based upon project specific needs. Monitoring will be conducted during the active/reproductive period for the target species. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Monitoring will occur until the species is no longer designated a special status species. |
| Remedial action threshold | Decrease in acres of occupied habitat, decrease in the number of active raptor nests and young fledged, decrease in population trend, etc. |
| Remedial management action | Change in action location, change in seasonal restrictions, change in no use buffer, vegetation treatments, reintroductions, disease management, stipulations or condition of approvals, offsite mitigation. |

A.7.9. Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Table A-26. Wildland Fire and Fuel Management – Vegetation Condition Class and Vegetation Departure

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Vegetation condition class (VCC) and vegetation departure (VDEP). |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore VCC Classes II (a&b) and III (a&b) towards Class I (a&b) and maintain areas of VCC I (a&b). • To meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). • To improve landscape resiliency and response to natural disturbance. • To monitor departure of current vegetation conditions on a landscape from estimated historical conditions. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field Office Wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | <p>VCC is the general level to which current vegetation is different from the simulated historical vegetation reference conditions.</p> <p>VDEP uses the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LANDFIRE mapping product utilizing the following VDEP factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LANDFIRE Mapped Current Conditions: (Sclass) ○ Estimated Reference Conditions: LANDSUM output, parameterized by BpS models ○ Included Types: Natural Vegetation Only ○ Landscape Summary Unit: Map Zones and ECOMAP Subsections |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | N/A. |
| Unit of measure | <p>VCC Ia: Very Low, VDEP 0-16</p> <p>VCC Ib: Low, VDEP 17-33</p> <p>VCC IIa: Moderate to low, VDEP 34-50</p> <p>VCC IIb: Moderate to high, VDEP 51-66</p> <p>VCC IIIa: High VDEP 67-83</p> <p>VCC IIIb: Very High, VDEP 84-100</p> |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | With every LANDFIRE refresh. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | With every LANDFIRE refresh. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | N/A. |

Table A-27. Wildland Fire and Fuel Management – Fuels

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Fuels – vegetation and conditions and managed fires of percent cover of shrub, grasses, forbs, fuel loading, tree data (stems/acre, species, height, live crown base height, diameter at breast height). |
| Objective | <p>Conditions relative to Land Use Plan described objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve understory conditions for improved forage for livestock and wildlife (increased cover and composition of desirable grasses, forbs, and browse species). • To improve fuel loading conditions (reduce or change arrangement). • To reduce the number of stems/acre, to raise crown base height. • To monitor Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation treatment effectiveness. <p>Improve vegetative conditions by implementing treatments to improve understory conditions, fuel loading, reduce the number of stems per acre and raise crown base height, along with post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation.</p> |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Use Fire Ecology Assessment Tool (FEAT)/FIREMON Integrated (FFI) and AIM protocols supplemented with above criteria. Each treatment/project area will have permanent vegetation plots established. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended AIM protocols and FFI methods including (Point Intercept (% herbaceous cover), Line Intercept (% shrub cover), Fuel Loading (Modified Brown’s Transect), Tree Data (diameter at breast height, height, count, species, live crown base height, tree health etc.), Duff/Litter Measurements, photo-points. • Ecological Site Descriptions (see range and vegetation). • Range Site Descriptions (see range and vegetation). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | FFI Methodology or other accepted protocol (included those related to AIM strategy). |
| Unit of measure | % cover (shrub, grass, forb), diversity, composition, tons/acre (1, 10, 100, 1000 hour fuels), trees/acre (by species and size class), diameter at breast height, live crown base height, tree status (healthy, unhealthy), photo points methodology and data collected can vary depending on treatment goals and objectives. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Pre-treatment, Post-Treatment, One, Three, Five, and Ten-year post treatment (schedule is subject to change depending on timing of treatment, or if maintenance treatments or prescribed fire treatments occur). |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Pre-treatment, Post-Treatment, One, Three, Five, and Ten-year post treatment (schedule is subject to change depending on timing of treatment, or if maintenance treatments or prescribed fire treatments occur). |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance treatments to keep desired conditions. • Adjustment of treatment prescription. |

A.7.10. Cultural Resources

Table A-28. Cultural Resources – Non-section 106 Monitoring

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Non-section 106 monitoring (Section 110). |
| Objective | Over the life of the plan, monitor no fewer than nineteen sites annually. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Historic properties that are subjected to ongoing threats, area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | History Colorado Survey Manuals, BLM 8100 manual series, Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines, BLM Colorado Handbook of Guidelines and Procedures for Inventory, Evaluation, And Mitigation of Cultural Resources. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Area inspection to look for vandalism, resource abuse, and natural degradation. Completion of monitoring form. |
| Unit of measure | Number of sites monitored annually. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually and indefinitely or until a determination is made that monitoring is no longer necessary. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | N/A. |
| Remedial action threshold | Observable degradation. |
| Remedial management action | Halt activity affecting sites, evaluate damage, and apply mitigation or restoration/remediation as appropriate. Possibly close areas surrounding site to prevent further disturbance to cultural resources. Increase frequency of monitoring of nearby sites. |

A.7.11. Tribal Resources

Table A-29. Tribal Resources – Protection and Management of Tribal Traditional Ecological Areas, Sacred Sites, and Traditional Cultural Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Monitoring of tribal traditional ecological areas, sacred sites, and Traditional Cultural Properties, as appropriate. |
| Objective | To protect and manage tribal areas of concern as they are identified. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Archaeological protection procedures (History Colorado Survey Manuals, BLM 8100 manual series, Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines, BLM Colorado Handbook of Guidelines and Procedures for Inventory, Evaluation, And Mitigation of Cultural Resources), National Environmental Policy Act, Executive Order 13007, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and other laws pertinent to tribal cultural uses of areas. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | N/A. |
| Unit of measure | Number of sites protected and managed. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually and indefinitely. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | N/A. |
| Remedial action threshold | N/A. |
| Remedial management action | N/A. |

A.7.12. Paleontological Resources

Table A-30. Paleontological Resources – PFYC 4 and 5 Paleontological Resources

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 4 and 5 paleontological resources. |
| Objective | Focus intensive management of paleontological resources on PFYC 4 and 5 including cyclic inventory of up to 200 acres per year and documentation and protection of known localities. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | PFYC 4 and 5 resources in the Field office area. These resources are found at various locations through field office area. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Standard is a basic, are resources present and if so are they being damaged in any way that can include erosion. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | N/A. |
| Unit of measure | Acres. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Every 5 years, each inventory could take up to 2 weeks. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Evaluation every 5 years. |
| Remedial action threshold | If paleontological resources are found to be at risk (i.e., exposed to erosion or vandalism), resources must be protected either via excavation or through more intense monitoring. |
| Remedial management action | N/A. |

A.7.13. Visual Resources

Table A-31. Visual Resources – Visual Resource Management Class I Areas

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | VRM Class I areas |
| Objective | The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | VRM Class I Areas. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Direct/Indirect: See Form 8400-4 Contrast Rating Form. Cumulative: See Manual H-8410-1 Visual Resource Inventory, Scenic Quality. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Direct/Indirect: Identify key observation points, evaluate proposal using Contrast Rating Form, determine degree of contrast with key elements (form, line, color, texture). Cumulative: Follows Scenic Quality Inventory and Evaluation Chart (Form 8400-1) to determine Scenic Quality Classification; focus primarily on impacts that cultural modifications play on the characteristic landscape. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| Unit of measure | Photo points; visual contrast rating form. Photo points; Form 8400-1; Scenic Quality Inventory and Evaluation Chart. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | As projects are proposed within VRM Class I areas. Follow-up on projects to determine if VRM Class objectives are still being met. Update inventory as necessary. Every five years to determine if cumulative cultural modifications are having an impact on the characteristic landscape in VRM Class II areas. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | N/A. |
| Remedial action threshold | Unanticipated or unacceptable effects of conflicts occurring. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |
| Remedial management action | Require mitigation; require reclamation/remediation. Also see Wilderness or ACEC section. |

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Table A-32. Visual Resources – Impacts to Visual Resources in VRM Class II Areas

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Impacts to visual resources in VRM Class II areas. |
| Objective | Retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | VRM Class II Areas. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Direct/Indirect: See Form 8400-4 Contrast Rating Form. Cumulative: See Manual H-8410-1 Visual Resource Inventory, Scenic Quality. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Direct/Indirect: Identify key observation points, evaluate proposal using Contrast Rating Form, determine degree of contrast with key elements (form, line, color, texture). Cumulative: Follows Scenic Quality Inventory and Evaluation Chart (Form 8400-1) to determine Scenic Quality Classification; focus primarily on impacts that cultural modifications play on the characteristic landscape. |
| Unit of measure | Photo points; visual contrast rating form. Photo points; Form 8400-1; Scenic Quality Inventory and Evaluation Chart. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | As projects are proposed within VRM Class II areas. Follow-up on projects to determine if VRM Class objectives are still being met. Update inventory as necessary. Every five years to determine if cumulative cultural modifications are having an impact on the characteristic landscape in VRM Class II areas. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | N/A. |
| Remedial action threshold | Unanticipated or unacceptable effects of conflicts occurring. |
| Remedial management action | Require mitigation; require reclamation/remediation. |

Table A-33. Visual Resources – Visual Resource Management Class III/IV Areas

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | VRM Class III/IV areas. |
| Objective | <p>The objective of Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.</p> <p>The objective of Class IV is to provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.</p> |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | VRM Class III and IV areas. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | <p>Direct/Indirect: See Form 8400-4 Contrast Rating Form.</p> <p>Cumulative: See Manual H-8410-1 Visual Resource Inventory, Scenic Quality.</p> |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Identify key observation points, evaluate proposal using Contrast Rating Form, and determine degree of contrast with key elements (form, line, color, texture). |
| Unit of measure | Photo points; visual contrast rating form. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | As projects are proposed within VRM Class III and IV areas. Follow-up on projects to determine if VRM Class objectives are still being met. Update inventory as necessary. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | N/A. |
| Remedial action threshold | Unanticipated or unacceptable effects of conflicts occurring. |
| Remedial management action | Require mitigation; require reclamation/remediation. |

A.7.14. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Table A-34. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Wilderness Characteristics Criteria

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Wilderness characteristics criteria; natural, contiguous, outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation, supplemental values. |
| Objective | Manage for primarily natural areas that are greater than 5,000 acres of contiguous lands or adjacent to areas managed for the protection of natural areas that have outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Lands identified for the protection and maintenance of wilderness characteristic values. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Unauthorized new disturbance. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Drive boundary roads, GPS/photo point new unauthorized disturbance. |
| Unit of measure | Unauthorized surface disturbance, authorized surface disturbance that exceeds long-term objectives. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually or to be determined by interdisciplinary team. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Monitor areas once every two years for unauthorized new disturbance or when in area for other monitoring. Monitor following authorized activities to determine if long-term wilderness characteristic objectives are being met. |
| Remedial action threshold | No new unauthorized ground disturbing activities, no long-term impacts from authorized activities that do not meet the objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Require reclamation/remediation or possible civil or criminal action. Install signing, barriers, or other action to prevent reoccurrence of unauthorized ground disturbing activities. |

A.7.15. Recreation

Table A-35. Recreation – Special Recreation Management Areas

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Special recreation management areas: Realization of targeted experience and benefit outcomes. |
| Objective | Within special recreation management areas participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Intercepts at recreation sites and community assessments within key communities. Linear line of 152 miles from just south of Leadville to Lake Pueblo. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Visitor satisfaction or other approved metric. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Focus groups and surveys. Utilize partners to assist with monitoring. |
| Unit of measure | Realization of targeted experience and benefit outcomes. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Approximately once every five years or when staff specialist identify a need to assess if targeted experience and benefit outcomes are being met. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | No specific time frame required. |
| Remedial action threshold | Average realization less than 4.0 for a site/area. |
| Remedial management action | Evaluate cause, develop strategy to address cause for targeted experience and benefit outcomes not being met. |

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Table A-36. Recreation – Extensive Recreation Management Areas

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Extensive recreation management areas: Ability to participate in targeted activities and setting prescriptions are being met. |
| Objective | Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (ROS). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within extensive recreation management areas. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Evaluate whether ability to participate in targeted activities is being achieved; identify changes in setting prescriptions from authorized or unauthorized activities. |
| Unit of measure | Management actions that prevent/restrict targeted activities or change area setting. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Once every two years or when management actions are proposed and/or implemented. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | None required. |
| Remedial action threshold | Loss of ability to participate in targeted activities and/or change in targeted ROS category. |
| Remedial management action | Evaluate for changes in recreation management to provide targeted activities evaluate management actions that have led to change in targeted ROS category. |

Table A-37. Recreation – Visitor Use Levels and Trends

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Visitor use levels and trends, unauthorized impacts from recreation use. |
| Objective | Understand visitor use patterns and trends and minimize unauthorized impacts from casual use recreation (camping, off-trail use, damage to resources and facilities). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Throughout field office where recreation use is known to occur. Traffic counters will be installed in areas where a need exists to better understand visitor trends. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Traffic counts, new unauthorized disturbance campsite proliferation, barren soil, new fire rings, social trails). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Install traffic counters in key areas; collect data twice per year or as needed. Patrol areas where recreation use is known to occur. Document impacts and issues using photo points and enter data into patrol log or similar database. Utilize partners to assist with monitoring. |
| Unit of measure | Traffic count hits, disturbed areas (barren soils), presence of fire rings, trash, new roads/trails. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Throughout the year. |
| Remedial action threshold | Dramatic increase in use combined with an increase in occurrence of impacts from recreation use. |
| Remedial management action | Evaluate cause of impacts and increase in use. Develop strategy to address. |

A.7.16. Livestock Grazing

Table A-38. Livestock Grazing – Allotments

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Livestock grazing allotments. |
| Objective | Manage livestock grazing to achieve BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) on all livestock grazing allotments. Achieve meeting BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) in 100% active I & M category allotments by using Best Management Practices for Livestock Grazing Management. Where these land health standards are not being met and it has been determined that current livestock grazing is a causal factor, adjust the management to achieve meeting standards. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Livestock grazing allotments in field office. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Ecological site descriptions, other range site descriptions, and other internal base line data including utilization and actual use as well as permit compliance (regular livestock inspections). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Includes, but not limited to: Land Health Evaluation, trend studies (Daubenmire, line intercept, step point, point intercept) and Proper Functioning Condition. |
| Unit of measure | Plant cover, diversity, and composition; soil stability; biotic integrity & hydrologic function. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annual utilization monitoring, annual submission of actual use, annual inspection of the grazing allotment. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Every ten years or when monitoring data indicates a change in management is warranted. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet Rangeland Health Standards or trend moving away from management objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Implement Grazing Best Management Practices as appropriate, which may include but are not limited to changes in grazing season of use, timing, intensity, duration, and new range improvements. The authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards and conform with the guidelines (43 CFR 4180.2[c]). |

A.7.17. Forestry

Table A-39. Forestry – Productive Forestland and Low-productivity Woodlands

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Productive forestland and low-productivity woodlands. |
| Objective | Productive forestland will be maintained to meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997), provide for sustained yield, and managed using Colorado Forestry Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality. Low productivity woodlands will be maintained, monitored, and managed to meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997). |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field office wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | EcoSurvey. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Photo interpretation, walk-through surveys, and plot measurements as required by EcoSurvey/ |
| Unit of measure | Tree data (diameter at breast height, height, trees per acre, species, crown ratio, defect, and presence of insect/disease), repeat photography, and stand density measurements will be used to maintain current inventory and determine long-term effectiveness of forestry treatments. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Throughout the life of the plan, average annual inventory of 500 acres, one-time pre-treatment monitoring, and ongoing post-treatment monitoring. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Five years from management activity completion. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet BLM <i>Colorado Public Land Health Standards</i> (BLM 1997) or trend moving away from management objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Evaluation for follow up treatment. |

A.8. Mineral Resources

A.8.1. Regulation Required Monitoring Plans for Locatable Minerals

Table A-40. Locatable Minerals – Notices

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Notices. |
| Objective | Comply with applicable laws and regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | 43 CFR 3809 regulations, and operations and reclamation outlined in the filed notice. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Site inspection. |
| Unit of measure | Per notice. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | At least once per year. This will continue during the time the notice remains active. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-compliance with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations or operations and reclamation outlined in the filed notice. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations or operations and reclamation outlined in the filed notice. |

Table A-41. Locatable Minerals – Plan of Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Plan of operations. |
| Objective | Comply with applicable laws and regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | 43 CFR 3809 regulations, and operations and reclamation outlined in the filed Plan of Operations. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Site inspection. |
| Unit of measure | Per Plan of Operations. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | At least four times each year for an operation that uses cyanide or other leachates or where there is significant potential for acidic or deleterious drainage. At least twice per year for all other Plan of Operations. This will continue during the time the Plan of Operations remains active. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-compliance with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations or operations and reclamation outlined in the filed Plan of Operations. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations or operations and reclamation outlined in the filed Plan of Operations. |

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Table A-42. Locatable Minerals – Permits and Contracts

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Permits and contracts. |
| Objective | Comply with applicable laws and regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | 43 CFR 3600 regulations and the filed Mining and Reclamation Plan. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | A. Site Inspection. B. Production Verification. C. Market Royalty Rate Analysis for Mineral Materials. |
| Unit of measure | Per permit or contract. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | A. Site inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least once/year for sales less than 5,000 cubic yards ○ At least twice/year for sales greater than 5,000 cubic yards B. Production Verification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least once/ year (combined with inspection) for sales less than 5,000 cubic yards ○ At least twice/year for sales greater than 5,000 cubic yards C. Market Royalty Rate Analysis for Mineral Materials – A Market Royalty Rate Analysis report (site specific and area-wide) will be prepared or adjusted in a timely manner to meet the required 2-year adjustments for sales. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-compliance with the 43 CFR 3600 regulations and/or the filed Mining and Reclamation Plan. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with the 43 CFR 3600 regulations and/or the filed Mining and Reclamation Plan. |

A.8.2. Regulation Required Monitoring Plans for Salable Minerals

Table A-43. Salable Minerals – Common Use Areas and Community Pits

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Common use areas and community pits. |
| Objective | Comply with applicable laws and regulations. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Area-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | 43 CFR 3600 regulations and the BLM developed Mining and Reclamation Plan. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | A. Site Inspection. B. Production Verification. C. Market Royalty Rate Analysis for Mineral Materials. |
| Unit of measure | Common Use Area or Community Pit. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | A. Site inspection – At least twice/year. B. Production Verification: o Community Pit sales: At least once/year per each active contract o Common Use Area sales: At least once/year per one randomly selected active contract C. Market Royalty Rate Analysis for Mineral Materials – A Market Royalty Rate Analysis report (site specific and area-wide) will be prepared or adjusted in a timely manner to meet the required 2-year adjustments for sales. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-compliance with the 43 CFR 3600 regulations and/or the BLM prepared Mining and Reclamation Plan. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with the 43 CFR 3600 regulations and/or the BLM prepared Mining and Reclamation Plan. |

A.9. Renewable Energy

Table A-44. Renewable Energy – Processing of Applications

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Processing of applications. |
| Objective | To process renewable energy applications in accordance with program requirements. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field office receiving application/proposed project location. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Calendar days/months. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Compare processing times to programmatic standards per applicable program standards/BLM customer service standards. |
| Unit of measure | Days/months. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | During application processing (ER) per applicable program standards/BLM customer service standards. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | From time of required pre-application meetings through issue of ROW. |
| Remedial action threshold | Past due actions at the discretion of the Field Office Manager. |
| Remedial management action | Extend time frames or take action on application. |

Table A-45. Renewable Energy – Monitoring of Rights-of-Way

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Monitoring of ROWs. |
| Objective | Meet BLM ROW/renewable energy program requirements. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Project location/field office. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Conduct compliance and monitoring per BLM requirements and/or as agreed to in the authorization including any mitigation sites outside of the project area. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Conduct compliance as agreed to in authorization in the company of the ROW holder or through contracted third party. |
| Unit of measure | Calendar days/months/other units such as ground cover, acres of agreed upon for mitigation such as conservation easements, fees, etc. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | For the duration of the ROW (~30 years) and until surety bond for reclamation is released. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | As needed for resource or as agreed upon in authorization. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet agreed upon level of mitigation or compliance with ROW stipulations or BMPs. |
| Remedial management action | As required by resource or stipulations for authorization. |

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Table A-46. Renewable Energy – Compliance

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Compliance with ROW authorization, BMPs, terms and conditions requirements, etc. |
| Objective | To keep ROW holder in compliance with authorization and meet BLM program requirements. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Project or mitigation locations. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Compliance with provisions of authorization. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Conduct compliance as agreed to in authorization in the company of the ROW holder or through contracted third party. |
| Unit of measure | As needed for resource. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | As agreed to in authorization. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the duration of the ROW (~30 years) and until surety bond for reclamation is released. |
| Remedial action threshold | Failure to meet agreed upon level of mitigation or compliance with ROW stipulations or BMPs. |
| Remedial management action | As required by resource or stipulations for authorization. |

A.10. Travel and Transportation Management

Table A-47. Travel and Transportation Management – Route Network

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Route network. |
| Objective | No new unauthorized routes are being created, and implementation measures are effective and/or still in place. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Throughout field office. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Baseline route inventory or travel management plan |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Drive, hike, or ride designated roads, primitive roads, and trails. GPS identified issues. Store data in a patrol log or similar database. Identify solution to issue and identify when solution has been implemented. Utilize partners to assist with monitoring. |
| Unit of measure | Feet of new routes, number of signs damaged/removed, number of feet of barriers installed/damaged. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Monitor 1/4 of the route network each year so that the entire route network is evaluated every four years. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | When field conditions warrant. |
| Remedial action threshold | New route being created, sign damaged or removed, barrier damaged or removed. |
| Remedial management action | Install/replace signage and barrier as soon as practicable. |

A.11. Lands and Realty

Table A-48. Lands and Realty – Rights-of-Way

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Rights-of-way (ROWs). |
| Objective | Ensure compliance with ROW grant terms and conditions. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field office-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Terms and conditions of ROW grants. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Site inspections, visual observations, aerial imagery. |
| Unit of measure | Compliance inspection. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Minimum of once during, or for construction within 2 years of issuance for Mineral Leasing Act authorizations. Reviews within 5 years of issuance for Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizations, then in the 20th year after issuance and every 10 years thereafter; before release or collection of a bond; before renewal, termination, or relinquishment acceptance; or as required by specific terms and conditions in the ROW grant or regulations. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-use of the ROW or violations of ROW grant terms and conditions, or regulations. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with ROW grant terms and conditions, or regulations with possible suspension or termination for non-compliance or non-use. |

Table A-49. Lands and Realty – 2920 Land Use Permits, Leases, and Easements

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Title III of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. |
| Objective | Ensure compliance with permit and lease terms and conditions. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field office-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Terms and conditions of land use permits, leases, or easements. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Site inspections, visual observations, aerial imagery. |
| Unit of measure | Compliance inspections. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Minimum of once during, or for construction within 2 years of issuance; before release or collection of a bond; before renewal, termination, or relinquishment acceptance; or as required by specific terms and conditions in the lease or permit, or regulations. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-use of the lease or permit, or violation of lease or permit terms and conditions, or regulations. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with lease or permit terms and conditions, or regulations, with possible suspension or termination for non-compliance or non-use. |

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Table A-50. Lands and Realty – Other Land Use Authorizations

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Other land use authorizations. |
| Objective | Ensure compliance with land use authorization terms and conditions. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Field office-wide. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Terms and conditions of land use authorizations. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Site inspections, visual observations, aerial imagery. |
| Unit of measure | Compliance inspections. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Minimum of once during, or for construction; before release or collection of a bond; before renewal, termination, or relinquishment acceptance; or as required by specific terms and conditions in the authorization, or regulations. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | For the life of the plan. |
| Remedial action threshold | Non-use of the authorization or violation of authorization terms and conditions, or regulations. |
| Remedial management action | Require compliance with authorization terms and conditions, or regulations, with possible suspension or termination for non-compliance or non-use. |

A.12. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table A-51. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Protection Significant Resource Values

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Manage areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) to protect significant resource values and prevent damage to important natural, biological, cultural, recreational, or scenic resources and values, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. |
| Objective | Continue to manage those areas to protect the special values associated with each ACEC. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Both from the inside and from the borders of the ACEC. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Per manual guidance Manual 1613 – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern). |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Refer to manual. |
| Unit of measure | ACEC polygon. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually or more/less often as needed. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Year round as weather allows. |
| Remedial action threshold | When ACEC no longer meets the relevant and important criteria. |
| Remedial management action | Variable depending on situation. |

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Table A-52. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Significant Historic, Cultural or Scenic, Fish and Wildlife Resources, Other Natural Systems or Process or Natural Hazards

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Significant historic, cultural or scenic, fish and wildlife resources, other natural systems or process or natural hazards. |
| Objective | Protect areas and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems managed as areas of critical environmental concern. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within the ACEC and its boundaries. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Protection of relevant and important values. Standards would vary by value. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Unique to each area based on relevant and importance criteria. |
| Unit of measure | ACEC polygons. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | More at first and then adjust frequency accordingly as long as relevant and important criteria are being met. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | Variable depending on resource. |
| Remedial management action | Action may be necessary if relevant and important criteria are not being met. |

A.13. National and State Scenic Byways

Table A-53. National and State Scenic Byways – Current Byways

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Current byways. |
| Objective | Work with communities, non-profit and others based on management strategies identified in Corridor Management Plans. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Along the byway route where it crosses public lands. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Ensure byway road system is in safe condition. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Develop a monitoring system and form that can be applied to all byways that we have any active role in. |
| Unit of measure | Develop a form that would record byway deficiencies. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing, forms should be filled out whenever patrols of the byway are performed. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Ongoing. |
| Remedial action threshold | Should be determined when development of the monitoring forms occurs. |
| Remedial management action | Work with byway partners to determine a course of action. |

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Table A-54. National and State Scenic Byways – Damage to Roadways and Other Facilities Associated with Byways

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Damage to roadways and other facilities associated with byways. |
| Objective | Protect the scenic qualities of the byway using tools such as the VRM criteria. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | See above. Also, measures should be specific to areas that draw visitors to areas that cause them to stop and exit their vehicles. Use BMPs to protect the outstanding scenic values. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Document conditions of the byway. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Use the most up to date technology for monitoring. |
| Unit of measure | By mileage. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing. Try to complete monitor forms as patrolling. This can be done by any of the specialists. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Year round. |
| Remedial action threshold | Heavy equipment work by counties and private citizens. |
| Remedial management action | Communicate to those working on byway roads the cultural values of the scenic values that should be protected. Involve local heritage groups to assist. |

Table A-55. National and State Scenic Byways – Byway Conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Byway conditions. |
| Objective | Market byways to meet community desires using various types of mediums. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within the communities. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Determining economic benefits from those intent on driving byways. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Community and onsite surveys. |
| Unit of measure | Number of people visiting the byway. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Ongoing (does not need to be consecutive years). |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Typically spring, summer, and fall. |
| Remedial action threshold | Noticeable damage to scenic views. |
| Remedial management action | Work with entities that are proposing changes to the viewshed. |

A.14. Wild and Scenic Rivers

Table A-56. Wild and Scenic Rivers – Maintenance of Outstandingly Remarkable Values, Free-Flowing Condition, and Water Quality

| | |
|---|--|
| Attribute to be measured | Maintenance of outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing condition, and water quality. |
| Objective | Preserve the recommended classification of each suitable segment by maintaining the level of development allowed under the recommended classification. In addition, maintain the free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values associated with suitable segments comprehensive administrative plan and/or strategy. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within each segment of stream segment identified as suitable for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Per the guidance in the Wild and Scenic River manual. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Follow Wild and Scenic River manual procedures. |
| Unit of measure | Per segment. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually or until Congress designates a segment(s) or releases them from further consideration. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Annual and project specific. |
| Remedial action threshold | Per manual, when events or actions could trigger non-maintenance of outstandingly remarkable values, flow flowing condition, or water quality. |
| Remedial management action | Apply mitigations or restrictions to maintain segment classification. |

A.15. Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas

Table A-57. Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas – Preservation of Wilderness Characteristics Criteria

| | |
|---|---|
| Attribute to be measured | Wilderness characteristics criteria; natural, contiguous, outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation, supplemental values. |
| Objective | Manage and protect WSAs to preserve wilderness characteristics so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for designation by Congress as Wilderness. |
| Where will it be measured (geographic location)? | Within the boundaries of the Wilderness Study Area. |
| What is the monitoring/evaluation standard for this attribute? | Unauthorized new disturbance. |
| Standard monitoring procedures? | Drive boundary roads, GPS/photo point new unauthorized disturbance. |
| Unit of measure | Unauthorized surface disturbance, authorized surface disturbance that exceeds long-term objectives. |
| How often and for how long will this attribute be measured (frequency and duration)? | Annually or to be determined by interdisciplinary team. |
| Time frame for monitoring/evaluation | Monitor areas once every two years for unauthorized new disturbance or when in area for other monitoring. Monitor following authorized activities to determine if long-term objectives are being met. |
| Remedial action threshold | No new unauthorized ground disturbing activities, no long-term impacts from authorized activities that do not meet the objectives. |
| Remedial management action | Require reclamation/remediation or possible civil or criminal action. Install signing, barriers, or other action to prevent reoccurrence of unauthorized ground disturbing activities. |

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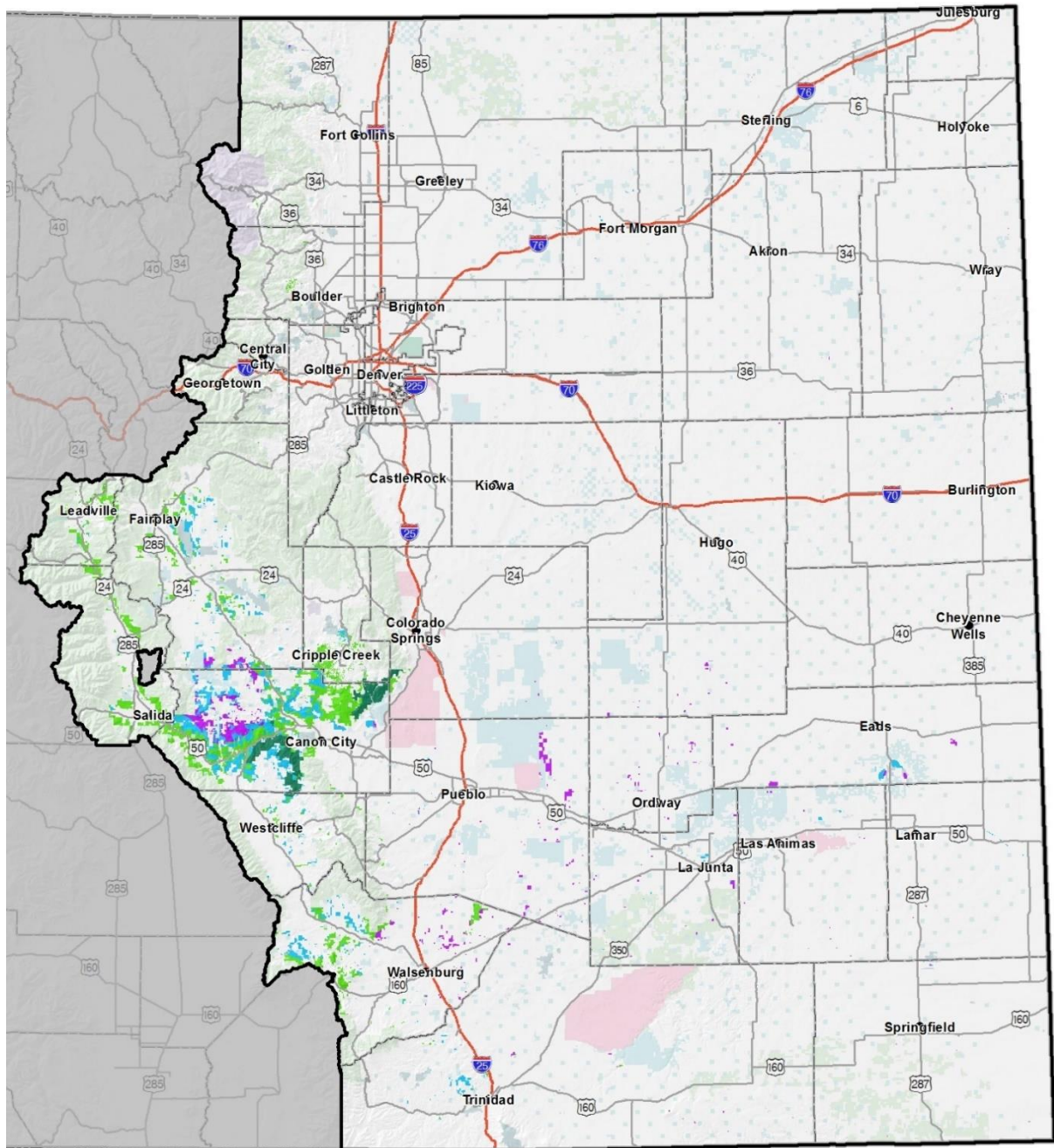
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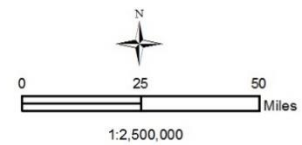
B.1 Visual Resources

Map B-1. Visual Resource Inventory



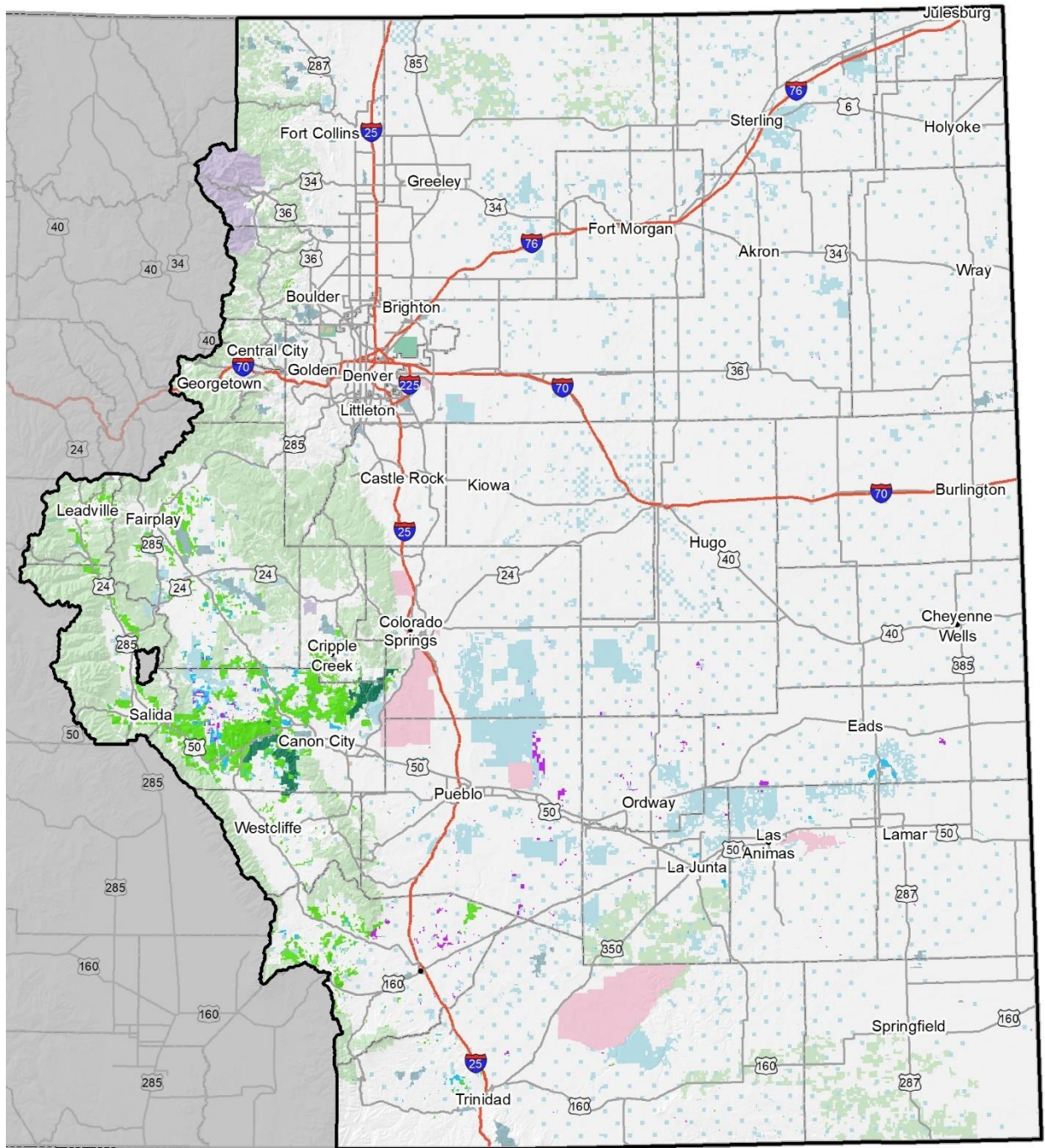
Visual Resources Inventory

- VRI Class I
- VRI Class II
- VRI Class III
- VRI Class IV



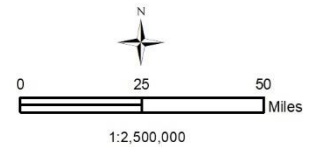
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-2. Visual Resource Management – Approved RMP



**Visual Resources Management
Alternative D**

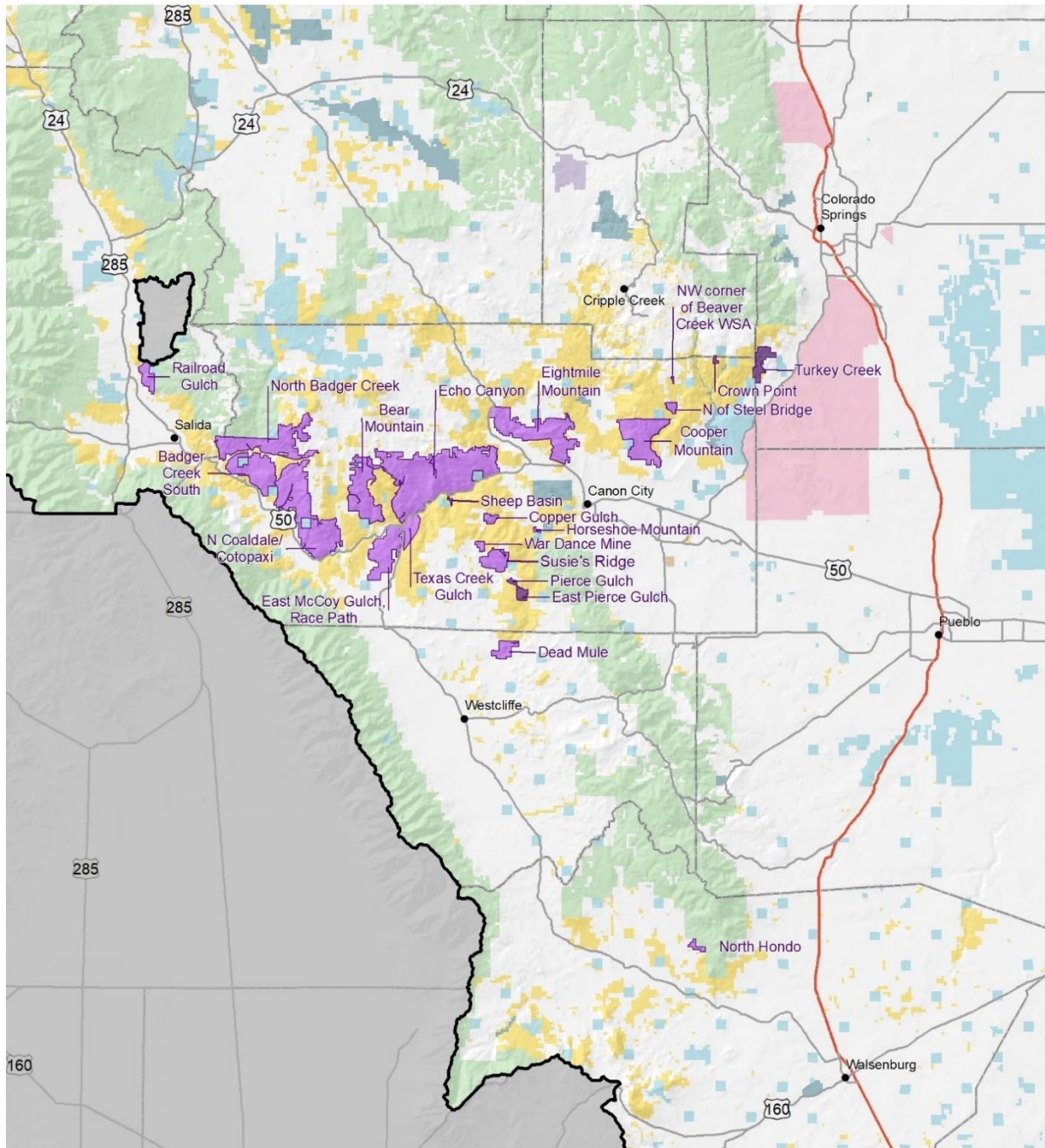
- VRM CLASS I
- VRM CLASS II
- VRM CLASS III
- VRM CLASS IV



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

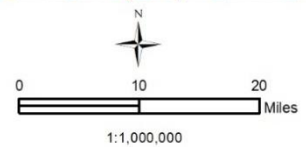
B.2 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Map B-3. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Approved RMP



Alternative D

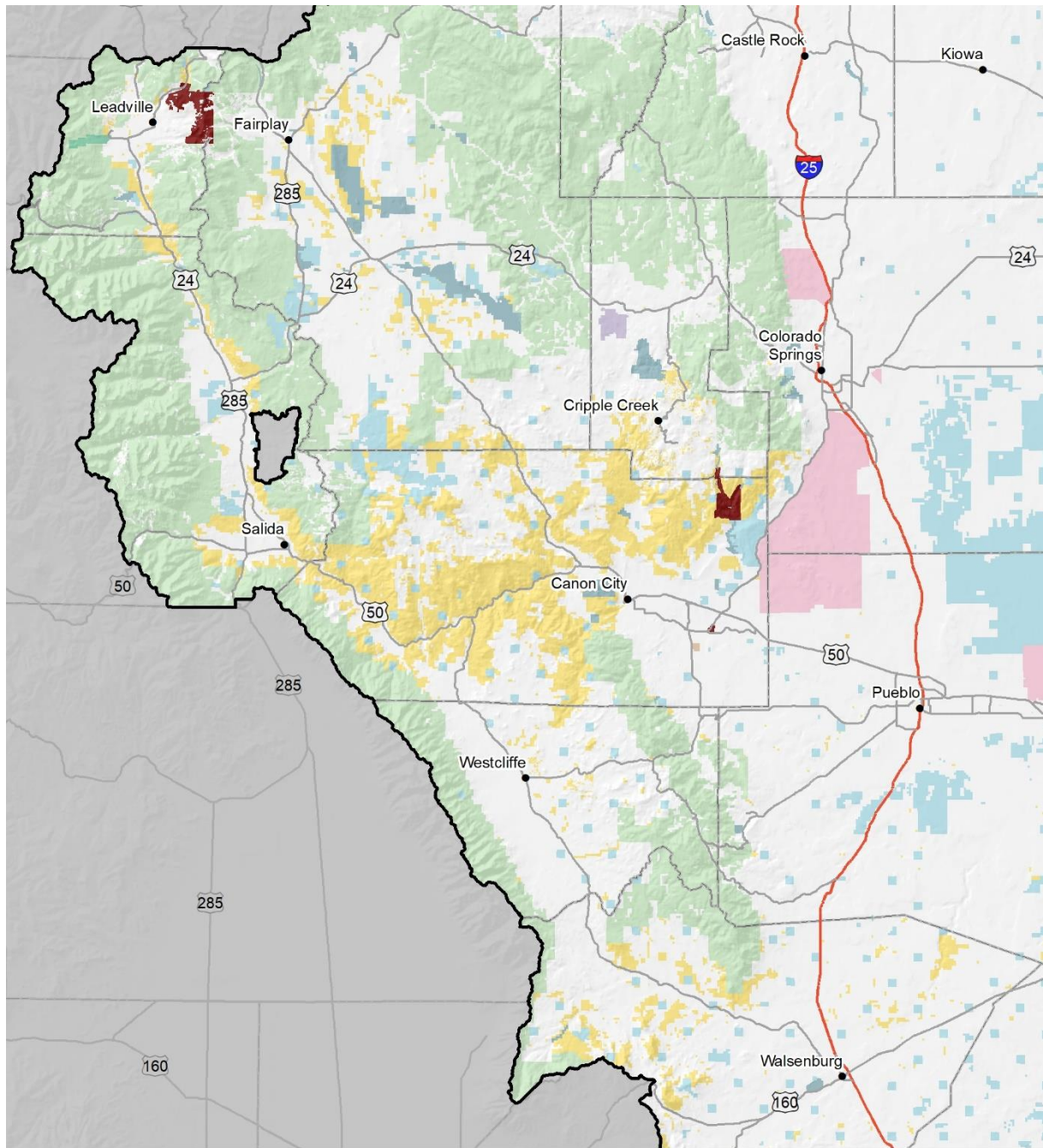
- Areas Managed to Protect Wilderness Characteristics
- Areas Managed to Maintain Wilderness Characteristics



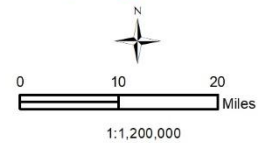
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

B.3 Use Restrictions

Map B-4. Closed to Livestock Grazing – Approved RMP

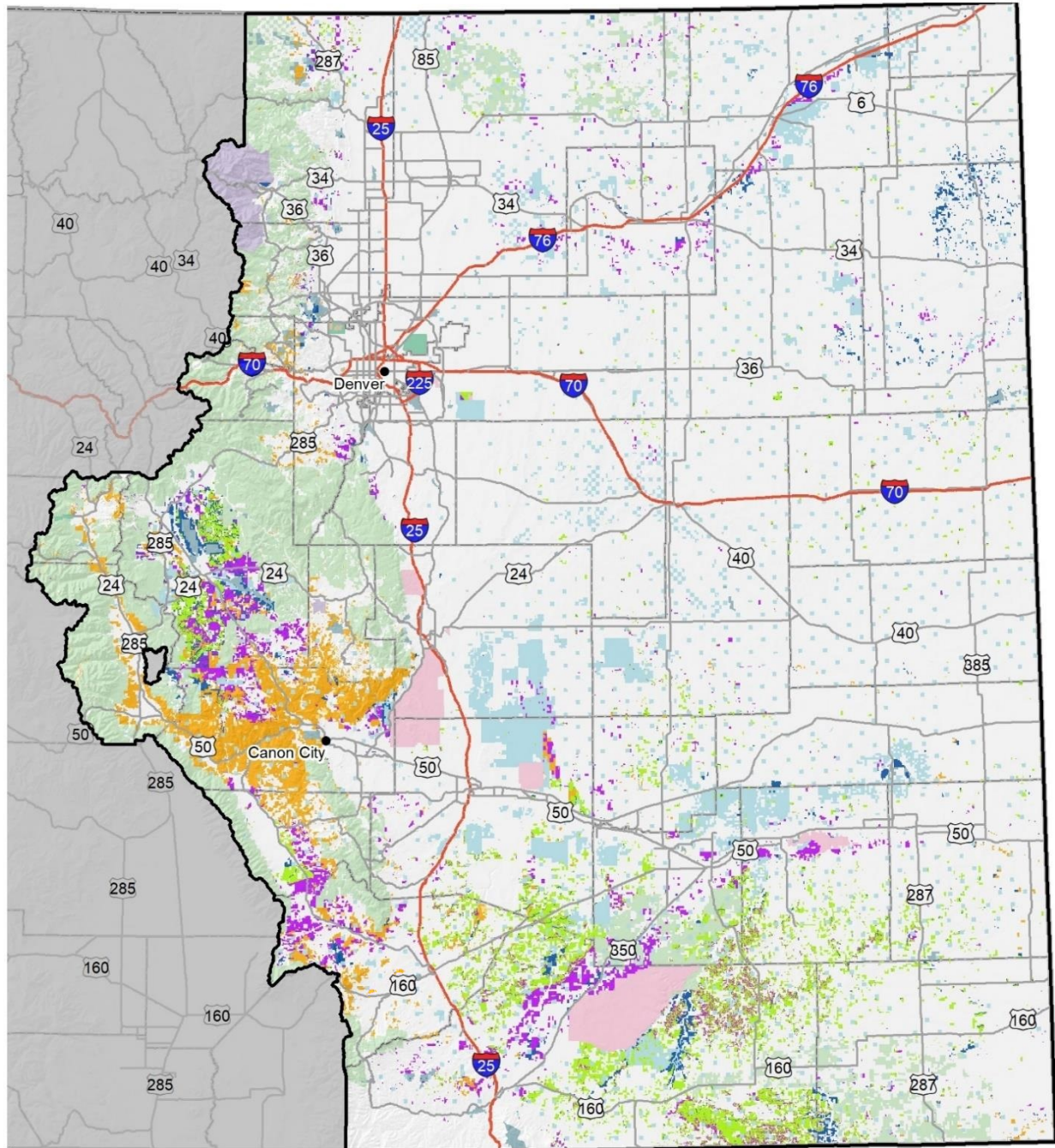


Alternative D
■ Closed to Livestock Grazing



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

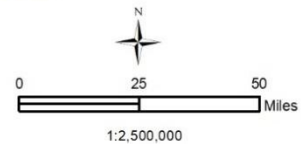
Map B-5. Fluid Mineral Leasing Restrictions – Approved RMP



Alternative D

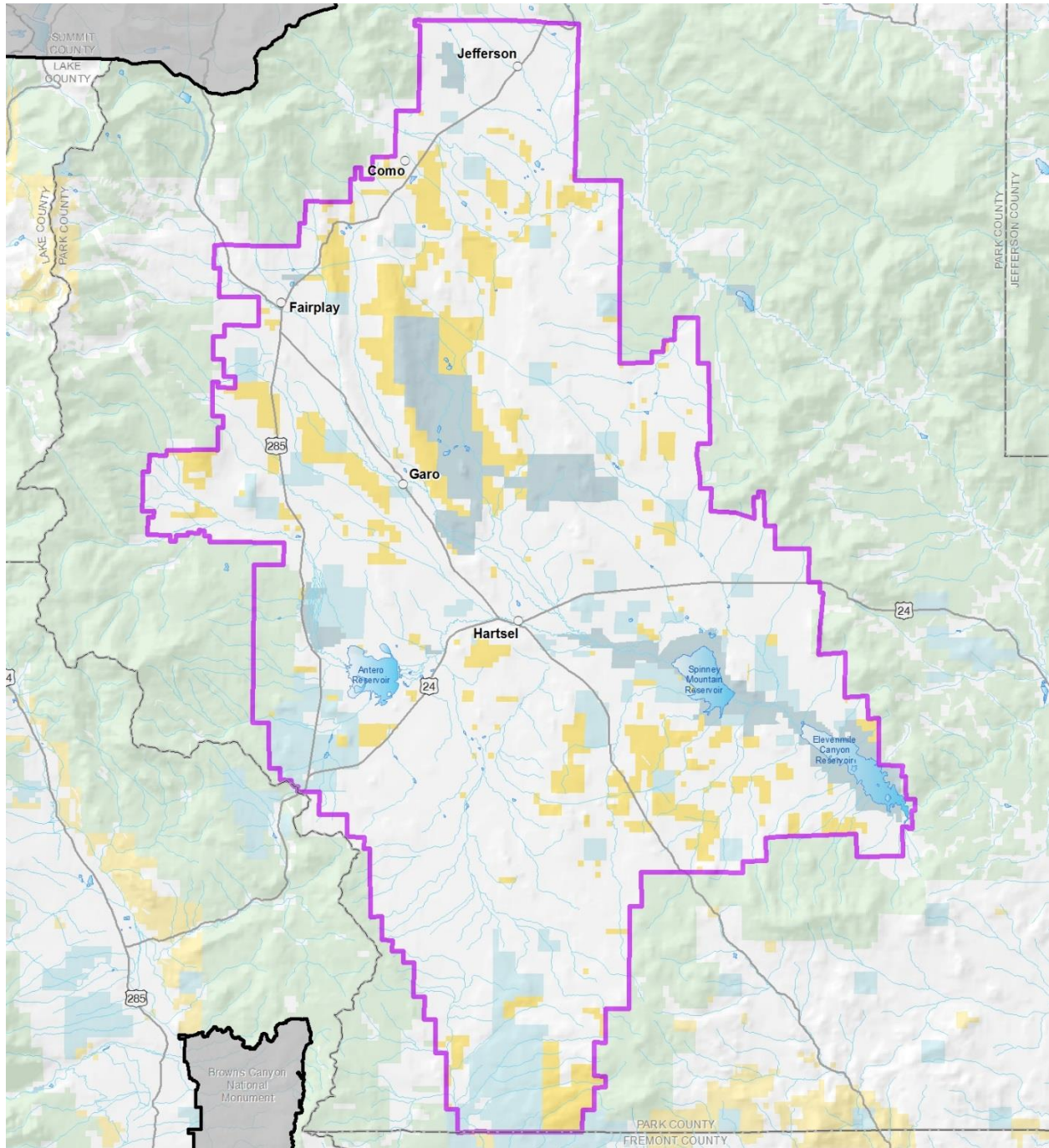
- No Leasing (NL)
- No Surface Occupancy (NSO)
- Controlled Surface Use (CSU)
- Timing Limitation (TL)

Colorado



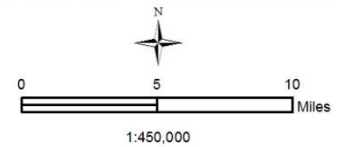
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-6. South Park Leasing Area Surface Management Agency



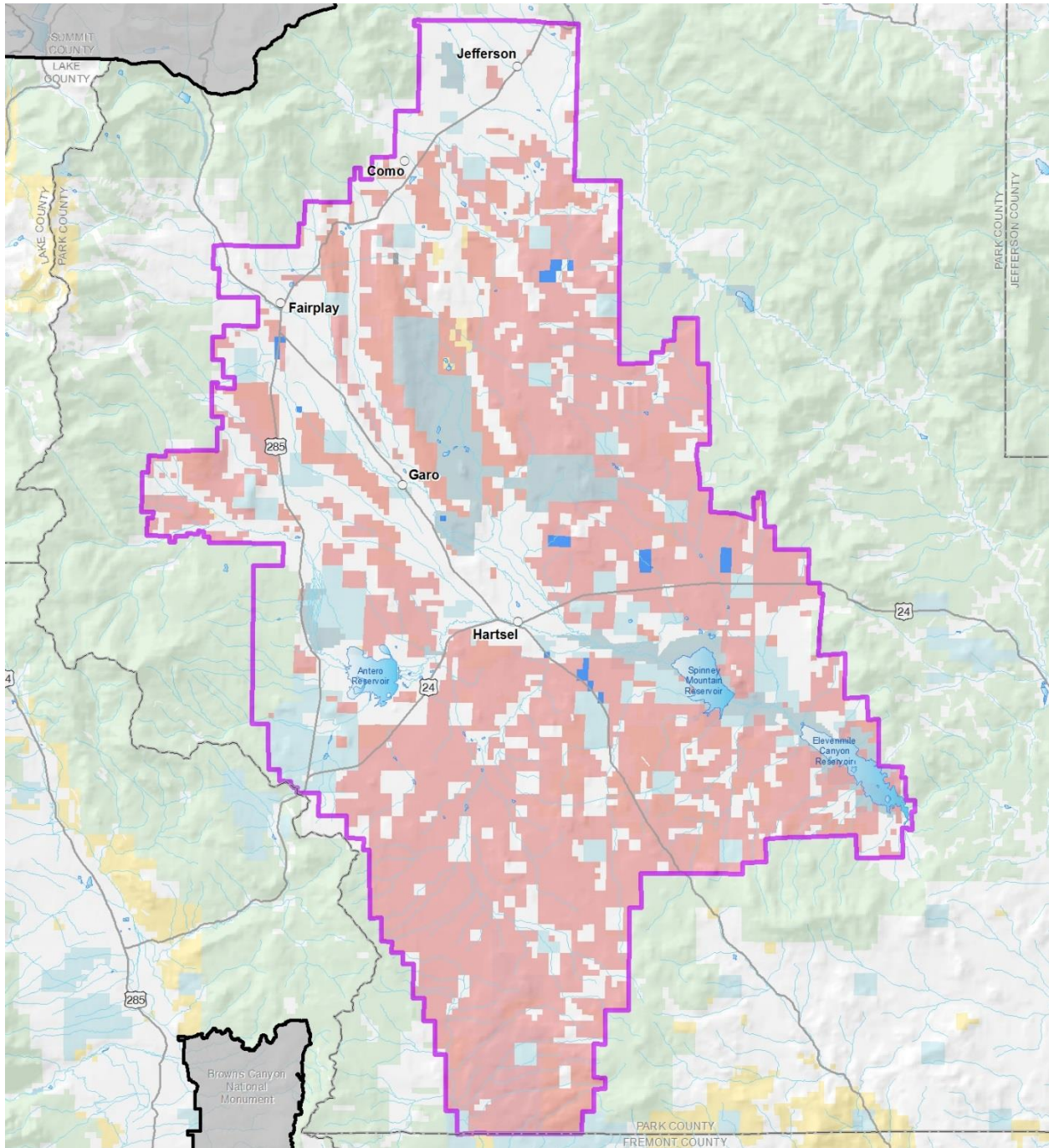
Surface Management Agency

- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- State
- State, County, City Areas
- South Park Leasing Area Boundary

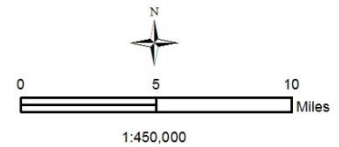


No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-7. South Park Leasing Area Federal Mineral Estate Decision Area

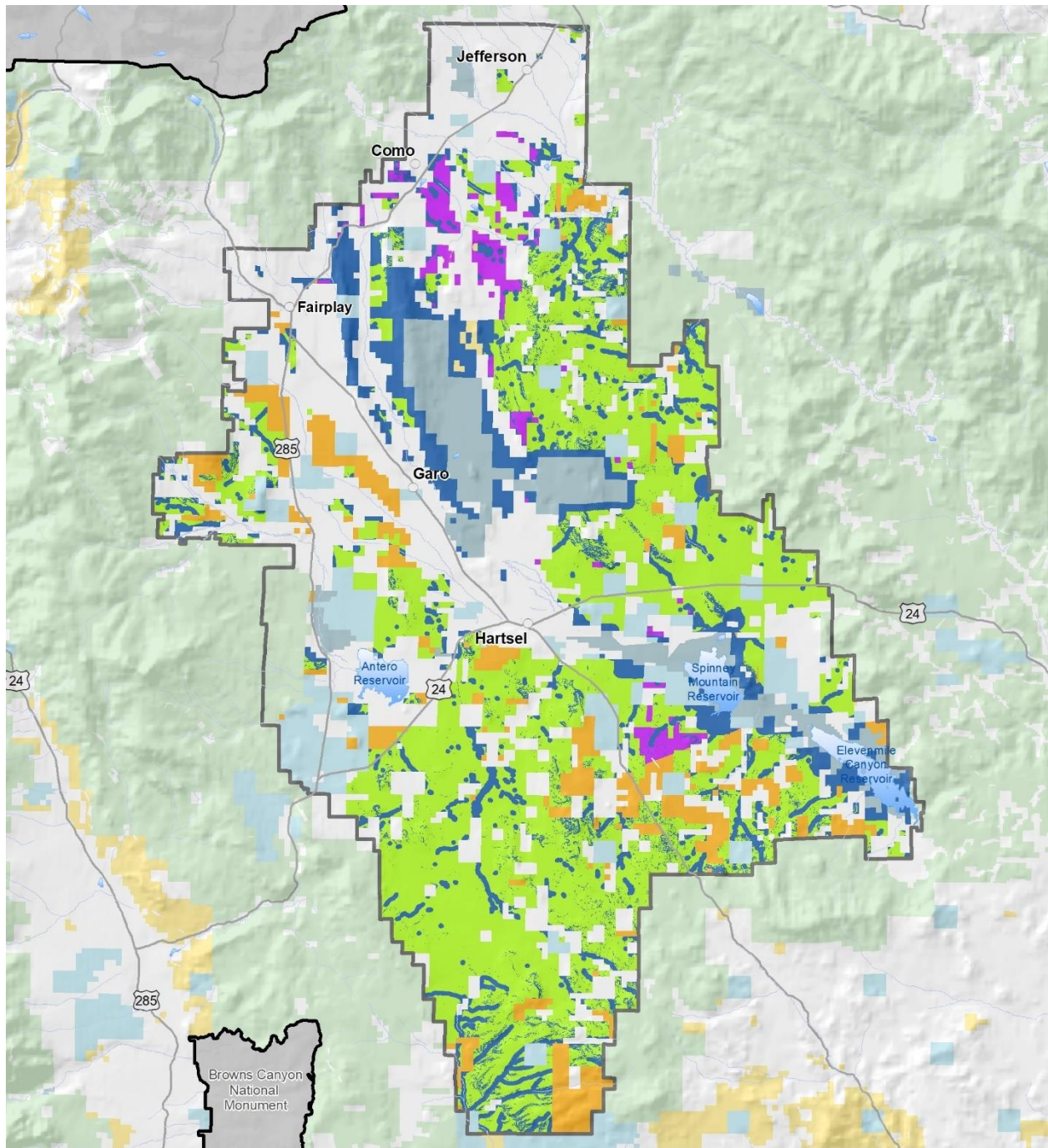


- ECRMP Federal Mineral Estate Decision Area within SPLA**
- All Minerals
 - Coal Only
 - Oil and Gas Only
 - South Park Leasing Area Boundary



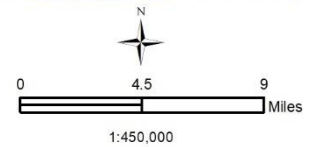
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-8. South Park Leasing Area Fluid Mineral Leasing Restrictions – Approved RMP



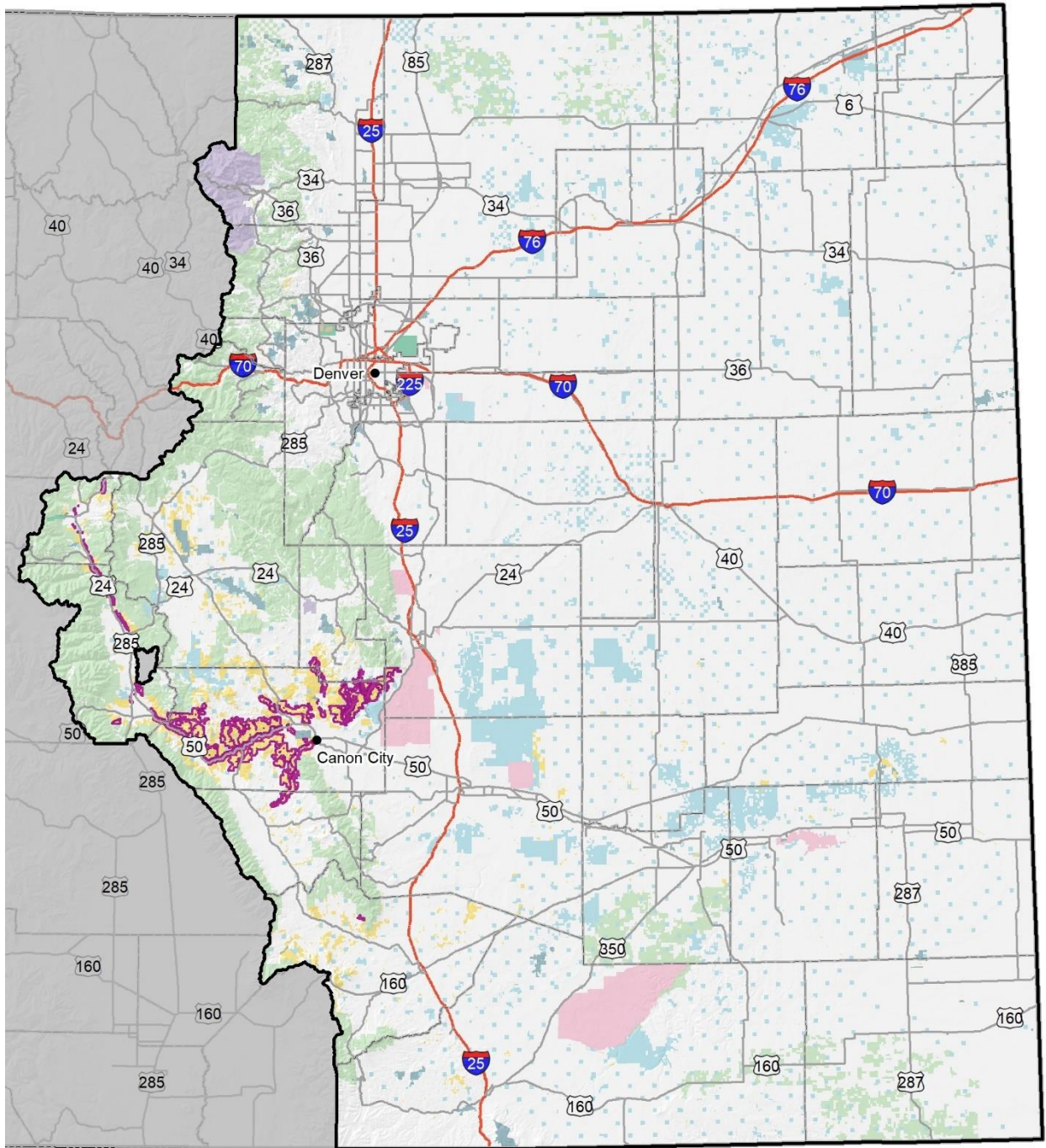
**South Park Leasing Area
Alternative D**

- No Leasing (NL)
- No Surface Occupancy (NSO)
- Controlled Surface Use (CSU)
- Timing Limitations (TL)



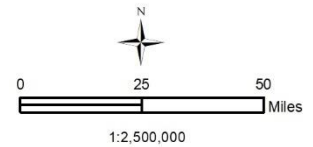
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-9. Closed to Solid Mineral Leasing – Approved RMP



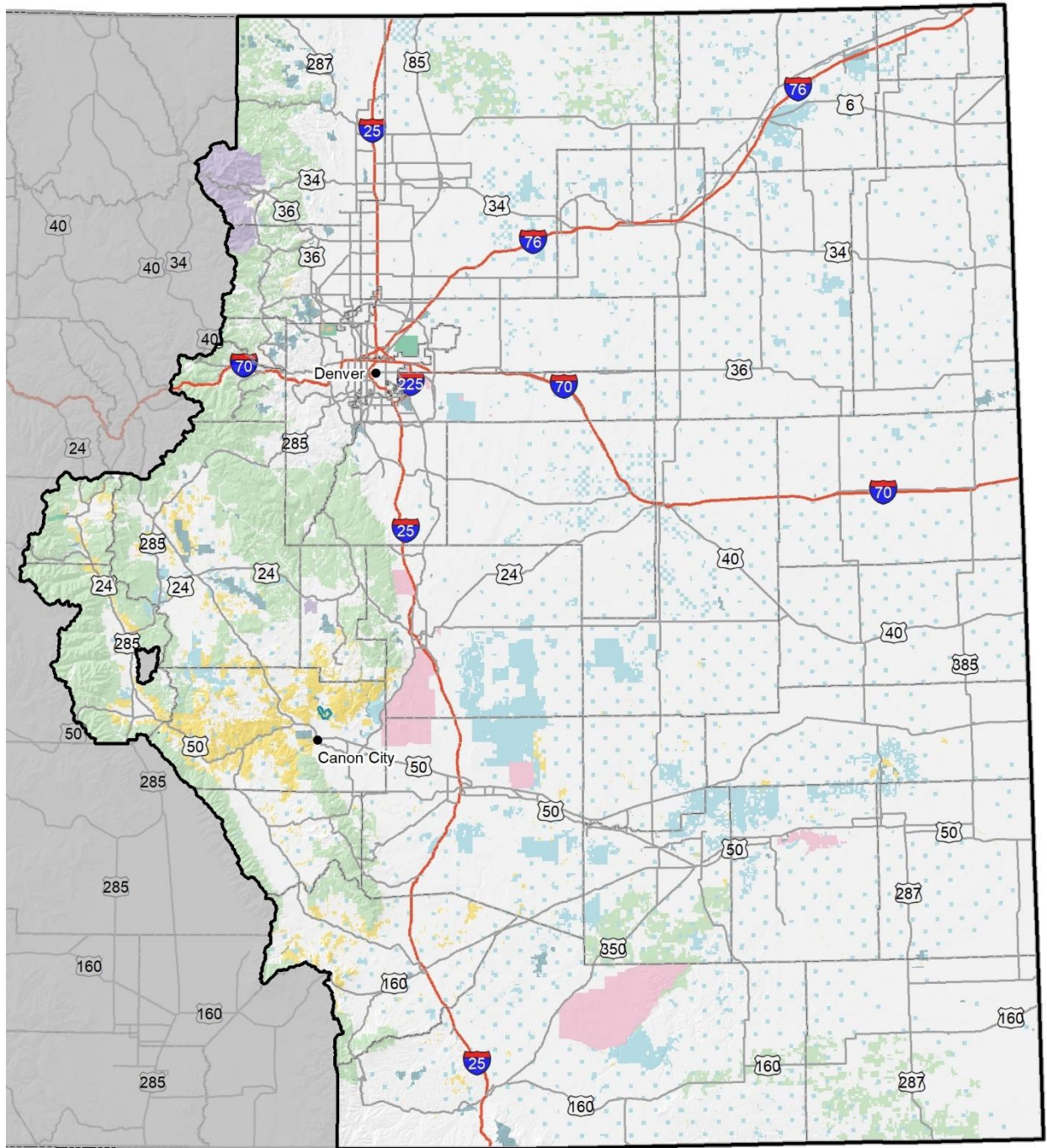
Alternative D

 Closed to Solid Mineral Leasing




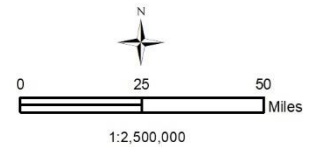
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-10. Recommended for Withdrawal from Mineral Entry – Approved RMP



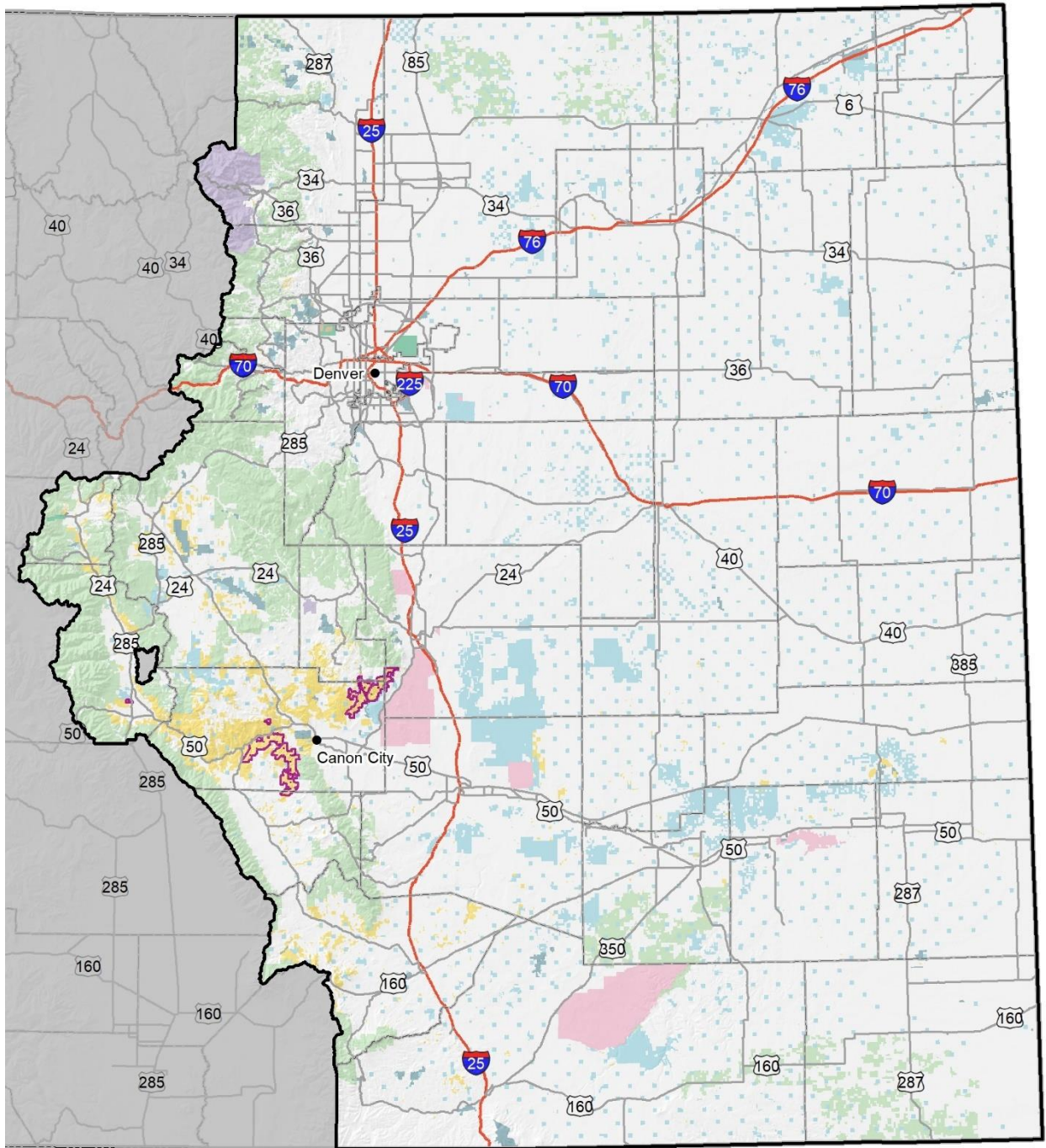
Alternative D

 Recommended for Withdrawal from Mineral Entry



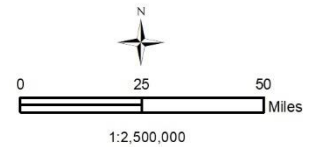
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-11. Closed to Mineral Material Disposal – Approved RMP



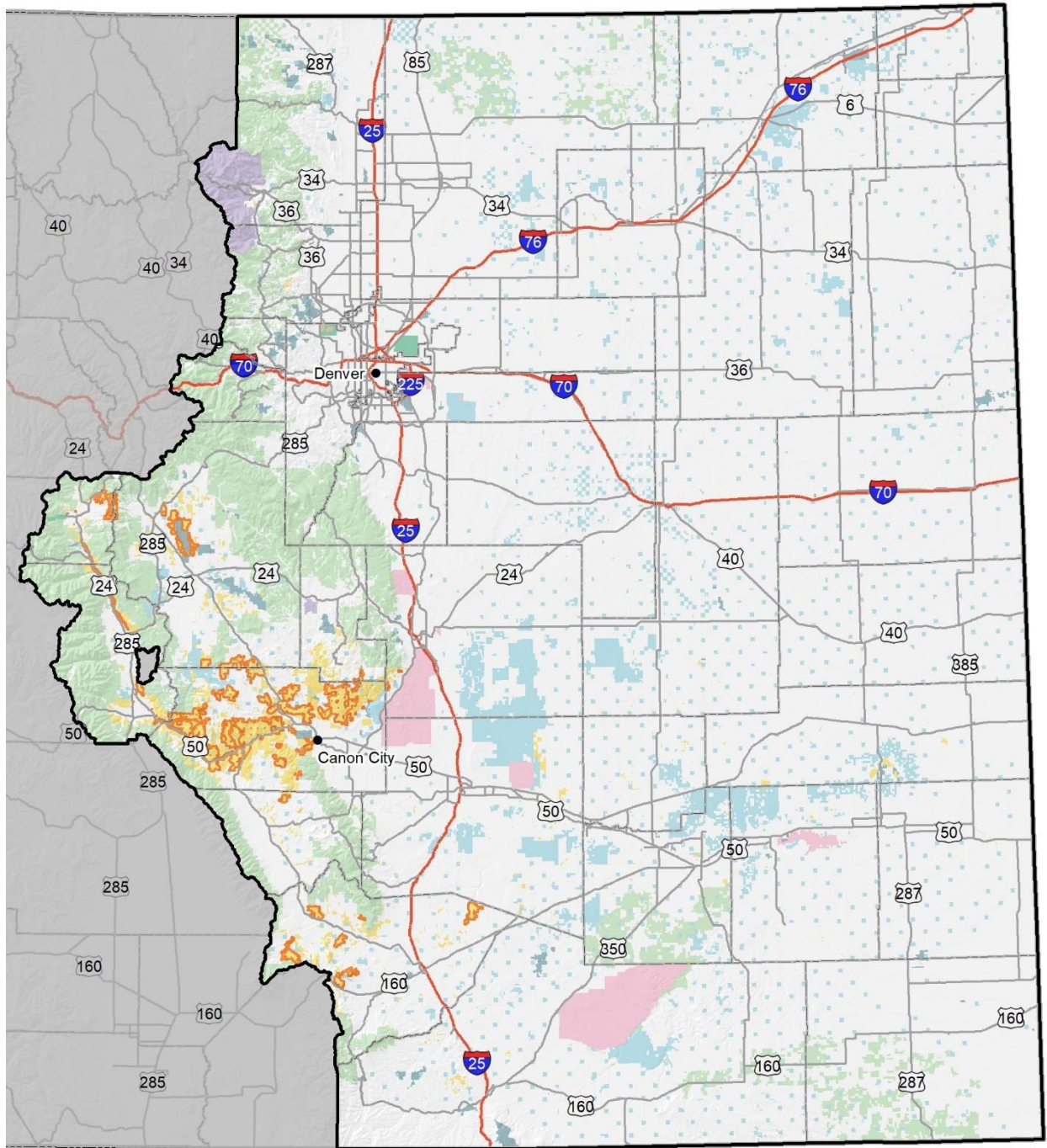
Alternative D

 Closed to Mineral Material Disposal



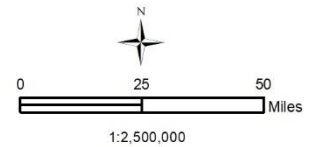
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-12. Closed to Commercial Mineral Material Disposal – Approved RMP



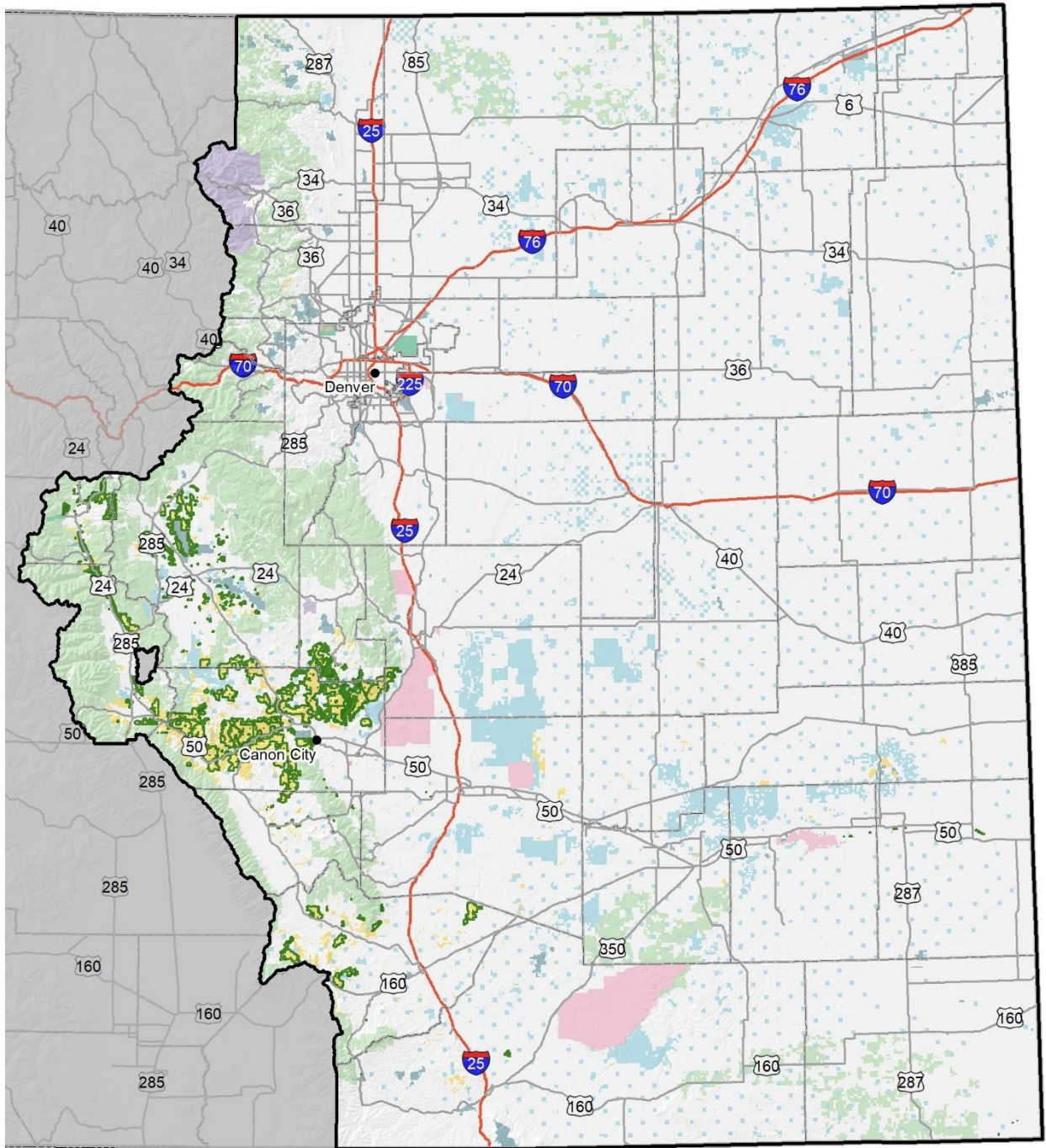
Alternative D

-  Closed to Commercial Mineral Material Disposal



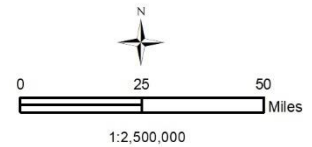
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-13. Closed to Utility Scale Renewable Energy Development – Approved RMP



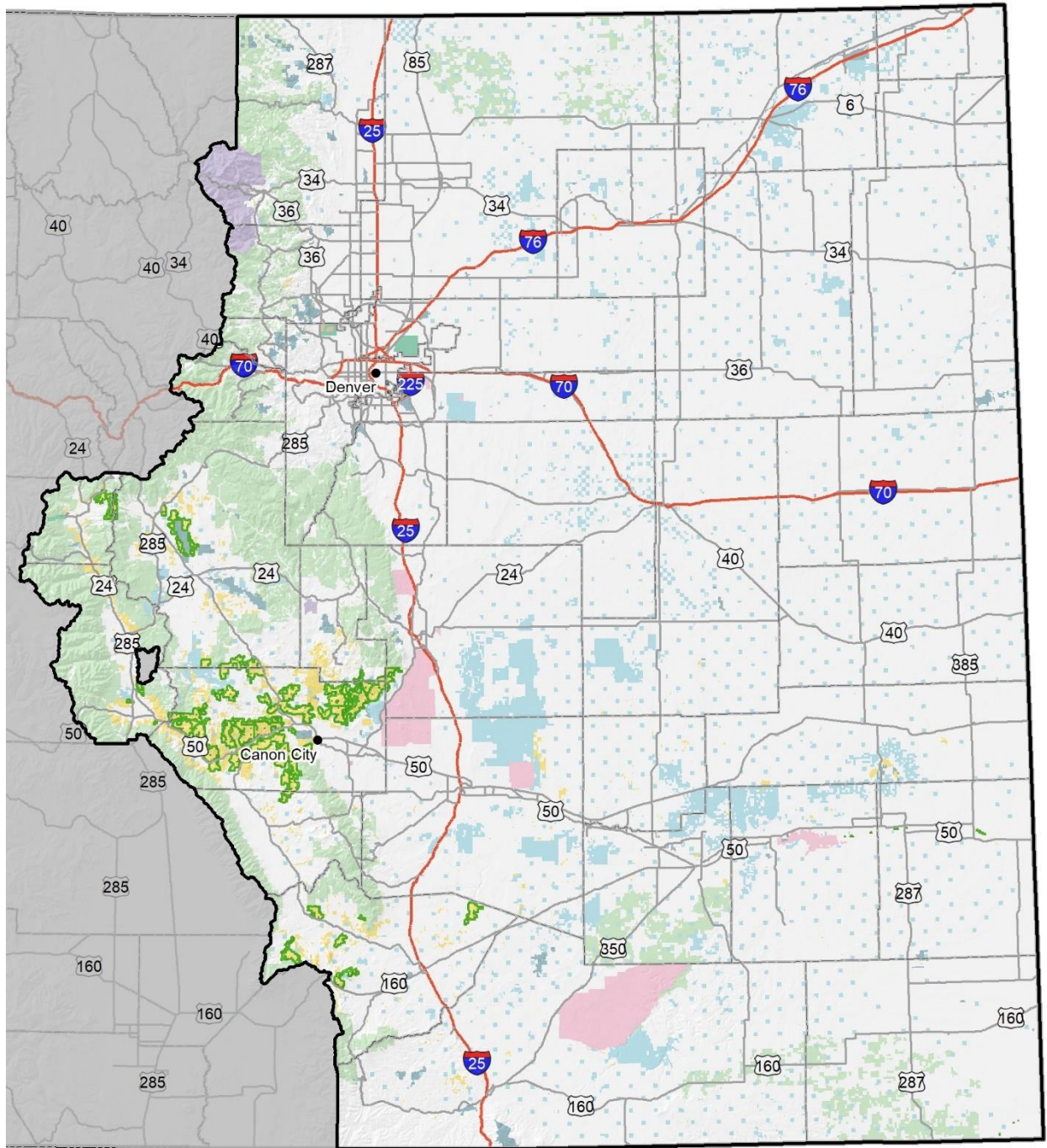
Alternative D

 Closed to Utility Scale Renewable Energy Development




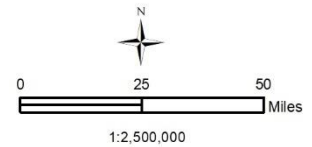
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-14. Closed to Non-Utility Scale Renewable Energy Development – Approved RMP



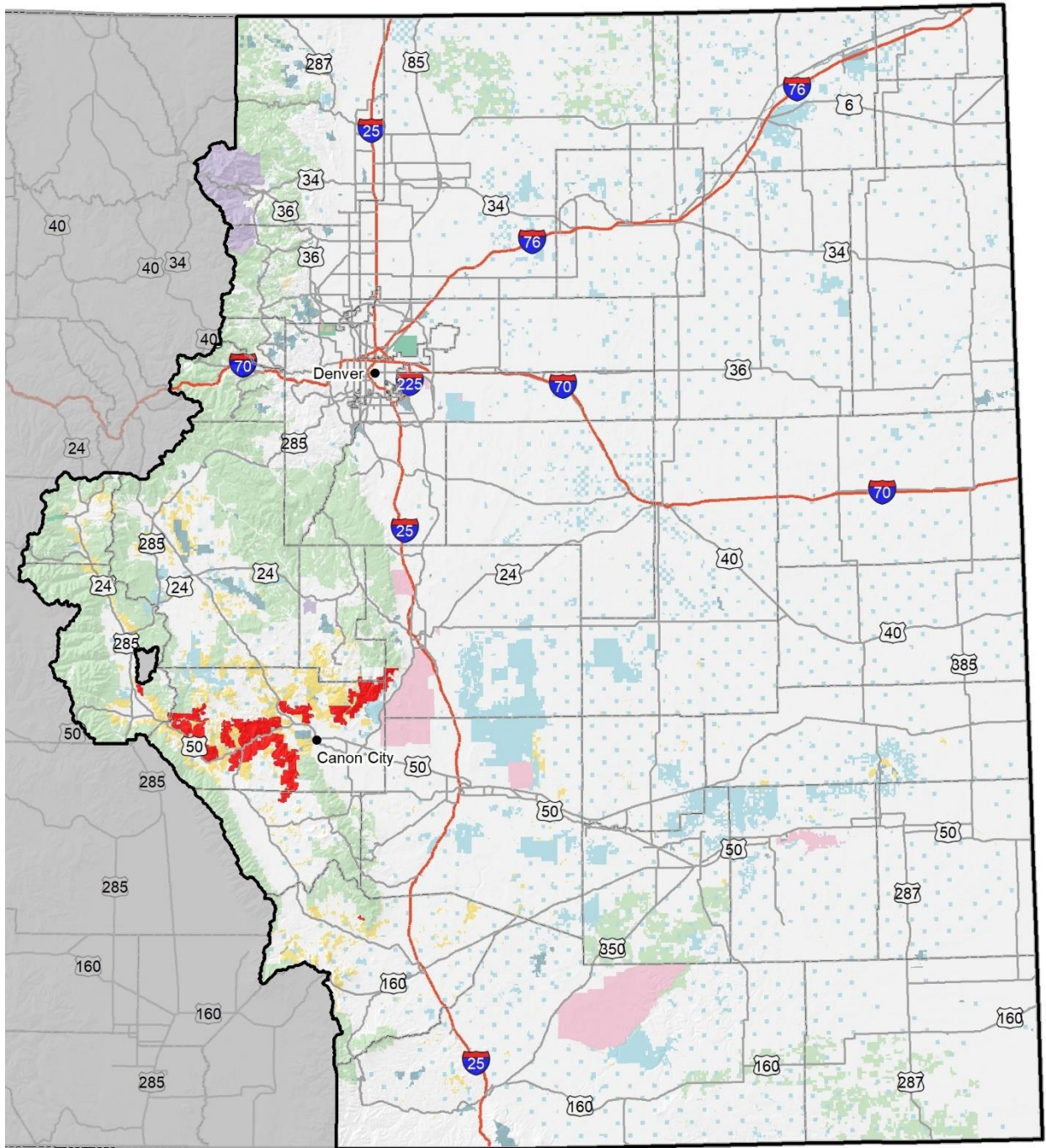
Alternative D

 Closed to Non-Utility Scale Renewable Energy Development

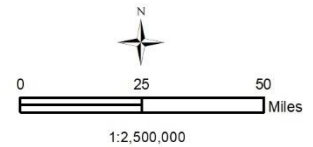


No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-15. Right-of-Way Exclusion Areas – Approved RMP

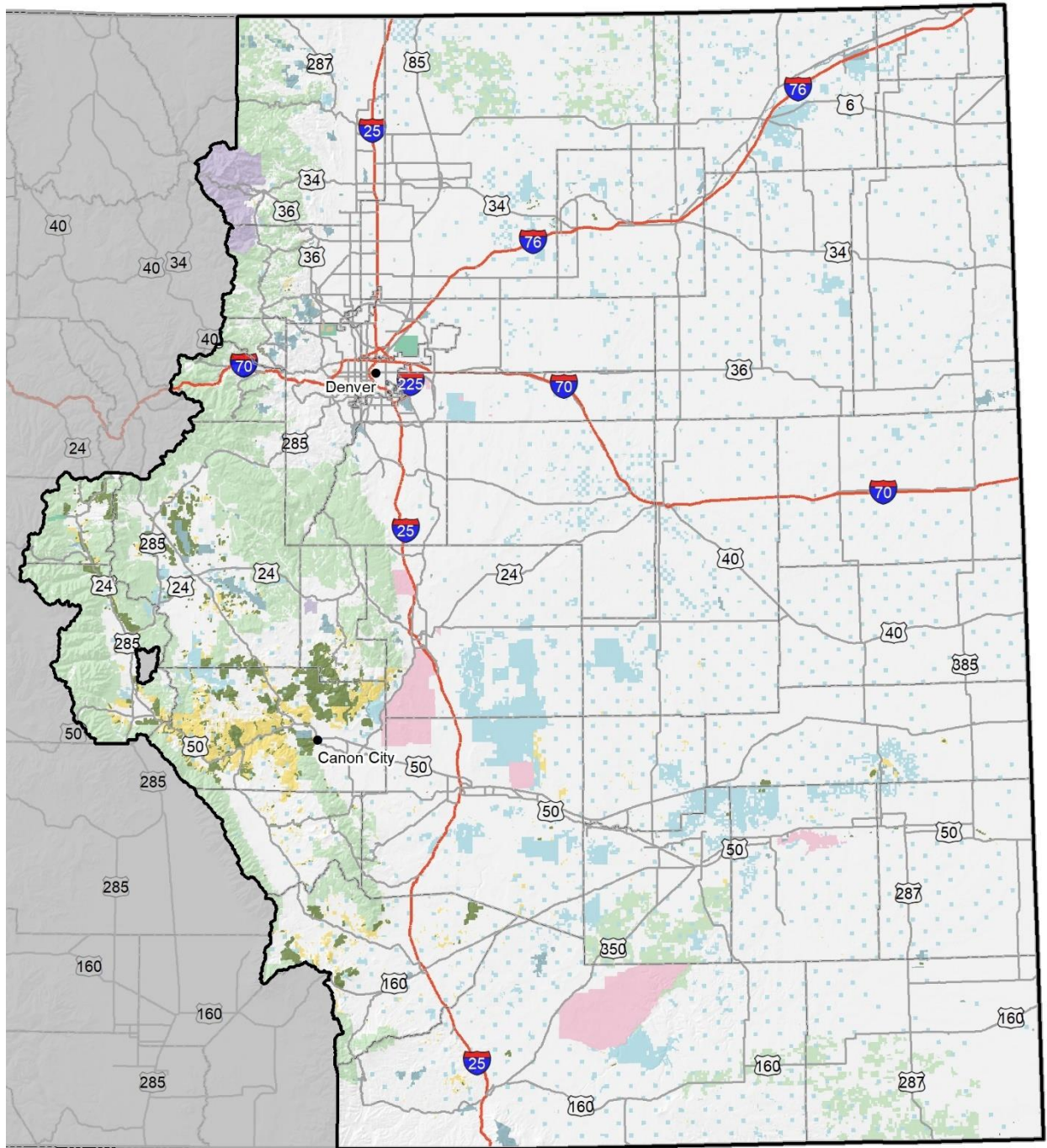


Alternative D
█ Right of Way Exclusion Area



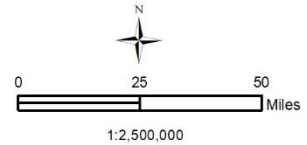
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-16. Right-of-Way Avoidance Areas – Approved RMP



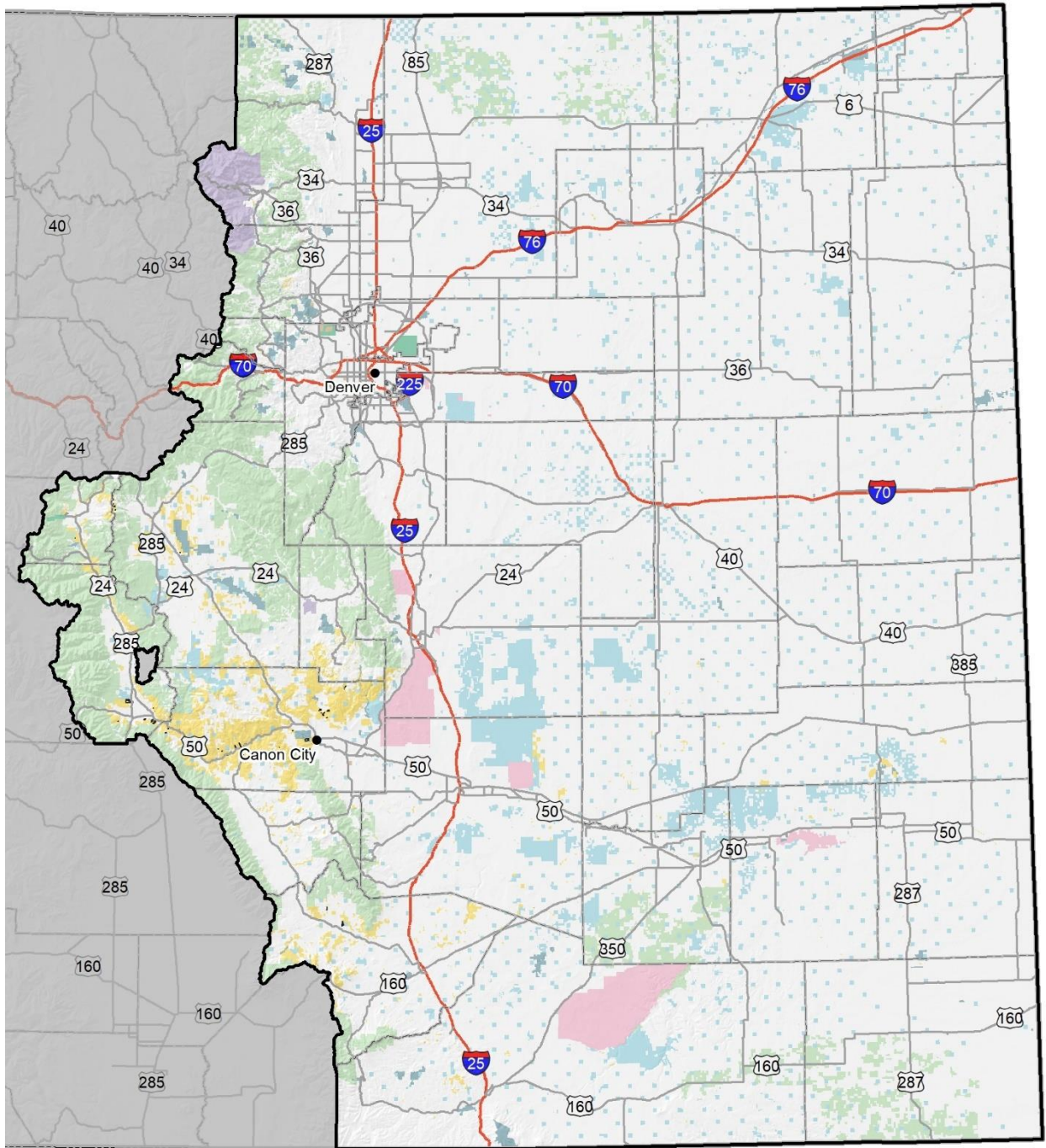
Alternative D

Right of Way Avoidance Area

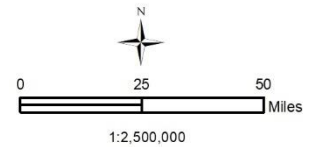


No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-17. No Ground Disturbance – Approved RMP

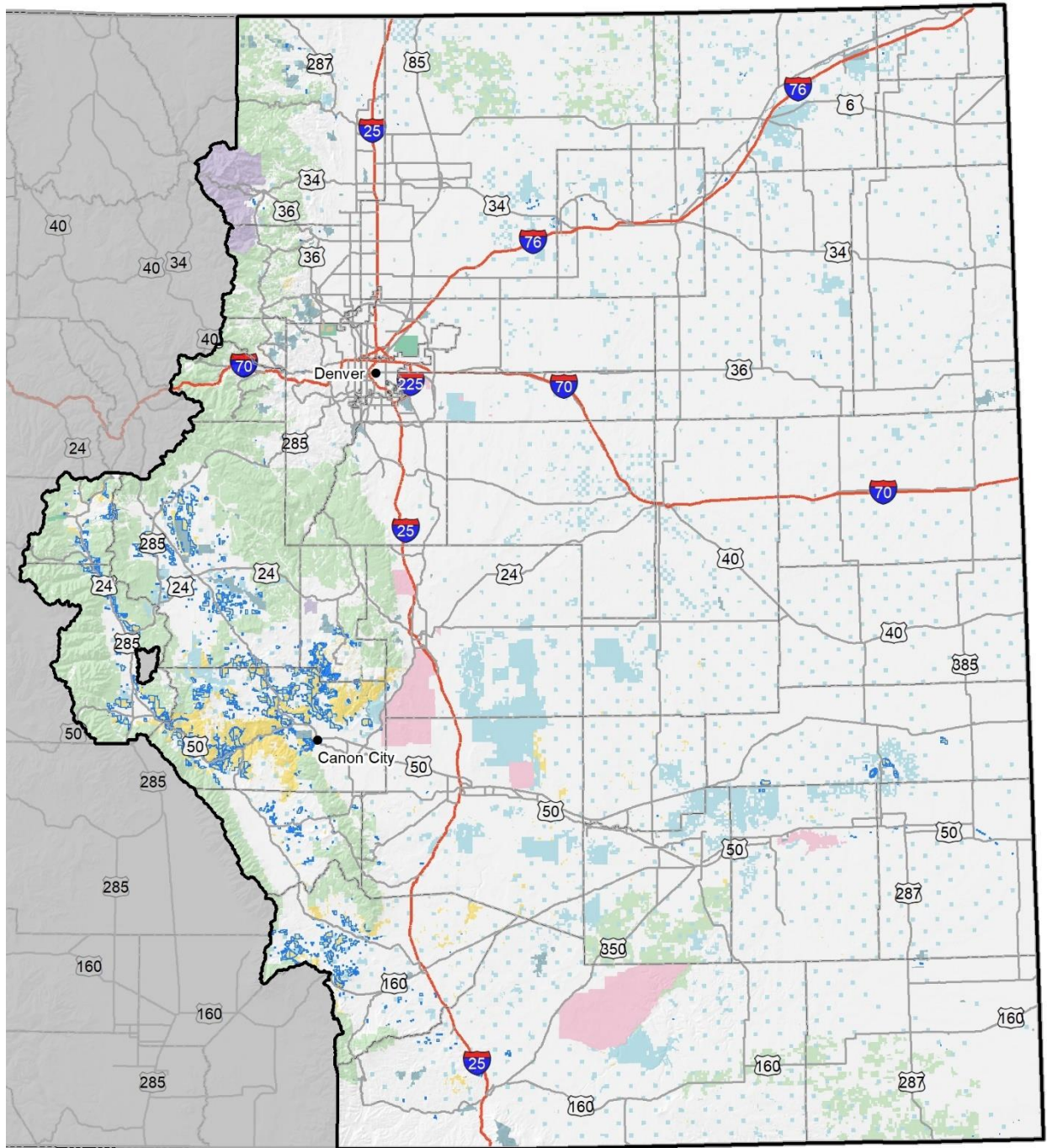


Alternative D
[Grid Pattern] No Ground Disturbance




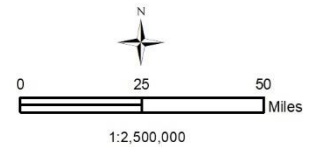
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-18. Timing Limitation for Ground-Disturbing Activities – Approved RMP



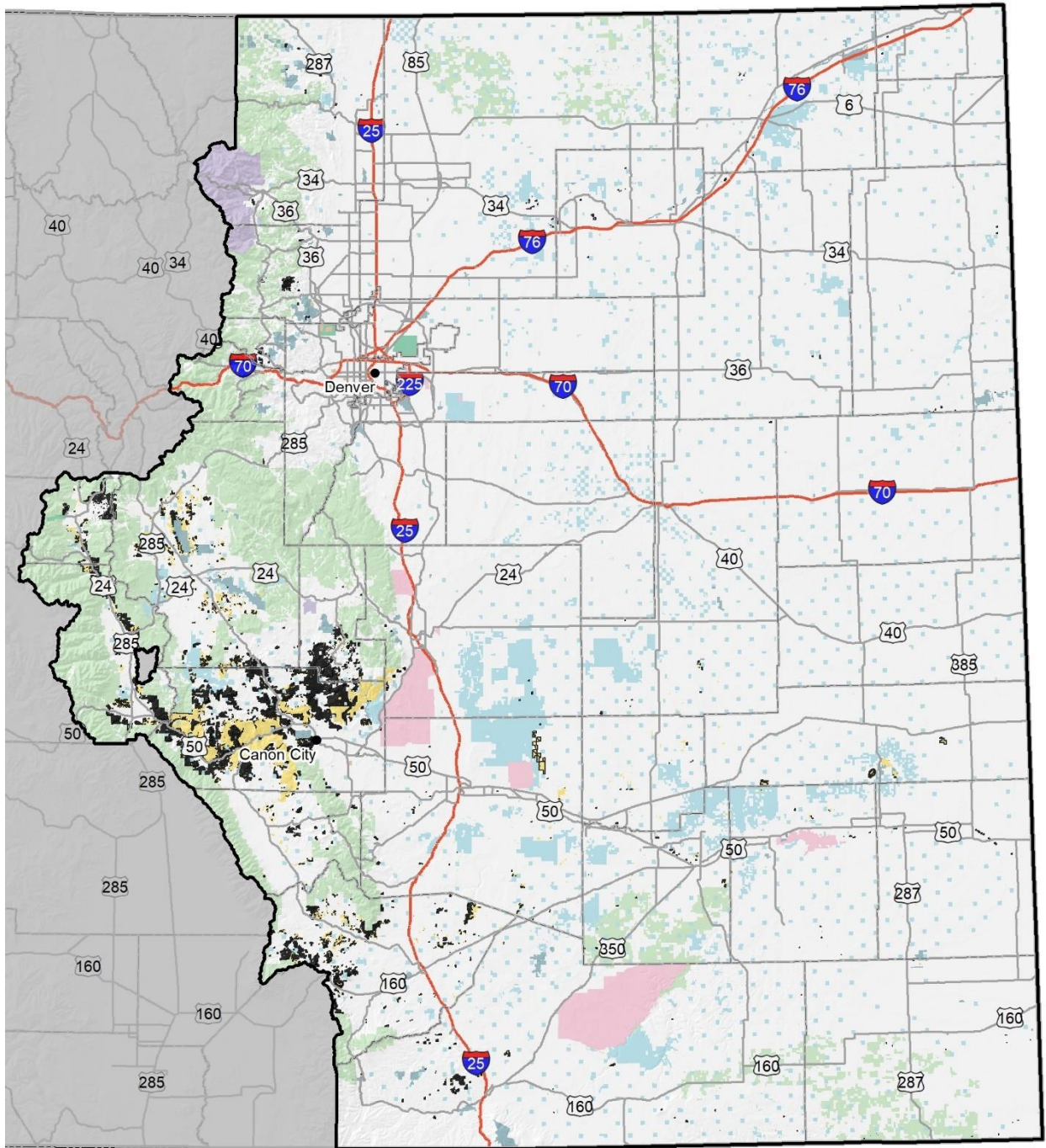
Legend

-  Timing Limitation for Ground Disturbing Activities

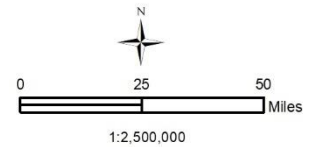


No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map B-19. Site-Specific Relocation – Approved RMP



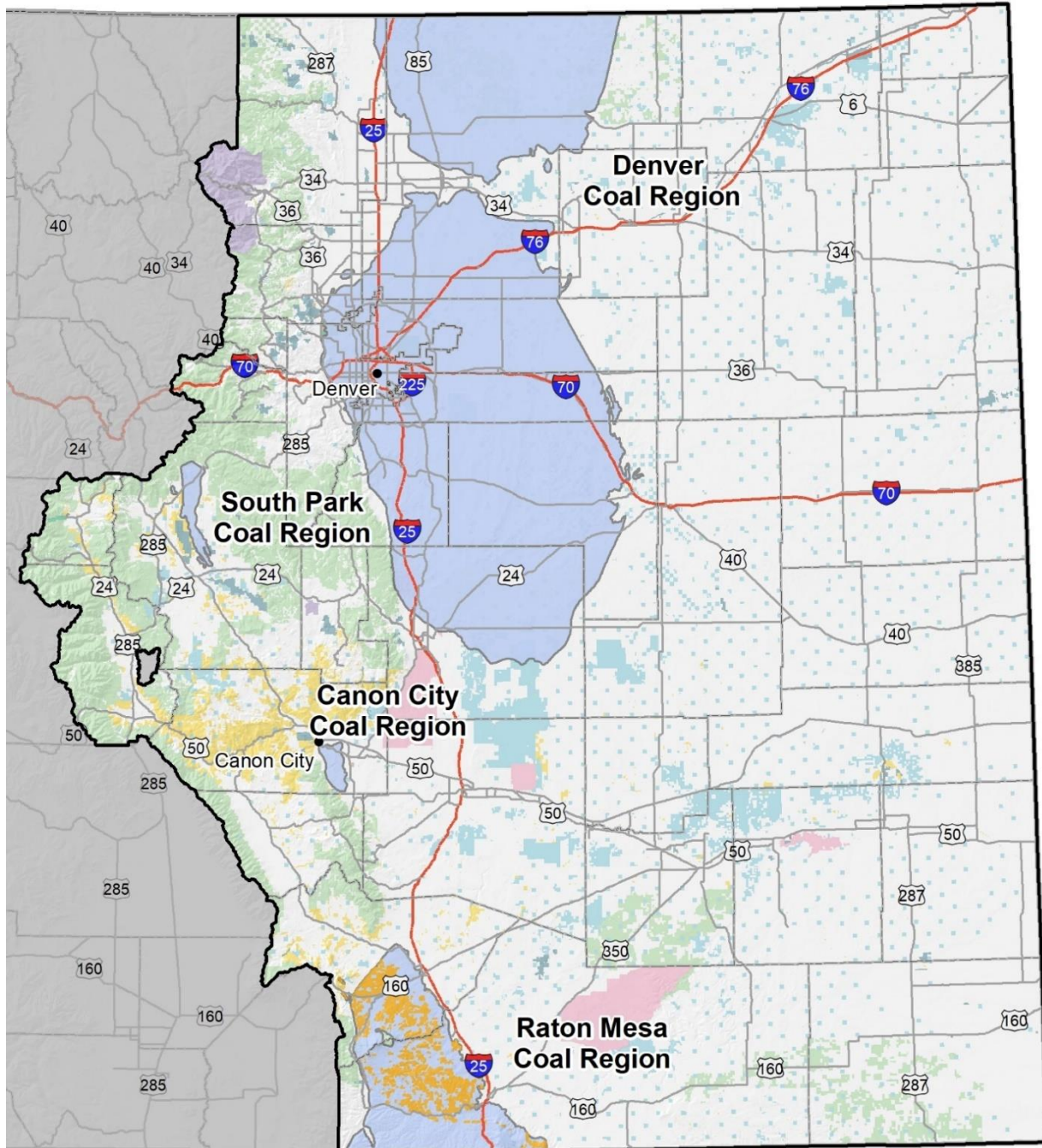
Alternative D
Site-Specific Relocation



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

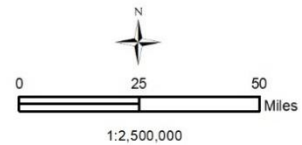
B.4 Coal

Map B-20. Coal Leasing Available Belowground – Approved RMP



Alternative D

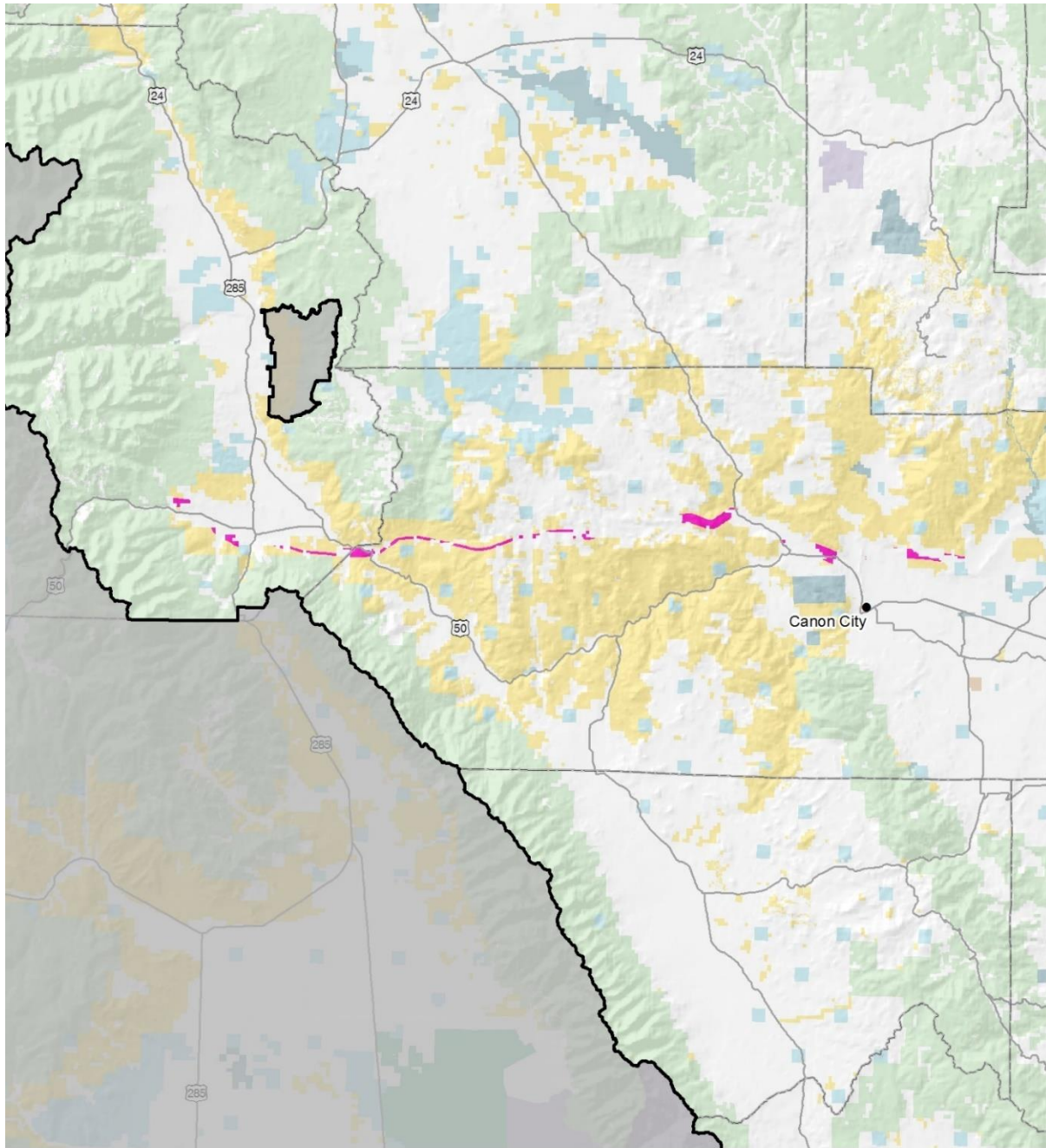
- Coal Leasing Available Underground
- Coal Regions



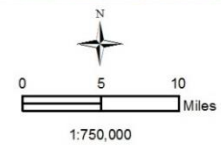
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

B.5 Energy Corridors

Map B-21. 368 Energy Corridor – Approved RMP



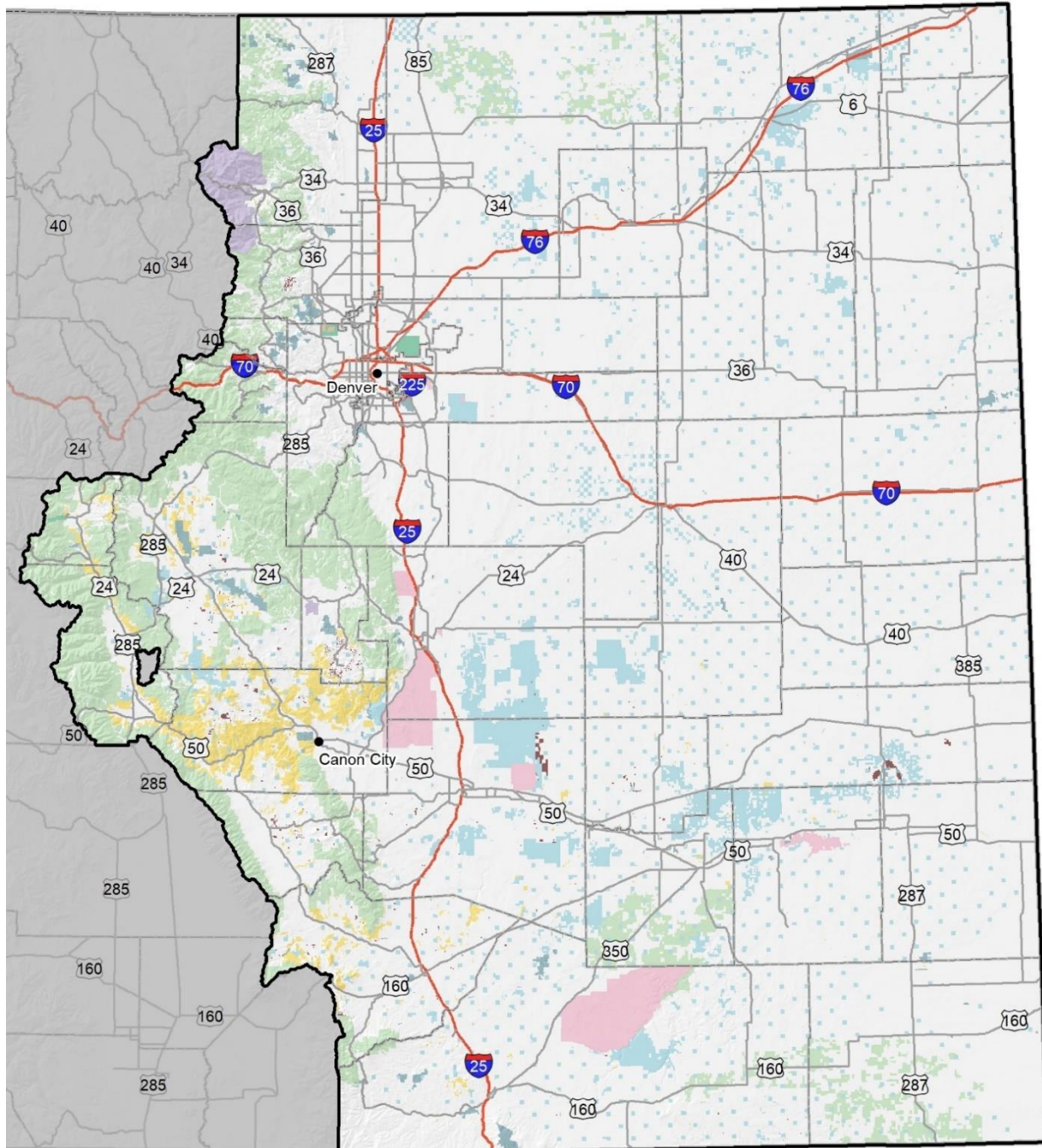
Alternative D
368 Energy Corridor




No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

B.6 Lands Identified for Disposal

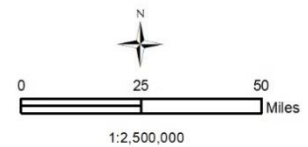
Map B-22. Lands Identified for Disposal – Approved RMP



Alternative D

 Lands identified for disposal through all disposal methods

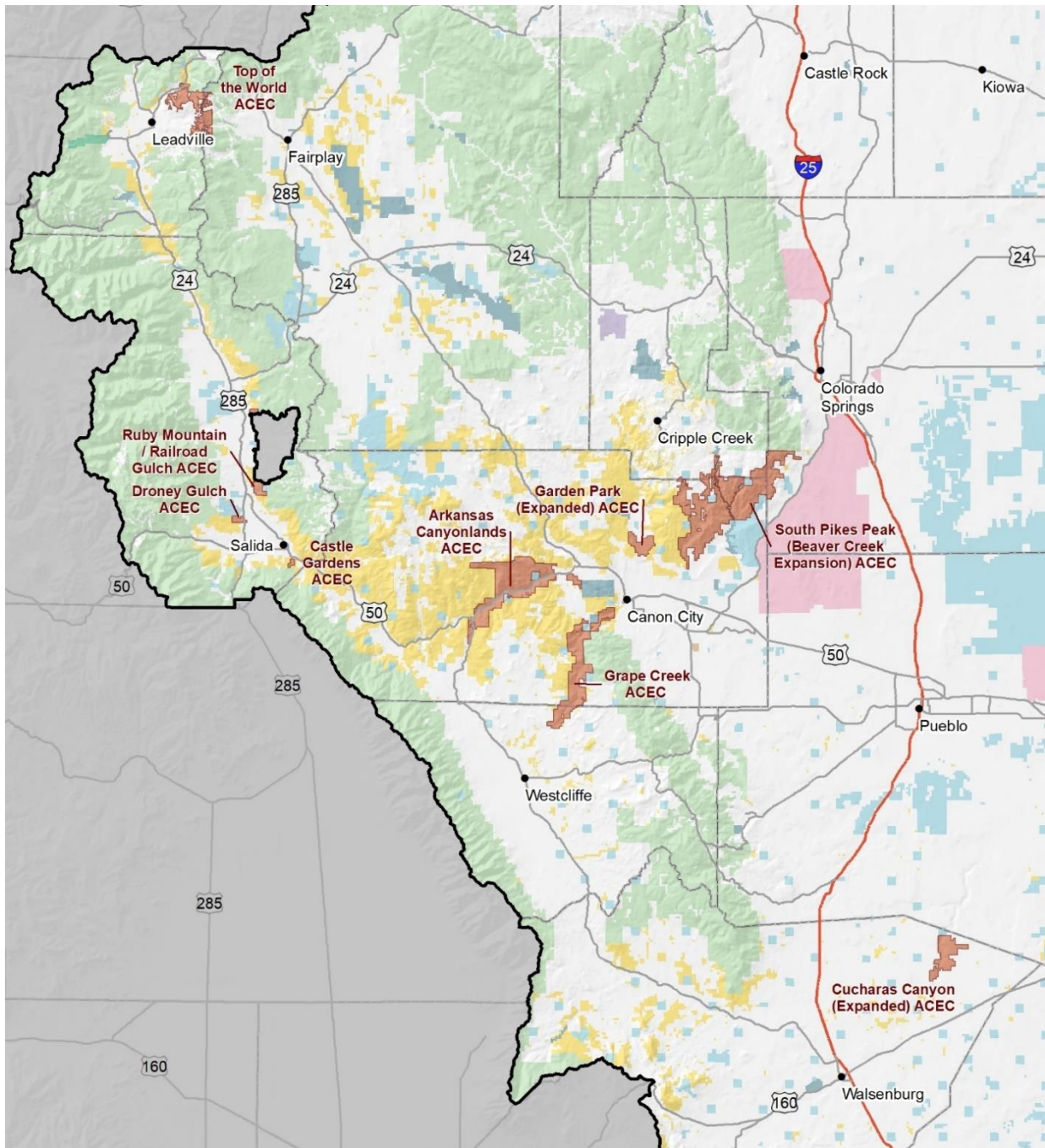
Colorado



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

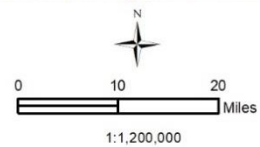
B.7 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Map B-23. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Approved RMP



Alternative D

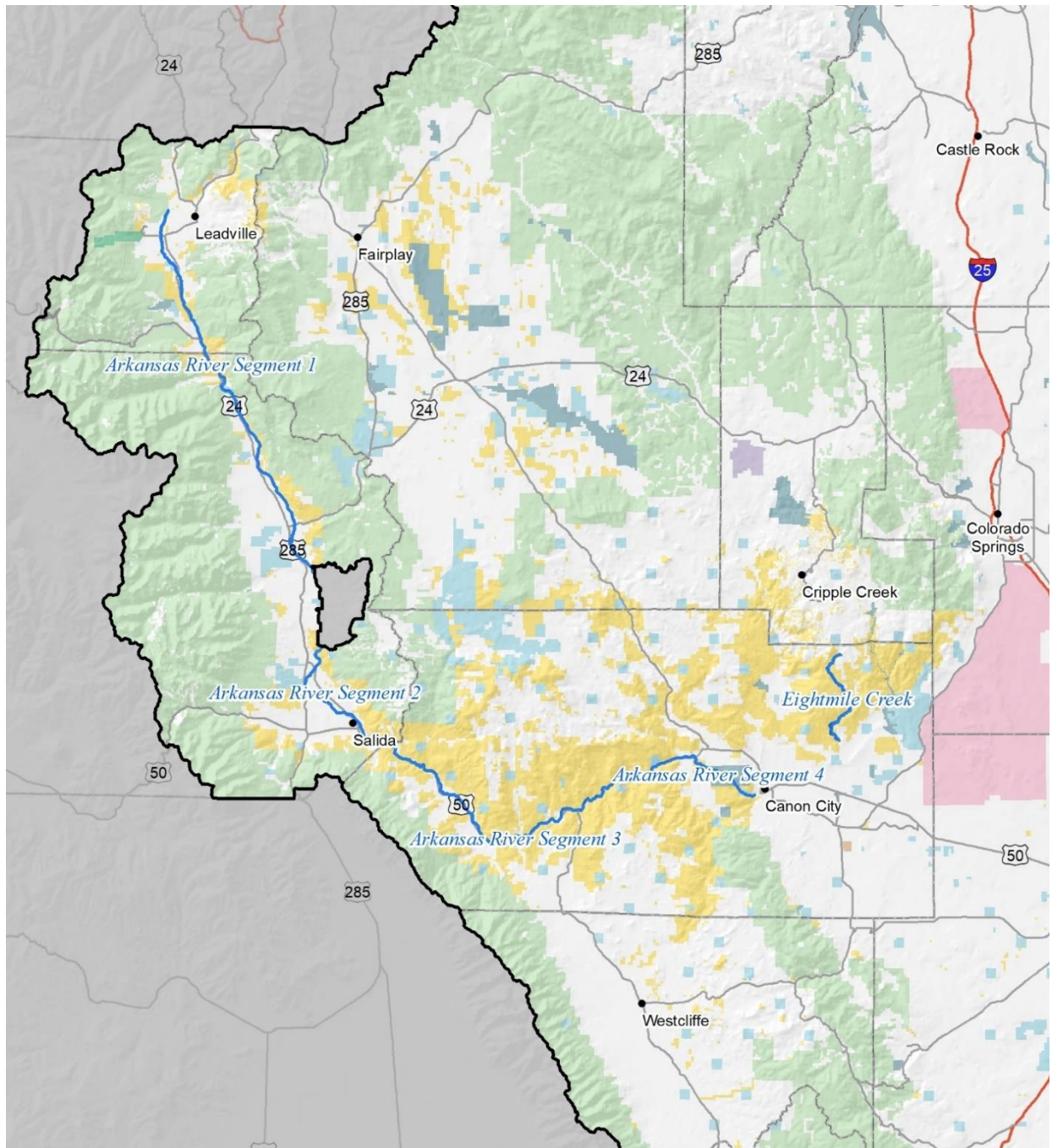
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

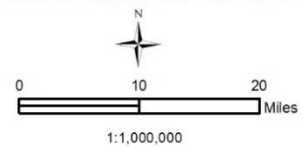
B.8 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Map B-24. Wild and Scenic Rivers – Approved RMP



Alternative D

— Wild and Scenic River - Suitable



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

APPENDIX C

Adaptive Drought Management

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Goal: Provide management prescriptions for all surface-disturbing resource and vegetation consuming uses during times of extended drought.

Objective: Establish criteria for adaptively managing activities during severe, extreme, or exceptional drought.

During periods of drought, the following plan may be implemented to reduce impacts of drought on environmental resources. Due to the variability of the Royal Gorge Field Office in size, elevation, and vegetation regimes, modifying activities would be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

1. Use Table C-1. Drought Severity Classification, as gross thresholds and triggers for implementing drought management actions.
2. Monitor local conditions using local and regional climate summaries, focusing on temperature and precipitation.
3. Focus on fragile soils.
4. Rely on soil moisture data measurements as needed to determine appropriate management actions.

No specific actions are required under the abnormally dry (D0) or moderate drought (D1) categories. Specific actions for the severe drought (D2), extreme drought (D3), and exceptional drought (D4) categories are identified below.

Severe (D2):

- Send drought letters to grazing permittees and other permitted land users requesting coordination with the Bureau of Land Management.
- Coordinate with Colorado Parks and Wildlife for big game herd management concerns.
- Coordinate with others in affected areas to develop and closely examine local seasonal precipitation graphs.

Extreme (D3):

Same actions as for severe, but in addition:

- Consider prohibiting, delaying, or applying mitigation to new surface-disturbing activities in areas with sensitive soils, subject to valid existing rights or actions associated with other valid permitted activities.
- For Improve and Maintain category allotments, base changes in livestock use on site-specific data or conditions on those allotments affected by drought. Coordinate with grazing permittees and implement Grazing Best Management Practices or Adaptive Management Actions to help mitigate drought impacts on affected allotments.

Appendix C – Adaptive Drought Management

- Closure of designated routes may be authorized as needed during periods of drought and wind events to reduce particulate matter.
- Additional erosion-control techniques/best management practices for surface-disturbing activities may be required as necessary.
- Limit prescribed burns and vegetation treatments.
- Monitor Colorado Water Conservation Board instream flow water rights for out of priority water use or potential injury – “formal call” of water.

Exceptional (D4):

Same actions as for extreme, but in addition:

- Prohibit new surface-disturbing activities, subject to valid existing rights or actions associated with other valid permitted activities.
- Consider closing areas to public entry.

Table C-1. Drought Severity Classification

| Category ¹ | Description | Possible Impacts | Ranges | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <i>Palmer Drought Index</i> | <i>Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)</i> | <i>U.S. Geological Survey Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)</i> | <i>Standardized Precipitation Index</i> | <i>Objective Short and Long-term Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)²</i> |
| D0 | Abnormally dry | Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered | -1.0 to -1.9 | 21-30 | 21-30 | -0.5 to -0.7 | 21-30 |
| D1 | Moderate drought | Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested | -2.0 to -2.9 | 11-20 | 11-20 | -0.8 to -1.2 | 11-20 |
| D2 | Severe drought | Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed | -3.0 to -3.9 | 6-10 | 6-10 | -1.3 to -1.5 | 6-10 |
| D3 | Extreme drought | Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions | -4.0 to -4.9 | 3-5 | 3-5 | -1.6 to -1.9 | 3-5 |
| D4 | Exceptional drought | Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies | -5.0 or less | 0-2 | 0-2 | -2.0 or less | 0-2 |

Source: University of Nebraska Lincoln, National Drought Mitigation Center 2008. A partnership consisting of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility and National Water and Climate Center), the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center, National Climatic Data Center, and the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska Lincoln produces the Drought Monitor. However, advice from many other sources is incorporated in the product, including virtually every government agency dealing with drought.

¹Drought intensity categories are based on five key indicators and numerous supplementary indicators. This drought severity classification table shows the ranges for each indicator for each dryness level. Because the ranges of the various indicators often do not coincide, the final drought category tends to be based on what the majority of the indicators show. The analysts producing the map also weight the indices according to how well they perform in various parts of the country and at different times of the year. Also, additional indicators are often needed in the West, where winter snowfall has a strong bearing on water supplies.

D0-D4: The drought monitor summary map identifies general drought areas, labeling droughts by intensity, with D1 being the least intense and D4 being the most intense. D0, drought watch areas, are either drying out and possibly heading for drought, or are recovering from drought but not yet back to normal, suffering long-term impacts such as low reservoir levels.

²Short-term drought indicator blends focus on 1- to 3-month precipitation. Long-term blends focus on 6 to 60 months. Additional indices used, mainly during the growing season, include the U.S. Department of Agriculture/National Agricultural Statistics Service Topsoil Moisture, Keetch-Byram Drought Index, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service satellite Vegetation Health Indices. Indices used primarily during the snow season and in the West include snow water content, river basin precipitation, and the Surface Water Supply Index. Other indicators include groundwater levels, reservoir storage, and pasture/range conditions.

C.1. References

University of Nebraska Lincoln, National Drought Mitigation Center. 2008. Drought Monitor. Updated January 2, 2008. Available online: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/AboutUSDM/DroughtClassification.aspx>. Accessed January 23, 2017.

APPENDIX D

Recreation and Visitor Services Management

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| ATV | All-terrain vehicle |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| ERMA | Extensive recreation management area |
| LUP | Land use plan |
| OHV | Off-highway vehicle |
| R&VS | Recreation and visitor services |
| RMP | Resource management plan |
| RMZ | Recreation management zone |
| ROW | Right-of-way |
| RSC | Recreation setting characteristic |
| SRMA | Special recreation management area |
| TMP | Travel management plan |
| UTV | Utility vehicle |
| VRM | Visual resource management |

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D.1 Introduction

This appendix provides supporting information to recreation and visitor services (R&VS) decisions in the Eastern Colorado Approved Resource Management Plan.

D.2 Key Recreation Planning Terms and Definitions

D.2.1 Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

Definition. The SRMAs are administrative units where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics (RSCs) are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Management Focus. The SRMAs are managed to protect and enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits, and desired RSCs. The SRMAs may be subdivided into recreation management zones (RMZs) to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. Within SRMAs, R&VS management is recognized as the predominant land management focus, where specific recreation opportunities and RSCs are managed and protected on a long-term basis.

Requirements. The SRMAs/RMZs must have measurable outcome-focused objectives. Supporting management actions and allowable use decisions are required to: (1) sustain or enhance recreation objectives, (2) protect the desired RSCs, and (3) constrain uses, including non-compatible recreation activities that are detrimental to meeting recreation or other critical resource objectives (e.g., cultural or threatened and endangered species).

- A. SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective.** The outcome objective is a clear, measurable, and agreed-upon guide for decision-making and evaluation of management effectiveness. SRMA/RMZ objectives must define the specific recreation opportunities (i.e., activities, experiences, and benefits derived from those experiences) which become the focus of R&VS management.
- B. Recreation Outcomes.** Recreation outcomes consist of experiences and benefits and are defined as:
- *Experiences.* Recreation experiences are immediate states-of-mind resulting from participation in recreation opportunities that result in benefits.
 - *Benefits.* Recreation benefits accrue from having a satisfying recreation experience that leads to an (a) improved condition or (b) maintenance of a desired condition. These accrue from recreation participation, and are both short and long term and are realized on and off site. Benefits are identified in one of four categories and are described as:

- *Personal/Individual Benefits:* Recreation and leisure contributes to personal well-being and human development. It contributes to better physical and mental health for all individuals.
- *Social/Community Benefits:* Recreation contributes to the quality of life within communities by encouraging positive lifestyle choices, building social skills, reducing crime, and fostering a sense of community pride.
- *Economic Benefits:* Investments in recreation represent an investment in our economies through diversifying our economies, by attracting new businesses and by generating employment opportunities.
- *Environmental Benefits:* Participation in recreation and outdoor education programs can help protect the quality of the environment through improved understanding and stewardship of our natural and cultural resources.

C. Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics. Proposed (or desired) RSCs are a description of the physical, social, and operational characteristics that define a recreation management area’s function and condition in the future. The desired RSCs may currently exist and be maintained, or may be a target toward which management of the SRMA or RMZ is to be directed that takes years to reach. Three recreation setting components and their RSCs are considered: (a) the physical qualities of nature and the landscape defined by remoteness, naturalness and facilities; (b) the social qualities associated with use defined by group size, contacts and evidence of use; and (c) the operational conditions to manage recreation use defined by type of access, visitor services and management controls. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) establishes these criteria in the land use plan (LUP) to guide management action and allowable use decisions as well as the identification of site-specific use levels for activities during plan implementation (BLM H-1601-1, page 13). These are initial allocations unless otherwise stated. Monitoring and evaluation may cause recreation managers to adjust the RSCs over the life of the plan to meet recreation objectives.

D.2.2 Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

Definition. The ERMAs are administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or R&VS program investments.

Management Focus. The ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA. Management of ERMA areas is commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses.

Requirements. The ERMAs must have measurable objectives. Supporting management actions and allowable use decisions must facilitate the visitors’ ability to participate in outdoor recreation activities and protect the associated qualities and conditions. Non-compatible uses, including some recreation activities, may be restricted or constrained to achieve interdisciplinary objectives.

- A. ERMA Objective.** ERMA objectives must define the recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions that become the focus for R&VS management.

D.2.3 Backcountry Conservation Areas

Consistent with the multiple use and sustained yield mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701–1785), the BLM recognizes the value of protecting certain backcountry areas in order to preserve generally intact, undeveloped public lands that contain priority habitats for recreationally important fish and wildlife species and that provide high-quality wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities afforded by those species.

For each geographic area being considered for backcountry conservation in a LUP revision or amendment, BLM offices must document the following components when describing the proposed action and range of alternatives of the LUP:

- **Goal(s):** For each geographic area, a goal or goals must be defined that describe(s) the desired outcome for the priority habitat that supports recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species. In addition, a goal(s) must be described for the recreation opportunities associated with those species.
- **Fish/Wildlife Objective(s):** For each geographic area under consideration, specific, measurable, outcome-focused objectives that describe the desired habitat conditions for the recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species must be defined. In developing these objectives, BLM should consider and, to the extent appropriate, incorporate the corresponding fish and wildlife objectives of the relevant state agencies.
- **Recreation Objective(s):** Within those portions of each geographic area under consideration that can be compatibly managed for wildlife-dependent recreation, specific, measurable, outcome-focused objectives that define the recreation opportunities (i.e., activities, experiences and benefits derived from those experiences) must be defined. The objective(s) should focus on protecting and enhancing high-quality wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities. Since some portions of the habitat within the backcountry area may be sensitive to human disturbance (e.g., calving or fawning habitat or cultural sites), it may not be appropriate to manage all portions of an area for enhanced recreation opportunities using the recreation backcountry recreation conservation area designation.
- **Designations:** Within those portions of each geographic area under consideration that can be compatibly-managed for wildlife dependent recreation and consistent with the related recreation and fish/wildlife objectives, use the SRMA designation process to designate as recreation backcountry recreation conservation areas those areas that will be managed to maintain or enhance high-quality wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities.

- **Resource use determinations:** Identify the resource use determinations, subject to valid existing rights, that support the goal(s), objective(s), and designation(s) of the areas under consideration for backcountry conservation.
- **Land tenure decisions:** Identify land tenure decisions (retention, acquisition, exchange) that support the backcountry conservation goal(s), objective(s), and designation(s).
- **Monitoring and evaluation standards:** Identify indicators and intervals for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the fish/wildlife and recreation objectives are being met.

D.2.4 Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Management actions and allowable use decisions are generally described as LUP level decisions needed to achieve program objectives or constrain non-compatible land uses. Supporting management action and allowable use decisions are selected in terms of their ability to help achieve the recreation objectives (i.e., recreation opportunities), maintain or enhance the recreation settings, or guide recreation implementation.

D.2.5 Implementation Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Implementation decisions allow site-specific (on-the-ground) actions needed to achieve LUP decisions (see Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, p. 30-31 and CFR 8365.1-6 Supplementary rules). If implementation decisions are included in the land use planning document to achieve R&VS program objectives, they must be clearly distinguished as implementation decisions that are appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

D.2.6 Best Management Practices

Recreation management areas with complex implementation issues may require a subsequent implementation-level recreation area management plan tiered to LUP decisions. Subsequent site-specific National Environmental Policy Act analysis would be required to implement some types of actions. Other actions that involve education, information, interpretation, and monitoring may not require site-specific National Environmental Policy Act analysis. The subsequent best management practices for implementation-level planning guidance is presented to illustrate opportunities for active stakeholder collaboration and to provide a suite of possible implementation actions that could be adaptively performed to ensure management effectiveness in meeting R&VS goals and objectives.

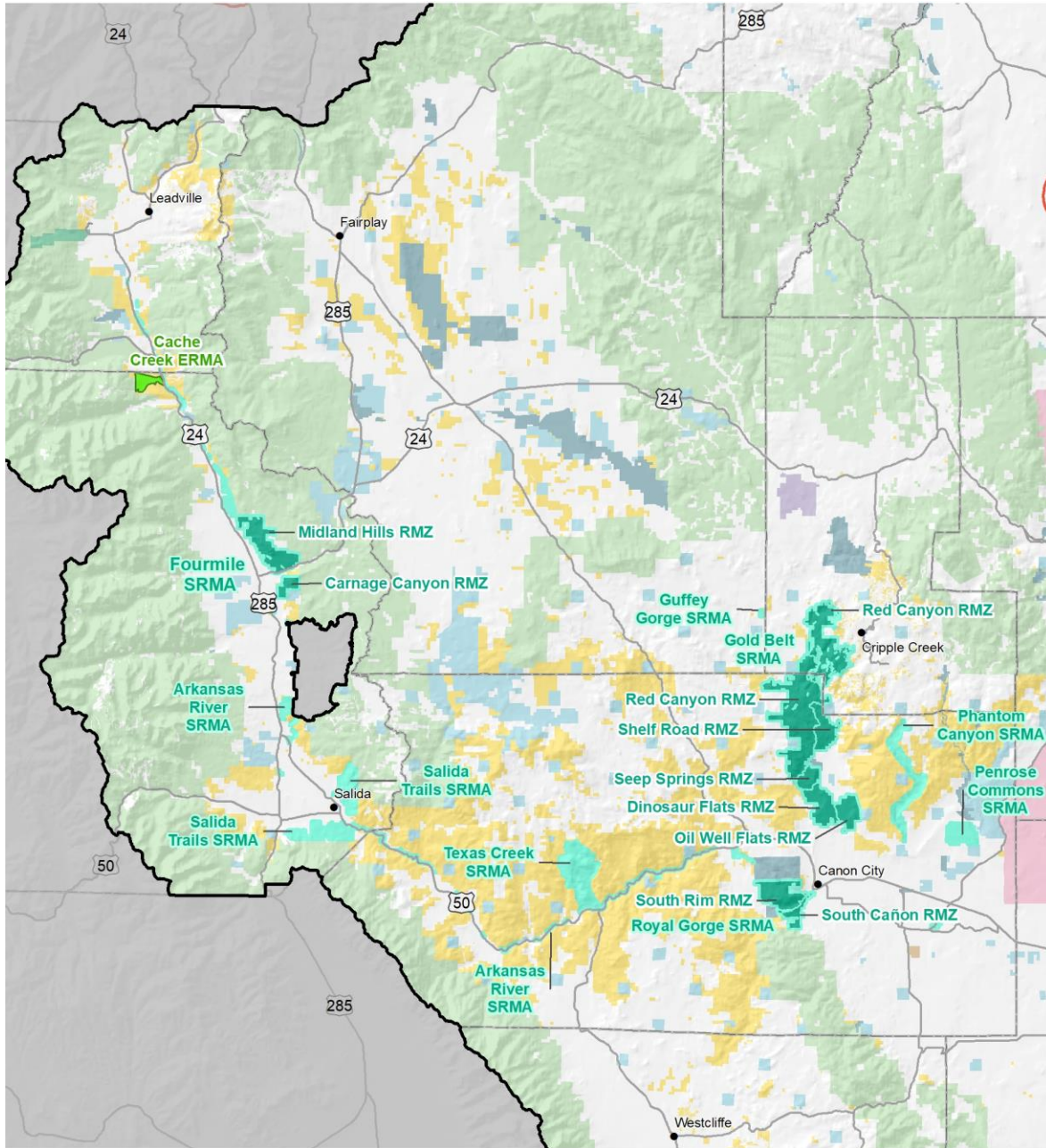
D.2.7 Supplementary Rules (43 CFR 8365.1-6)

Supplementary rules may be established to provide for the protection of persons, property, and public lands and resources. Supplementary rules may be proposed in circumstances where existing regulations are not sufficient to manage resource use conflicts or to protect resources and may also be needed to implement decisions in RMPs or other planning documents.

Supplementary rules are used to support objectives of 43 CFR Subpart 8365, “Rules of Conduct” for the protection of public lands and resources, and for the protection, comfort and well-being of the public in its use of recreation areas, sites, and facilities on public lands.

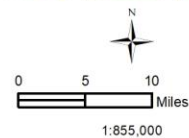
D.3 Maps of Recreation Management Areas And Backcountry Conservation Areas

Map D-1. Approved RMP – Recreation Management Areas



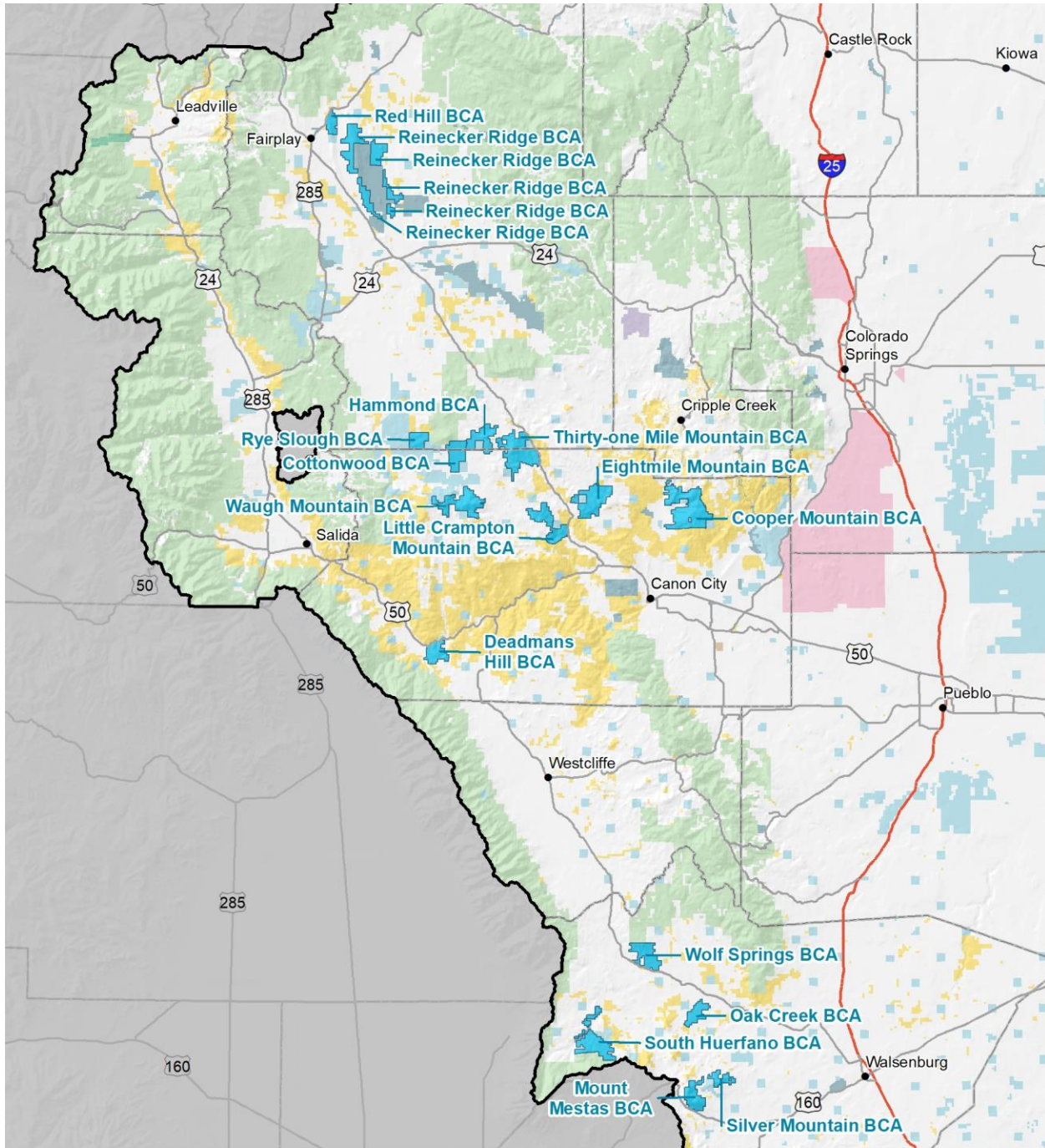
Alternative D

- Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA)
- Recreation Management Zones (RMZ) within SRMAs
- Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)



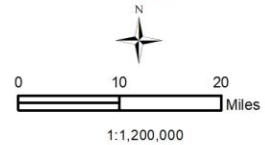
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map D-2. Approved RMP – Backcountry Conservation Areas



Alternative D

Backcountry Conservation Areas



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

D.4 Management Frameworks for Recreation Management Areas

D.4.1 Special Recreation Management Areas

D.4.1.1 Arkansas River SRMA

The Arkansas River is managed in partnership with Colorado Parks and Wildlife through the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area. The management of the river corridor is directed through the Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan where outstanding opportunities exist for fishing, whitewater rafting and kayaking. The river is managed by sections where distinct recreation outcomes and opportunities are targeted. This plan will adopt the recommended activities, outcomes, settings, and objectives as outlined in the Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan. Table D-1 provides supporting documentation, management objectives, outcomes, setting prescription, management actions and allowable use decisions, and implementation decisions for the Arkansas River SRMA.

Table D-1. Arkansas River SRMA

| |
|--|
| Supporting Documentation |
| The Arkansas River is internationally recognized for its whitewater boating and outstanding angling opportunities. The river sees nearly 1 million visitors annually and is often cited as the most commercially rafted river in the United States supporting a robust outdoor recreation tourism industry. Visitor use is supported by a number of developed facilities including boat ramps, picnic areas, and campgrounds through a partnership with Colorado Parks and Wildlife. |
| Management Objective: |
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. |
| Outcomes |
| Refer to the Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan for targeted activities and outcomes by river section. |
| Setting Prescriptions |
| Refer to the Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan for targeted setting prescriptions by river section. |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions |
| Recreation and Visitor Services program: The following management actions are already in place through prior activity level planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the in place management plan for camping restrictions. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. |

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives.
- Limit over-snow cross-country motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted..
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that SRMA objectives on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as right-of-way (ROW) avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close to fluid mineral leasing within SRMAs.
- Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within all SRMAs. Surface-disturbing activities would be designed to meet SRMA objectives.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

*Changes shown between draft and proposed reflect clarifying discrepancies between Appendices A and E.

Implementation Decisions

Refer to the Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan for implementation decisions.

D.4.1.2 Fourmile SRMA

On the outskirts of Buena Vista, the Fourmile SRMA plays an important role in the community’s local economy and residents’ quality of life. Consisting of two RMZs, Carnage Canyon and Midland Hill, the SRMA provides outstanding opportunities for OHV driving, rock crawling, hiking, trail running rock climbing and mountain biking, and serves as the jumping off point for OHV opportunities on adjacent U.S. Forest Service-managed lands. The area is also home to the Barbara Whipple Trail System and the historic Midland Trail.

Goal: The Fourmile SRMA, through program management and stakeholder involvement, will continue to provide outstanding recreation opportunities through a variety of activities contributing to area residents’ quality of life by contributing to the local economy and improvements to health and fitness, skill development, youth engagement, and enhanced stewardship of the area. The area will also continue to provide important winter wildlife habitat requiring collaboration with wildlife management partners to mitigate and offset impacts from recreation.

D.4.1.2.1 Carnage Canyon RMZ

The Carnage Canyon RMZ will continue to provide outstanding motorized recreation opportunities with mixed uses of four-wheeling and rock crawling. With access to adjoining U.S. Forest Service trails, the trailhead also provides limited dispersed camping. Rock crawling

routes serves as a regional asset for this unique user group. Targeted outcomes include family/group togetherness, skill development, and risk taking.

Table D-2. Fourmile SRMA, Carnage Canyon RMZ

| Supporting Documentation | | |
|---|---|--|
| Carnage Canyon is known for its technical rock crawling trails and outstanding opportunities for motorized recreation. Visitor use is supported by a primitive trailhead/staging area that also allows camping. User groups provide stewardship services at the site. | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock crawling • ATV and UTV riding • Motorcycle riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the closeness of friends/family • Talking to others about equipment | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater sense of adventure ○ Improved skills ○ Stronger ties with families and friends • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced adverse impacts from recreation use • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Middle Country – four-wheel-drive roads travel throughout the zone but it is at least 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) from improved county roads. The landscape is naturally appearing and basic signs and restrooms are provided.</p> | <p>Social: Middle Country – users tends to travel in groups and anticipate some encounters with others.</p> | <p>Administrative: Middle Country – limited brochures and maps are available with seldom onsite personnel. Some travel related regulatory signing is present.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Special recreation permits would be issued on a case-by-case basis with a focus on community benefits. Demand, resource conflicts/impacts, and agency capacity would be considered. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives.
- Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

Implementation Decisions

Management:

- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.2.2 Midland Hills RMZ

The Midland Hills RMZ will serve as Buena Vista’s backyard trail system offering abundant opportunities for personal benefits such as improved health and fitness, mental relaxation, skill development, and youth engagement while also playing an important role in the local economy by attracting tourists and potential new residents for the improved quality of life the trail opportunities provide.

Table D-3. Fourmile SRMA, Midland Hills RMZ

| Supporting Documentation | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Midland Hills is known for its backyard trail system offering exceptional opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreation. Dispersed camping is available as well as more developed camping sites. Partnerships with local users provide stewardship services in the area.</p> | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| <p>The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows.</p> | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Horseback riding • Mountain biking • OHV use (County Road 375 Trailhead) • Rock climbing • Camping | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise • Enjoying ability to frequently participate in desired activities close to home • Releasing stress and escaping from everyday responsibilities • Feeling that this community is a special place to live | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved mental and physical well-being ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle ○ Improved physical capacity to do my favorite recreation activities • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community ○ More well-rounded childhood development • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased work productivity ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical:</p> <p>Front County – improved roads suitable for low clearance vehicles are found throughout the unit along with modest recreation site developments, signed trails, and interpretive signs.</p> | <p>Social:</p> <p>Front Country – being the backyard of Buena Vista, the trails are popular and visitors can expect multiple encounters per outing. Dispersed campsites and other evidence of use are found throughout the unit.</p> | <p>Administrative:</p> <p>Front Country – information materials and regulatory signing are present and enforcement presence is periodic. Individual user fees are required at Collegiate Peaks overlook and considered for Turtle Rock Camping area.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Evaluate the Turtle Rock site for inclusion into the campground expanded amenity fee structure. • Special recreation permits would be issued on a case-by-case basis with a focus on community benefits. Demand, resource conflicts/impacts, and agency capacity would be considered. | | |

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. |
| <p><i>Resource-specific allowable uses:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| <p><i>Implementation Decisions</i></p> |
| <p><i>Management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage trails for multiple-use, reduced conflicts between users, minimize impacts to other resources, sustainability, and outstanding opportunities, • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p><i>Administration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p><i>Information and education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p><i>Monitoring:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.3 Gold Belt SRMA

Home to the Gold Belt National Scenic Backcountry Byway as well as internationally recognized Shelf Road Rock Climbing Area, Garden Park Fossil Area, and the increasingly popular Oil Well Flats and Seep Springs trail systems, this SRMA plays an important role in regional tourism, education and interpretation of history and paleontology, and quality of life for local residents.

Consisting of five RMZs– Dinosaur Flats Dispersed Area, Oil Well Flats Trail System, Red Canyon Primitive Area, Seep Springs OHV Trail System, and Shelf Road Climbing Area–the SRMA provides outstanding opportunities for a variety of recreation activities and interpretive sites.

The Gold Belt SRMA, through program management and stakeholder involvement, will continue to provide outstanding recreation opportunities. A variety of activities contribute to area residents’ quality of life by contributing to the local and regional economy and improvements to health and fitness, skill development, youth engagement, enhanced stewardship of the area, and enhanced knowledge about the history and paleontological resources of the area.

D.4.1.3.1 Dinosaur Flats Dispersed Area RMZ

The Dinosaur Flats Dispersed Area RMZ would provide expanded trail based recreation opportunities close to the community of Cañon City as well as opportunities for target shooting. This RMZ will allow for trail opportunities to expand beyond Oil Well Flats to reduce conflicts between mountain biking and other trail users, increasing residents’ quality of life through easy access to natural areas and economic development. This RMZ will also allow for the expansion of the Seep Springs motorized trail system creating a regional attraction for visitors from the Front Range enhancing the local economy and encouraging frequent visitation by local visitors decreasing stress, developing skills, and increasing bonding for families and groups.

Table D-4. Gold Belt SRMA, Dinosaur Flats Dispersed Area RMZ

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|--|---|
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain biking • Hiking • Horseback riding • Target shooting • Motorcycle riding • ATV & UTV riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying risk taking adventure • Enjoying strenuous physical activity • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Enjoying learning/teaching outdoor skills • Feeling I belong to this community • Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes • Escaping personal/social pressures • Enjoying nature | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved outdoor recreation skills ○ Stronger ties with family/friends ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with community (community pride) ○ Enhanced lifestyle • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced impacts to the area from recreation use • Economic: |

Appendix D – Recreation and Visitor Services Management

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved local economic stability ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy ○ Increased local job opportunities ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Front Country – improved roads travel throughout the unit. Utility lines also exist along with signs and vehicle controls.</p> | <p>Social: Front Country – visitors typically encounter a number of other people during a typical outing in the unit, especially near the allowed target shooting area. Evidence of use includes well-used roads along and dispersed campsites.</p> | <p>Administrative: Front Country – information materials along with regulatory signing and site controls are found throughout the unit. Enforcement presence is periodic.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow target shooting outside of the closure area that is already in place. • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| Implementation Decisions |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through extensive community and public involvement, develop a recreation area management plan to consider expansion of trail networks within adjacent RMZs that focuses on community goals such as enhanced quality of life for residents and economic development. • Enhance public awareness and enjoyment of the paleontological resources in the area and manage recreation use to ensure protection of this resource. • Ensure that recreation development takes into account other resources and resource uses. • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.3.2 Oil Well Flats Trail System RMZ

The Oil Well Flats Trail System RMZ will provide non-motorized trail based recreation opportunities focusing on close to town mountain biking, hiking, and horseback riding. Personal benefits of the trail system include improved health and fitness, mental relaxation/stress reduction, family/group bonding, skill development, and youth engagement while also playing an important role in the local economy by serving as a regional destination and attracting potential new residents for the improved quality of life the trail opportunities provide.

Table D-5. Gold Belt SRMA, Oil Well Flats Trail System RMZ

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|---|--|
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain biking • Hiking • Horseback riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying risk taking adventure • Enjoying strenuous physical activity • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Enjoying learning/teaching outdoor skills • Feeling I belong to this community | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved mental and physical well-being ○ Improved outdoor recreation skills ○ Stronger ties with family/friends • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced lifestyle |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with community (community pride) • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced impacts to the area from recreation use • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved local economic stability ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy ○ Increased local job opportunities ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Front Country – improved roads exist within the unit providing access to trailheads and campsites. Power lines and range improvements are evident. Recreation support facilities are modest and rustic and may include restrooms and campgrounds.</p> | <p>Social: Front Country – visitors would anticipate multiple encounters with others, especially during the high use season and parking lots may be full. Trails are well used and dispersed campsites provide evidence of high use.</p> | <p>Administrative: Front Country – information materials are readily available along with clearly posted rules, recreation site controls, and well signed trails. Enforcement presence is periodic. Camping is limited to designated sites and the need for fees may become necessary.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to recreational target shooting (already in place). • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| Implementation Decisions |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider development of a campground and close the remainder of the area to camping if camping continues to increase and affects resources. • Expand the trail network with careful consideration to demonstrated need, impacts to other resource and recreation setting. • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.3.3 Red Canyon Primitive Area RMZ

The Red Canyon Primitive Area RMZ will provide backcountry non-motorized trail activities with exceptional opportunities for individuals to connect with nature, escape the stresses of day-to-day life, and challenge one’s self with long distance excursions into a remote and primitive area. The area also offers outstanding opportunities for backcountry hunting providing individual self-reliance and sense of accomplishment.

Table D-6. Gold Belt SRMA, Red Canyon Primitive Area RMZ

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| Supporting Documentation | | |
| With support from developed facilities located in the Shelf Road Climbing Area RMZ and a primitive route network, the Red Canyon Primitive RMZ provides outstanding backcountry opportunities in a natural setting in fairly close proximity to Canon City. The area is currently valued for backcountry hunting and angling, horseback riding, and tranquil escapes with few encounters with others. | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Horseback riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releasing or reducing stress | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain biking • Backcountry hunting • Backcountry angling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling good about solitude and independence • Enjoying an escape from crowds of people • Enjoying strenuous physical activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ Closer relationship with the natural world ○ Improved outdoor knowledge, skills and self-confidence • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced lifestyle ○ Increased community pride • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conservation of entire sustainable ecosystems • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved community economic resiliency ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Back Country to Middle Country – the area is characterized by four-wheel-drive roads that provide access to backcountry experiences where no designated roads are in sight. The area is mostly naturally appearing with few readily noticeable landscape modifications such as old roads, test pits, and log cabins.</p> | <p>Social: Primitive to Backcountry – visitors would expect few encounters if any while visiting the unit, especially outside of the primary access points. There is little evidence of use, and sounds of others are rare.</p> | <p>Administrative: Primitive to Backcountry – outside of the primary access points which provide basic maps and regulation information there are minimal visitor services, if any. Limited way-finding information would be provided and staff rarely present.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. • Allow dispersed camping for 14 days following the current statewide rules to accommodate backcountry hunting opportunities. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated roads, primitive roads, and trails, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over | | |

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| <p>the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| <p>Implementation Decisions</p> |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a designated shared use trail network that allows bicycle travel with the hiking and equestrian as the preferred use. Following the BLM’s Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience to retain the backcountry setting and a feeling of remoteness while allowing bicycle travel, the network trails should have narrow tread width, a narrow vegetation corridor and only natural obstacles or features. Bike optimized features should not be allowed. • Re-route existing routes to improve experiences for multiple forms of non-motorized use in a primitive and backcountry setting that provides solitude and tranquil escapes. Consider sustainability and impacts to other resources. • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.3.4 Seep Springs OHV Trail System RMZ

The Seep Springs OHV Trail System RMZ will provide motorized trail based recreation opportunities focusing on close to town ATV and motorcycle riding as well as 4x4 touring. Personal benefits of the trail system include mental relaxation/escape from daily lives, skill development, connections with nature, and family/group togetherness. Community benefits include economic development from outdoor recreation tourism and serving as an attraction for living/re-locating to the area.

Table D-7. Gold Belt SRMA, Seep Springs OHV Trail System RMZ

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| <p>Management Objective:</p> |
| <p>The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows.</p> |

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| Outcomes | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4x4 driving • ATV & UTV riding • Motorcycle riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Escaping personal/social pressures • Enjoying nature | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ Improved skills for enjoying the outdoors ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced lifestyle ○ Increased community pride • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved community economic resiliency ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical:</p> <p>Middle Country – four-wheel-drive roads and ATV trails are found throughout the unit with a naturally appearing landscape. Remnants of homesteads and historic mining exist. Trails are maintained and marked with simple trailhead developments.</p> | <p>Social:</p> <p>Middle Country – visitors would expect to encounter other visitors but relatively few in number and none during the week and off-season. Some evidence of use exists in the form of dispersed campsites and well-used trails.</p> | <p>Administrative:</p> <p>Middle Country – maps and brochures for the area are available, trails are signed, and vehicle controls are evident. The area sees random enforcement present. Four-wheel-drive, ATVs, and dirt bikes are the primary travel modes.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. | | |

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

Implementation Decisions

Management:

- Expand on the existing motorized trail network to provide sufficient riding time to meet community goals of improving quality of life for residents and enhanced economic development with careful consideration of recreation setting and other resources. Connect the trail network to the Dinosaur Flats RMZ.
- Develop trails in consideration of other resources and resources uses.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.3.5 Shelf Road Climbing Area RMZ

The Shelf Road Climbing Area RMZ will continue to serve as an internationally recognized sport climbing area providing an abundance of routes of varying difficulty serving as a destination location. Trails in the area will also provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking along with a four-wheel-drive backcountry route. Personal outcomes include mental relaxation/escape from daily lives, skill development, risk taking, along with family/group togetherness. Community benefits include economic development from outdoor recreation tourism and improved quality of life for local residents serving as an attraction for living in the area.

Table D-8. Gold Belt SRMA, Shelf Road Climbing Area RMZ

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|---|--|--|
| Supporting Documentation | | |
| The Shelf Road SRMA receives over 60,000 visitors annually with the majority participating in rock climbing. This use is supported by two developed campgrounds, access trails, day-use parking, and visitor information. | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock climbing • Camping | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying risk taking adventure • Enjoying strenuous activity • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Enjoying learning/teaching outdoor skills • Feeling I belong to this community | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved mental and physical well-being ○ Improved outdoor recreation skills ○ Stronger ties with family/friends • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with community (community pride) • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced impacts to the area from recreation use • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved local economic stability ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy ○ Increased local job opportunities ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Middle Country to Front Country – improved BLM roads serve the two simple fee campgrounds while four-wheel-drive roads provide access to a majority of the area. The landscape is primarily naturally appearing.</p> | <p>Social: Back Country to Rural – rock climbing is most popular in the shoulder seasons and winter when people seem to be everywhere, especially on weekends. Outside of the main climbing area, visitors have few encounters with others and there is minimal evidence of use outside of the trail corridors.</p> | <p>Administrative: Back Country to Middle Country – the main climbing area provides maps and signs along with developed fee campgrounds. Personnel are occasionally present. Outside of this area, personnel are seldom available, and regulatory signing is occasional.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit target shooting (already in place). • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites (already in place). | | |

- Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground.
- Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands.
- Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns.
- Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA.
- Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives.
- Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire.

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives.
- Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.
- Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives.
- Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire.

Implementation Decisions

Management:

- Manage trails and climbing routes that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.4 Guffey Gorge SRMA

Guffey Gorge provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sun bathing and swimming in a natural setting. Participants seek an experience that encourages connections with nature, and group/family bonding. Located in a rural area, recreation needs to be balanced with the quiet rural character of the surrounding landscape.

Table D-9. Guffey Gorge SRMA

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Supporting Documentation | | |
| This small swimming hole receives high visitation in the summer months and is listed as a top natural swimming hole in numerous publications. Visitor use is supported by a developed parking area with restrooms, picnic tables, and information kiosks. Numerous rules have been developed to support visitor use management along with a fee for use of amenities. Visitors enjoy the area for its scenic beauty, sun bathing, and swimming. | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Sunbathing • Swimming | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying risk-taking adventure • Enjoying the closeness of friends/family • Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stronger ties with families/friends ○ Confirmation/development of own values and self-confidence ○ Greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater family bonding • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced adverse human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling and vandalism • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical:</p> <p>Front Country – the main parking area along with the primary destination is near County Road 102. The improvements include a modest vault toilet, trails, and interpretive signs. The site is surrounded by working ranches.</p> | <p>Social:</p> <p>Urban – due to the popularity of the site people seem to be everywhere and contact with other groups occurs regularly. Evidence of use consists of well-worn and widened trails and sounds of others are constant.</p> | <p>Administrative:</p> <p>Urban – information materials are found throughout the site to inform visitors of rules. Enforcement is continuous during the busy summer months and individual user fees are required.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <p>The following supplemental rules are already in place through prior activity level planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the area to target shooting. • Close the area to overnight use. • No open flame fires or fireworks. | | |

- No glass is allowed.
- No alcohol is allowed.
- Dogs are required to be on a leash.
- Payment of a fee is required.

The following management actions are already in place through prior activity level planning:

- Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands.
- Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns.
- Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA.
- Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives.
- Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire.

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Designate spur routes for camping and parking purposes.
- Limit over-snow cross-country motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that SRMA objectives on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close to fluid mineral leasing within SRMAs.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

Implementation Decisions

In addition to the implementation decisions already found in the plans in place the following implementation decisions apply:

Management:

- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.5 Penrose Commons SRMA

The Penrose Commons SRMA offers outstanding opportunities for motorized recreation. Due to the mild climate, the area is known for fall, winter, and spring riding opportunities and is a destination for the local communities as well as the Front Range of Colorado. An extensive route network with several miles of purpose built ATV trails and rock crawling routes serves this SRMA.

The Penrose Commons SRMA, through recreation program management and stakeholder involvement, will continue to provide outstanding opportunities for motorized recreation and the personal benefits this area provides including connections with nature, family/group togetherness, and satisfaction from challenging oneself.

Table D-10. Penrose Commons SRMA

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|---|---|
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock crawling • ATV and UTV riding • Motorcycle riding | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the closeness of friends/family • Talking to others about equipment • Escaping personal/social pressures • Enjoying nature | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater sense of adventure ○ Stronger ties with families and friends ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ Improved skills for enjoying the outdoors ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced adverse impacts from recreation use • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Front Country – improved roads travel throughout the unit. Utility lines also exist along with signs and vehicle controls.</p> | <p>Social: Front Country – visitors typically encounter a number of other people during a typical outing in the unit, especially during the high use season. Evidence of use includes well-used roads along and dispersed campsites. Due to the high density of trails sounds of others and of vehicles is common.</p> | <p>Administrative: Front Country – information materials along with regulatory signing and site controls are found throughout the unit. Enforcement presence is periodic.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to recreational target shooting (already in place). | | |

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| <p>Implementation Decisions</p> |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.6 Phantom Canyon SRMA

The Phantom Canyon SRMA, through program management and stakeholder involvement, will continue to provide outstanding opportunities for scenic auto touring and interpretation of the

region’s history. Visitors will increase their knowledge of local history and agritourism opportunities while contributing to the local economy through related tourism.

Table D-11. Phantom Canyon SRMA

| Supporting Documentation | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Part of the Gold Belt National Scenic Byway, this historic rail line that is now a county road provides rich interpretive opportunities of one of the country’s largest gold rushes. This interpretive tour is supported by developed restrooms, picnic sites, and interpretive panels as well as numerous interpretive products developed in partnership with Gold Belt Byway Association.</p> | | |
| Management Objective: | | |
| <p>The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows.</p> | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto touring • Cultural heritage/interpretation | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning more about this specific area • Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes • Sharing the local cultural heritage with new people | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased appreciation for area’s cultural history ○ Greater awareness that the area is a special place • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved community pride and self-awareness of cultural heritage • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainability of community’s cultural heritage • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Back Country to Front Country – while the byway itself is located on a maintained county road the setting while on BLM-administered surface lands is backcountry. The landscape is naturally appearing with few noticeable modifications with simple trailhead developments and signs.</p> | <p>Social: Backcountry – visitors experience minimal encounters with other groups while traveling on the byway and outside of the rest areas and the major travel corridor modifications or evidence of use is uncommon.</p> | <p>Administrative: Backcountry – the SRMA offers basic entrance signing and interpretation of the history. Enforcement presence is rare.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit target shooting (already in place). • Limit camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. | | |

- Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns.
- Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA.
- Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives.
- Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire.

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Designate spur routes for camping and parking purposes.
- Limit over-snow cross-country motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that SRMA objectives on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close to fluid mineral leasing within SRMAs.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

Implementation Decisions

Management:

- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.7 Royal Gorge SRMA

Located south of Cañon City and the world famous Royal Gorge, this SRMA serves as the backyard for the community and provides the viewshed for hundreds of thousands of visitors. Comprised of two RMZs—South Cañon and South Rim—the area offers outstanding opportunities for non-motorized trail based recreation, backcountry hunting and angling, exploration, and creek-related recreation.

D.4.1.7.1 South Cañon RMZ

Provide outstanding opportunities for non-motorized trail based recreation directly outside of Cañon City, Colorado. Trails are designed with the idea of providing an improved network design and purpose-built construction. Benefits would be improving residents’ quality of life through decreased stress, improved health and fitness, family/group bonding, and improved economic conditions through outdoor recreation-based tourism.

Table D-12. Royal Gorge SRMA, South Cañon RMZ

| Management Objective: | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows.</p> | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Horseback riding • Mountain biking | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise • Enjoying ability to frequently participate in desired activities close to home • Releasing stress and escaping from everyday responsibilities • Feeling that this community is a special place to live | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved mental and physical well-being ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle ○ Improved physical capacity to do my favorite recreation activities • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community ○ More well-rounded childhood development • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased work productivity ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Front Country – the majority of the area is in close proximity to an improved county road although some of the trails feel more remote. The landscape is mostly naturally appearing though pipelines and other modifications exist.</p> | <p>Social: Middle Country to Front Country – encounters with others are expected, especially near Ecology Park and the Eagle Wing trailhead. Higher up in the area encounters are less frequent with less evidence of use outside of the well-worn trails.</p> | <p>Administrative: Front Country – information materials are available at developed trailheads along with clearly posted rules and signed trails.</p> |

| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions |
|---|
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close portions to recreational target shooting (already in place). • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. |
| Implementation Decisions |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the trail network with careful consideration to demonstrated need, impacts to other resource and recreation setting. • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |

D.4.1.7.2 South Rim RMZ

Provide a variety of recreation opportunities focused on a backcountry setting including hunting and angling, non-motorized trail recreation, and creek related recreation providing greater connections with nature, sense of accomplishment, decreased stress, and a feeling of exploration and adventure. The area would also contribute to improved economic conditions for the local community through outdoor recreation based tourism.

Table D-13. Royal Gorge SRMA, South Rim RMZ

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows.</p> | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Horseback riding • Mountain biking • Backcountry hunting • Backcountry angling | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releasing or reducing stress • Feeling good about solitude and independence • Enjoying an escape from crowds of people • Enjoying strenuous physical activity | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ Closer relationship with the natural world and wildlife ○ Improved outdoor knowledge, skills and self-confidence • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced lifestyle ○ Increased community pride • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conservation of entire sustainable ecosystems • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved community economic resiliency ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Back Country to Middle Country – the area is characterized by four-wheel-drive roads that provide access to backcountry experiences where no designated roads are in sight. The area is mostly naturally appearing with few readily noticeable landscape modifications.</p> | <p>Social: Primitive to Backcountry – visitors would expect few encounters if any while visiting the unit, especially outside of the primary access points. There is little evidence of use outside of the four-wheel-drive roads and trails while sounds of others are rare.</p> | <p>Administrative: Backcountry to Middle Country – signing is located at key access points with occasional regulatory motorized vehicle signing. Enforcement presence would be seldom.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. | | |

- Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns.
- Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA.
- Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives.
- Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire.
- Limit vehicle-based camping to designated sites and limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground.

Resource-specific allowable uses:

- Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives.
- Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs.
- Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts.
- Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management.
- Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas.
- Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted.
- Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs.
- Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term.
- Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives.

Implementation Decisions

Management:

- Establish a single designated shared use trail with bicycle travel with the designed use in a backcountry setting. Following the BLM’s Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience to retain the backcountry setting and a feeling of remoteness while allowing bicycle travel. The trail should have narrow tread width, a narrow vegetation corridor and only natural obstacles or features. Bike optimized features should not be allowed.
- Trail location and recreation management would be done with careful consideration to impacts to other resources, other resource uses, and the desired recreation setting.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- Minimize the type and level of recreation infrastructure to retain the backcountry setting.
- Pursue projects to improve wildlife habitat and facilitate quality hunting and fishing experiences and opportunities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and education:

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, resources and resources uses, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.8 Salida Trails SRMA

The trail system on public lands surrounding Salida serve as the community’s backyard offering improved health and fitness, relief of day to day stress, skill development, and youth engagement. As a regional destination, the trail system also contributes greatly to the local economy. Primary activities include mountain biking, hiking, and trail running.

The Salida Trails SRMA, through recreation program management and stakeholder involvement, will provide outstanding opportunities for non-motorized trail based recreation and continue to contribute to area residents’ quality of life by contributing to the local economy and improvements to health and fitness, skill development, youth engagement, and enhanced stewardship of the area. The area will also continue to provide important winter wildlife habitat requiring collaboration with wildlife management partners to mitigate and offset impacts from recreation.

Table D-14. Salida Trails SRMA

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|--|---|
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Mountain biking | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise • Enjoying ability to frequently participate in desired activities close to home • Releasing stress and escaping from everyday responsibilities • Feeling that this community is a special place to live | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved mental and physical well-being ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle ○ Improved physical capacity to do my favorite recreation activities • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community ○ More well-rounded childhood development • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased work productivity ○ Increased desirability as a place to live, work and play ○ Greater value added local services/industry ○ Maintenance of communities distinctive recreation market niche |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical:</p> <p>Middle Country to Front Country – improved and four-wheel-drive roads are found throughout the unit. Modifications to the landscape include</p> | <p>Social:</p> <p>Front Country – Multiple encounters with others would be expected, and sounds of others are common. Landscape alterations include utility</p> | <p>Administrative:</p> <p>Front Country – Information materials are present at key access areas and trails are well signed with location maps. Rules are clearly posted and site</p> |

Appendix D – Recreation and Visitor Services Management

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| roads, utility lines, and low-density housing. Trails are maintained and well-marked. | lines and residences along with improved roads. | controls are more evident. Camping is restricted to designated sites. |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close portions to recreational target shooting (already in place). • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 7 days unless within a developed fee campground. • Close the public lands within the SRMA northeast of Salida to camping. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. | | |
| Implementation Decisions | | |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider development of a campground and close the remainder of the area to camping if camping continues to increase and affects resources. • Minimally expand the trail network with careful consideration to demonstrated need, impacts to other resource and recreation setting. • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> | | |

- In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Monitoring:**
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season.

D.4.1.9 Texas Creek SRMA

The Texas Creek SRMA offers outstanding opportunities for motorized recreation in a backcountry setting. Due to the mild climate, the area is known for fall, winter, and spring riding opportunities and is a destination for the local communities as well as the Front Range of Colorado. An extensive route network with several miles of purpose built ATV trails serves this SRMA. The area also offers outstanding dispersed camping suitable for trailers and groups and the close proximity to the Arkansas River offers fishing and relaxation. With public access and an extensive road and trail network, it also provides exceptional opportunities for motorized access big game hunting.

The Texas Creek SRMA, through recreation program management and stakeholder involvement, will continue to provide outstanding opportunities for motorized recreation and the personal benefits this area provides including connections with nature, family/group togetherness, and satisfaction from challenging oneself. The area will also continue to serve as important wildlife habitat and provide opportunities for road/motorized trail based hunting opportunities.

Table D-15. Texas Creek SRMA

| Management Objective: | | |
|---|---|---|
| The objective is that participants in visitor/community assessments report an average of 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below (4.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized). Visitor assessments will be administered as funding allows. | | |
| Outcomes | | |
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4x4 driving • ATV and UTV riding • Motorcycle riding • Hunting • Camping | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the closeness of friends/family • Releasing stress and escaping from everyday responsibilities • Enjoying and connecting with nature | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater sense of adventure ○ Stronger ties with families and friends ○ Better physical and mental health and health maintenance ○ Improved skills for enjoying the outdoors ○ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle • Community/Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved quality of life due to abundant recreation opportunities |
| Outcomes (continued) | | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced adverse impacts from recreation use |

Appendix D – Recreation and Visitor Services Management

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy |
| Setting Prescriptions | | |
| <p>Physical: Middle Country – four-wheel-drive roads occur throughout the area and the landscape is primarily naturally appearing. Trails are maintained and marked and the trailhead is simple with basic toilet facilities.</p> | <p>Social: Middle Country – encounters with other groups are expected at the trailheads and near popular campsites. Out on the trail system encounters with other are few.</p> | <p>Administrative: Middle Country – area brochures and maps are available for the area and personnel are occasionally present. Occasional regulatory signing is present along with recreation site controls for motorized use. Motorized vehicles are the primary mode of travel.</p> |
| Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions | | |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle based camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 14 days. • Work with managing partners and service providers to create informational materials that help visitors match their expectations with appropriate recreation areas and opportunities available throughout the adjoining BLM-administered surface lands. • Work with recreation users and other stakeholders to ensure protection of targeted activities, experiences, and outcomes and provide outreach programs to educate users about resource concerns. • Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in targeted activities within the prescribed setting (recreation opportunity spectrum) for each SRMA. • Manage the SRMA under VRM Class II objectives. • Consider recreation values in determining the management response to wildfire. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized travel. Manage travel management to support SRMA and other resource objectives. • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes within SRMAs. • Special forest product permits would be allowed, so long as, it can be demonstrated that SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments and forest management actions, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within SRMAs provided that recreation values on BLM-administered surface lands are not adversely impacted over the long term (5 years) and there are minimal short-term impacts. Target projects to improve habitat and offset recreation impacts. • Designate SRMAs as ROW avoidance areas. Retain SRMAs for long-term management. • Designate SRMAs as utility scale renewable energy ROW exclusion areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if it can be demonstrated that targeted SRMA objectives would not be impacted. • Close for fluid minerals within SRMAs. • Only allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected in the long term. • Allow for the placement of and administrative access to range improvements in locations that meet the recreation objectives of the area and VRM Class objectives. | | |
| Implementation Decisions | | |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a motorized single-track trail as identified in the Arkansas River travel management plan (TMP). • Expand the trail network with careful consideration to demonstrated need, impacts to other resource and recreation setting. | | |

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with organizations and local communities, develop materials including information on targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership, and stewardship information to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on 5-year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season. |
|---|

D.4.2 Extensive Recreation Management Areas

D.4.2.1 Cache Creek ERMA

Home to turn of the century mining operations the Cache Creek area is still known for its abundant gold deposits. Winter elk habitat, a recovering fishery and associated riparian areas, and historic values were the primary reasons for acquisition of this area by the BLM in 2002.

Table D-16. Cache Creek ERMA

| |
|---|
| <p>Management Objective:</p> <p>Activities related to searching for and identifying minerals are permissible, but disposal of minerals is not authorized. If Congress authorizes mineral disposal in the Cache Creek ERMA, mineral-related activities consistent with that statutory authorization could occur, while wildlife disturbance in the winter months is minimized, impacts to cultural resources do not occur, and human-caused sedimentation increases in Cache Creek are minimized, in order to retain a healthy fishery and riparian habitat.</p> |
| <p><i>Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions</i></p> |
| <p>Recreation and Visitor Services program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage facility development in the ERMA so that it will be less intensive than in SRMAs and provide for reduction of user conflicts and impacts to the natural resources and public health and sanitation. • In the ERMA, continue to evaluate new initiatives or demands for benefits to the public and impacts to the natural resources. • Limit camping to designated sites. • Limit camping to 14 days unless within a developed fee campground. |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict surface use for fluid mineral development within ERMAs. • Avoid all surface-disturbing activities within ERMAs, except consistent with any subsequent Congressional authorization for mineral disposal. • Limit travel to designated routes, including mechanized and over-snow travel. Where travel management planning has not been conducted, limit travel to existing routes. • Limiting travel to existing routes limits all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP. • Allow personal use firewood collecting and individual Christmas tree cutting permits. • Allow forest management actions if it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be affected over the long term. |

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow fuels/vegetation treatments, and the maintenance of previous treatments, within ERMA. Consider recreation values when planning and implementing projects. • Retain ERMA for long-term management and manage as ROW avoidance areas. • Allow mineral material disposal only if subsequently authorized by Congress and it can be demonstrated that recreation values would not be substantially impacted. • Allow for administrative access to range improvements and livestock management. Allow for the installation of new range improvements with an attempt to minimize impacts to recreation and visual resource values. • Minimize impacts to targeted recreation values from non-energy solid leasable minerals. • Minimize impacts to recreation values from geophysical exploration. |
| Implementation Decisions |
| <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities. • If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the field office may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use. <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis. <p>Information and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., user groups, Colorado Parks and Wildlife). |

D.5 Management Framework for Backcountry Conservation Areas

Goals, objectives, and recreation prescriptions would be the same for all backcountry conservation areas under which a conservation area is designated.

Within the listed backcountry conservation areas, maintain healthy and diverse vegetation communities through active and ongoing project-based management to support healthy wildlife populations while providing sufficient access and desired recreation settings to provide outstanding hunting/angling based recreation opportunities. The following management framework would apply to the following areas: Cooper Mountain, Little Crampton Mountain, Deadmans Hill, Eightmile Mountain, Waugh Mountain, Cottonwood, Hammond, Reinecker Ridge, Mount Mestas, Oak Creek, Red Hill, Rye Slough, Silver Mountain, South Huerfano, Wolf Springs, Thirty-one Mile Mountain.

Table D-17. Management Framework for All Backcountry Conservation Areas

| |
|---|
| Management Objectives: |
| <p>Within all BCAs, promote high quality wildlife-dependent recreation activities (e.g., trophy mule deer and upland bird hunting) to maintain and enhance wildlife habitats while also allowing for active management of authorized uses such as livestock grazing, forest management, minerals development and rights-of-way.</p> |

| <i>Recreation Outcomes</i> | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Primary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big game hunting and/or angling | <p>Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing skills and abilities • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape • Contemplating human’s relationship with the land • Developing and improving hunting and camping skills and abilities | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater outdoor knowledge and self-reliance ○ Closer relationship with the natural world ○ Greater ties with family and friends ○ Preserving custom and culture of hunting and survival skills • Community/Social: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More well-rounded childhood development • Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased awareness of caring for public lands and management of wildlife resources • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More positive contributions to local-regional economy ○ Greater value-added local services/industry |
| <i>Setting Prescriptions</i> | | |
| <p>Physical:</p> <p>Back Country to Middle Country – the area is characterized by four-wheel-drive roads that provide access to backcountry experiences where no designated roads are in sight. The area is mostly naturally appearing with few readily noticeable landscape modifications such as old roads, test pits, and log cabins.</p> | <p>Social:</p> <p>Primitive to Backcountry – visitors would expect few encounters if any while visiting the unit, especially outside of the primary access points. There is little evidence of use, and sounds of others are rare.</p> | <p>Administrative:</p> <p>Primitive to Backcountry – outside of the primary access points which provide basic maps and regulation information there are minimal visitor services, if any. Limited way-finding information would be provided and staff rarely present.</p> <p>Wildlife habitat treatments would be implemented to benefit wildlife and associated recreational activities.</p> |
| <i>Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions</i> | | |
| <p>Management Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue forest restoration treatments including but not limited to density management to improve forest health and diversity, wildlife habitat, post disturbance salvage to reduce fuel loads, and mistletoe removal in ways that do not have adverse impacts on long-term natural values. • Pursue fuels/vegetation treatments that improve wildlife habitat within BCAs. • Manage as VRM Class II. • Actively restore unauthorized routes to improve wildlife habitat. • Work to provide or improve public access to facilitate backcountry hunting and/or fishing values. Ensure that wildlife habitat values and primitive hunting values are considered when considering new/improved access. • For units near or adjacent to state wildlife areas ensure management coordination to achieve wildlife and recreation related goals and objectives. | | |
| <p>Resource-specific allowable uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit over-snow motorized travel to designated routes. | | |

- Designate as ROW avoidance areas. New ROW would be co-located with existing utilities/disturbance; BMPs and/or mitigation measures (e.g., buried utilities) may be considered to address impacts to recreation and wildlife resources. Valid and existing rights would be recognized. Maintenance of existing ROWs would be allowed.
- Exclude utility and non-utility scale renewable energy development.
- Retain for long-term management.
- Allow non-commercial mineral material disposal on a case-by-case basis with consideration for BCA values. Close to commercial mineral material disposal, an exception could be made for the designation of common use community collection areas.
- Allow for non-energy solid leasable minerals only if it can be demonstrated that hunting/fishing and wildlife habitat values and access are not substantially impacted.
- Limit motorized travel to designated roads, primitive roads, and trails. Limit mechanized travel to designated roads, primitive roads, and trails, except for game retrieval. When completing TMPs or amending existing TMPs within BCAs consider improving hunting access and road density to meet wildlife habitat and hunting objectives.
- Prohibit surface occupancy and use for fluid mineral activities to protect backcountry values in the South Park Leasing Area.
- Close for fluid minerals development BCAs outside the South Park Leasing Area.
- Allow for administrative access to range improvements and livestock management.
- Allow for the placement of range improvements with an attempt to minimize impacts to hunting/fishing and wildlife values.
- Allow geophysical exploration if it can be demonstrated that backcountry conservation area objectives would not be affected in the long term.

D.6 References

BLM (Bureau of Land Management). 1997. Colorado Public Land Health Standards: Decision Record & Finding of No Significant Impact and Environmental Assessment for Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management. March 1997.
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

APPENDIX E

Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

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E.1 Introduction

For each grazing allotment managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Royal Gorge Field Office, Table E-1 lists the acreage of BLM-administered surface lands available for grazing, permitted and suspended animal unit months (AUMs) by alternative, and management category. Permitted AUMs are those that are actively adjudicated to permit or lease holders. Suspended AUMs are the number of historical permitted AUMs that have been suspended, and may only be removed from suspension under the provisions of the grazing regulations at 43 CFR 4100.3-1. The BLM categorizes the level of management required to properly administer each grazing allotment from low to high as custodial (C), maintain (M), or improve (I).

Determination of a category depends on resource conditions within an allotment, potential for resource improvements, and the amount of BLM-administered land within an allotment.

Allotments in Category C either do not lend themselves to intensive management or lack the potential to improve under current economic conditions. Category M allotments have moderate to high resource potential where present rangeland condition is satisfactory. Allotments in Category I have a definite potential for improvement with more intensive management, range improvements, or a change in use.

Information on AUM allocations and management categories is maintained in the BLM's rangeland administration database and management reports can be produced for the BLM and the public through the BLM's Rangeland Administration System. The information in Table E-1 is current as of January 2018.

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Table E-1. Grazing Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| 12 Mile Park North | 02697 | 19 | 3 | 0 | C |
| 31 Mile Creek | 05060 | 1,735 | 103 | 0 | I |
| 31 Mile Mtn Allot. | 05125 | 2,192 | 273 | 0 | I |
| 39 Mile Mtn | 05204 | 159 | 9 | 11 | C |
| Adobe Canyon | 05924 | 124 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Adobe Ck Reservoir | 05844 | 232 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Adobe Creek | 15999 | 80 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Adobe Creek East | 05745 | 1,091 | 60 | 0 | C |
| Adobe Park | 05845 | 91 | 1 | 1 | C |
| Agate Beds | 05042 | 2,374 | 562 | 0 | I |
| Agate Mountain | 05931 | 584 | 75 | 0 | C |
| Aguilar | 05841 | 124 | 16 | 0 | C |
| Alamo | 05834 | 1,224 | 42 | 0 | C |
| Alta Vista Ind Allot | 15022 | 169 | 6 | 6 | C |
| Americus | 05896 | 1,422 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Antelope | 05899 | 121 | 7 | 17 | C |
| Antelope Creek | 05748 | 80 | 5 | 1 | C |
| Antero Res. Allot | 05228 | 854 | 54 | 19 | C |
| Antero Reservoir | 05904 | 382 | 40 | 10 | C |
| Apache City | 05909 | 77 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Apache Ridge | 05210 | 113 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Apishapa Bridge | 05811 | 120 | 15 | 0 | C |
| Asher Gulch | 05134 | 6,711 | 704 | 0 | I |
| Badger Creek | 05109 | 34,910 | 1,214 | 969 | I |
| Badito | 05117 | 603 | 4 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Badito Cone | 05999 | 1,396 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Badito West | 05108 | 83 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Bald Knobs | 02829 | 119 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Balfour North | 15012 | 398 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Barnard Creek | 05099 | 103 | 22 | 12 | C |
| Barnard Creek East | 05100 | 316 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Bear Canyon | 05873 | 1,759 | 40 | 0 | C |
| Bear Creek | 15004 | 2,608 | 20 | 0 | I |
| Bear Creek North | 05822 | 239 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Bear Crk | 05835 | 159 | 16 | 0 | C |
| Bear Peak | 05053 | 661 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Beaver Creek | unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Beckwith | 05094 | 200 | 12 | 21 | C |
| Big Bear | 05142 | 615 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Big Bull Mtn | 05111 | 292 | 15 | 12 | C |
| Big Hole | 15002 | 19,855 | 1,068 | 0 | I |
| Black Cloud | 05837 | 42 | 1 | 9 | C |
| Black Draw | 05808 | 862 | 173 | 0 | C |
| Black Mountain | 05843 | 1,756 | 50 | 0 | C |
| BLM Surface | unclassified | 26,080 | 0 | 0 | unclassified |
| Blue Heron | unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | unclassified |
| Blue Ridge | 05137 | 1,263 | 56 | 0 | C |
| Bond | 05095 | 2,828 | 110 | 12 | M |
| Booger Red Hill | 05189 | 673 | 114 | 0 | I |
| Boone Hill | 05777 | 481 | 48 | 0 | C |
| Boone-East | 05882 | 287 | 55 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Box Canyon | 05243 | 1,018 | 108 | 31 | I |
| Bradford Canal | 05709 | 1,726 | 155 | 0 | C |
| Bradford Canal South | 05733 | 1,152 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Bradford Mesa | 05842 | 811 | 80 | 0 | C |
| Bradford Mesa West | 05779 | 40 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Bradford Reservoir | 05867 | 680 | 35 | 0 | C |
| Bradford Reservoir West | 15000 | 1,343 | 65 | 0 | C |
| Breece Creek | 05864 | 157 | 1 | 24 | C |
| Brown Park | 05054 | 220 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Browns Canyon | 05813 | 1,136 | 52 | 0 | C |
| Browns Canyon School | 05819 | 41 | 2 | 0 | C |
| Browns Creek | 05892 | 657 | 22 | 0 | C |
| Buffalo Creek | 05920 | 80 | 7 | 3 | C |
| Buffalo Gulch North | 05793 | 158 | 18 | 0 | C |
| Buffalo Gulch South | 05307 | 689 | 38 | 0 | C |
| Buffalo Peaks | 05929 | 40 | 4 | 3 | C |
| Bull Domingo | 05074 | 701 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Bull Hill | 05048 | 74 | 3 | 6 | C |
| Bull Mtn Ind | 05236 | 69 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Bumback Spring | 05081 | 40 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Burlingame Ditch | 05831 | 320 | 37 | 0 | C |
| Burno Mtn | 05064 | 147 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Burro Canyon | 02828 | 158 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Caddoa Creek | 05861 | 48 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Canon Ridge | 03589 | 322 | 13 | 0 | C |
| Carlin Gulch | 05139 | 1,957 | 174 | 14 | I |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Cedar Crest | 05815 | 123 | 16 | 0 | C |
| Cedar Springs Mtn | 05147 | 528 | 19 | 0 | C |
| Cemetery | 05942 | 20 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Chacuaco Creek | 05736 | 39 | 7 | 0 | C |
| Chama West | 05895 | 42 | 2 | 1 | C |
| Chicken | 26024 | 40 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Chitwood Gulch | 05786 | 205 | 17 | 0 | C |
| Clear Creek | 22037 | 206 | 29 | 0 | C |
| Cleveland Mtn | 05883 | 708 | 20 | 16 | C |
| Cobb Creek | 05065 | 84 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Como | 05799 | 453 | 36 | 0 | C |
| Como Park | 05805 | 195 | 48 | 0 | C |
| Como Park East | 05801 | 3,281 | 399 | 127 | I |
| Cooper Mountain | 05206 | 4,668 | 372 | 0 | M |
| Cope Allotment | 26004 | 121 | 48 | 0 | C |
| Copper Gulch Common | 15036 | 26,876 | 208 | 0 | I |
| Cottonsack | 03894 | 1,765 | 33 | 117 | C |
| Cottonwood Ck. | 05096 | 4,456 | 544 | 0 | I |
| Cottonwood Ridge | 05205 | 571 | 40 | 0 | I |
| Cow Mountain West | 15020 | 400 | 22 | 0 | C |
| Cow Mtn Allotment | 05178 | 232 | 8 | 6 | C |
| Crooked Creek | 05756 | 669 | 63 | 0 | C |
| Cross Creek | 05115 | 80 | 5 | 4 | C |
| Crowley County | 05759 | 118 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Crowley-North | 05928 | 80 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Crown Point Allot | 05186 | 2,141 | 51 | 0 | I |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Crystal Falls | 05818 | 148 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Cucharas Canyon Northeast | 02663 | 2,690 | 380 | 0 | I |
| Cucharas Reservoir | unclassified | 158 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Cucharas Canyon South | 00024 | 1,627 | 232 | 0 | I |
| Cucharas West | 05877 | 1,751 | 265 | 0 | I |
| Currant Creek East | 05035 | 1,009 | 20 | 0 | C |
| Daisy Canyon | 05905 | 179 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Deadmule Gulch | 05085 | 264 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Deer Creek | 16021 | 42 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Deer Creek 2 | 03895 | 331 | 18 | 62 | C |
| Deer Gulch | 00030 | 40 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Deer Haven Ranch | 05233 | 4,784 | 286 | 0 | I |
| Del Agua | 05708 | 82 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Delilah Peak | 05037 | 573 | 7 | 0 | C |
| Derry Ditch | 05747 | 3,295 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Devils Gulch South | 05846 | 434 | 73 | 0 | C |
| Deweese | 15041 | 76 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Diamond A East-North | 05704 | 41 | 9 | 0 | C |
| Diamond A East-South | 15556 | 41 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Diamond A North | 05850 | 79 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Dicks Creek | 05157 | 275 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Dike | 05886 | 85 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Driveway | 05782 | 374 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Dry Creek Canyon | 02839 | 79 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Dry Gulch Common | 05201 | 274 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Dry Lake | 05230 | 116 | 0 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Dutch Flat | 05893 | 29 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Dutch Henry | 05303 | 556 | 98 | 33 | M |
| E Fork Milsap Ck | 05209 | 2,576 | 70 | 0 | M |
| East 8 Mile | 15010 | 2,979 | 130 | 39 | I |
| East Bald Hill | 03773 | 1,682 | 176 | 0 | M |
| East Box Canyon | 05144 | 1,303 | 202 | 0 | M |
| East Burlingame Ditch | 02711 | 38 | 0 | 0 | C |
| East Chama | 05936 | 18 | 1 | 1 | C |
| East Eldred | 05191 | 250 | 1 | 2 | C |
| East Garden Park | 05071 | 146 | 2 | 21 | C |
| East Palo Duro | 05907 | 38 | 1 | 5 | C |
| East Pond Ck | 05859 | 195 | 40 | 0 | C |
| East Preacher Gulch | 05185 | 44 | 0 | 0 | C |
| East St. Jude | 03704 | 1,173 | 6 | 25 | C |
| Eight Mile Park | 05224 | 918 | 13 | 0 | C |
| Eightmile Hills | 15027 | 933 | 17 | 12 | C |
| Eldred | 05079 | 298 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Elevenmile Can | 05141 | 9,470 | 1,066 | 258 | C |
| Espanoza Gulch | 05302 | 3,913 | 352 | 0 | I |
| Farisita | 05986 | 166 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Fear Canyon | 05168 | 911 | 19 | 54 | C |
| Felch Creek | 05090 | 1,246 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Fern Creek | 15050 | 950 | 52 | 78 | M |
| Fishermens Bridge | 05906 | 41 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Five Points Gulch | 03507 | 5,572 | 158 | 0 | I |
| Fort Morgan-North | 16017 | 80 | 30 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Fourmile Creek | 05910 | 1,185 | 135 | 0 | C |
| Fourmile Creek South | 03596 | 489 | 57 | 0 | C |
| Fourmile Ranch | 05794 | 541 | 55 | 0 | C |
| Fresh Water Ck. | 05056 | 2 | 7 | 0 | C |
| Frijole Creek | 05849 | 39 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Furnish Canyon | unclassified | 38 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Gageby Creek | 05856 | 80 | 18 | 0 | C |
| Gardener | unclassified | 2,625 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Gardener Table | 05220 | 249 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Gardner Road | 05820 | 40 | 17 | 0 | C |
| Garo | 05703 | 1,944 | 213 | 0 | C |
| Geology Camp | 05078 | 482 | 140 | 0 | I |
| Gillett Ind Allot. | 05225 | 119 | 9 | 6 | C |
| Glass Place | 05207 | 1,350 | 78 | 65 | M |
| Gotera Canyon | 05824 | 159 | 36 | 0 | C |
| Granite | 05728 | 1,504 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Grape Creek | 05073 | 15,107 | 268 | 0 | I |
| Gravel Pit | 05092 | 299 | 10 | 16 | C |
| Green Mountain North | 05116 | 264 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Green Mt. Gulch | 05158 | 887 | 58 | 0 | I |
| Green Mtn. | 05731 | 475 | 1 | 44 | C |
| Greenwood | 05772 | 368 | 19 | 0 | C |
| Gribble Park | 05121 | 6,244 | 498 | 0 | I |
| Grouse Mtn. | 05069 | 4,854 | 196 | 0 | C |
| Hamilton Canyon | 05830 | 120 | 11 | 0 | C |
| Hammond Peak | 05240 | 80 | 5 | 4 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Hardesty Draw | 05916 | 641 | 107 | 0 | C |
| Hardscrabble Mtn. | 05865 | 86 | 1 | 2 | C |
| Harlin Ditch | 05789 | 622 | 62 | 0 | C |
| Harlin Ditch South | 03954 | 81 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Hartsel South #1 | unclassified | 157 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Hartsel South #2 | unclassified | 2,561 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Hayden Butte | 05749 | 82 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Hayden Ranch | 03194 | 1,572 | 472 | 0 | I |
| Haynes Creek | 05887 | 4,419 | 442 | 0 | C |
| Heck Gulch | 05214 | 565 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Hecla Jct. East | 05768 | 153 | 17 | 52 | C |
| Hecla Junction West | 05773 | 1,152 | 14 | 42 | M |
| Herring Creek | 05152 | 923 | 67 | 0 | I |
| Hezron Gulch | 05825 | 125 | 0 | 0 | C |
| High Creek | 05239 | 122 | 10 | 0 | C |
| High Creek Allotment | 05739 | 1,182 | 172 | 62 | C |
| High Park Lh | 03496 | 4,228 | 684 | 0 | I |
| Home Place | 05232 | 524 | 16 | 0 | C |
| Hooker Hills | 05852 | 438 | 73 | 0 | C |
| Horse Creek | 05869 | 40 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Hot Springs | 05198 | 1,178 | 305 | 0 | I |
| Howard Creek | 15008 | 953 | 69 | 0 | I |
| Hunt Canyon | 05740 | 308 | 33 | 0 | C |
| Ideal Canyon | 05752 | 169 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Ideal Canyon-West | 05717 | 84 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Indian Gulch Common | 05063 | 630 | 66 | 0 | M |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Iowa Gulch | 05863 | 1,176 | 64 | 0 | C |
| Ireland Corrals | 00018 | 80 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Iron Hill | 05921 | 133 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Iron Mtn | 05148 | 1,401 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Iron Mtn. South | 05923 | 1,545 | 58 | 0 | C |
| Jack Hall | 05193 | 770 | 128 | 0 | I |
| Jesus Canyon | 02831 | 40 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Junkins Park | 05884 | 125 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Karval | 26015 | 244 | 72 | 0 | C |
| Karval-South | 26003 | 399 | 140 | 0 | C |
| Kelly Creek | 05097 | 338 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Kerr Gulch Common | 05006 | 5,800 | 200 | 66 | I |
| Kicking Bird | 05891 | 401 | 90 | 0 | C |
| King Center | 05778 | 80 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Kiowa County | 05761 | 872 | 142 | 0 | C |
| Kramer Creek | 05750 | 2,044 | 123 | 0 | C |
| La Junta North | 05527 | 644 | 128 | 0 | C |
| La Veta Pass-North | 05796 | 40 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Lake Creek | 15029 | 154 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Lake Meredith-South | 05711 | 80 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Lapin Creek | 05901 | 281 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Levee Road | 05826 | 55 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Link Ditch | 05707 | 426 | 308 | 0 | I |
| Little Cochetopa | 05780 | 301 | 17 | 0 | C |
| Little High | 15009 | 36 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Little Hole Common | 15003 | 6,781 | 256 | 0 | I |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Little Porcupine | 05937 | 345 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Little Sheep | 05769 | 1,037 | 14 | 38 | C |
| Little Turkey Creek | 05760 | 901 | 15 | 0 | C |
| Livermore | 26016 | 40 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Logan Hill | 05795 | 694 | 72 | 0 | C |
| Long Canyon | 05912 | 158 | 11 | 0 | C |
| Long Gulch Pasture | 05222 | 72 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Long Hollow West | 05173 | 760 | 97 | 0 | C |
| Lookout Point | 05104 | 247 | 38 | 0 | C |
| Louis Gulch | 03228 | 333 | 17 | 0 | C |
| Lower Beaver Park | 05062 | 227 | 12 | 33 | C |
| Lower Granite | 05107 | 3,396 | 129 | 0 | I |
| Lower Mack Gulch | 05196 | 580 | 34 | 0 | C |
| Lower Shaws Park | 05212 | 978 | 19 | 0 | C |
| Lower Tallahassee | 05202 | 3,953 | 51 | 0 | I |
| Luis Canyon | 02826 | 82 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Lyons | 16002 | 40 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Madden Canyon | 05876 | 358 | 72 | 0 | C |
| Maes Creek | 05832 | 402 | 66 | 66 | C |
| Malachite | 05925 | 197 | 8 | 12 | C |
| Malice Ditch | 05792 | 613 | 65 | 0 | C |
| Manzanares Creek | 05894 | 136 | 1 | 9 | C |
| Martin Ridge | 05934 | 525 | 87 | 0 | C |
| Mauricio | 05732 | 181 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Maverick Gulch | 05091 | 3,997 | 149 | 76 | I |
| May Creek | 05874 | 322 | 33 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| McCoy Gulch | 15049 | 391 | 89 | 0 | M |
| McFadden Creek | 05802 | 41 | 5 | 1 | C |
| Meadow Gulch | 05221 | 696 | 6 | 52 | C |
| Meredith Island | 05783 | 120 | 32 | 0 | C |
| Methodist Mtn. | 05898 | 3,051 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Mexican Ridge South | 03980 | 168 | 17 | 0 | C |
| Micanite | 05164 | 1,634 | 204 | 209 | I |
| Michigan Campground | 05903 | 1,163 | 113 | 172 | C |
| Middle Creek North | 05930 | 229 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Middle Creek South | 05932 | 499 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Middle Tallahassee | 05862 | 163 | 5 | 16 | C |
| Midland Hill | 05871 | 6,353 | 206 | 49 | I |
| Mikesell Gulch | 05197 | 37 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Mill Creek | 05086 | 1,224 | 100 | 0 | M |
| Mill Gulch South | 05070 | 162 | 15 | 0 | C |
| Mill Gulch West | 15052 | 1,889 | 100 | 0 | C |
| Miller Place | 05211 | 421 | 20 | 0 | C |
| Mineral Creek | 05767 | 512 | 2 | 37 | C |
| Miners Gulch Allot. | 05200 | 3,093 | 251 | 0 | I |
| Mitre Peak North | 15045 | 711 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Model Reservoir | 04630 | 503 | 26 | 0 | C |
| Monument Creek | 05154 | 249 | 6 | 10 | C |
| Mosca | 03893 | 732 | 55 | 196 | C |
| Moss Gulch | 05741 | 38 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Mosquito Pass | unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Mount Herring | 05889 | 201 | 10 | 111 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Mount Mestas | 05875 | 606 | 2 | 7 | C |
| Mount Pisgah Ind | 05067 | 144 | 18 | 0 | C |
| Mount Tyndall | 05888 | 246 | 11 | 0 | C |
| Mt Pittsburg | 05839 | 1,253 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Mt Shavano | 05918 | 5,399 | 241 | 0 | I |
| Mud Gulch | 05192 | 1,109 | 99 | 0 | M |
| Muddy Creek | 05784 | 578 | 10 | 368 | C |
| Mulligan | 03896 | 2,624 | 32 | 115 | C |
| Mulligan Lakes | 05720 | 367 | 37 | 0 | C |
| Mullock Gulch | 15017 | 237 | 55 | 0 | M |
| Mustang Creek | 05810 | 324 | 64 | 0 | C |
| N. Rattlesnake Butte | 05829 | 160 | 20 | 0 | C |
| N. Tallahassee Creek | 05089 | 2,052 | 65 | 181 | C |
| Nero Hill North | 05945 | 110 | 19 | 0 | C |
| Nero Hill South | 05715 | 321 | 63 | 0 | C |
| Nipple Mtn Ind Allot | 05237 | 337 | 45 | 26 | I |
| North 40 | 03684 | 41 | 12 | 0 | C |
| North Badger Creek | 00002 | 407 | 58 | 0 | I |
| North Badito | 05858 | 933 | 10 | 32 | C |
| North Beaver School | 05306 | 2,893 | 0 | 0 | C |
| North Boone | 05914 | 2,243 | 187 | 0 | C |
| North Hondo | 03705 | 759 | 78 | 0 | C |
| North Lake | 02836 | 40 | 0 | 0 | C |
| North Ludlow | 02827 | 82 | 0 | 0 | C |
| North Red Hill | 05217 | 99 | 0 | 0 | C |
| North Waugh | 15039 | 809 | 24 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Oak Creek | 15028 | 1,051 | 60 | 0 | I |
| Oil Creek Common | 05098 | 1,492 | 70 | 0 | I |
| Oil Creek North | 05103 | 886 | 16 | 0 | C |
| Oil Well Flats | 05083 | 5,708 | 239 | 0 | I |
| Olney Springs-North | 26005 | 321 | 107 | 0 | C |
| One Creek/Cat Gulch | 05061 | 1,744 | 94 | 0 | I |
| Ordway-Nw | 05797 | 89 | 18 | 0 | C |
| Owens Creek | 15040 | 50 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Palmer Gulch | 05195 | 121 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Palo Duro Creek | 05868 | 116 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Park Ditch | 05764 | 3,014 | 30 | 64 | C |
| Park Gulch | 05800 | 2,940 | 295 | 0 | C |
| Park Gulch East | 05828 | 314 | 38 | 0 | C |
| Park Gulch West | 00029 | 290 | 28 | 0 | C |
| Park Mountain | 05163 | 747 | 8 | 0 | C |
| Parkdale | 00004 | 4,022 | 128 | 0 | I |
| Pass Creek | 05941 | 3,384 | 74 | 0 | I |
| Patterson Hollow | 05919 | 322 | 64 | 0 | C |
| Penstock | 15024 | 153 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Phantom Canyon | 05072 | 7,724 | 257 | 11 | I |
| Phelps Canyon | 05927 | 152 | 9 | 0 | C |
| Picketwire | 05791 | 157 | 9 | 0 | C |
| Pine Gulch | 05068 | 890 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Playa Lakes | 05939 | 2,709 | 325 | 0 | I |
| Pole Gulch | 05077 | 2,051 | 100 | 0 | C |
| Poncha Park | 15038 | 6,256 | 1,214 | 0 | I |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Pond Creek (Nera) | 26018 | 80 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Pond Creek (Rgra) | 05790 | 158 | 27 | 0 | C |
| Pony Gulch | 05093 | 1,867 | 117 | 0 | I |
| Powell Arroyo | 05755 | 2,220 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Powers Arroyo | 05915 | 217 | 48 | 0 | C |
| Pruden Creek | 05169 | 323 | 37 | 0 | C |
| Punkin Center-South | 16012 | 198 | 34 | 0 | C |
| Race Path Allotment | 05238 | 6,538 | 378 | 105 | I |
| Rattlesnake | 15014 | 3,597 | 273 | 172 | I |
| Red Gulch | 05188 | 3,352 | 246 | 0 | I |
| Red Hill Pass | 05770 | 1,229 | 75 | 11 | C |
| Red Top Allotment | 05702 | 955 | 192 | 0 | C |
| Red Top Road | 05806 | 641 | 120 | 0 | C |
| Red Wing | 05746 | 248 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Red Wing 2 | 03897 | 39 | 2 | 0 | C |
| Reed Gulch | 02838 | 82 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Reinke Ridge | 05194 | 70 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Reveille Canyon | 05725 | 1,863 | 57 | 120 | C |
| Rhyolite Mtn | 05244 | 545 | 14 | 0 | C |
| Rito Oso | 05776 | 161 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Rito Oso Creek | 05742 | 41 | 4 | 2 | C |
| Riverside | 16000 | 16 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Riverside Dam | 00015 | 36 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Riverside Reservoir | 16010 | 51 | 10 | 0 | C |
| Rock Creek | 05726 | 129 | 1 | 0 | C |
| Rock House | 05076 | 671 | 0 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Rocky Butte | 05838 | 120 | 30 | 0 | C |
| Rosita | 05734 | 857 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Rough Mountain | 05917 | 3,642 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Ruby Gulch | 15019 | 84 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Ruby Mountain | 05701 | 0 | 35 | 116 | M |
| Rule Creek | 05836 | 40 | 1 | 0 | C |
| Rye Slough North | 05155 | 470 | 56 | 0 | M |
| Rye Slough South | 05087 | 728 | 34 | 0 | I |
| Salt Canyon | 05226 | 164 | 1 | 0 | C |
| Salt Works Pasture | 05180 | 154 | 13 | 17 | C |
| San Isidro | 05860 | 40 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Sand Arroyo | 05833 | 41 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Sand Gulch Common | 15007 | 4,167 | 696 | 0 | I |
| Sanford Hills | 05885 | 275 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Santa Clara Creek | 05943 | 82 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Santa Maria | 05744 | 698 | 86 | 0 | C |
| Santana Canyon | 05821 | 256 | 5 | 34 | C |
| Saunders Arroyo | 05817 | 79 | 18 | 0 | C |
| Schoolfield | 05719 | 335 | 18 | 25 | C |
| Schoolhouse Gulch | 05219 | 685 | 40 | 0 | C |
| Scout Camp | 05730 | 164 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Seven L Butte | 05766 | 80 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Sharpsdale | 05940 | 120 | 1 | 9 | C |
| Shaws Park | 05138 | 81 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Sheep Creek | 05705 | 328 | 5 | 0 | C |
| Siebert | 05128 | 242 | 0 | 0 | I |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Siloam Road | 05774 | 79 | 4 | 5 | C |
| Silver Cliff | 05946 | 162 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Silver Mountain | 05765 | 566 | 3 | 0 | C |
| Silver Mtn. North | 05722 | 40 | 4 | 3 | C |
| Silver Mtn. West | 05721 | 202 | 17 | 8 | C |
| Six Mile Park | 05223 | 1,567 | 54 | 0 | C |
| Sixmile Allotment | 15011 | 1,017 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Skagway S. Pasture | 05208 | 417 | 80 | 94 | C |
| Soapy Hill | 05162 | 1,332 | 45 | 0 | I |
| Soda Creek | 05848 | 400 | 31 | 0 | C |
| Soda Mtn. Allotment | 15032 | 1,041 | 120 | 0 | M |
| South Abeyta | 05723 | 80 | 6 | 0 | C |
| South Chama | 05933 | 55 | 5 | 0 | C |
| South Garden Park | 05066 | 150 | 1 | 6 | C |
| South Gardner | 05775 | 41 | 0 | 0 | C |
| South Gardner Parcel 2 | 2852 | 646 | 0 | 0 | C |
| South Hondo | 03821 | 400 | 0 | 0 | C |
| South Jack Hall | 05075 | 379 | 24 | 4 | C |
| South Martin | 05727 | 40 | 0 | 0 | C |
| South Palo Duro Creek | 00025 | 610 | 6 | 9 | C |
| South Pikes Peak | unclassified | 2,808 | 0 | 0 | I |
| South Red Hill | 05216 | 118 | 0 | 0 | C |
| South Spring Branch | 05803 | 706 | 61 | 0 | C |
| South Tallahassee | 05248 | 496 | 23 | 61 | C |
| South Texas Creek | 03509 | 3,390 | 347 | 0 | I |
| Spring Branch East | 05781 | 239 | 15 | 7 | C |

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| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Spring Ck-North | 15013 | 123 | 4 | 8 | C |
| St Charles | 05706 | 236 | 48 | 0 | C |
| St. Jude | 05897 | 448 | 15 | 61 | C |
| Stanley Creek | 05908 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Steel Gulch | 05913 | 438 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Stoney Face Common | 15018 | 435 | 70 | 0 | C |
| Stout Creek | 05177 | 122 | 12 | 0 | C |
| Straub Mtn | 05110 | 1,646 | 70 | 85 | C |
| Sugar City | 05890 | 79 | 20 | 0 | C |
| Sugarloaf Mtn. | 05751 | 2,449 | 15 | 0 | C |
| Table Mountain | 15001 | 15,282 | 901 | 0 | I |
| Tallahassee Rd | 05190 | 648 | 17 | 21 | C |
| Tarryall Creek | 05754 | 68 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Teepie | 05737 | 53 | 7 | 0 | C |
| Temple Canyon | 05055 | 6,622 | 339 | 0 | I |
| Texas Creek | 03508 | 12,439 | 284 | 0 | I |
| The Corona | 02834 | 41 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Thompson Arroyo | 05823 | 1,121 | 149 | 0 | C |
| Threemile Creek | 05787 | 113 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Thurman-South | 26014 | 81 | 14 | 0 | C |
| Tingley Canyon | 05738 | 342 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Tombstone Hill | 05743 | 283 | 48 | 0 | C |
| Trachyte Knob | 05101 | 318 | 9 | 22 | C |
| Trail Canyon | 05251 | 6,999 | 912 | 0 | I |
| Top Of The World | unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Trout Creek | 05735 | 2,467 | 260 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Trout Creek North | 05088 | 563 | 57 | 0 | C |
| Trout Creek South | 05080 | 889 | 105 | 0 | C |
| Trujillo Canyon | 05716 | 163 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Turkey Creek | 05857 | 1,155 | 25 | 80 | C |
| Turkey Ridge | 05771 | 919 | 196 | 0 | C |
| Twelvemile Club | 05851 | 1,929 | 210 | 0 | C |
| Twelvemile Park | 05151 | 188 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Twelvemile Woods | 05123 | 1,090 | 0 | 0 | I |
| Twin Mountain | 05301 | 2,014 | 164 | 0 | I |
| Two Buttes Creek | 05758 | 79 | 7 | 0 | C |
| U Long Gulch | 05156 | 40 | 11 | 0 | C |
| Unclassified | unclassified | 44,084 | 0 | 0 | unclassified |
| Underhill | 05047 | 3,161 | 273 | 0 | I |
| Upper Boneyard | 05084 | 32 | 1 | 6 | C |
| Upper Meadow Gulch | 15015 | 157 | 0 | 0 | M |
| Ute Lake | 05753 | 40 | 3 | 0 | C |
| Ute Log | 05872 | 206 | 2 | 7 | C |
| Vanbromer Arroyo | 05788 | 122 | 24 | 0 | C |
| Victor Pass | 05112 | 28 | 6 | 4 | C |
| Vigil Canyon | 05710 | 526 | 26 | 0 | C |
| Virginia Dale | 26008 | 70 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Vvn Ranch | 05106 | 800 | 75 | 0 | I |
| Wagon Tongue | 05059 | 476 | 57 | 0 | C |
| Wall Mountain | 05181 | 123 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Walsen Arroyo | 05724 | 81 | 4 | 0 | C |
| Walsenburg North | 05902 | 405 | 45 | 0 | C |

Appendix E – Livestock Grazing Allotments and Allotment Levels

| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category ¹ |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Permitted | Suspended | |
| Warm Springs | 05729 | 1,758 | 178 | 0 | C |
| Waugh Mtn Allotment | 05199 | 1,040 | 54 | 0 | I |
| Webster Gulch | 05234 | 978 | 69 | 0 | I |
| Weldona | 16019 | 120 | 44 | 0 | C |
| Wellsville Allotment | 05807 | 6,350 | 182 | 68 | M |
| West Beaver Creek | 15023 | 1,641 | 80 | 76 | I |
| West Box Canyon | 05179 | 5,392 | 133 | 83 | I |
| West Carrizo | 02833 | 38 | 0 | 0 | C |
| West Cordova | 05911 | 162 | 13 | 0 | C |
| West Fairplay | 05757 | 80 | 0 | 0 | C |
| West Fourmile Creek | 15044 | 20 | 0 | 0 | C |
| West Guffey | 05124 | 79 | 8 | 0 | C |
| West High Creek | 02923 | 70 | 0 | 0 | C |
| West Horse Creek | 05714 | 158 | 27 | 0 | C |
| West Pass Creek | 05713 | 1,234 | 6 | 41 | C |
| West Preacher Gulch | 05242 | 37 | 3 | 0 | C |
| West Sommerville | 05120 | 480 | 80 | 0 | I |
| White Hills | 05763 | 771 | 38 | 85 | C |
| Whiterock | 05816 | 119 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Wilbur Allotment | 05159 | 2,133 | 131 | 0 | I |
| Wildcat Creek | 26027 | 40 | 6 | 0 | C |
| Wilmer Gulch | 05878 | 39 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Wilson Creek | 05300 | 7,263 | 778 | 23 | I |
| Wixson Mtn. | 05855 | 553 | 9 | 41 | C |
| Wolf Canyon | 02830 | 313 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Worley Country | 05082 | 3,252 | 136 | 0 | I |

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| Allotment Name | Allotment Number | BLM Acres Available | AUMs Approved RMP | | Management Category¹ |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| | | | <i>Permitted</i> | <i>Suspended</i> | |
| Wright Reservoir | 05131 | 19 | 0 | 0 | C |
| Yellowstone Creek | 05718 | 40 | 2 | 6 | C |

APPENDIX F

Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ACEC | Area of critical environmental concern |
| APD | Application for permit to drill |
| BCA | Backcountry conservation area |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BMP | Best management practice |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| COA | Condition of approval |
| COGCC | Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission |
| CPW | Colorado Parks and Wildlife |
| CSU | Controlled surface use |
| EIS | Environmental impact statement |
| EP | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| FR | Front Range Landscape |
| GIS | Geographic information system |
| LN | Lease notice |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NGD | No ground disturbance |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NL | No leasing |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NSO | No surface occupancy |
| NWSRS | National Wild and Scenic River System |
| PFYC | Potential fossil yield classification |
| RF | Rural Foothills Landscape |
| RMP | Resource management plan |
| ROW | Right-of-way |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Office |
| SOP | Standard operating procedure |
| SRMA | Special recreation management area |
| SSR | Site-specific relocation |
| TL | Timing limitation |
| UA | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| VRM | Visual resource management |
| WSR | Wild and scenic river |

F.1 Introduction

This appendix lists the stipulations for fluid mineral leasing (e.g., oil, gas, and geothermal) referred to throughout the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan (RMP). Stipulations would also apply, where appropriate, to all surface-disturbing activities (and occupancy) associated with land use authorizations, permits, and leases issued on Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered lands. The stipulations would not apply to activities and uses where they are contrary to laws, regulations, or specific program guidance, including operation of mining claims under the 1872 Mining Law.

No surface occupancy (NSO), controlled surface use (CSU), and timing limitation (TL) are stipulation decisions and apply to fluid mineral leasing and development of fluid mineral estate underlying BLM-administered surface lands, privately owned lands, and state-owned lands, but not National Forest System lands. To lease minerals beneath surface lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service), the BLM must receive consent to lease from the Forest Service and incorporate any accompanying stipulations required by forest land use plans or forest-wide programmatic leasing analyses.

In the Royal Gorge Field Office planning area, federal fluid mineral estate acres are greater than BLM-administered surface land. Within the planning area, the BLM administers 658,200 acres of surface estate and 2,673,000 acres of split-estate (i.e., where the surface rights are in private or state ownership, and the mineral resources are publicly held and managed by the Federal Government [BLM]). Acreages reflect federal mineral estate overlain by BLM, private, and state-owned land. Acreages are calculated based on current information and may be adjusted in the future through plan maintenance as conditions warrant.

No ground disturbance (NGD), site-specific relocation (SSR), and TL are restriction decisions and apply to other surface-disturbing activities on BLM-administered surface lands.

Surface-disturbing activities are those that are greater than casual use actions created through mechanized or motorized means that would cause soil mixing and result in alteration or removal of soil and vegetation, exposing the mineral soil to erosive processes to the extent that reclamation may be required. These actions may include the use of mechanized earth-moving equipment; self-propelled drilling equipment; certain geophysical exploration; placement of surface facilities such as utilities, pipelines, structures, and oil and gas wells; new road construction; and use of pyrotechnics or explosives. Surface-disturbing activities may not include livestock grazing; low-impact vegetation tools (e.g., mastication and hand thinning) and associated short-term infrastructure; cross-country hiking; driving on and maintaining existing roads, primitive roads, and limited administrative vehicle travel off routes in areas designated as limited to off-highway vehicle use; scientific excavation; cultural resource inventories, restoration, and/or mitigation of limited scope approved by the field office manager. Any potential impacts to historic properties from surface-disturbing activities would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated through the Section 106 process.

F.2 Description of Stipulations Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing

Three types of stipulations could be applied to fluid mineral leases: (1) NSO, (2) CSU, and (3) TL. Although not a stipulation, areas that are closed to fluid mineral leasing are also shown in Table F-1 to Table F-10. In areas closed to leasing (NL), the resource would not be available for exploration or development. All other areas not identified in Table F-1 to Table F-10 are open to fluid mineral leasing, subject to standard terms and conditions and NSO, CSU, or TL stipulations if applicable. Table F-11 to Table F-44 show the stipulations and protected resources.

Lease stipulations and lease notices (LNs) would be applied, as applicable, to all new leases and to reinstated leases. On existing leases, the BLM would develop conditions of approval for applications for permit to drill to achieve resource objectives of lease stipulations contained in this RMP. New development on existing leases must comply with current management direction. This direction is consistent with Interior Board of Land Appeals decisions (*Yates Petroleum Corp.*, 176 Interior Board of Land Appeals 144 [2008] and *William P. Maycock*, 180 Interior Board of Land Appeals 1 [2010]) that BLM has discretion to modify surface operations to add specific mitigation measures supported by site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis undertaken during the development phase on existing leases. Any additional mitigation measures would need to be justifiable, still provide for lease development, and be incorporated in a site-specific document.

F.2.1 Standard Terms and Conditions for Fluid Minerals Leasing

Oil and gas development is subject to standard terms and conditions of the lease. Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1 (Onshore Oil and Gas Operations; Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases; Approval of Operations) regulations (43 CFR 3160) give the BLM the ability to relocate proposed operations up to 656 feet (200 meters), prohibit surface-disturbing operations for a period not to exceed 60 days, and require reasonable measures to minimize adverse impacts to other resource values, land uses, or users.

F.2.2 No Surface Occupancy (NSO)

An NSO stipulation indicates use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development, and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling, stationary drill rigs in unison; geophysical exploration equipment off designated roads, primitive roads, and trails; and construction of wells and/or pads) are prohibited to protect identified resource values. Refer to Table F-11 to Table F-23.

The NSO stipulation is a category of major constraints. NSO areas are open to fluid mineral leasing, but surface occupancy or surface-disturbing activities associated with fluid mineral leasing cannot be conducted on the surface of the land. Access to fluid mineral deposits would

require directional drilling and/or drilling from outside the boundaries of the NSO area. This differs from areas identified as NL, in which neither the surface area nor mineral estate is available for fluid mineral leasing.

F.2.3 Controlled Surface Use (CSU)

CSU is a category of moderate constraint stipulations that allows some use and occupancy of public land while protecting identified resources or values and is applicable to fluid mineral leasing and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling, stationary drill rigs in unison; geophysical exploration equipment off designated roads, primitive roads, and trails; and construction of wells and/or pads). CSU areas are open to fluid mineral leasing, but the stipulation allows the BLM to require special operational constraints, or the activity can be shifted more than 656 feet (200 meters) to protect the specified resource or value. Refer to Table F-24 to Table F-34.

F.2.4 Timing Limitations (TL)

Areas identified for TL, a moderate constraint, are closed to fluid mineral exploration and development, surface-disturbing activities, and intensive human activity during identified time frames that may exceed 60 days. This stipulation does not apply to operation and basic maintenance activities, including associated vehicle travel, unless otherwise specified. Construction, drilling, completions, and other operations considered to be intensive in nature are not allowed. Intensive maintenance, such as workovers on wells, is not permitted. Administrative activities are allowed at the discretion of the BLM authorized officer. Refer to Table F-35 to Table F-38.

F.2.5 Lease Notice (LN)

An LN provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. A LN also addresses special items that lessees should consider when planning operations, but does not impose additional restrictions. LNs are not an RMP-level decision, and new LNs may be added to fluid mineral leases at the time of sale. LNs apply only to leasable minerals (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal) and not to other types of leases, such as livestock grazing or coal leases. Refer to Table F-39 to Table F-44.

F.2.6 Condition of Approval (COA)

COAs are conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an application for permit to drill is approved, after a lease is issued. COAs are based on site-specific analysis and are designed to minimize, mitigate, or prevent impacts on resource values or other uses of public lands. The application of a particular COA is not an RMP-level decision.

F.2.7 Project Mitigation and Monitoring

Stipulations are designed to provide resource-specific protections. Permit holders shall be responsible for the monitoring and reporting deemed necessary to document and maintain mandated protective measures. Also, the BLM retains the right to modify the operations of all surface and other disturbance activities caused by the presence of humans and to require additional specific or specialized mitigation following the submission of a detailed plan of development or other project proposal, a monitoring report, and an environmental analysis.

F.3 Description of Restrictions Applicable to Surface-disturbing Activities

Three types of restrictions could be applied to land use authorizations: (1) NGD, (2) SSR, and (3) TL. Table F-45 to Table F-53 provide details of the NGD and SSR restrictions and protected resources. Refer to Table F-35 through Table F-38 for details on TLs.

Restrictions applicable to surface-disturbing activities apply to activities other than fluid mineral leasing, including those conducted by the BLM. Because the BLM does not have jurisdiction over split-estate lands for surface-disturbing activities not related to fluid mineral leasing and development, NGD and SSR restrictions apply only to the 658,200 acres of BLM-administered surface land in the decision area.

F.3.1 No Ground Disturbance (NGD)

Areas restricted by NGD are closed to all surface-disturbing activities. Activities that are not considered surface disturbing include, but are not limited to, livestock grazing; cross-country hiking or equestrian use; installing signs; minimum impact filming; vehicular travel on designated roads, primitive roads, and trails; and general use of the land by wildlife. Fire suppression activities using *minimum-impact suppression tactics* are allowed in areas with an NGD stipulation with approval from the BLM authorized officer.

An NGD stipulation cannot be applied to fluid mineral leasing. Fluid minerals are subject to NSO and CSU stipulations.

An NGD stipulation cannot be applied to operations conducted under the 1872 Mining Law (i.e., locatable mineral development) without a withdrawal. A withdrawal is not considered a land use planning decision, because it must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Therefore, unless withdrawn, areas identified as NGD are open to operations conducted under the mining laws subject only to TL and SSR restrictions that are consistent with the rights granted under the mining laws.

In addition, the following actions or activities are not subject to the NGD stipulation, because specific laws and program terminology constrain them. However, these actions or activities may be subject to SSR or TL restrictions:

- Right-of-way (ROW) location: instead of identifying areas as NGD, areas can be identified as “ROW exclusion” areas.
- Coal leasing: instead of identifying areas as NGD, areas can be identified as open or closed to coal leasing.
- Non-energy solid mineral leasing: instead of identifying areas as NGD, areas can be identified as open or closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.
- Mineral material disposal: instead of identifying areas as NGD, areas can be identified as open or closed to mineral material disposal.

F.3.2 Site-Specific Relocation

An SSR restriction is similar to a CSU restriction in that it allows some use and occupancy of BLM-administered lands while protecting identified resources or values. SSR areas are potentially open to surface-disturbing activities, but the restriction allows the BLM to require special constraints, or the activity can be shifted to protect the specified resource or value. Activities that are not considered surface disturbing include, but are not limited to, livestock grazing; cross-country hiking or equestrian use; installing signs; minimum impact filming; vehicular travel on designated roads, primitive roads, and trails; and general use of the land by wildlife.

ROW location authorizations may be subject to an SSR restriction. A surface-disturbing ROW may be subject to an SSR restriction; these areas can also be identified as “ROW avoidance” areas. The action may be subject to TL stipulations.

An SSR stipulation cannot be applied to fluid mineral leasing. Fluid minerals are subject to CSU and NSO stipulations.

F.3.3 Timing Limitations (TL)

The TL restriction for surface-disturbing activities is the same as the TL stipulation for fluid mineral leasing and associated activities. Refer to section F.2.4, *Timing Limitations (TL)*.

F.4 Exceptions, Modifications, and Waivers

The standard exception, modification, and waiver criteria apply to all NSOs, CSUs, TLs, NGDs, and SSRs. In the following paragraphs, “leasehold” refers to fluid mineral leases, and “project” or “project area” refers to other surface-disturbing projects. The BLM authorized officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other government agencies and/or the public in order to make the

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

determinations described below. The environmental analysis prepared for site-specific proposals such as oil and gas development (e.g., applications for permit to drill and sundry notices) or other surface projects needs to include and address any proposal to except, modify, or waive a surface stipulation.

An exception is a one-time exemption for a particular site within the leasehold or project area; exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis; the stipulation continues to apply to all other sites within the leasehold or project area. The BLM authorized officer may grant an exception to a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease or project have changed sufficiently such that (1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP, or (2) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts.

A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation or project either temporarily or for the lease term or length of the project. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites within the leasehold or project area to which the restrictive criteria are applied. The BLM authorized officer may modify a stipulation or the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease or project area have changed sufficiently. The BLM authorized officer may modify a stipulation as a result of new information if (1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP, (2) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer sufficient to meet resource objectives established in the RMP, or 3) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts.

A waiver is a permanent exemption from a lease or project stipulation. When a waiver is granted, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold or project area. The BLM authorized officer may waive a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease or project no longer exist.

F.5 Areas Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing (NL)

F.5.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.5.2 Soil Resources

Not applicable.

F.5.3 Water Resources

Table F-1. Water Resources – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| NL-Water-1 (Water AU-8) | <p>Close the dikes of the Spanish Peaks area, including Mount Mestas and Silver Mountain, as depicted on geologic maps or as site-specific information such as updated mapping or other information about the extent of the geologic formation dictates to fluid mineral leasing.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, and human health.</p> | Rural Foothills Landscape |

F.5.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Not applicable.

F.5.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.5.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.5.7 Special Status Species

Table F-2. Special Status Species – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| NL-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-36) | <p>Close all occupied lesser prairie chicken habitat to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical exploration as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken habitat.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |

F.5.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.5.9 Cultural Resources

Table F-3. Cultural Resources – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| NL-Cultural-1 (Cultural AU-2) | <p>Close the following sites with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area around them to fluid mineral leasing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site 5PW48, the Grenada Relocation Center (Amache) • Site 5MR994.1 (Overland Trail) • Site 5HF2297, Our Lady of the Caves Grotto • Newly identified sites of national or regional significance <p>Purpose: To protect significant cultural resources.</p> | All landscapes |

F.5.10 Tribal Resources

Table F-4. Tribal Resources – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| NL-Tribal-1 (Tribal AU-1) | <p>Close the following sites with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area around them to fluid mineral leasing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site • Site 5LO1 (Peavey Rockshelter) • Site 5PA1300 • Site 5PA718 • Site 5FN2387 • Newly identified areas of significant concern to Tribes. Such areas might include: Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs); sacred sites; all sites or areas with Native American human remains; ecological landscapes; locations of historical significance; natural features of cultural, historical or environmental significance (for example, areas with culturally modified trees); and locations with traditional floral and faunal materials for subsistence and ceremonial uses. <p>Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations.</p> | All landscapes |

F.5.11 Paleontological Resources

Not applicable.

F.5.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.5.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Table F-5. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--|
| NL-WildChar-1 (Wild Char AU-7) | Close lands managed to protect or maintain wilderness characteristics to fluid mineral leasing. Purpose: To protect inventoried wilderness characteristics and their locally, regionally, or nationally significant recreational, social, economic, and environmental values. | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |

F.5.14 Recreation

Table F-6. Recreation – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--|
| NL-Rec-1 (SRMA/RMZ AU-7) | Close special recreation management areas to fluid mineral leasing. Purpose: To protect specific recreation-tourism visitors and/or community customer markets to be served, and maintain the specific setting character and/or service delivery system conditions that are essential to achievement of the experiences and benefits identified in management objectives for the SRMA. | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |
| NL-Rec-2 (BCA AU-8) | Close backcountry conservation areas (BCAs) to fluid mineral leasing, except within BCAs in the South Park Leasing Area. Purpose: To protect backcountry hunting and angling recreation settings and associated wildlife habitats. | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |

F.5.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.5.16 Forestry

Not applicable.

F.5.17 Fluid Minerals

Table F-7. Fluid Minerals – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| NL-FM-1 (<i>Fluid Min AU-7</i>) | <p>Close to oil and gas leasing all BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas without moderate or high helium potential; as well as all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential. As mapped in this document.</p> <p>Purpose: To support the effectiveness and long-term viability and durability of management goals within the Royal Gorge Field Office.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Leasing for geothermal resources would be open.</p> | All landscapes |
| NL-SPL-1 (<i>South Park LA AU-15</i>) | <p>Close to oil and gas leasing all BLM surface lands with no, very low, and low potential for oil and gas and all federal minerals with no oil and gas potential. As mapped in this document.</p> <p>Purpose: to support the effectiveness and long-term viability and durability of management goals within the Royal Gorge Field Office.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Leasing for geothermal resources would be open.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NL-SPL-2 (<i>South Park LA AU-36</i>) | <p>Close to fluid mineral leasing with a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) protection area from the following nationally or regionally significant culturally sensitive sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5PA1300 • 5PA718 (the White Buffalo Site) <p>In the South Park Leasing Area, close for leasing federal minerals that underlie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic properties of national or regional significance <p>Purpose: To protect cultural resources and ecological landscapes and the culturally sensitive locations within them.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

F.5.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.5.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.5.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.5.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.5.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.5.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-8. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--|
| NL-ACEC-1 (ACEC MA-2) | Fluid mineral leasing is closed within areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). Purpose: To protect relevant and important values of the ACEC. | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |

F.5.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.5.25 National Trails

Not applicable.

F.5.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Table F-9. Wild and Scenic Rivers – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| NL-WSR-1 (WSR AU-1) | Close to leasable mineral leasing along 5 segments that are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS and 14 segments that were determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark or other preliminary or final boundary of identified suitable WSR study corridors, as defined in the <i>Wild & Scenic River Suitability Report–Royal Gorge Field Office: Final</i> (BLM 2023). The 14 segments that were determined to be eligible but not suitable will no longer be eligible once a final ROD is entered, but the boundaries for the eligible segments will be used for the leasable mineral closure to protect river-related values in the formerly eligible stream segments. Purpose: To protect WSR outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and water quality of eligible or suitable river segments and their consequential recreational, social, economic, and environmental significance. | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |

F.5.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Table F-10. Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas – Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| NL-Wilderness-1 (Wilderness AU-4) | Fluid mineral leasing is closed within WSAs. Purpose: To manage WSAs in a manner that does not impair their suitability for designation as wilderness. | Upper Arkansas River Vally Landscape |

F.5.28 Public Health and Safety

Not applicable.

F.5.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.6 No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Stipulations Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing

F.6.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.6.2 Soil Resources

Not applicable.

F.6.3 Water Resources

Table F-11. Water Resources – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| NSO-Water-1 (Water AU-2) | Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the average high water mark) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake, surface water, diversions, reservoirs, intakes and public water system infrastructure associated with “ <i>Water Supply</i> ” by the State of Colorado. Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat, and human health. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| | criteria apply. | |
| NSO-Water-2 (Water AU-4) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage) or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain (whichever area is greater) of the following waterways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arkansas River • South Platte River • Poudre River • Big Thompson River • Little Thompson River • St. Vrain River • Boulder Creek • Clear Creek • Monument Creek • St. Charles River • Huerfano River • Cucharas River • Purgatoire River • Cimarron River <p>Purpose: To protect rivers and adjacent aquatic habitat that provide: (a) <i>special status</i> or <i>critical</i> fish and wildlife species habitat; (b) important riparian values; (c) water quality/filtering values; (d) waterfowl and shorebird production values; (e) valuable amphibian habitat; (f) 100-year floodplain; and (g) high scenic and recreation values of major rivers. Minimizing potential deterioration of water quality, high scenic and recreation values, maintain natural hydrologic function and condition of stream channels, banks, floodplains, and riparian communities, and preserve wildlife habitat including designated critical habitat for federally listed fish species. The buffers are sized to accommodate the rivers' larger floodplains and wider riparian zones.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-Water-3 (Water AU-5) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of groundwater public water supply wells for public water supply wells identified by the State of Colorado.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, and human health.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-Water-4 (Water AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: For all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 500 feet (152 meters) of waterways, including wetlands, perennial water impoundments, perennial streams, fens, and wetlands. For streams, the buffer will be measured from ordinary high water mark (bank full stage), whereas for wetland features, the buffer will be measured from the edge of the mapped extent.</p> | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| | <p>Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, fish habitat, aquatic habitat, and provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| <p>NSO-Water-5 (Water AU-7)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 100 horizontal feet (30 meters) as measured from the top of the stream bank for all intermittent or ephemeral streams. If riparian vegetation extends beyond the top of the stream bank, the buffer will be measured from the extent of the riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Surface occupancy or use may be restricted beyond 100 feet (33 meters), where activities would adversely impact water quality and stream stability. Surface-disturbing activities may require special engineering design, construction, and implementation measures, including re-location of operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters) from the extent of water impoundments, streams, riparian areas, and/or wetlands to protect water resources.</p> <p>Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, fish habitat, aquatic habitat, and provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

F.6.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Table F-12. Terrestrial Wildlife – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| <p>NSO-Wliffe-1 (T Wildlife AU-1)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| NSO-Wlufe-2 (T Wildlife AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-Wlufe-3 (T Wildlife AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.6 mile (1.0 kilometer) of active greater prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of habitat surrounding greater prairie chicken leks.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-Wlufe-4 (T Wildlife AU-9) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.4 mile (0.6 kilometer) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of habitat surrounding greater plains sharp-tailed grouse leks.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains landscape |
| NSO-Wlufe-5 (T Wildlife AU-15) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-Wlufe-6 (T Wildlife AU-17) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within an area centered on a raptor nest site as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon • 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) – all other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls) <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of raptor nest sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of</p> | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|--------------|
| | topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest. | |

F.6.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Table F-13. Aquatic and Riparian Resources – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| NSO-AqRes-1 (Aq Riparian AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 500 feet (152 meters) of the high water elevation of playas.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect playas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.6.7 Special Status Species

Table F-14. Special Status Species – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| NSO-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-4) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed (except when the decision is in conflict with public safety) within a 350-foot (107 meters) radius of the entrance of special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, hibernacula, and fall swarming sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-2 (SS Species AU-5) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within active prairie dog colonies as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|----------------|
| NSO-SSSpecies-3 (SS Species AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of occupied maternal swift fox dens as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect swift fox dens.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-4 (SS Species AU-10) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within active prairie dog colonies occupied by black-footed ferrets as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect black-footed ferret habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-5 (SS Species AU-11) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed 300 feet (91 meters) of the 100-year floodplain of occupied reaches of New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-6 (SS Species AU-12) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within federally designated critical habitat for New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse critical habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-7 (SS Species AU-13) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within occupied suitable special status plant species habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|----------------|
| NSO-SSSpecies-8 (SS Species AU-16) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of bald eagle winter roosts, and 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of active or historic nest sites to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect bald eagle nest and roost sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-9 (SS Species AU-18) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of golden eagle active nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat; and within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of abandoned nests with all or part of nest remaining.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect golden eagle nest sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-10 (SS Species AU-21) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of active or inactive northern goshawk nest sites or associated alternate nests as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on northern goshawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-11 (SS Species AU-22) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of active or inactive ferruginous hawk nest sites or associated alternate nests as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER</p> | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|----------------|
| | <p>criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | |
| <p>NSO-SSSpecies-12 (SS Species AU-24)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect peregrine falcon nesting and fledgling habitat and maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | All landscapes |
| <p>NSO-SSSpecies-13 (SS Species AU-26)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers or within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of roost or nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Mexican spotted owl nesting and fledgling habitat and maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | All landscapes |
| <p>NSO-SSSpecies-14 (SS Species AU-27)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within federally designated critical habitat for Mexican spotted owl as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Mexican spotted owl critical habitat.</p> <p>No EXCEPTIONS, MODIFICATIONS, or WAIVERS apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| <p>NSO-SSSpecies-15 (SS Species AU-28)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect long-billed curlew breeding sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| NSO-SSSpecies-16 (SS Species AU-29) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within known breeding sites of white-faced ibis as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect white-faced ibis breeding sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-17 (SS Species AU-31) | <p>Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas as defined by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-18 (SS Species AU-33) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high-water mark or within 328 feet (100 meters) of the 100-year floodplain on the Arkansas River, whichever is greater, within the range of the yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern black rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting areas for yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern black rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SSSpecies-19 (SS Species AU-34) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| NSO-SSSpecies-20 (SS Species AU-41) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status amphibian habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| NSO-SSSpecies-21 (SS Species AU-43) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within known occupied sites of Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.6.9 Cultural Resources

Table F-15. Cultural Resources – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| NSO-Cultural-1 (Cultural AU-3) | <p>Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use for oil and gas activities on lands within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of all listed NRHP sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the NRHP.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.10 Tribal Resources

Table F-16. Tribal Resources – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| NSO-Tribal-1 (Tribal AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of NRHP-eligible cultural resources, culturally sensitive locations, listed National Register sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the National Register.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.11 Paleontological Resources

Table F-17. Paleontological Resources – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| NSO-Paleo-1 (Paleo AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of known scientifically important paleontological resources (BLM-administered surface land only).</p> <p>Purpose: To protect paleontological resources.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.6.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.6.14 Recreation

Table F-18. Recreation – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| NSO-Rec-1 (Rec Sites AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the boundaries of city parks, county parks, state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements, and federal wildlife refuges.</p> <p>Purpose: To minimize impacts to socially important parks and wildlife areas including the surrounding setting.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| NSO-Rec-2 (Rec Sites AU-3) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 2.5-mile (4-kilometer) protection area of the boundaries of National Park Service units.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect soundscapes within National Park Service units.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.6.16 Forestry

Not applicable.

F.6.17 Fluid Minerals

Table F-19. Fluid Minerals – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| NSO-Fluid-1 (Fluid Min AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed on lands with federal facilities, cemeteries, and dams.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect these existing land uses.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| NSO-SPL-1 (South Park LA AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1,000 feet (305 meters) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake, surface water, diversions, reservoirs, intakes, and public water system infrastructure associated with “Water Supply” by the State of Colorado to protect drinking water sources.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public drinking water supplies.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| NSO-SPL-2 (South Park LA AU-4) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1,312 feet (400 meters) of the ordinary high water mark or within 500 feet (152 meters) of the 100-year floodplain of the following major waterways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Platte River • South Fork South Platte River • Middle Fork South Platte River • Water bodies containing native cutthroat trout, or water body designated for introduction of native cutthroat trout. <p>Purpose: To protect public drinking water supplies, wetlands, and floodplains.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-3 (South Park LA AU-5) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of the ordinary high water mark of Gold Medal (as defined by CPW) streams, rivers, and full reservoirs.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Gold Medal fisheries, settings and the viewshed associated with them.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-4 (South Park LA AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 2,641 feet (805 meters) of public groundwater supply wells.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public water supplies.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-5 (South Park LA AU-7) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 500 feet (152 meters) of domestic water wells.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect domestic water supplies.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-6 (South Park LA AU-8) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 500 feet (152 meters) of streams (perennial, ephemeral and intermittent), lakes, reservoirs, springs, playas, wetlands (including fens) or other riparian areas, measured from the ordinary high water mark (bank full stage) or within the 100-year floodplain, whichever distance is greater.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect water quality.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| NSO-SPL-7 (South Park LA AU-9) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed on slopes greater than 25%.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect soil stability and water quality.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-8 (South Park LA AU-20) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, to protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within significant production areas as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to waterfowl and shorebird habitat and protect hunting values.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-9 (South Park LA AU-22) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within an area centered on a raptor nest site as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) – osprey, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper’s hawk, Swainson’s hawk, non-special status owls; and • 0.33 mile (0.5 kilometer) – red-tailed hawk; and • 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon. <p>All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): 0.125 mile (0.2 kilometer).</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to nesting raptors.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-10 (South Park LA AU-24) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within the boundaries of state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to wildlife habitat, hunting areas, and protect hunting values.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| NSO-SPL-11 (South Park LA AU-25) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.33 mile (0.53 kilometer) of state-owned and/or managed wildlife areas, habitat areas, natural areas, parks, and conservation easements.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to wildlife habitat, hunting areas, and protect hunting values.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-12 (South Park LA AU-26) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.25-mile (0.4 kilometer) radius of the entrance of known maternity roosts or hibernacula of special status bat species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to wildlife habitat, hunting areas, and protect hunting values.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-13 (South Park LA AU-28) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within occupied suitable special status plant species habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to special status plant species.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-14 (South Park LA AU-29) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to breeding sites of long-billed curlew.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-15 (South Park LA AU-30) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within known breeding sites of white-faced ibis as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to breeding sites of white-faced ibis.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| NSO-SPL-16 (South Park LA AU-31) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 300 feet (91 meters) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas as mapped by CPW for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-17 (South Park LA AU-32) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to breeding sites of special status amphibians.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-18 (South Park LA AU-33) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within known occupied sites of Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-19 (South Park LA AU-34) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed in areas of moderate to high potential paleontological resources PFYC 3 through 5 (BLM-administered surface lands only).</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-20 (South Park LA AU-35) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within state or nationally designated historic districts including, but not limited to, the Tarryall Rural Historic Landscape District and Threemile Gulch Archaeological District and designated historic districts of regional or national significance.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to designated historic districts.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| NSO-SPL-21 (South Park LA AU-37) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of sites eligible for the NRHP, culturally sensitive locations, sites and districts listed on the NRHP, interpreted and/or public use sites, and experimental-use sites.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to cultural resources.</p> <p>Modifications: The 100 meter protection area may be modified on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the nature of the proposed action, and the nature of the cultural resource site and/or area.</p> <p>Standard fluid mineral EXCEPTION and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| NSO-SPL-22 (South Park LA AU-39, BCA AU-8) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed in the Reinecker Ridge, Red Hill, and Rye Slough BCAs.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect backcountry hunting and angling recreation settings and associated wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Exceptions: In recognition of Board Order No. 2017-017 and in coordination with CPW and the Colorado State Land Board, an exception may be granted on the Reinecker Ridge BCA if upon site-specific analysis it is found that removing the restriction would reduce or eliminate undesirable impacts to key habitat on the James Mark Jones State Wildlife Area.</p> <p>Standard MODIFICATION and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

F.6.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.6.19 Coal

Table F-20. Coal – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|----------------|
| NSO-Coal-1 (Coal AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed on lands overlying active coal mining operations (both surface and underground footprints).</p> <p>Purpose: To protect surface and underground coal mines where oil and gas development is incompatible with coal extraction.</p> <p>EXCEPTION, NSO-Coal-1: standard exception criteria apply.</p> <p>The authorized officer may grant an exception to a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently such that: (1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; or (2) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. The authorized officer may</p> | All landscapes |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| | <p>require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may be required to consult with other government agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.</p> <p>Engineered designs may be required.</p> <p>Standard MODIFICATION and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |

F.6.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.6.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.6.22 Lands and Realty

Table F-21. Lands and Realty – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| NSO-Realty-1 (Realty AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within reservoir or railroad rights-of-way.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect reservoir and railroad right-of-way improvements and to preserve public safety by prohibiting incompatible uses within established rights-of-way.</p> <p>Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation, see BLM Manuals 1624 and 3101 or Forest Service Manuals 1950 and 2820.)</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Not applicable.

F.6.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.6.25 National Trails

Table F-22. National Trails – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| NSO-Trails-1 (N Trail AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) on either side of the centerline of designated national trails.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the physical evidence of the trail, associated cultural resources, and integrity of the viewshed associated with the trail.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.6.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.6.28 Public Health and Safety

Table F-23. Public Health and Safety – No Surface Occupancy Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| NSO-Safety-1 (Safety AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within 200 feet (61 meters) of rock glaciers and other geologic hazards such as such as landslides and avalanches.</p> <p>Purpose: To minimize the risk of property and resource damage and protection of human health and safety (e.g., from landslides and mass wasting). Geologic hazards are unpredictable.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.6.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.7 Controlled Surface Use (CSU) Stipulations Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing

F.7.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.7.2 Soil Resources

Table F-24. Soil Resources – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| CSU-Soil-1 (Soil AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted in areas with severe or very severe erosion hazard, fragile soils of high concern, or slopes over 30%.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required. Prior to authorizing activities in this area, the operator may be required to submit an engineering/reclamation plan to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential effects to soil productivity.</p> <p>Purpose: To improve reclamation potential, maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas, minimize contributions of soil constituents and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.3 Water Resources

Table F-25. Water Resources – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| CSU-Water-1 (Water AU-3) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted lands located greater than 1,000 feet (305 meters) but less than 2,640 feet (805 meters) of a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the ordinary high water mark) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of a public water supply intake with the classification “<i>Water Supply</i>” by the State of Colorado.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters) may be required. Prior to authorizing activities in this area, the operator may be required to submit a coordinated water resources monitoring plan to mitigate potential effects to</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| | <p>the source water protection areas of public water supply.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat, and human health.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| <p>CSU-Water-2 (Water AU-6)</p> | <p>Stipulation: For all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area, surface occupancy or use may be restricted beyond 500 feet (152 meters) of perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments. Surface-disturbing activities may require special engineering design, construction, and implementation measures, including re-location of operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters) from the extent of water impoundments, streams, riparian areas, and/or wetlands to protect water resources.</p> <p>Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, fish habitat, aquatic habitat, and provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

F.7.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Table F-26. Terrestrial Wildlife – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <p>CSU-Wliffe-1 (T Wildlife AU-4)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within moose priority habitat and concentration areas to protect moose habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM. Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters) or delay by more than 60 days may be required to protect the specified resource or value.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect moose priority habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>CSU-Wliffe-2 (T Wildlife AU-5)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted in big game winter, migration, and production areas, as mapped in the RMP, the BLM’s GIS database, or other maps constituting the best available information as provided by local, state, federal or</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| | <p>tribal agencies that are accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Prior to surface disturbance within big game winter range, migration, and production areas, the BLM will require the applicant to develop a mitigation plan in coordination with BLM and CPW, in conformance with applicable state requirements, rules and regulations, as a component of the APD – Surface Use Plan of Operations. The operator shall not initiate surface-disturbing activities unless the BLM authorized officer has approved the mitigation plan (with conditions, as appropriate). The mitigation plan must demonstrate to the authorized officer’s satisfaction that the overall function and suitability of big game winter ranges, migration, and production areas will not be impaired. This may include special design, construction and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters). Measures in the Surface Use Plan of Operations may include, but are not limited to, limitations to surface disturbance density through efficient planning of facilities, roads and well locations; minimization of routine truck traffic associated with well/facility visits through use of remote sensing/control and pipelines to transport liquids; avoidance of visits during certain hours during winter season; and limitations on noise.</p> <p>Purpose: To ensure the function and suitability of big game winter range, migration, and production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| CSU-Wlife-3 (<i>T Wildlife AU-19</i>) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within 300 feet (91 meters) of occupied river otter habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect river otter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.7.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.7.7 Special Status Species

Table F-27. Special Status Species – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| CSU-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-42) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted for fluid mineral development within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of identified special status snake hibernacula as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM. Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters) or delay by more than 60 days may be required to protect the specified resource or value.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status snake hibernacula.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.7.9 Cultural Resources

Not applicable.

F.7.10 Tribal Resources

Not applicable.

F.7.11 Paleontological Resources

Table F-28. Paleontological Resources – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| CSU-Paleo-1 (Paleo AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within areas of moderate to high potential paleontological resources PFYC 3 through 5 (BLM-administered surface land only).</p> <p>Purpose: To protect paleontological resources.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.12 Visual Resources

Table F-29. Visual Resources – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--|
| CSU-Visual-1 (Visual AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within VRM Class II and III areas on BLM-administered surface lands: Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To manage lands in a manner to protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |

F.7.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.7.14 Recreation

Table F-30. Recreation – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| CSU-Rec-1 (Rec Sites AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within developed (and anticipated future) recreation sites and mapped (and anticipated future) national/regional trails, local trail system trails, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect capital facility investments, protect recreation opportunities, maintain desirable recreation settings characteristics, and maintain the social and economic productivity of BLM recreation sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| CSU-Rec-2 (ERMA AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within ERMAs.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect ERMAs.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |

F.7.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.7.16 Forestry

Table F-31. Forestry – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| CSU-Forest-1 (Forestry AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted in any designated old growth stands.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.17 Fluid Minerals

Table F-32. Fluid Minerals – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| CSU-Fluid-1 (Fluid Min MA-2) | <p>Stipulation: Certain best management practices (BMPs) will be required as standard operating procedures (SOPs), and attached to APDs as COAs. Operators will be encouraged to apply optional BMPs (Appendix C).</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate potential impacts from fluid mineral operations.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| CSU-SPL-1 (South Park LA AU-3) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, surface occupancy or use may be restricted on lands located between 1,000 feet (305 meters) and 2,640 feet (805 meters) for a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers) upstream of public water supply diversions, reservoirs, intakes and public water system infrastructure associated with “Water Supply” by the State of Colorado to protect drinking water sources.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect public drinking water supplies.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| CSU-SPL-2 (South Park LA AU-16, 17) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, surface occupancy or use will be restricted to a maximum of 40 acres, or of 5% of total acreage of a lease, whichever is greater, that may be disturbed at one time. Once interim reclamation activities have been initiated by</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| | operator (recontouring and reseeding), further development on the lease may proceed, in addition special standard operating procedures for the South Park Leasing Area listed in Appendix C. Purpose: To protect resources within the South Park landscape and South Platte watershed. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply. | |
| CSU-SPL-3 (South Park LA AU-38) | Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, surface occupancy or use may be restricted to protect scenic areas. Special design, construction, and implementation measures including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters) may be required within VRM Class II and III areas to protect the quality of the scenic values. Purpose: To protect visual, recreation, and hunting resources. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply. | South Park Leasing Area |

F.7.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.7.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.7.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.7.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.7.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.7.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Not applicable.

F.7.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Table F-33. National and State Scenic and Historic Byways – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| CSU-Byway-1 (Byway AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of byways.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values of scenic, historic, or backcountry byways.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.25 National Trails

Table F-34. National Trails – Controlled Surface Use Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CSU-Trails-1 (N Trail AU-3) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted from 0.5 mile to 5 miles (0.8 kilometer to 8 kilometers) on either side of designated national trails.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the physical evidence of the trail, associated cultural resources, and integrity of the viewshed and settings associated with the trail.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.7.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.7.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.7.28 Public Health and Safety

Not applicable.

F.7.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.8 Timing Limitation (TL) Stipulations Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Surface-disturbing Activities

F.8.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.8.2 Soil Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.3 Water Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Table F-35. Terrestrial Wildlife – Timing Limitation Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|----------------|
| TL-Wlife-1 (T Wildlife AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods for big game winter range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mule deer severe winter range; white-tailed deer winter range; elk winter concentration areas and severe winter range; and moose winter range – December 1 to April 30 • Pronghorn winter concentration areas – January 1 to April 30 • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 30 <p>as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial winter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| | <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter conditions (such as snow cover and crusting) at the project site and vicinity • Period of winter in which the exception is requested (e.g., early winter or late winter) • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the winter range stipulation • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities; • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>TL-Wlife-2 (T Wildlife AU-2)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elk production (calving) – May 15 through June 30 • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | <p>All landscapes</p> |

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Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| TL-Wlife-3 (T Wildlife AU-7) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active greater prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect greater prairie chicken lek sites and the integrity of the surrounding habitat during the brood rearing season.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| TL-Wlife-4 (T Wildlife AU-7) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active greater prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect greater prairie chicken lek sites and the integrity of the surrounding habitat during the brood rearing season.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual greater prairie chicken use of the area • Cumulative impacts on greater prairie chicken (such as other activities in the area) | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| TL-Wlife-5 (T Wildlife AU-10) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect plains sharp-tailed grouse lek sites and the integrity of the surrounding habitat during the brood rearing season.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>TL-Wlife-6 (T Wildlife AU-10)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities on BLM-administered surface lands may be restricted within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to June 30. Activity is only allowed within this time period between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect plains sharp-tailed grouse lek sites and the integrity of the surrounding habitat during the brood rearing season.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual plains sharp-tailed grouse use of the area • Cumulative impacts on plains sharp-tailed grouse (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape</p> |
| <p>TL-Wlife-7 (T Wildlife AU-12)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface use for fluid mineral development and all surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within sandhill crane production or migration habitat from March 1 to October 16 as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of sandhill crane production and migration areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of | <p>All landscapes</p> |

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Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|----------------|
| | <p>the restriction period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual use of the area by sandhill cranes • Cumulative impacts on sandhill cranes (such as other activities in the area) | |
| TL-Wlife-8 (T Wildlife AU-13) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within turkey winter habitat from December 1 to April 1 as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of turkey winter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| TL-Wlife-9 (T Wildlife AU-14) | <p>Stipulation: Avoid actions that disturb live or dead/dying vegetation in previously undisturbed settings from May 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analyses dictate when nesting migratory birds are present.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect migratory bird nesting activity.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): An exception to this timing limitation will be granted if nesting surveys conducted no more than one week prior to vegetation-disturbing activities indicate no nesting within 100 feet (30 meters) of the area to be disturbed. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified breeding bird surveyor between sunrise and 10:00 a.m. under favorable conditions.</p> | All landscapes |
| TL-Wlife-10 (T Wildlife AU-16) | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted from April 15 to July 15 in a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of waterfowl and shorebird production habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| TL-Wlife-11 (T Wildlife AU-16) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted from March 1 to July 31 in a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of waterfowl and shorebird production habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments projects provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing | All landscapes |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| | <p>background or historical disturbances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual use of the area by waterfowl and shorebirds • Cumulative impacts on waterfowl and shorebirds (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>TL-Wlife-12 (T Wildlife AU-18)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use.</p> <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15 <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15 • Swainson’s hawk – April 1 to July 15 • Osprey – April 1 to August 31 • Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15. • Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15. • All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): January 1 to July 15. <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-Wlife-13 (T Wildlife AU-18)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) on BLM-administered surface lands may be restricted to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use.</p> <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15 <p>The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15 • Swainson’s hawk – April 1 to July 15 • Osprey – April 1 to August 31 • Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15 • Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15 • All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): January 1 to July 15 <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of waterfowl and shorebird production habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual use of the area by nesting raptors • Cumulative impacts on nesting raptors and surrounding habitat (such as other activities in the area) | |

F.8.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.8.7 Special Status Species

Table F-36. Special Status Species – Timing Limitation Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-15)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 16 to September 30.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-2 (SS Species AU-15)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted from March 16 to September 30 within American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of American white pelican nesting and feeding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual American white pelican use of the area • Cumulative impacts on American white pelican (such as other activities in the area) | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-3 (SS Species AU-17)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 1-mile (1.6-kilometer) radius around bald eagle nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from January 1 to August 31 and around winter roost sites from November 15 to March 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest; and prevent disruption of wintering bald eagles at winter roost sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| | and vegetation screening to the nest. | |
| TL-SSSpecies-4 (SS Species AU-17) | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around bald eagle nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from January 1 to August 31 and around winter roost sites from November 15 to March 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest; and prevent disruption of wintering bald eagles at winter roost sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by bald eagle • Cumulative impacts on bald eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | All landscapes |
| TL-SSSpecies-5 (SS Species AU-19) | <p>Stipulation No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around golden eagle nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from January 1 to August 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| TL-SSSpecies-6 (SS Species AU-19) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around golden eagle nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from January 1 to August 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| | <p>may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by golden eagle • Cumulative impacts on golden eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-7 (SS Species AU-21)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of northern goshawk nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to September 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on northern goshawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by northern goshawk • Cumulative impacts on northern goshawk habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-//8 (SS Species AU-22)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of ferruginous hawk nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from February 1 to July 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by ferruginous hawk • Cumulative impacts on ferruginous hawk habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| TL-SSSpecies-//9 (SS Species AU-23) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 15 to July 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on peregrine falcon reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Occupancy of the area by peregrine falcon • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Cumulative impacts on peregrine falcon habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | All landscapes |
| TL-SSSpecies-10 (SS Species AU-25) | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 300-foot (91-meter) radius of active burrowing owl nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to August 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| TL-SSSpecies-11 (SS Species AU-25) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 300 feet (91 meters) of active burrowing owl nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| | <p>BLM from March 1 to August 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by burrowing owl • Cumulative impacts on burrowing owl habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-12 (SS Species AU-30)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within suitable mountain plover nesting habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from April 10 to July 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-13 (SS Species AU-30)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within suitable mountain plover nesting habitat from April 10 to July 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-14 (SS Species AU-32)</p> | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover as mapped by CPW from April 1 to July 31.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| TL-SSSpecies-15 (SS Species AU-35) | <p>Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 15 to June 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| TL-SSSpecies-16 (SS Species AU-35) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from March 1 to July 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by lesser prairie chicken • Cumulative impacts on lesser prairie chicken habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| TL-SSSpecies-17 (SS Species AU-37) | <p>Stipulation: Avoid non-emergency operations, construction and maintenance activities, where humans are present, during lekking, nesting, and brooding season (March 1 to July 15) within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded active within the previous 5 years. Emergency operations are those activities unexpectedly and urgently required to prevent or address immediate threats to human health, safety, or property; the environment; or national defense or security.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| TL-SSSpecies-18 (SS Species AU-38) | <p>Stipulation: Do not conduct seismic surveys and similar activities that require extensive off road travel in rangeland or planted grass cover during the lekking nesting and brooding season (March 1 to July 15) within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks recorded active within the previous 5 years. Lek surveys shall be required in CHAT categories 1-3 prior to any breeding season seismic surveys.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| <p>TL-SSSpecies-19 (SS Species AU-39)</p> | <p>Stipulation: For non-emergency operations, construction and maintenance activities, where humans are present, that cannot be avoided and must occur from March 1 to July 15, restrict activities between the hours of 3:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. in areas within 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) of lesser prairie chicken leks that have been recorded as active within the previous 5 years.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape</p> |

F.8.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.8.9 Cultural Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.10 Tribal Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.11 Paleontological Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.8.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.8.14 Recreation

Not applicable.

F.8.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.8.16 Forestry

Not applicable.

F.8.17 Fluid Minerals

Table F-37. Fluid Minerals – Timing Limitation Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| TL-SPL-1 (<i>South Park LA AU-19</i>) | <p>Stipulation: Avoid actions that disturb live or dead/dying vegetation in previously undisturbed settings from April 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analyses dictate when nesting migratory birds are present.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect migratory bird nesting activity.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): An exception to this timing limitation will be granted if nesting surveys conducted no more than one week prior to vegetation-disturbing activities indicate no nesting within 100 feet (30 meters) of the area to be disturbed. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified breeding bird surveyor between sunrise and 10:00 a.m. under favorable conditions.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| TL-SPL-2 (<i>South Park LA AU-21</i>) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed from April 15 to July 15 in a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of habitat identified as production areas for water birds (i.e., waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds) as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to waterfowl, shorebird habitat and protect hunting values.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | South Park Leasing Area |
| TL-SPL-3 (<i>South Park LA AU-23</i>) | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed during the following time periods (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use.</p> <p>Apply the timing limitation within a radius of the nest as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <p>Apply the timing limitation within a 0.5-mile (0.8 kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15 <p>Apply the timing limitation within a 0.33-mile (0.53 kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> | South Park Leasing Area |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15 <p>Apply the timing limitation within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15 • Swainson’s hawk – April 1 to July 15 • Osprey – April 1 to August 31 • Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15. • Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15 <p>Apply the timing limitation within a 0.125-mile (0.2 kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): November 15 to April 15 <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to raptors. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| <p>TL-SPL-4 (South Park LA AU-27)</p> | <p>Stipulation: In the South Park Leasing Area, no surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the entrance of special status bat maternity roosts as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from April 15 to August 31 and hibernacula from November 15 to April 15 respectively.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate impacts to special status bat species. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>South Park Leasing Area</p> |

F.8.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.8.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.8.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.8.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.8.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.8.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-38. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Timing Limitation Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| TL-ACEC-1 <i>(Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-2)</i> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods for big game winter range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 15 as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial winter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter conditions (such as snow cover and crusting) at the project site and vicinity • Period of winter in which the exception is requested (e.g., early winter or late winter) • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the winter range stipulation • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities; • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| TL-ACEC-2 <i>(Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-3)</i> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |

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| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>TL-ACEC-3 (Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-5)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around golden eagle nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM from December 15 to July 15.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by golden eagle • Cumulative impacts on golden eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>TL-ACEC-4 (Grape Creek ACEC AU-2)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods for big game winter range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">April 15</p> <p>as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial winter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter conditions (such as snow cover and crusting) at the project site and vicinity • Period of winter in which the exception is requested (e.g., early winter or late winter) • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the winter range stipulation • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>TL-ACEC-5 (Grape Creek ACEC AU-3)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>TL-ACEC-6 (Top of the World ACEC AU-3)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods for big game winter range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range – November 1 to April 15 <p>as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial winter habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter conditions (such as snow cover and crusting) at the project site and vicinity • Period of winter in which the exception is requested (e.g., early winter or late winter) • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the winter range stipulation • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>TL-ACEC-7 (Top of the World ACEC AU-4)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted during the following time periods to reduce behavioral disruption during parturition and early young rearing period in mapped big game production areas as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are</p> | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| | <p>analyzed and accepted by the BLM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas – April 15 to June 30 <p>Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION (additional): In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Time of day that activity occurs (after dark is generally prohibited) • Actual big game use of the area and herd status/activities • Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area) | |

F.8.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.8.25 National Trails

Not applicable.

F.8.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.8.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.8.28 Public Health and Safety

Not applicable.

F.8.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.9 Lease Notices (LN) Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing

F.9.1 Air Resources and Climate

Table F-39. Air Resources and Climate – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| <p>LN-Air-1 (Air MA-2)</p> | <p>Notice: Due to potential air quality concerns, supplementary air quality analysis may be required for any proposed development of this lease. This may include preparing a comprehensive emissions inventory, performing air quality modeling, and initiating interagency consultation with affected land managers and air quality regulators to determine potential mitigation options for any predicted significant impacts from the proposed development. Potential mitigation may include limiting the time, place, and pace of any proposed development, as well as providing for the best air quality control technology and/or management practices necessary to achieve area-wide air resource protection objectives. Mitigation measures would be analyzed through the appropriate type of NEPA analysis to determine effectiveness, and will be required or implemented as a permit condition of approval (COA). At a minimum, all projects and permitted uses implemented under this lease will comply with all applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards and ensure Air Quality Related Values are protected in nearby Class I or Sensitive Class II areas that are afforded additional air quality protection under the Clean Air Act (CAA).</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

F.9.2 Soil Resources

Not applicable.

F.9.3 Water Resources

Not applicable.

F.9.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Not applicable.

F.9.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.9.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.9.7 Special Status Species

Table F-40. Special Status Species – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LN-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species MA-2) | Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that fluid mineral lease areas may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened endangered, or other special status species. The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further species conservation and management objectives. | All landscapes |
| LN-SSSpecies-2 (SS Species MA-3) | Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that a biological inventory may be required prior to approval of fluid mineral leasing operations in areas known or suspected habitat of special status species, or habitat of other species of interest such as but not limited to raptor nests and migratory bird nests. The operator, in coordination with the BLM, shall use the inventory to prepare mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of affected species and/or their habitats. | All landscapes |
| LN-SSSpecies-3 (SS Species MA-21) | Notice: For operators likely to deplete water from the South Platte Basin, the BLM recommends enrolment in the South Platte Water Related Activities Program to mitigate effects on federally listed species that are likely to be adversely affected by water depletions in the South Platte Basin. | All landscapes |

F.9.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.9.9 Cultural Resources

Table F-41. Cultural Resources – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LN-Cultural-1 (Cultural AU-4) | Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered lands notifying the lessee that leases may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--------------|
| | <p>activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and tribal consultation) under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. 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.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.</p> | |

F.9.10 Tribal Resources

Table F-42. Tribal Resources – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <p>LN-Tribal-1 (Tribal AU-3)</p> | <p>Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered lands notifying the lessee that leases may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the NHPA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations (e.g., SHPO and tribal consultation) under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. 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.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

F.9.11 Paleontological Resources

Table F-43. Paleontological Resources – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <p>LN-Paleo-1 (Paleo MA-3)</p> | <p>Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas leasing notifying the lessee that an inventory of paleontological resources (fossils) may be required. Mitigation may be required, such as monitoring in any area of PFYC 4 or 5 surface disturbance, and also upon the discovery of any vertebrate paleontological resource or other scientifically important paleontological resource. Mitigation of scientifically important paleontological resources may include avoidance, monitoring, collection, excavation, or sampling.</p> | <p>All landscapes</p> |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| | <p>Mitigation of discovered scientifically important paleontological resources might require the relocation of the disturbance over 328 feet (100 meters). This and any subsequent mitigation work shall be conducted by a BLM-permitted paleontologist.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect scientific information that may be damaged from inadvertent or authorized uses.</p> | |

F.9.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.9.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.9.14 Recreation

Not applicable.

F.9.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.9.16 Forestry

Not applicable.

F.9.17 Fluid Minerals

Table F-44. Fluid Minerals – Lease Notices

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--|
| LN-Fluid-1 (Fluid Min MA-3) | <p>Notice: Monitoring by a geothermal lessee prior to and during all lease operations, including development and utilization of a geothermal resources may be required as directed by the BLM in consultation with the Colorado State Engineer’s Office, and the burden of proof shall be on the lessee, to ensure compliance with federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations. Material injury may be determined by the relevant Colorado Water Court, and such an order from the Water Court may result in limitations on the use of the resource to prevent potential material injury to senior water or geothermal rights under Colorado state law, and to ensure that existing geothermal features are protected.</p> | Upper Arkansas River Valley and Rural Foothills landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| | Purpose: To prevent potential material injury to senior water or geothermal rights under Colorado state law. | |

F.9.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.9.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.9.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.9.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.9.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.9.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Not applicable.

F.9.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.9.25 National Trails

Not applicable.

F.9.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.9.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.9.28 Public Health and Safety

Not applicable.

F.9.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

**F.10 No Ground Disturbance (NGD) Restrictions Applicable to
Surface-disturbing Activities**

F.10.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.10.2 Soil Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.3 Water Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Not applicable.

F.10.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.10.7 Special Status Species

Table F-45. Special Status Species – No Ground Disturbance Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| NGD-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-13) | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied suitable habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants • Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |

F.10.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.10.9 Cultural Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.10 Tribal Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.11 Paleontological Resources

Not applicable

F.10.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.10.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.10.14 Recreation

Not applicable.

F.10.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.10.16 Forestry

Not applicable.

F.10.17 Fluid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.10.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.10.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.10.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.10.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.10.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.10.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-46. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – No Ground Disturbance Stipulations

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--|
| <p>NGD-ACEC-1 (<i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-1</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants • Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-2 (<i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-4</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of golden eagle occupied nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat; or within 328 feet (100 meters) of unoccupied nest with all or part of nest remaining.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect golden eagle nests and maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by golden eagle • Cumulative impacts on golden eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|--|
| <p>NGD-ACEC-3 (<i>Arkansas Canyonlands ACEC AU-7</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect peregrine falcon nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Occupancy of the area by peregrine falcon • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Cumulative impacts on peregrine falcon habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-4 (<i>Castle Gardens ACEC AU-1</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of federally listed and special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants • Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-5 (<i>Dronery Gulch ACEC AU-2</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited, except existing roads and ROWs, within the Dronery Gulch ACEC to protect to protect special status plant species.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | |
| NGD-ACEC-6 (Garden Park ACEC AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupancy of the area by special status plants Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| NGD-ACEC-7 (Grape Creek ACEC AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupancy of the area by special status plants Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| NGD-ACEC-8 (Grape Creek ACEC AU-4) | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complexes as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect peregrine falcon nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances Occupancy of the area by peregrine falcon Length of time that activities would encroach on the period | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscapes |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>of the restriction period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Cumulative impacts on peregrine falcon habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-8 (<i>South Pikes Peak ACEC AU-6</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants • Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-10 (<i>Top of the World ACEC AU-2</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within occupied habitat of special status plant species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status plant species from direct and indirect impacts and loss of habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy of the area by special status plants • Cumulative impacts to special status plant habitat (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |
| <p>NGD-ACEC-11 (<i>Top of the World ACEC AU-6</i>)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities are prohibited within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status amphibian habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | <p>Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape</p> |

F.10.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.10.25 National Trails

Not applicable.

F.10.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.10.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.10.28 Public Health and Safety

Not applicable.

F.10.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.11 Site-specific Relocation (SSR) Restrictions Applicable to Surface-disturbing Activities

F.11.1 Air Resources and Climate

Not applicable.

F.11.2 Soil Resources

Table F-47. Soil Resources – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| SSR-Soil-1 (Soil AU-1) | Restriction: Surface-disturbing activities may be restricted on lands with severe or very severe erosion hazard, fragile soils of high concern, or slopes over 30% based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey, onsite inspection, or other accepted maps. For construction projects (e.g., communication sites, roads, well pads, mining facilities) in these areas, specialized design features, timing limitations, and additional steps may be required (e.g., professional engineering and | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--------------|
| | <p>reclamation plans) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or improve site productivity and stability • Adequately control surface runoff • Protect offsite areas from accelerated erosion such as rilling, gullying, and mass wasting • Prevent disturbance of saturated soils • Minimize stormwater runoff and ensure a stormwater management plan has been completed for BLM-authorized uses <p>Purpose: To minimize the risk of mass wasting, sedimentation and reduced reclamation costs, protecting soil productivity, rare or sensitive biota, minimizing risk to water bodies, fisheries and aquatic species habitats and protection of human health and safety (from landslides, mass wasting, etc.).</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |

F.11.3 Water Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Table F-48. Terrestrial Wildlife – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>SSR-Wlife-1 (T Wildlife AU-6)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 0.6 mile (1.0 kilometer) of active greater prairie chicken leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of habitat surrounding greater prairie chicken leks.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of leks, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape</p> |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Actual greater prairie chicken use of the area • Cumulative impacts on greater prairie chicken (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>SSR-Wlife-2 (T Wildlife AU-9)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 0.4 mile (0.6 kilometer) of active plains sharp-tailed grouse leks as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of habitat surrounding plains sharp-tailed grouse leks.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of leks, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual plains sharp-tailed grouse use of the area • Cumulative impacts on plains sharp-tailed grouse (such as other activities in the area) | <p>Eastern Plains Landscape</p> |
| <p>SSR-Wlife-3 (T Wildlife AU-15)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted to protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas as mapped by CPW.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect waterfowl and shorebird habitat and rookeries within significant production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities <p>Other factors to consider for exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances | <p>All landscapes</p> |

*Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities*

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual waterfowl and shorebird use of the area • Cumulative impacts on waterfowl and shorebirds (such as other activities in the area) | |
| SSR-Wlife-4 (<i>T Wildlife AU-17</i>) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within an area centered on a raptor nest site as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon • 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) – all other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], hawks, and owls) <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of raptor nest sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual raptor use of the area • Cumulative impacts on raptors (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |

F.11.5 Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.6 Vegetation

Not applicable.

F.11.7 Special Status Species

Table F-49. Special Status Species – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| SSR-SSSpecies-1 (SS Species AU-4) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the entrance of known maternity roosts or hibernacula of special status bat species as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM except when the decision is in conflict with public safety.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect known maternity roosts or hibernacula of special status bat species.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances near the entrance site • Human safety (i.e., mine closures) • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Actual special status bat use of the area • Cumulative impacts to special status bats (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-2 (SS Species AU-5) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within active prairie dog colonies as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual prairie dog use of the area • Cumulative impacts to prairie dog colonies (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-3 (SS Species AU-6) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 0.25 mile (0.4-kilometer) of occupied maternal swift fox dens as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps</p> | All landscapes |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|---|----------------|
| | <p>provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect swift fox dens.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual swift fox use of the area • Cumulative impacts to swift fox habitat (such as other activities in the area) | |
| SSR-SSSpecies-4 (SS Species AU-10) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 300 feet (91 meters) of active prairie dog colonies occupied by black-footed ferrets as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect occupied black-footed ferret habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Actual black-footed ferret use of the area • Cumulative impacts to black-footed ferret habitat (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-5 (SS Species AU-11) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 300 feet (91 meters) of stream centerline of occupied New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To mitigate effects on occupied New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| | <p>stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse • Cumulative impacts to New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat (such as other activities in the area) | |
| <p>SSR-SSSpecies-6 (SS Species AU-12)</p> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within federally designated critical habitat for New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect occupied New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse critical habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse • Cumulative impacts to New Mexico and Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat (such as other activities in the area) | <p>All landscapes</p> |
| <p>SSR-SSSpecies-7 (SS Species AU-16)</p> | <p>Stipulation: Surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of bald eagle winter roosts and unoccupied nest sites with all or part of nest remaining, and 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) for active nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect bald eagle nests and roosts and to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period | <p>All landscapes</p> |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|----------------|
| | <p>of the restriction period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by bald eagle • Cumulative impacts to bald eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| SSR-SSSpecies-8 (SS Species AU-18) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of golden eagle active nest sites to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat; and within 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of abandoned nests with all or part of nest remaining.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect golden eagle nests and maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by golden eagle • Cumulative impacts on golden eagle habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-9 (SS Species AU-27) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers or within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of roost or nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Mexican spotted owl nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|----------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by Mexican spotted owl • Cumulative impacts on Mexican spotted owl habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | |
| SSR-SSSpecies-10 (SS Species AU-27) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within federally designated Mexican spotted owl critical habitat as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect federally designated Mexican spotted owl critical habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by Mexican spotted owl • Cumulative impacts to Mexican spotted owl habitat (such as other activities in the area) | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-11 (SS Species AU-28) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect long-billed curlew breeding sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-12 (SS Species AU-29) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within known breeding sites of white-faced ibis as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect white-faced ibis breeding sites.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-13 (SS Species AU-31) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high water mark of nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover as mapped by CPW.</p> | All landscapes |

**Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral
Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| | <p>Purpose: To protect nesting areas for least tern, piping plover, and western snowy plover.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | |
| SSR-SSSpecies-14 (SS Species AU-33) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the ordinary high-water mark or within 328 feet (100 meters) of the 100-year floodplain on the Arkansas River, whichever is greater, within the range of the yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern black rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect nesting areas for yellow-billed cuckoo, eastern black rail, and southwestern willow flycatcher.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-15 (SS Species AU-24) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of known lesser prairie chicken leks that have been active at least once within the previous 5 years, as well as sites dominated by tracts of native grass and shrublands as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken production areas.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| SSR-SSSpecies-16 (SS Species AU-41) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status amphibian habitat.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-17 (SS Species AU-42) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of identified special status snake hibernacula as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect special status snake hibernacula.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |
| SSR-SSSpecies-18 (SS Species AU-43) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within known occupied sites of Pawnee montane skipper and the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s</p> | All landscapes |

Appendix F – Restrictions Applicable to Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|--------------|
| | GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM. Purpose: To protect montane skipper and Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly habitat. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply. | |

F.11.8 Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

Not applicable.

F.11.9 Cultural Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.10 Tribal Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.11 Paleontological Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.12 Visual Resources

Not applicable.

F.11.13 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Not applicable.

F.11.14 Recreation

Table F-50. Recreation – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| SSR-Rec-1 (ERMA AU-2) | Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within ERMA.s. Purpose: To protect recreation values. Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply. | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |

F.11.15 Livestock Grazing

Not applicable.

F.11.16 Forestry

Table F-51. Forestry – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| SSR-Forest-1 (Forestry AU-1) | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted in any designated old growth stands.</p> <p>Purpose: To reduce impacts on old growth stands.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.11.17 Fluid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.11.18 Solid Minerals

Not applicable.

F.11.19 Coal

Not applicable.

F.11.20 Renewable Energy

Not applicable.

F.11.21 Travel and Transportation Management

Not applicable.

F.11.22 Lands and Realty

Not applicable.

F.11.23 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-52. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| SSR-Garden Park ACEC-1 <i>(Garden Park ACEC-AU-2)</i> | <p>Stipulation: All ground-disturbing activity in the Garden Park ACEC will require pre-fieldwork survey and likely be followed by monitoring by an authorized/certified paleontologist when disturbance to bedrock is proposed.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect paleontological resources.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| SSR-South Pikes Peak ACEC-1 <i>(South Pikes Peak ACEC-AU-4)</i> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers or within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of roost or nest sites as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Mexican spotted owl nesting and fledgling habitat during use and maintain the integrity of the breeding and brood rearing complex.</p> <p>Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances • Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period • Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site • Occupancy of the area by Mexican spotted owl • Cumulative impacts on Mexican spotted owl habitat (such as other activities in the area) • Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |
| SSR-South Pikes Peak ACEC-2 <i>(South Pikes Peak ACEC-AU-5)</i> | <p>Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within federally designated critical habitat for Mexican spotted owl as mapped in the RMP, BLM’s GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.</p> <p>Purpose: To protect Mexican spotted owl critical habitat.</p> <p>No EXCEPTIONS, MODIFICATIONS, or WAIVERS apply.</p> | Upper Arkansas River Valley Landscape |

F.11.24 National and State Scenic and Historic Byways

Not applicable.

F.11.25 National Trails

Not applicable.

F.11.26 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Not applicable.

F.11.27 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Not applicable.

F.11.28 Public Health and Safety

Table F-53. Public Health and Safety – Site-specific Relocation Restrictions

| Allocation Number (Approved RMP Record Number) | Description | Approved RMP |
|---|---|---------------------|
| SSS-Safety-1 (Safety AU-2) | <p>Stipulation: Ground-disturbing activities may be restricted in geologic hazard areas, such as landslide, avalanche, or rock glacier. If the area cannot be avoided, specific engineering and other design features to mitigate hazards may be required.</p> <p>Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS: standard exception criteria apply.</p> <p>Standard MODIFICATION and WAIVER criteria apply.</p> | All landscapes |

F.11.29 Social and Economic Values

Not applicable.

F.12 References

BLM (Bureau of Land Management). 1991. Record of Decision, Northeast Resource Management Plan Amendment. November 1991. Cañon City, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

———. 2023. Wild & Scenic River Suitability Report—Royal Gorge Field Office: Final: A Supplement to the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan. Cañon City, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Royal Gorge Field Office.

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APPENDIX G

Coal Screening for the Eastern Colorado Planning Area

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| CDRMS | Colorado Division of Reclamation and Mining Safety |
| RGFO | Royal Gorge Field Office |
| U.S. | United States |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service |

G.1 Introduction

The federal government provides for leasing of coal under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (the Act) (30 U.S.C. 181), as amended. Regulations established under the Act outline procedures for considering development of coal deposits through a leasing system involving land use planning and environmental analysis. This document summarizes the federal coal management decisions for the United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO) Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan & Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) planning area and documents the unsuitability criteria applied to potential coal lands for future development. The identification of areas acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing is a major land use planning decision in the BLM's RMP, which guides the Secretary of the Interior on making coal leasing decisions. Planning decisions outlined in this document will guide the development of the federal coal resource in the planning area.

Lands suitable for further consideration for coal leasing in the RGFO planning area were identified using the first three of the four screening procedures outlined in 43 CFR 3420.1-4:

1. Identify only lands that have coal development potential;
2. Review federal lands during land use planning using the unsuitability criteria set forth in 43 CFR 3461 to determine which areas are unsuitable for all or stipulated methods of coal mining involving surface coal mining operations;
3. Evaluate multiple land use decisions (trade-offs) that could eliminate lands from leasing that contain resources presently deemed more important than coal; and
4. Consult with the surface owner for private surface lands overlying federal coal. (This screen was not applied to this planning process.)

G.2 Coal Planning Process

The following section describes the screening procedures and criteria used to determine lands suitable for further consideration for coal leasing in the RGFO planning area.

G.2.1 Screen 1: Identification of Coal Development Potential

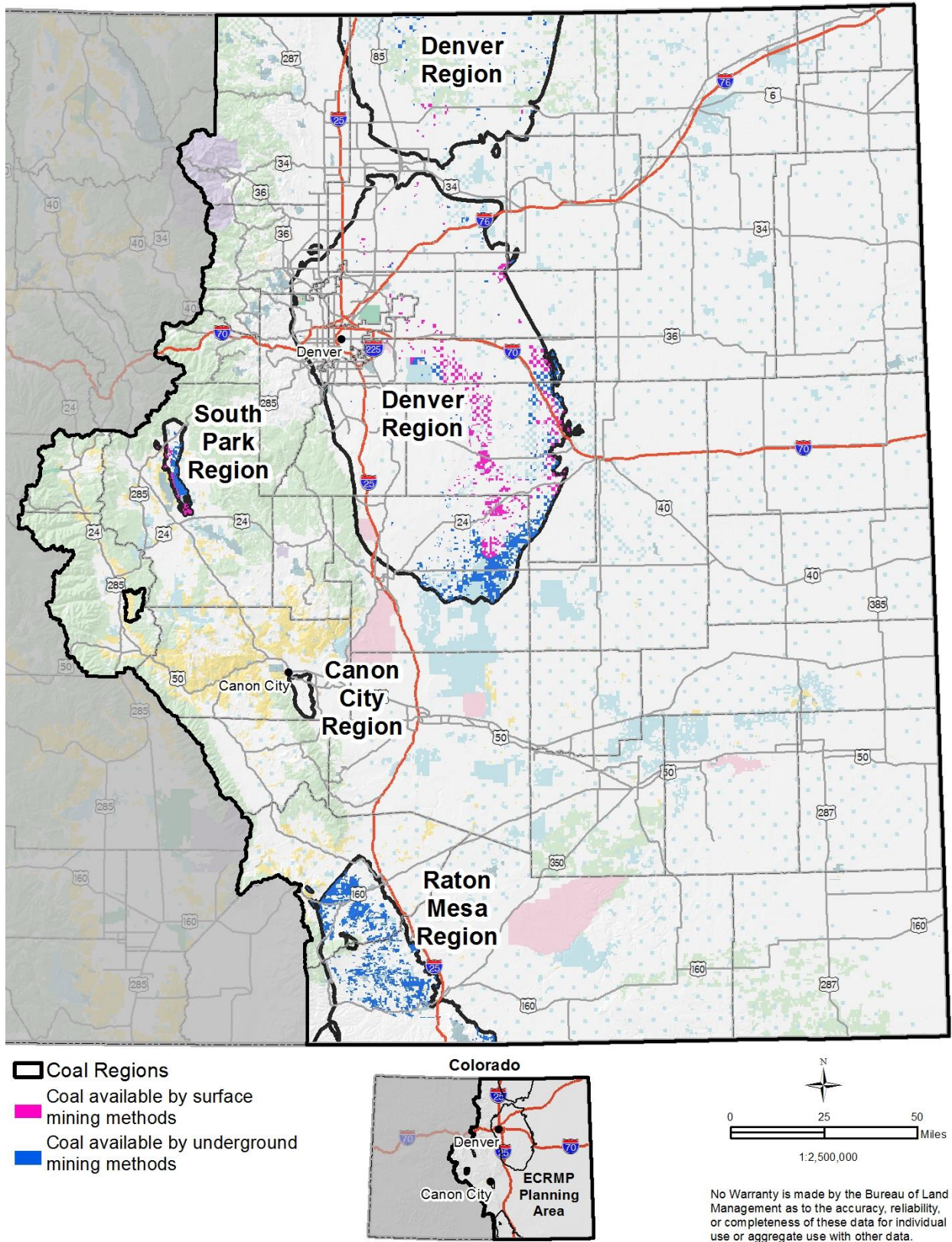
The four designated coal regions within the RGFO planning area (Carroll 2006) where coal development is most likely to occur are as follows (Figure G-1 shows federal acres of coal in each of the coal regions):

1. **Denver Coal Region** – lies in the Colorado Piedmont section of the Great Plains physiographic province, east of the Front Range. It extends from near Colorado Springs on the south, north to the Wyoming border, and east to near the Town of Limon. The Denver Coal Region consists of the Cheyenne and Denver basins and is the largest coal

region in the RGFO, covering about 7,500 square miles. This coal region is not currently mined. There is one active coal permit in this coal region (i.e., Keenesburg strip mine), but it is in a state of reclamation. The Denver Coal Region has a low potential for development and contains 275,805 acres of federal coal.

2. **Raton Mesa Coal Region** – is in the Raton section of the Great Plains physiographic province and lies east of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, straddling the Colorado-New Mexico state line and covering about 1,250 square miles, which makes it the second largest coal region in the RGFO. This region has both steam and coking coal potential and, of the four coal regions managed by the RGFO, it has the only recently active coal mine. There are two major coal fields in this region. Walsenburg Field has low development potential, and Trinidad Field has moderate development potential. The Raton Mesa Region contains 153,685 acres of federal coal.
3. **Cañon City Coal Region** – is in the Colorado Piedmont section of the Great Plains province. It occupies a relatively small area (roughly 50 square miles) in the Cañon City Embayment in the vicinity of Cañon City. The Wet Mountains are to the south and west and the Great Plains are to the east. There is no federal coal in the Canon City Coal Region.
4. **South Park Coal Region** – is the smallest and historically least-productive coal region, located in an intermontane basin in the Southern Rocky Mountains province between the Mosquito Range and Front Range. This coal region extends across an estimated 86 square miles, based on the boundaries shown by Carroll (2006), but may be as small as 20 square miles according to Hornbaker, Holt, and Murray (1976). This coal region is not currently mined and has not been mined since the late 1800s. The South Park Coal Region has low potential for development and contains 19,035 acres of federal coal.

Figure G-1. Federal Acres of Coal in Each of the Coal Regions



Coal has not been produced from the Denver, South Park, and Cañon City Coal Regions for at least 30 years, but mining in the Trinidad Coal Field within the Raton Mesa Coal Region has been active with the Lorencito Canyon surface mine in 2001-2002 (producing 168,124 tons) and the New Elk underground mine in 2011-2014, producing 367,214 tons of coal (Colorado Division of Reclamation and Mining Safety [CDRMS] 2015). Both mines are located in the Purgatoire River valley near Las Animas County Road 12, roughly 20 to 25 miles (32 to 40 kilometers) west of Trinidad. The Lorencito Canyon Mine has not produced coal since 2002, is in the final stages of reclamation, and is under “Permanent Cessation” status with the CDRMS. The New Elk Mine was acquired by Allegiance Coal in October 2020 and was returned to production in June 2021 (Allegiance Coal Limited 2023). It is currently in an active permit status with the CDRMS (2022). Both the Lorencito Canyon and the New Elk mines are located in areas with private mineral estate. The RGFO currently does not manage any federal coal leases in any of the four coal regions. The New Elk Coal Company (a subsidiary of Cline Mining Corporation) submitted a federal coal lease application to the BLM in December 2007, but the application is currently on hold by the applicant’s request. The RGFO also received an application for a federal coal exploration license called “Left Fork” in August 2012 by the Texas & Oklahoma Coal Company.

G.2.1.1 Coal Development Potential in the RGFO Planning Area

Improving costs and networks of transporting coal from the RGFO planning area would be necessary to improve competitiveness of coal from this region. Rail transport has high fuel surcharges and development of a coal slurry pipeline would have high capital costs that the coal industry could not likely bear in the immediate future. The high costs of the underground mining of relatively thin and lenticular coal beds and the abundance of natural gas are also limiting factors that make coal from these four coal regions not as competitive with other coal and gas production regions in the Western U.S. Until metallurgical coal prices improve significantly, fuel for local power plants and gasification plants have the greatest potential for the Raton Basin as well as for the Denver and Cañon City coal regions. The low sulfur coal in all three basins increases its potential use as a clean and compliant to super-compliant coal in the near future.

G.3 Screen 2: Unsuitability Review

As required by 43 CFR 3461, the BLM assessed the coal development potential areas (identified in Screen 1) in relation to twenty unsuitability criteria to determine suitability for surface mining. The criteria focus on significant resource values that could be impacted by surface operations. ***Surface coal mining operations*** are defined in 43 CFR 3400.0-5 as “activities conducted on the surface of lands in connection with a surface coal mine or surface operations and surface impacts incident to an underground mine” (such as vent holes, portals, load out facilities, roads, and other surface disturbances).

Federal regulation 43 CFR 3461.1(a) outlines exemptions and exceptions from the criteria, stating that “federal lands with coal deposits that would be mined by underground mining methods shall not be assessed as unsuitable where there would be no surface coal mining operations.” The unsuitability criteria were not applied to the coal fields in the planning area that have deep coal deposits and no clearly defined areas where surface operations would occur. The criteria will be applied to surface facilities and operations during the exploration and leasing stages, as allowed by 43 CFR 3461.2-1(b)(1) and 3461.3-1. In the Denver Basin Coal Region, criteria were applied to 119,083 acres of federal coal. In the South Park Coal Region, 6,130 acres of federal coal resources were assessed for suitability for surface coal mining.

G.3.1 Criterion 1 – Special Systems of Federal Lands

Federal surface lands included in the following land systems or categories shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations:

- National Park System
- National Wildlife Refuge System
- National System of Trails
- National Wilderness Preservation System
- National Recreation Areas
- Land acquired with money derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund
- National Forests (not applicable to underground mining)
- Federal lands in incorporated cities, towns, and villages

G.3.1.1 Analysis

In the Denver Basin, 2,419 acres are unsuitable due to federal surface lands in the Pawnee National Grassland, Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, and federal lands within incorporated cities of Ault, Aurora, Bennett, Boulder, Brighton, Calhan, Colorado Springs, Commerce City, Deer Trail, Denver, Erie, Firestone, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Hudson, Lafayette, Lochbuie, Louisville, Nunn, Pierce, Platteville, Ramah, and Simla.

G.3.2 Criterion 2 – Rights-of-Way and Easements

Federal lands that are within rights-of-way or easements, or within surface leases for residential, commercial, industrial, or other public purposes on federally owned surface, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.2.1 Analysis

Due to presence of rights-of-way or easements, 463 acres are unsuitable (263 acres in South Park, 200 acres in the Denver Basin). Any rights-of-way that are present within the potential coal development areas are unsuitable for surface coal mining operations.

G.3.3 Criterion 3 – Public Roads, Buildings, Cemeteries, and Parks and Occupied Dwellings

Federal lands affected by Sections 522(e)(4) and (5) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations, including:

- within 100 feet (30 meters) of a cemetery or the outside line of a public highway right-of-way
- within 300 feet (91 meters) of an occupied building
- within 350 feet (107 meters) of an occupied public building, school, church, community, or institutional building or public park

G.3.3.1 Analysis

Due to the presence of public roads and facilities, 3,779 acres are unsuitable (404 acres in South Park, 3,375 acres in the Denver Basin). Public roads and facilities are considered unsuitable for coal mining operations. An evaluation of public roads and facilities will be conducted when a coal lease is nominated and determined unsuitable for surface coal mining operations.

G.3.4 Criterion 4 – Wilderness Study Areas

Federal lands designated as Wilderness Study Areas shall be considered unsuitable while under review by the Administration and the Congress for possible wilderness designation.

G.3.4.1 Analysis

Areas that are designated as Wilderness Study Areas will be determined unsuitable for surface coal mining operations (0 acres).

G.3.5 Criterion 5 – Class I Visual Resources

Federal lands designated as Visual Resource Management Class I (signifying an area of outstanding scenic quality or high visual sensitivity) and not currently on the National Register of Natural Landmarks shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.5.1 Analysis

Areas that are designated as Visual Resource Management Class I will be determined unsuitable for surface coal mining operations (0 acres).

G.3.6 Criterion 6 – Scientific Studies, Demonstrations, and Experiments

Federal lands under permit by the surface management agency and being used for scientific studies involving food or fiber production, or natural resources or technology demonstrations and experiments, shall be considered unsuitable for the duration of the study, demonstration, or experiment, except where mining could be conducted in such a way as to enhance or not jeopardize the purposes of the study, as determined by the surface management agency, or where the principal scientific user or agency give written concurrence to all or certain methods of mining.

G.3.6.1 Analysis

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine proposed federal lands and identify areas with scientific studies, demonstrations, and experiments listed under Criterion 6 as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.7 Criterion 7 – National Register of Historic Places Sites

Federal lands containing publicly owned sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations. The BLM shall consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office and apply Criterion 7 to properties within coal development potential areas determined to be necessary in order to protect the inherent values that made the property eligible for National Register listing.

G.3.7.1 Analysis

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine proposed federal lands, consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office, and identify National Register of Historic Places sites as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.8 Criterion 8 – National Natural Landmarks

Federal lands designated as natural areas or National Natural Landmark sites (containing outstanding biological and geological resources regardless of land ownership) shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.8.1 Analysis

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine proposed federal lands and identify natural areas and National Natural Landmarks listed under Criterion 8 as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.9 Criterion 9 – Federally Designated Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species

Federally designated critical habitat for listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species, and habitat proposed to be designated as critical habitat, which is determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the surface management agency to be of essential value, and where the presence of threatened or endangered species has been scientifically documented, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.9.1 Analysis

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine proposed surface coal operations and facilities in relation to Criterion 9.

Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for critical habitat that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or structures. Mine plans will identify known federally designated and proposed critical habitat for threatened and endangered plant and animal species as unsuitable, and outline avoidance and mitigation measures for habitat discovered during mining operations.

G.3.10 Criterion 10 – Critical Habitat for State-listed Threatened and Endangered Species

Federal lands containing habitat determined to be critical or essential for plant or animal species listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Colorado pursuant to state law shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.10.1 Analysis

This criterion is not applicable; no data set is currently available. Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine proposed surface coal operations and facilities in relation to Criterion 10.

Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for critical and essential habitat for state-listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface mining or surface operations. Mine plans will identify known critical and essential habitat for state-listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species as unsuitable, and

outline avoidance and mitigation measures for critical or essential habitat discovered during mining operations.

G.3.11 Criterion 11 – Bald and Golden Eagle Active Nest Sites

Federal lands containing an active bald or golden eagle nest site, along with an appropriate buffer zone around the nest site, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations. The BLM will consult with the USFWS and will consider terrain and availability of habitat for prey species when defining buffer zones.

Terminology Used: According to the USFWS 2007 *National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines* (USFWS 2007), a *nest* is defined as a structure built, maintained, or used by eagles for the purpose of reproduction. An *active nest* is attended (built, maintained, or used) by a pair of eagles during a given breeding season, whether or not eggs are laid.

G.3.11.1 Analysis

Federal lands within an appropriate buffer zone of known active bald or golden eagle nesting sites (established through consultation with the USFWS) will be identified as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface operations and facilities in relation to Criterion 11. Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for bald and golden eagle nests and nesting activity that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or facilities. Mine plans will identify known golden and bald eagle active nest sites and associated buffer zones as unsuitable and will outline measures to comply with current USFWS Bald Eagle Management Guidelines & Conservation Measures for active nest sites discovered during mining operations.

G.3.12 Criterion 12 – Bald and Golden Eagle Roosts

Federal lands containing bald and golden eagle roosts and concentration areas used during migration and wintering shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

Terminology Used: According to the USFWS 2007 *National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines* (USFWS 2007), *roosts* are areas where eagles gather and perch overnight (and sometimes during the day in the event of inclement weather). Communal roost sites are usually in large trees (live or dead) that are relatively sheltered from wind and are generally in close proximity to foraging areas. Roosts may also serve a social purpose for pair bond formation and communication among eagles. Many roost sites are used year after year.

G.3.12.1 Analysis

Federal lands within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of known bald or golden eagle roosts and concentration areas will be identified as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations (0 acres). There is no known habitat existing in a coal field where surface mining could take place.

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will examine surface operations and facilities in relation to Criterion 12. Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for bald and golden eagle roosts and concentration areas that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or facilities. Mine plans will identify known bald and golden eagle roosts and concentration areas as unsuitable, and will outline measures to comply with current USFWS Bald Eagle Management Guidelines & Conservation Measures for roosts and concentration areas discovered during mining operations.

G.3.13 Criterion 13 – Falcon Cliff Nest Sites

Federal lands containing falcon cliff nest sites with active nests (excluding kestrel), along with a buffer zone of federal land around the nest site, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations. The BLM will consult with the USFWS and will consider terrain and availability of habitat for prey species when defining buffer zones.

G.3.13.1 Analysis

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 13.

Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for falcon cliff nest sites that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or structures. Mine plans will identify federal lands within an appropriate buffer zone of known active falcon cliff nest sites (established in consultation with the USFWS) as unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations, and outline avoidance and mitigation measures for nest sites discovered during mining operations.

G.3.14 Criterion 14 – Migratory Bird Habitat

Federal lands considered high-priority habitat for migratory bird species of high federal interest on a regional or national basis, as determined jointly by the surface management agency and USFWS, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.14.1 Analysis

This criterion is not applicable; no data set is currently available. Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM (in

consultation with the USFWS) will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 14.

Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for high-priority migratory bird habitat that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or facilities. Mine plans will identify known high-priority migratory bird habitat as unsuitable, and outline avoidance and mitigation measures for habitat discovered during mining operations. During periods when a high-priority habitat is in use by a migratory bird species, underground coal mining may occur in areas where the BLM (in consultation with the USFWS) determines that all or certain stipulated mining methods will not adversely affect the habitat.

G.3.15 Criterion 15 – Habitat for State High-Interest Wildlife and Plants

Federal lands that the BLM and State of Colorado jointly identify as essential habitat for maintaining resident fish, wildlife, and plant species of high interest to the state shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

Examples of lands that serve a critical function for a particular species include:

- active dancing and strutting grounds for sage-grouse
- crucial winter range for deer and elk
- migration corridors for elk
- extremes of range for plant species

G.3.15.1 Analysis

Due to the presence of habitat for state high-interest wildlife and plants, 14,841 total acres consisting of 14,691 acres in the Denver Basin and 150 acres in South Park are unsuitable. Much of the planning area consists of crucial winter range for deer and elk. Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 15.

Prior to mine plan approval, the BLM will survey for crucial deer and elk winter range that could be directly or indirectly impacted by surface operations or facilities. Mine plans will identify known crucial winter range for deer and elk as unsuitable, and outline avoidance and mitigation measures.

G.3.16 Criterion 16 – Riverine, Coastal, and 100-Year Recurrence Interval Floodplains

Federal lands in riverine, coastal, and 100-year recurrence interval flood plains, on which the BLM determines that mining could not be undertaken without substantial threat of loss of life or property, shall be considered unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of mining.

G.3.16.1 Analysis

Due to the presence of riverine, coastal, and 100-year recurrence interval floodplains, 941 total acres consisting of 821 acres in the Denver Basin and 120 acres in the South Park, are unsuitable. Coastal and riverine flood plains do not occur within the planning area. One hundred-year floodplains have been mapped along some of the drainages in the Denver Basin and South Park and are considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 16. Mine plans will identify potential effects of mine operations on adjacent flood plains and outline mitigation measures.

G.3.17 Criterion 17 – Municipal Watersheds

Federal lands that have been classified by the BLM as municipal watersheds shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.17.1 Analysis

Due to the presence of municipal watersheds, 6,587 total acres—consisting of 5,890 acres in the Denver Basin and 697 acres in South Park—are unsuitable. Municipal watersheds are mapped by the State of Colorado as part of the Source Water Protection Plan; several municipal water sources are located in the Denver Basin and South Park and these areas are considered unsuitable for surface mining.

Because designation of municipal watersheds is likely to increase over time, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 17 at the time of exploration and leasing.

G.3.18 Criterion 18 – National Resource Waters

Federal lands with national resource waters identified in state water quality management plans, and a buffer zone of federal lands 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) from the outer edge of the far banks of the water, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.18.1 Analysis

The State of Colorado has not identified any national resource waters that occur within coal development potential areas in the planning area. Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 18.

G.3.19 Criterion 19 – Alluvial Valley Floors

Federal lands identified by the surface management agency, in consultation with the state in which they are located, as alluvial valley floors according to the definition in 43 CFR 3400.0-5(a), standards in 30 CFR 822, the *Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Alluvial Valley Floor Identification and Study Guidelines* (U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement 1983), and approved state programs under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.), where mining would interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming, shall be considered unsuitable. Additionally, when mining federal land outside an alluvial valley floor would materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface or underground water systems that would supply alluvial valley floors, the land shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.19.1 Analysis

Alluvial valley floors will be identified at the time of coal exploration and leasing. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement guidelines will be followed. Surface coal mining operations may occur along alluvial valley floors if no reasonable alternative sites exist outside these areas. Lease stipulations and conditions of approval would be required in order to minimize disturbance and impacts to water supplies within these areas.

G.3.20 Criterion 20 – State and Indian Tribe Proposed Criteria

Within the State of Colorado, federal lands in the planning area to which an applicable criterion (i) proposed by the state or an Indian tribe located in the planning area, and (ii) adopted by rulemaking by the Secretary, shall be considered unsuitable for surface mining and surface operations.

G.3.20.1 Analysis

At the time of this report, no federal lands within coal development potential areas in the planning area have been proposed by the State of Colorado or an Indian tribe as unsuitable. Prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area, the BLM will evaluate proposed surface mining and surface operations in relation to Criterion 20.

Summary of unsuitability review:

| Coal Region | Total Acres Analyzed | Suitable Acres | Unsuitable Acres |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Denver Basin | 119,083 | 95,415 | 23,668 |
| South Park | 6,130 | 4,753 | 1,377 |

G.4 Screen 3: Identification of Multiple Land Use Conflicts

Screen 3 requires evaluating multiple land use decisions that could eliminate from surface or underground coal exploration and leasing consideration, federal lands containing resource values and uses that are considered locally, regionally, or nationally unique or more important than coal. Such values and uses include, but are not limited to, those identified in Section 522(a)(3) of the Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act of 1977 and the Criteria for Designating Areas as Unsuitable for Surface Coal Mining Operations (30 CFR 762).

The following areas within coal development potential areas have been identified as containing resource values or uses deemed of greater value than coal, for which potential impacts could not be mitigated. The conflict areas differ within each RMP alternative and were identified as unsuitable for further coal exploration and leasing consideration.

G.4.1 Approved RMP

Under the Approved RMP, the following areas have been identified as unacceptable for further coal exploration and leasing consideration:

- South Park National Heritage Area
- Wetlands and riparian areas
- Lands within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of perennial streams
- Big game winter range (elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn, and moose)
- Recreation sites

G.5 Screen 4: Consultation with Private Surface Owners

Both Section 714 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and 43 CFR 3420(e)(4) require the BLM to consult with qualified owners whose lands overlie federal coal deposits proposed for development by surface mining methods. The BLM will consult with qualified surface owners prior to coal exploration or leasing within any coal development potential area in the planning area.

G.6 References

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APPENDIX H

Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

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H.1 Introduction

This appendix lists land parcels over 10 acres that would be available (or not available) for disposal under the Approved Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan (RMP), based on the criteria in Appendix B. Numerous (800+) parcels under 10 acres may also be available for disposal; however, these are not listed, because the Bureau of Land Management does not have reliable information about them. When the Bureau of Land Management is ready to implement the Approved RMP, the agency will conduct additional site-specific reviews of each parcel to verify its location and availability. Any decision regarding whether or not to dispose of a particular parcel under any particular authority, whether by sale under section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA); exchange under section 206 of FLPMA; or patent under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, for example, would require site-specific consideration and analysis. This would include, but is not limited to considerations of access, popular recreational uses, the existence of cultural resources or habitat for species, and whether or not such a parcel, isolated from the rest of the public lands, might be better suited for private ownership.

H.2 Lands Identified for Potential Disposal in the Planning Area for the Approved Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan

Table H.1 below shows the location of Bureau of Land Management-administered public lands over 10 acres that would be available (or not available) for disposal under the Approved RMP. Latitude and longitude are the center point of each parcel. Data were generated internally.

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

Table H.1. Lands Identified for Potential Disposal in the Planning Area for the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 40° 4' 23.093" | -105° 22' 17.581" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 05 | L 75 | 144 | Yes |
| 40° 4' 43.640" | -105° 22' 38.180" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 06 | L 94 | 33 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 38.782" | -105° 23' 37.146" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 07 | L 3 | 45 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 50.956" | -105° 22' 49.691" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 07 | N/A | 116 | Yes |
| 40° 4' 13.535" | -105° 23' 27.285" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 07 | NWNW | 168 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 56.095" | -105° 23' 19.164" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 07 | SENW | 29 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 37.074" | -105° 21' 42.561" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 08 | L 180 | 63 | Yes |
| 40° 4' 6.256" | -105° 22' 11.322" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 08 | L 200 | 10 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 29.206" | -105° 22' 16.673" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 08 | L 235 | 10 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 48.525" | -105° 22' 20.886" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 08 | N/A | 14 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 51.467" | -105° 21' 50.854" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 08 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 33.860" | -105° 20' 24.685" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 09 | L 16 | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 24.882" | -105° 22' 53.322" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 18 | L 117 | 11 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 47.281" | -105° 22' 46.604" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 18 | L 169 | 105 | Yes |
| 40° 1' 52.788" | -105° 22' 52.745" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 19 | L 132 | 37 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 15.866" | -105° 22' 34.889" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 19 | L 183 | 12 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 1.248" | -105° 23' 8.706" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 19 | L 189 | 16 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 5.279" | -105° 23' 27.430" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 19 | L 195 | 20 | Yes |
| 40° 1' 44.447" | -105° 20' 14.873" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 22 | L 32 | 14 | Yes |
| 40° 1' 46.841" | -105° 19' 59.238" | 6thPM T1N R71W | 22 | L 36 | 18 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 44.725" | -105° 24' 20.747" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 12 | N/A | 23 | Yes |
| 40° 3' 58.727" | -105° 24' 35.411" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 12 | N/A | 32 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 58.369" | -105° 24' 17.327" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 13 | L 105 | 236 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 56.406" | -105° 23' 31.674" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 13 | L 131 | 241 | Yes |
| 40° 2' 21.289" | -105° 23' 54.219" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 24 | L 104 | 11 | Yes |
| 40° 1' 55.057" | -105° 24' 21.981" | 6thPM T1N R72W | 24 | L 64 | 129 | Yes |
| 40° 4' 4.799" | -105° 30' 34.581" | 6thPM T1N R73W | 12 | L 61 | 24 | No |
| 39° 58' 58.768" | -105° 20' 22.414" | 6thPM T1S R71W | 10 | SWNW | 81 | No |
| 39° 56' 12.788" | -105° 17' 17.560" | 6thPM T1S R71W | 25 | N/A | 40 | No |
| 39° 55' 47.212" | -105° 18' 9.084" | 6thPM T1S R71W | 26 | N/A | 42 | No |
| 39° 56' 13.556" | -105° 18' 8.403" | 6thPM T1S R71W | 26 | N/A | 41 | No |
| 40° 8' 38.785" | -104° 0' 6.830" | 6thPM T2N R59W | 17 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 49' 38.280" | -105° 30' 17.621" | 6thPM T2S R73W | 36 | L 39 | 24 | Yes |
| 39° 49' 34.980" | -105° 30' 5.051" | 6thPM T2S R73W | 36 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 40° 13' 8.547" | -102° 6' 58.111" | 6thPM T3N R43W | 24 | NENE | 40 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 40° 11' 50.315" | -102° 6' 58.976" | 6thPM T3N R43W | 25 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 15' 8.232" | -104° 9' 46.724" | 6thPM T3N R61W | 01 | NESW | 24 | Yes |
| 40° 14' 18.276" | -105° 14' 46.998" | 6thPM T3N R70W | 08 | NESE | 38 | No |
| 40° 14' 21.799" | -105° 20' 10.627" | 6thPM T3N R71W | 10 | L 4 | 40 | No |
| 40° 12' 24.697" | -105° 19' 23.277" | 6thPM T3N R71W | 22 | SESE | 199 | No |
| 39° 46' 51.283" | -102° 58' 45.404" | 6thPM T3S R50W | 21 | SWNE | 40 | No |
| 39° 46' 37.325" | -102° 56' 46.970" | 6thPM T3S R50W | 23 | NESW | 121 | No |
| 39° 44' 31.847" | -105° 20' 28.818" | 6thPM T3S R71W | 33 | SWSE | 156 | No |
| 39° 44' 30.652" | -105° 19' 4.116" | 6thPM T3S R71W | 34 | SWSE | 79 | No |
| 39° 48' 13.444" | -105° 29' 11.145" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 07 | L 97 | 19 | No |
| 39° 47' 51.529" | -105° 28' 20.097" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 08 | SESW | 41 | No |
| 39° 46' 33.588" | -105° 28' 19.402" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 20 | SENW | 37 | Yes |
| 39° 45' 49.904" | -105° 25' 17.364" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 26 | SWNW | 19 | Yes |
| 39° 45' 28.759" | -105° 25' 30.898" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 27 | NESE | 244 | No |
| 39° 45' 50.573" | -105° 25' 50.003" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 27 | SWNE | 22 | Yes |
| 39° 45' 36.971" | -105° 29' 38.358" | 6thPM T3S R72W | 30 | L 1 | 30 | Yes |
| 39° 49' 8.874" | -105° 30' 42.688" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 01 | L 10 | 302 | No |
| 39° 48' 53.820" | -105° 30' 11.148" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 01 | L 21 | 21 | No |
| 39° 49' 24.559" | -105° 32' 7.042" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 02 | L 12 | 11 | Yes |
| 39° 49' 12.570" | -105° 31' 19.168" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 02 | L 20 | 16 | Yes |
| 39° 48' 37.136" | -105° 31' 20.439" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 02 | L 36 | 14 | Yes |
| 39° 48' 26.281" | -105° 31' 52.719" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 11 | L 20 | 10 | Yes |
| 39° 48' 7.919" | -105° 31' 54.215" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 11 | NESW | 23 | Yes |
| 39° 48' 22.930" | -105° 30' 6.034" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 12 | L 7 | 15 | Yes |
| 39° 47' 28.204" | -105° 30' 55.020" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 13 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 39° 47' 4.457" | -105° 30' 24.637" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 13 | NWSE | 11 | Yes |
| 39° 46' 1.660" | -105° 31' 13.675" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 23 | SESE | 10 | Yes |
| 39° 46' 31.399" | -105° 31' 43.158" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 23 | SWNE | 11 | Yes |
| 39° 46' 22.318" | -105° 30' 19.824" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 24 | NWSE | 43 | Yes |
| 39° 46' 8.041" | -105° 30' 4.690" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 24 | SESE | 27 | Yes |
| 39° 46' 2.286" | -105° 30' 21.766" | 6thPM T3S R73W | 24 | SWSE | 14 | Yes |
| 40° 19' 4.683" | -103° 36' 18.546" | 6thPM T4N R56W | 14 | NENE | 40 | No |
| 40° 20' 50.823" | -104° 2' 0.527" | 6thPM T4N R59W | 06 | L 4 | 47 | No |
| 40° 17' 29.146" | -103° 58' 45.274" | 6thPM T4N R59W | 22 | SWSW | 120 | No |
| 40° 16' 47.414" | -103° 58' 14.896" | 6thPM T4N R59W | 27 | SWSE | 157 | No |
| 40° 16' 10.545" | -104° 8' 30.937" | 6thPM T4N R60W | 31 | NESW | 70 | Yes |
| 40° 20' 38.912" | -104° 14' 30.864" | 6thPM T4N R61W | 05 | SWNW | 48 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 40° 19' 26.820" | -104° 15' 15.517" | 6thPM T4N R61W | 07 | NWSE | 24 | No |
| 40° 19' 59.222" | -104° 13' 55.588" | 6thPM T4N R61W | 08 | NWNE | 36 | No |
| 40° 16' 45.645" | -104° 10' 3.932" | 6thPM T4N R61W | 25 | SWSW | 46 | No |
| 40° 20' 50.791" | -104° 16' 19.447" | 6thPM T4N R62W | 01 | L 4 | 33 | No |
| 40° 20' 23.488" | -104° 16' 21.465" | 6thPM T4N R62W | 01 | NWSE | 18 | No |
| 40° 20' 13.763" | -104° 17' 8.197" | 6thPM T4N R62W | 02 | SESE | 20 | No |
| 40° 19' 5.816" | -104° 16' 8.539" | 6thPM T4N R62W | 13 | NWNW | 68 | No |
| 40° 19' 7.436" | -105° 30' 9.888" | 6thPM T4N R72W | 07 | L 4 | 35 | No |
| 39° 44' 20.520" | -105° 23' 38.127" | 6thPM T4S R72W | 01 | L 9 | 44 | No |
| 40° 26' 5.515" | -103° 21' 29.119" | 6thPM T5N R54W | 01 | L 2 | 12 | No |
| 40° 24' 40.904" | -103° 21' 51.368" | 6thPM T5N R54W | 12 | NESW | 114 | No |
| 40° 22' 48.476" | -103° 51' 31.651" | 6thPM T5N R58W | 22 | SWSW | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 22' 54.729" | -103° 49' 32.517" | 6thPM T5N R58W | 23 | SESE | 80 | Yes |
| 40° 22' 35.278" | -103° 51' 6.225" | 6thPM T5N R58W | 27 | NWNE | 80 | Yes |
| 39° 37' 26.830" | -102° 9' 49.297" | 6thPM T5S R43W | 15 | L 10 | 13 | No |
| 39° 34' 34.484" | -102° 20' 4.859" | 6thPM T5S R44W | 31 | L 16 | 13 | Yes |
| 39° 35' 20.269" | -102° 23' 50.148" | 6thPM T5S R45W | 27 | L 13 | 80 | Yes |
| 39° 34' 34.402" | -102° 27' 10.298" | 6thPM T5S R45W | 31 | L 14 | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 34' 47.536" | -102° 25' 29.986" | 6thPM T5S R45W | 32 | SWNE | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 34' 21.517" | -102° 26' 2.453" | 6thPM T5S R45W | 32 | SWSW | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 29' 45.445" | -103° 14' 4.579" | 6thPM T6N R52W | 07 | L 4 | 36 | No |
| 40° 27' 24.803" | -103° 49' 28.839" | 6thPM T6N R58W | 26 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 33' 3.850" | -103° 10' 40.212" | 6thPM T6S R52W | 02 | SWSE | 81 | No |
| 39° 33' 56.120" | -105° 26' 22.803" | 6thPM T6S R72W | 03 | L 3 | 26 | Yes |
| 39° 29' 47.183" | -105° 31' 59.047" | 6thPM T6S R73W | 27 | SENE | 42 | No |
| 40° 32' 33.420" | -103° 15' 32.707" | 6thPM T7N R53W | 26 | NESE | 40 | No |
| 39° 27' 48.325" | -105° 18' 41.951" | 6thPM T7S R71W | 02 | SESW | 78 | No |
| 39° 25' 21.006" | -105° 29' 33.761" | 6thPM T7S R72W | 19 | L 3 | 68 | No |
| 40° 41' 14.201" | -105° 10' 3.065" | 6thPM T8N R69W | 06 | L 7 | 132 | Yes |
| 40° 38' 31.639" | -105° 10' 8.167" | 6thPM T8N R69W | 19 | L 4 | 44 | No |
| 39° 18' 22.813" | -105° 45' 21.156" | 6thPM T8S R75W | 34 | N/A | 41 | No |
| 39° 18' 22.815" | -105° 45' 21.171" | 6thPM T8S R75W | 34 | N/A | 41 | No |
| 39° 20' 47.218" | -105° 52' 50.651" | 6thPM T8S R76W | 22 | NWNW | 40 | No |
| 39° 18' 30.520" | -106° 15' 4.482" | 6thPM T8S R79W | 32 | L 20 | 53 | Yes |
| 39° 19' 55.351" | -106° 19' 55.747" | 6thPM T8S R80W | 21 | SESE | 195 | No |
| 39° 19' 1.696" | -106° 21' 16.001" | 6thPM T8S R80W | 32 | NWNE | 79 | No |
| 39° 18' 15.237" | -106° 21' 14.979" | 6thPM T8S R80W | 32 | SWSE | 31 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 39° 18' 16.458" | -106° 20' 25.593" | 6thPM T8S R80W | 33 | SESW | 39 | No |
| 40° 46' 37.499" | -103° 16' 7.729" | 6thPM T9N R53W | 03 | SESE | 26 | No |
| 40° 46' 43.499" | -103° 17' 25.434" | 6thPM T9N R53W | 04 | NESE | 15 | No |
| 40° 43' 15.834" | -105° 2' 56.147" | 6thPM T9N R68W | 30 | SENW | 11 | Yes |
| 40° 43' 56.890" | -105° 18' 24.422" | 6thPM T9N R71W | 23 | SENE | 156 | No |
| 39° 17' 42.403" | -105° 46' 30.176" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 04 | NESE | 194 | No |
| 39° 17' 42.459" | -105° 46' 30.045" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 04 | NESE | 198 | No |
| 39° 16' 56.094" | -105° 49' 28.256" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 07 | L 2 | 75 | Yes |
| 39° 16' 31.728" | -105° 43' 57.558" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 13 | NWNW | 77 | No |
| 39° 16' 31.761" | -105° 43' 57.056" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 13 | NWNW | 82 | Yes |
| 39° 16' 23.576" | -105° 49' 27.890" | 6thPM T9S R75W | 18 | L 1 | 39 | Yes |
| 39° 15' 58.177" | -105° 55' 38.512" | 6thPM T9S R76W | 18 | NWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 39° 13' 43.047" | -106° 2' 40.522" | 6thPM T9S R77W | 31 | NENW | 10 | Yes |
| 39° 13' 6.988" | -106° 0' 30.428" | 6thPM T9S R77W | 33 | SESW | 80 | No |
| 39° 13' 6.896" | -106° 0' 30.564" | 6thPM T9S R77W | 33 | SWSW | 79 | No |
| 39° 16' 51.449" | -106° 20' 8.040" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 09 | SWNE | 237 | No |
| 39° 15' 52.419" | -106° 19' 36.079" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 15 | NWSW | 40 | No |
| 39° 15' 39.520" | -106° 20' 5.765" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 16 | SWSE | 19 | No |
| 39° 15' 44.033" | -106° 22' 56.113" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 18 | L 22 | 11 | No |
| 39° 15' 17.540" | -106° 22' 56.920" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 19 | L 31 | 22 | No |
| 39° 13' 57.876" | -106° 20' 41.718" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 28 | N/A | 94 | No |
| 39° 14' 33.105" | -106° 20' 59.680" | 6thPM T9S R80W | 29 | NENE | 29 | No |
| 39° 15' 54.091" | -106° 23' 35.440" | 6thPM T9S R81W | 13 | L 28 | 25 | No |
| 39° 15' 39.166" | -106° 24' 6.367" | 6thPM T9S R81W | 13 | L 36 | 51 | No |
| 39° 14' 55.495" | -106° 23' 15.840" | 6thPM T9S R81W | 24 | L 33 | 186 | No |
| 39° 14' 13.133" | -106° 23' 49.730" | 6thPM T9S R81W | 25 | NWSW | 477 | No |
| 40° 50' 34.943" | -102° 37' 29.762" | 6th PM T10N R47W | 17 | NESW | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 47' 21.770" | -105° 14' 15.353" | 6th PM T10N R70W | 33 | NWSE | 80 | Yes |
| 40° 48' 38.923" | -105° 23' 43.710" | 6th PM T10N R71W | 30 | NENW | 41 | No |
| 39° 11' 10.063" | -105° 40' 46.379" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 16 | NWNW | 83 | Yes |
| 39° 11' 9.695" | -105° 40' 46.589" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 17 | NENE | 78 | No |
| 39° 9' 36.185" | -105° 42' 15.000" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 19 | SWSE | 38 | No |
| 39° 9' 36.458" | -105° 42' 15.487" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 19 | SWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 39° 9' 49.276" | -105° 41' 42.076" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 20 | NWSW | 39 | No |
| 39° 9' 49.459" | -105° 41' 41.915" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 20 | NWSW | 41 | Yes |
| 39° 9' 23.620" | -105° 39' 26.909" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 27 | NWNW | 39 | No |
| 39° 9' 23.828" | -105° 39' 27.181" | 6th PM T10S R74W | 27 | NWNW | 41 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 39° 11' 8.614" | -105° 46' 8.754" | 6th PM T10S R75W | 15 | NWNW | 40 | No |
| 39° 11' 8.645" | -105° 46' 8.609" | 6th PM T10S R75W | 15 | NWNW | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 12' 39.484" | -105° 59' 53.294" | 6th PM T10S R77W | 04 | SENE | 57 | No |
| 39° 12' 37.783" | -106° 0' 14.167" | 6th PM T10S R77W | 04 | SENE | 91 | No |
| 39° 12' 38.136" | -106° 0' 5.658" | 6th PM T10S R77W | 04 | SWNE | 155 | No |
| 39° 9' 59.772" | -106° 17' 52.566" | 6th PM T10S R80W | 23 | SWNE | 340 | No |
| 40° 54' 3.867" | -102° 35' 47.526" | 6th PM T11N R47W | 28 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 40° 53' 48.433" | -105° 24' 2.253" | 6th PM T11N R71W | 30 | L 2 | 161 | No |
| 40° 53' 6.300" | -105° 20' 26.069" | 6th PM T11N R71W | 34 | NENW | 70 | No |
| 39° 7' 23.924" | -105° 42' 49.970" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 06 | L 5 | 34 | No |
| 39° 7' 25.516" | -105° 42' 50.248" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 06 | L 5 | 45 | Yes |
| 39° 5' 47.986" | -105° 41' 28.219" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 17 | NWNW | 163 | Yes |
| 39° 5' 48.087" | -105° 41' 28.402" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 17 | NWNW | 159 | No |
| 39° 4' 20.677" | -105° 41' 58.351" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 19 | SESE | 92 | No |
| 39° 4' 21.386" | -105° 41' 58.502" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 19 | SESE | 98 | Yes |
| 39° 4' 45.935" | -105° 40' 33.518" | 6th PM T11S R74W | 21 | NESW | 523 | Yes |
| 39° 7' 37.626" | -105° 43' 26.538" | 6th PM T11S R75W | 01 | L 2 | 35 | No |
| 39° 7' 37.966" | -105° 43' 27.349" | 6th PM T11S R75W | 01 | L 2 | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 3' 35.805" | -105° 44' 23.675" | 6th PM T11S R75W | 26 | NWSE | 78 | No |
| 39° 3' 35.867" | -105° 44' 23.687" | 6th PM T11S R75W | 26 | NWSE | 80 | Yes |
| 39° 5' 51.885" | -106° 17' 6.636" | 6th PM T11S R80W | 13 | NENW | 39 | No |
| 39° 0' 46.181" | -105° 9' 32.143" | 6th PM T12S R69W | 18 | L 1 | 40 | No |
| 39° 0' 46.243" | -105° 9' 32.198" | 6th PM T12S R69W | 18 | L 1 | 39 | No |
| 38° 59' 1.633" | -105° 7' 44.518" | 6th PM T12S R69W | 29 | NWNE | 38 | No |
| 38° 59' 1.681" | -105° 7' 44.175" | 6th PM T12S R69W | 29 | NWNE | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 0' 39.501" | -105° 35' 18.924" | 6th PM T12S R73W | 17 | SENE | 155 | No |
| 39° 0' 39.473" | -105° 35' 19.208" | 6th PM T12S R73W | 17 | SWNW | 149 | No |
| 38° 59' 20.506" | -105° 36' 27.863" | 6th PM T12S R73W | 19 | L 3 | 23 | No |
| 38° 59' 21.979" | -105° 36' 27.944" | 6th PM T12S R73W | 19 | L 3 | 29 | Yes |
| 38° 58' 22.593" | -105° 31' 35.138" | 6th PM T12S R73W | 35 | NWNE | 31 | No |
| 39° 2' 13.314" | -105° 40' 18.903" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 04 | L 3 | 35 | No |
| 39° 2' 13.317" | -105° 40' 19.191" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 04 | L 3 | 36 | Yes |
| 39° 1' 47.642" | -105° 39' 47.182" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 04 | SESE | 41 | Yes |
| 39° 1' 47.742" | -105° 39' 46.959" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 04 | SESE | 39 | No |
| 39° 0' 55.265" | -105° 37' 37.860" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 11 | SESE | 39 | No |
| 39° 0' 55.413" | -105° 37' 38.253" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 11 | SESE | 36 | No |
| 38° 57' 52.964" | -105° 41' 47.410" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 32 | SENE | 119 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 38° 57' 40.090" | -105° 40' 41.950" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 33 | NESW | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 57' 40.205" | -105° 40' 42.173" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 33 | NESW | 37 | No |
| 38° 57' 33.476" | -105° 38' 45.780" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 35 | NWSW | 77 | No |
| 38° 57' 27.063" | -105° 38' 46.042" | 6th PM T12S R74W | 35 | SWSW | 117 | No |
| 39° 0' 4.898" | -105° 44' 8.640" | 6th PM T12S R75W | 13 | SWSW | 29 | Yes |
| 39° 0' 4.901" | -105° 44' 8.639" | 6th PM T12S R75W | 13 | SWSW | 29 | No |
| 39° 0' 2.677" | -105° 49' 25.382" | 6th PM T12S R75W | 18 | SESW | 1178 | Yes |
| 38° 58' 17.806" | -105° 48' 19.905" | 6th PM T12S R75W | 29 | SESW | 154 | No |
| 38° 58' 17.826" | -105° 48' 19.620" | 6th PM T12S R75W | 29 | SESW | 157 | No |
| 39° 0' 27.897" | -105° 50' 50.363" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 13 | SWNW | 39 | No |
| 39° 0' 27.940" | -105° 50' 50.491" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 13 | SWNW | 40 | Yes |
| 39° 0' 16.090" | -105° 55' 35.518" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 18 | NESE | 17 | No |
| 39° 0' 16.381" | -105° 55' 35.116" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 18 | NESE | 21 | No |
| 38° 59' 57.176" | -105° 55' 37.732" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 18 | SESE | 17 | No |
| 38° 59' 57.324" | -105° 55' 38.345" | 6th PM T12S R76W | 18 | SESE | 15 | No |
| 38° 59' 21.541" | -105° 58' 17.891" | 6th PM T12S R77W | 23 | NWSE | 160 | No |
| 38° 58' 16.622" | -105° 56' 56.222" | 6th PM T12S R77W | 25 | SESE | 80 | No |
| 38° 57' 36.906" | -105° 59' 54.875" | 6th PM T12S R77W | 34 | NWSW | 40 | No |
| 38° 57' 17.155" | -105° 2' 54.989" | 6th PM T13S R69W | 01 | L 1 | 39 | No |
| 38° 57' 17.321" | -105° 2' 54.799" | 6th PM T13S R69W | 01 | L 1 | 41 | No |
| 38° 56' 24.860" | -105° 12' 39.551" | 6th PM T13S R70W | 10 | NWNW | 37 | No |
| 38° 56' 24.885" | -105° 12' 40.397" | 6th PM T13S R70W | 10 | NWNW | 42 | Yes |
| 38° 54' 55.557" | -105° 32' 23.644" | 6th PM T13S R73W | 15 | SESE | 81 | No |
| 38° 53' 41.731" | -105° 35' 43.512" | 6th PM T13S R73W | 30 | NENE | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 56' 22.665" | -105° 39' 19.699" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 10 | NWNE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 55' 56.497" | -105° 38' 12.901" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 11 | NWSE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 55' 4.168" | -105° 37' 56.263" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 14 | NESE | 122 | Yes |
| 38° 54' 51.358" | -105° 38' 29.928" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 14 | SESW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 55' 4.298" | -105° 39' 36.830" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 15 | NESW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 55' 30.477" | -105° 39' 53.329" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 15 | NWNW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 53' 31.890" | -105° 43' 13.808" | 6th PM T13S R74W | 30 | L 2 | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 57' 12.653" | -105° 48' 47.638" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 05 | L 4 | 38 | No |
| 38° 57' 12.671" | -105° 48' 48.052" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 05 | L 4 | 40 | No |
| 38° 57' 12.197" | -105° 49' 54.835" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 06 | L 4 | 37 | No |
| 38° 57' 12.222" | -105° 49' 54.976" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 06 | L 4 | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 56' 6.565" | -105° 49' 55.184" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 07 | L 2 | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 56' 6.574" | -105° 49' 55.068" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 07 | L 2 | 37 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 56' 6.908" | -105° 49' 5.368" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 07 | SENE | 41 | No |
| 38° 56' 6.943" | -105° 49' 5.171" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 07 | SENE | 40 | No |
| 38° 54' 28.494" | -105° 46' 49.926" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 21 | SENE | 75 | No |
| 38° 54' 28.505" | -105° 46' 50.551" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 21 | SENE | 81 | Yes |
| 38° 54' 2.965" | -105° 46' 9.041" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 22 | SESW | 313 | Yes |
| 38° 54' 2.937" | -105° 46' 8.739" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 22 | SWSE | 308 | No |
| 38° 53' 37.522" | -105° 44' 21.059" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 25 | SWNW | 75 | No |
| 38° 53' 37.965" | -105° 44' 21.361" | 6th PM T13S R75W | 25 | SWNW | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 56' 54.661" | -105° 54' 51.781" | 6th PM T13S R76W | 05 | SWNE | 854 | No |
| 38° 56' 38.114" | -105° 56' 26.674" | 6th PM T13S R76W | 06 | SESW | 154 | No |
| 38° 54' 34.888" | -105° 50' 27.361" | 6th PM T13S R76W | 24 | NWNE | 39 | No |
| 38° 54' 34.967" | -105° 50' 27.539" | 6th PM T13S R76W | 24 | NWNE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 54' 30.142" | -106° 9' 22.673" | 6th PM T13S R78W | 19 | L 14 | 69 | No |
| 38° 56' 29.241" | -106° 12' 20.405" | 6th PM T13S R79W | 03 | SWSE | 278 | No |
| 38° 54' 1.436" | -106° 12' 1.188" | 6th PM T13S R79W | 23 | SWSW | 242 | No |
| 38° 51' 29.577" | -103° 51' 13.862" | 6th PM T14S R58W | 02 | NESE | 40 | No |
| 38° 47' 13.481" | -104° 11' 42.839" | 6th PM T14S R61W | 35 | NESW | 40 | No |
| 38° 50' 43.836" | -104° 56' 14.727" | 6th PM T14S R67W | 07 | NESW | 113 | No |
| 38° 49' 34.364" | -104° 54' 42.603" | 6th PM T14S R67W | 17 | SWSE | 40 | No |
| 38° 48' 4.919" | -105° 8' 47.902" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 29 | N/A | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 48' 40.748" | -105° 9' 41.170" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 30 | L 1 | 15 | Yes |
| 38° 48' 6.280" | -105° 9' 44.895" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 30 | N/A | 50 | No |
| 38° 47' 22.617" | -105° 9' 58.987" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 31 | L 4 | 37 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 22.807" | -105° 9' 57.512" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 31 | L 4 | 26 | No |
| 38° 47' 38.871" | -105° 9' 22.378" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 31 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 38.943" | -105° 9' 22.603" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 31 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 48' 7.224" | -105° 9' 47.365" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 31 | N/A | 107 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 13.479" | -105° 8' 3.783" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 38 | No |
| 38° 47' 24.608" | -105° 8' 38.172" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 24.637" | -105° 8' 38.274" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 19 | No |
| 38° 47' 26.479" | -105° 8' 48.400" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 49.616" | -105° 8' 28.434" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 148 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 50.551" | -105° 8' 25.542" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 153 | No |
| 38° 48' 4.605" | -105° 8' 47.588" | 6th PM T14S R69W | 32 | N/A | 17 | No |
| 38° 47' 13.978" | -105° 11' 25.694" | 6th PM T14S R70W | 35 | N/A | 15 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 14.181" | -105° 11' 25.642" | 6th PM T14S R70W | 35 | N/A | 14 | No |
| 38° 47' 27.355" | -105° 11' 16.580" | 6th PM T14S R70W | 35 | NESE | 34 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 47' 27.551" | -105° 11' 16.026" | 6th PM T14S R70W | 35 | NESE | 29 | No |
| 38° 50' 14.386" | -105° 23' 57.986" | 6th PM T14S R72W | 13 | SWNW | 84 | Yes |
| 38° 50' 14.400" | -105° 23' 58.484" | 6th PM T14S R72W | 13 | SWNW | 82 | No |
| 38° 48' 51.730" | -105° 35' 16.779" | 6th PM T14S R73W | 20 | NESW | 159 | No |
| 38° 48' 51.706" | -105° 35' 16.806" | 6th PM T14S R73W | 20 | SWSW | 159 | No |
| 38° 51' 49.518" | -105° 38' 47.189" | 6th PM T14S R74W | 02 | SWNW | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 50' 10.970" | -105° 38' 5.404" | 6th PM T14S R74W | 14 | NWNE | 166 | No |
| 38° 50' 11.020" | -105° 38' 6.296" | 6th PM T14S R74W | 14 | NWNE | 157 | No |
| 38° 49' 23.567" | -105° 42' 48.908" | 6th PM T14S R74W | 19 | NENW | 161 | No |
| 38° 49' 23.572" | -105° 42' 48.701" | 6th PM T14S R74W | 19 | NENW | 162 | Yes |
| 38° 51' 59.941" | -105° 43' 47.594" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 01 | L 2 | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 52' 0.188" | -105° 43' 47.994" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 01 | L 2 | 37 | No |
| 38° 51' 33.365" | -105° 43' 47.588" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 01 | NWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 51' 33.478" | -105° 43' 47.875" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 01 | NWSE | 38 | No |
| 38° 51' 59.603" | -105° 44' 37.650" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 02 | L 1 | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 51' 59.835" | -105° 44' 37.894" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 02 | L 1 | 38 | No |
| 38° 51' 19.624" | -105° 48' 14.185" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 05 | SWSE | 120 | Yes |
| 38° 51' 19.818" | -105° 48' 14.081" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 05 | SWSE | 116 | No |
| 38° 47' 51.389" | -105° 44' 20.590" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 25 | SWSW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 51.394" | -105° 44' 20.802" | 6th PM T14S R75W | 25 | SWSW | 39 | No |
| 38° 49' 28.215" | -106° 10' 14.557" | 6th PM T14S R79W | 13 | SWSE | 120 | Yes |
| 38° 49' 27.989" | -106° 10' 14.763" | 6th PM T14S R79W | 24 | NWNE | 115 | No |
| 38° 42' 11.610" | -103° 31' 29.807" | 6th PM T15S R55W | 35 | NWNE | 446 | No |
| 38° 46' 46.334" | -105° 3' 30.830" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 01 | SENE | 217 | No |
| 38° 46' 46.339" | -105° 4' 27.199" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 02 | SENE | 113 | No |
| 38° 46' 59.885" | -105° 6' 27.935" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 03 | L 4 | 12 | No |
| 38° 46' 52.623" | -105° 5' 43.865" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 03 | NWSE | 553 | No |
| 38° 46' 18.667" | -105° 6' 22.640" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 03 | SWSW | 19 | No |
| 38° 46' 26.827" | -105° 7' 36.123" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 04 | N/A | 79 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 27.836" | -105° 7' 34.086" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 04 | N/A | 66 | No |
| 38° 46' 36.988" | -105° 6' 49.733" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 04 | NESE | 29 | No |
| 38° 46' 19.994" | -105° 6' 38.964" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 04 | SESE | 68 | No |
| 38° 47' 4.465" | -105° 8' 52.286" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 05 | L 4 | 42 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 9.734" | -105° 8' 51.584" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 05 | L 4 | 53 | No |
| 38° 46' 45.057" | -105° 7' 50.030" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 05 | SENE | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 44.351" | -105° 8' 9.137" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 05 | SWNE | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 44.354" | -105° 8' 9.199" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 05 | SWNE | 19 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 38° 46' 53.710" | -105° 9' 13.757" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | L 2 | 29 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 53.919" | -105° 9' 14.018" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | L 2 | 28 | No |
| 38° 46' 43.475" | -105° 10' 2.490" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | L 6 | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 4.977" | -105° 9' 11.745" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | N/A | 17 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 5.143" | -105° 9' 11.860" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | N/A | 17 | No |
| 38° 47' 6.099" | -105° 9' 56.094" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 06 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 10.094" | -105° 8' 31.448" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 08 | NENW | 12 | No |
| 38° 46' 10.472" | -105° 8' 31.386" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 08 | NENW | 14 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 3.130" | -105° 7' 17.121" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 09 | L 3 | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 3.228" | -105° 7' 17.170" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 09 | L 3 | 38 | No |
| 38° 45' 36.666" | -105° 6' 0.865" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | NESW | 22 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 36.811" | -105° 6' 1.104" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | NESW | 21 | No |
| 38° 45' 55.793" | -105° 5' 38.107" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | SENE | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 55.864" | -105° 5' 38.214" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | SENE | 11 | No |
| 38° 45' 52.628" | -105° 6' 1.526" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | SENW | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 53.796" | -105° 6' 25.647" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | SWNW | 79 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 53.913" | -105° 6' 25.519" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 10 | SWNW | 76 | No |
| 38° 45' 43.340" | -105° 4' 44.847" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 11 | NWSE | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 43.383" | -105° 4' 44.943" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 11 | NWSE | 10 | No |
| 38° 45' 41.883" | -105° 4' 55.445" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 11 | SWSE | 114 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 41.912" | -105° 4' 55.454" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 11 | SWSE | 109 | No |
| 38° 44' 46.094" | -105° 3' 51.553" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 13 | NESW | 25 | No |
| 38° 44' 46.358" | -105° 3' 52.716" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 13 | NESW | 34 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 13.525" | -105° 5' 42.260" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 17 | 33 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 13.526" | -105° 5' 42.427" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 17 | 32 | No |
| 38° 45' 14.768" | -105° 5' 56.039" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 17 | 10 | No |
| 38° 45' 14.842" | -105° 5' 55.856" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 17 | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 41.332" | -105° 5' 26.345" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 31 | 21 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 41.341" | -105° 5' 26.461" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 15 | L 31 | 19 | No |
| 38° 45' 13.601" | -105° 8' 5.361" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 17 | NWNE | 13 | No |
| 38° 45' 13.644" | -105° 8' 5.297" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 17 | NWNE | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 40.650" | -105° 5' 33.179" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 22 | L 67 | 16 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 40.743" | -105° 5' 33.289" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 22 | L 67 | 15 | No |
| 38° 43' 33.937" | -105° 6' 13.445" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 22 | L 74 | 33 | No |
| 38° 43' 39.991" | -105° 5' 58.443" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 22 | L 74 | 19 | No |
| 38° 43' 36.136" | -105° 6' 7.650" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 22 | L 79 | 56 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 54.676" | -105° 3' 21.497" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 25 | L 20 | 10 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 42' 47.772" | -105° 3' 47.096" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 25 | L 22 | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 30.983" | -105° 4' 1.845" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 25 | L 4 | 36 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 30.999" | -105° 4' 1.954" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 25 | L 6 | 35 | No |
| 38° 42' 50.159" | -105° 4' 20.524" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 26 | SESE | 161 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 50.737" | -105° 4' 20.960" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 26 | SESE | 146 | No |
| 38° 43' 20.996" | -105° 5' 28.049" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 27 | L 73 | 33 | No |
| 38° 43' 21.075" | -105° 5' 27.976" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 27 | L 73 | 34 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 49.633" | -105° 6' 21.062" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 27 | SWSW | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 49.644" | -105° 6' 21.148" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 27 | SWSW | 13 | No |
| 38° 42' 55.377" | -105° 6' 46.527" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 28 | NWSE | 13 | No |
| 38° 42' 55.396" | -105° 6' 46.433" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 28 | NWSE | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 55.589" | -105° 8' 56.704" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 31 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 41' 55.600" | -105° 8' 56.591" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 31 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 5.250" | -105° 7' 44.030" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 32 | NESE | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 25.515" | -105° 6' 52.348" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWNE | 23 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 25.596" | -105° 6' 52.387" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWNE | 22 | No |
| 38° 41' 57.422" | -105° 6' 50.529" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWSE | 62 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 57.477" | -105° 6' 50.604" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWSE | 61 | No |
| 38° 41' 58.172" | -105° 7' 27.244" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWSW | 61 | No |
| 38° 41' 58.295" | -105° 7' 27.023" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 33 | SWSW | 63 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 3.100" | -105° 6' 25.612" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 34 | L 24 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 3.174" | -105° 6' 25.688" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 34 | L 24 | 11 | No |
| 38° 42' 7.743" | -105° 4' 23.624" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 35 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 8.293" | -105° 4' 24.718" | 6th PM T15S R69W | 35 | NESE | 32 | No |
| 38° 47' 4.715" | -105° 11' 5.388" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 01 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 47' 4.758" | -105° 11' 5.242" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 01 | N/A | 10 | No |
| 38° 46' 21.759" | -105° 11' 59.294" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 02 | N/A | 16 | No |
| 38° 46' 21.794" | -105° 11' 59.272" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 02 | N/A | 16 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 38.418" | -105° 12' 34.043" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 03 | L 102 | 34 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 56.737" | -105° 13' 14.221" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 03 | L 82 | 33 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 56.268" | -105° 14' 20.230" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 04 | L 4 | 40 | No |
| 38° 46' 54.292" | -105° 13' 46.616" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 04 | L 6 | 53 | No |
| 38° 46' 56.095" | -105° 15' 42.390" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 06 | L 1 | 37 | No |
| 38° 46' 56.284" | -105° 15' 42.241" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 06 | L 1 | 39 | No |
| 38° 45' 37.422" | -105° 15' 58.022" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 07 | NWSE | 36 | No |
| 38° 45' 33.475" | -105° 12' 36.594" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 94 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 35.474" | -105° 13' 19.789" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 14 | No |

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| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 38° 45' 47.843" | -105° 12' 46.626" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 16 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 47.925" | -105° 12' 46.666" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 15 | No |
| 38° 45' 50.721" | -105° 12' 30.289" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 4.655" | -105° 12' 26.509" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 4.722" | -105° 12' 26.445" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 19 | No |
| 38° 46' 9.408" | -105° 13' 4.211" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 109 | No |
| 38° 46' 9.477" | -105° 13' 3.839" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 10 | N/A | 110 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 22.184" | -105° 11' 48.179" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 45' 23.870" | -105° 11' 47.301" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 15 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 40.014" | -105° 11' 31.852" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 19 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 40.106" | -105° 11' 31.912" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 18 | No |
| 38° 45' 51.045" | -105° 11' 47.832" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 10 | No |
| 38° 45' 51.169" | -105° 11' 47.775" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 51.867" | -105° 11' 9.079" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 15 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 51.900" | -105° 11' 9.103" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 15 | No |
| 38° 45' 56.065" | -105° 12' 5.924" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 45' 56.080" | -105° 12' 5.941" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 12 | No |
| 38° 46' 9.884" | -105° 11' 13.867" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 9.898" | -105° 11' 13.956" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 11 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 45' 0.369" | -105° 12' 51.296" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 15 | N/A | 414 | No |
| 38° 44' 51.286" | -105° 16' 30.458" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 18 | L 3 | 598 | No |
| 38° 43' 50.585" | -105° 12' 20.620" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 22 | N/A | 22 | No |
| 38° 44' 24.667" | -105° 12' 30.807" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 22 | N/A | 13 | No |
| 38° 44' 24.668" | -105° 12' 30.699" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 22 | N/A | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 59.024" | -105° 11' 54.802" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 23 | N/A | 10 | No |
| 38° 43' 59.706" | -105° 11' 55.453" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 23 | N/A | 17 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 51.912" | -105° 10' 46.446" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 24 | N/A | 55 | No |
| 38° 43' 52.001" | -105° 10' 46.375" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 24 | N/A | 57 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 12.656" | -105° 10' 59.964" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 24 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 12.675" | -105° 11' 0.067" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 24 | N/A | 10 | No |
| 38° 43' 22.701" | -105° 10' 41.743" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 25 | N/A | 14 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 22.753" | -105° 10' 41.796" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 25 | N/A | 14 | No |
| 38° 43' 35.344" | -105° 11' 44.862" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | NENW | 80 | No |
| 38° 43' 4.356" | -105° 11' 50.432" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | NESW | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 43' 4.435" | -105° 11' 49.357" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | NESW | 26 | No |
| 38° 42' 58.865" | -105° 12' 5.823" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | NWSW | 17 | No |
| 38° 42' 54.015" | -105° 11' 20.979" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | SWSE | 154 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 42' 54.321" | -105° 11' 20.147" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 26 | SWSE | 133 | No |
| 38° 42' 50.623" | -105° 14' 55.081" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 29 | N/A | 32 | No |
| 38° 41' 59.922" | -105° 12' 2.343" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 35 | No |
| 38° 42' 2.034" | -105° 11' 38.538" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 15 | No |
| 38° 42' 2.041" | -105° 11' 39.532" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 21.211" | -105° 11' 36.053" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 21.721" | -105° 11' 34.128" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 12 | No |
| 38° 42' 31.492" | -105° 12' 3.066" | 6th PM T15S R70W | 35 | N/A | 47 | No |
| 38° 46' 53.273" | -105° 19' 27.497" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 03 | L 2 | 354 | No |
| 38° 46' 12.556" | -105° 20' 8.713" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 09 | NENE | 77 | No |
| 38° 46' 6.698" | -105° 20' 58.010" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 09 | NWNW | 42 | No |
| 38° 46' 6.733" | -105° 20' 58.408" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 09 | NWNW | 38 | No |
| 38° 42' 53.541" | -105° 16' 53.169" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 25 | NESE | 120 | No |
| 38° 42' 53.540" | -105° 16' 53.223" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 25 | SESE | 123 | No |
| 38° 42' 4.087" | -105° 22' 42.285" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 31 | SWSE | 407 | No |
| 38° 41' 57.448" | -105° 19' 36.718" | 6th PM T15S R71W | 34 | SESW | 38 | No |
| 38° 46' 4.736" | -105° 25' 42.637" | 6th PM T15S R72W | 10 | NENE | 312 | No |
| 38° 46' 4.626" | -105° 25' 43.361" | 6th PM T15S R72W | 10 | NWNE | 324 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 47.139" | -105° 29' 57.697" | 6th PM T15S R72W | 30 | L 4 | 35 | No |
| 38° 46' 4.384" | -105° 36' 32.372" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 06 | L 7 | 84 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 4.465" | -105° 36' 33.328" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 06 | L 7 | 74 | No |
| 38° 44' 29.636" | -105° 33' 12.921" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 15 | SWSW | 137 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 41.971" | -105° 33' 45.501" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 16 | NWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 44' 18.537" | -105° 32' 10.945" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 23 | NWNW | 34 | No |
| 38° 44' 19.348" | -105° 32' 11.137" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 23 | NWNW | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 42' 44.199" | -105° 35' 27.616" | 6th PM T15S R73W | 29 | SWSW | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 46' 48.077" | -105° 38' 13.524" | 6th PM T15S R74W | 02 | L 2 | 41 | No |
| 38° 46' 48.171" | -105° 38' 13.458" | 6th PM T15S R74W | 02 | L 2 | 39 | No |
| 38° 45' 46.906" | -105° 39' 27.815" | 6th PM T15S R74W | 10 | SENW | 311 | No |
| 38° 44' 17.901" | -105° 36' 43.044" | 6th PM T15S R74W | 24 | NENE | 23 | No |
| 38° 45' 53.118" | -106° 5' 51.730" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 10 | NWNE | 32 | No |
| 38° 44' 22.044" | -106° 8' 22.862" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 17 | SESW | 39 | No |
| 38° 44' 48.264" | -106° 8' 39.517" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 17 | SWNW | 40 | No |
| 38° 44' 48.341" | -106° 8' 39.530" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 17 | SWNW | 41 | No |
| 38° 44' 31.103" | -106° 9' 7.260" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 18 | NESE | 119 | No |
| 38° 44' 30.993" | -106° 9' 7.384" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 18 | NWSE | 116 | No |
| 38° 42' 11.899" | -106° 9' 1.946" | 6th PM T15S R78W | 31 | SWNE | 80 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 38' 16.148" | -103° 26' 20.515" | 6th PM T16S R54W | 27 | NWNE | 80 | No |
| 38° 41' 6.390" | -103° 30' 35.053" | 6th PM T16S R55W | 01 | N/A | 115 | No |
| 38° 41' 19.665" | -103° 31' 26.087" | 6th PM T16S R55W | 02 | L 1 | 116 | No |
| 38° 41' 13.198" | -103° 49' 7.682" | 6th PM T16S R57W | 06 | NESE | 40 | No |
| 38° 38' 59.633" | -104° 17' 28.014" | 6th PM T16S R62W | 24 | NWNW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 39.295" | -104° 51' 9.004" | 6th PM T16S R67W | 02 | L 2 | 120 | No |
| 38° 40' 2.519" | -104° 53' 59.175" | 6th PM T16S R67W | 09 | SWSW | 173 | No |
| 38° 37' 3.704" | -104° 56' 14.048" | 6th PM T16S R67W | 31 | L 1 | 152 | No |
| 38° 41' 21.737" | -105° 2' 50.856" | 6th PM T16S R68W | 06 | L 9 | 62 | No |
| 38° 41' 43.446" | -105° 3' 32.066" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 01 | L 18 | 33 | No |
| 38° 41' 44.252" | -105° 3' 32.641" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 01 | L 18 | 25 | No |
| 38° 41' 32.514" | -105° 3' 54.626" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 01 | L 19 | 51 | No |
| 38° 41' 32.515" | -105° 3' 53.916" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 01 | L 19 | 54 | No |
| 38° 41' 47.116" | -105° 6' 8.263" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 03 | L 3 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 47.201" | -105° 6' 8.323" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 03 | L 3 | 12 | No |
| 38° 41' 39.719" | -105° 6' 21.677" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 03 | L 47 | 24 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 39.863" | -105° 6' 21.673" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 03 | L 47 | 23 | No |
| 38° 41' 34.258" | -105° 7' 33.533" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 04 | N/A | 63 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 34.307" | -105° 7' 33.611" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 04 | N/A | 62 | No |
| 38° 41' 2.250" | -105° 8' 47.664" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 05 | N/A | 121 | No |
| 38° 41' 2.346" | -105° 8' 47.553" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 05 | N/A | 124 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 27.770" | -105° 8' 40.436" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 05 | N/A | 36 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 27.832" | -105° 8' 40.480" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 05 | N/A | 35 | No |
| 38° 41' 37.781" | -105° 9' 41.440" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 77 | 43 | No |
| 38° 41' 37.827" | -105° 9' 41.368" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 77 | 45 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 44.831" | -105° 9' 58.399" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 78 | 27 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 44.882" | -105° 9' 58.446" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 78 | 27 | No |
| 38° 41' 37.435" | -105° 8' 57.756" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 89 | 13 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 37.443" | -105° 8' 57.827" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | L 89 | 12 | No |
| 38° 40' 47.380" | -105° 9' 15.304" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 42 | No |
| 38° 41' 10.959" | -105° 9' 11.578" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 13 | No |
| 38° 41' 11.251" | -105° 9' 11.372" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 14 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 39.203" | -105° 9' 22.830" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 4.132" | -105° 9' 43.899" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 4.139" | -105° 9' 43.995" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 06 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 40' 14.849" | -105° 9' 7.505" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 07 | N/A | 171 | Yes |
| 38° 40' 15.867" | -105° 8' 54.187" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 07 | N/A | 11 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 40' 15.874" | -105° 8' 54.236" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 07 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 38° 40' 3.052" | -105° 9' 4.745" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 07 | N/A | 122 | No |
| 38° 40' 2.559" | -105° 8' 35.892" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 08 | L 24 | 11 | No |
| 38° 40' 2.660" | -105° 8' 35.770" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 08 | L 24 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 19.421" | -105° 8' 4.751" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 17 | SWNE | 32 | No |
| 38° 39' 19.463" | -105° 8' 4.750" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 17 | SWNE | 33 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 12.019" | -105° 9' 12.523" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 18 | N/A | 22 | No |
| 38° 39' 12.027" | -105° 9' 12.435" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 18 | N/A | 23 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 13.225" | -105° 8' 53.662" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 18 | NESE | 26 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 13.306" | -105° 8' 53.808" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 18 | NESE | 25 | No |
| 38° 38' 28.016" | -105° 9' 18.314" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 19 | N/A | 97 | Yes |
| 38° 38' 29.620" | -105° 9' 18.333" | 6th PM T16S R69W | 19 | N/A | 102 | No |
| 38° 40' 41.259" | -105° 10' 13.809" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 01 | L 92 | 464 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 41.916" | -105° 11' 43.822" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 10 | 82 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 41.977" | -105° 11' 43.956" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 10 | 80 | No |
| 38° 41' 13.770" | -105° 11' 21.450" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 25 | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 14.376" | -105° 11' 21.192" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 25 | 76 | No |
| 38° 40' 58.864" | -105° 11' 5.113" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 45 | 11 | No |
| 38° 40' 58.874" | -105° 11' 4.907" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 45 | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 42.443" | -105° 11' 5.567" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 5 | 48 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 42.519" | -105° 11' 5.402" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 02 | L 5 | 46 | No |
| 38° 40' 43.687" | -105° 11' 37.624" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 11 | N/A | 78 | Yes |
| 38° 40' 15.962" | -105° 9' 57.645" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 12 | L 68 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 40' 0.067" | -105° 10' 40.584" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 13 | SWNW | 1960 | No |
| 38° 39' 30.410" | -105° 11' 3.225" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 14 | N/A | 21 | No |
| 38° 39' 3.792" | -105° 11' 55.751" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 14 | SWSW | 107 | No |
| 38° 39' 3.896" | -105° 11' 54.518" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 14 | SWSW | 119 | Yes |
| 38° 38' 46.262" | -105° 12' 50.706" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 22 | NENW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 38' 6.616" | -105° 12' 0.634" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 23 | SWSW | 38 | No |
| 38° 38' 23.529" | -105° 10' 42.421" | 6th PM T16S R70W | 24 | SENW | 235 | No |
| 38° 41' 29.834" | -105° 18' 42.309" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 03 | L 32 | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 37.771" | -105° 22' 25.441" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 05 | L 18 | 448 | No |
| 38° 41' 1.248" | -105° 21' 58.640" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 05 | N/A | 14 | No |
| 38° 41' 1.249" | -105° 21' 58.709" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 05 | N/A | 14 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 24.545" | -105° 21' 49.044" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 17 | SWNW | 20 | No |
| 38° 39' 24.629" | -105° 21' 49.017" | 6th PM T16S R71W | 17 | SWNW | 21 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 16.268" | -105° 27' 47.580" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 17 | NWSE | 154 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 38° 39' 16.547" | -105° 27' 45.407" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 17 | SENE | 191 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 39.903" | -105° 29' 11.775" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 18 | NENW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 38' 47.047" | -105° 27' 22.138" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 21 | NWNW | 28 | No |
| 38° 38' 47.713" | -105° 27' 20.454" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 21 | NWNW | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 37' 13.088" | -105° 28' 24.086" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 29 | L 2 | 16 | Yes |
| 38° 36' 24.010" | -105° 29' 32.778" | 6th PM T16S R72W | 31 | L 13 | 34 | Yes |
| 38° 38' 13.541" | -105° 34' 26.074" | 6th PM T16S R73W | 20 | SESE | 247 | Yes |
| 38° 37' 11.181" | -105° 31' 47.514" | 6th PM T16S R73W | 26 | SWSW | 486 | Yes |
| 38° 37' 43.123" | -105° 34' 0.592" | 6th PM T16S R73W | 28 | SWNW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 36' 6.241" | -103° 31' 2.278" | 6th PM T17S R55W | 01 | L 4 | 81 | No |
| 38° 33' 48.785" | -103° 35' 59.522" | 6th PM T17S R55W | 18 | N/A | 76 | No |
| 38° 35' 52.344" | -103° 39' 25.077" | 6th PM T17S R56W | 03 | SWSE | 79 | No |
| 38° 32' 24.184" | -103° 37' 34.029" | 6th PM T17S R56W | 25 | SESW | 119 | No |
| 38° 34' 42.177" | -103° 49' 39.736" | 6th PM T17S R57W | 18 | NENW | 40 | No |
| 38° 34' 30.219" | -103° 51' 12.766" | 6th PM T17S R58W | 14 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 33' 24.156" | -103° 50' 1.660" | 6th PM T17S R58W | 24 | NESE | 66 | Yes |
| 38° 31' 49.340" | -103° 57' 59.817" | 6th PM T17S R59W | 35 | SENE | 321 | No |
| 38° 36' 16.837" | -104° 16' 38.780" | 6th PM T17S R62W | 01 | L 1 | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 34' 51.264" | -104° 19' 59.194" | 6th PM T17S R62W | 09 | SESE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 36' 1.058" | -105° 18' 7.508" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 02 | SWNE | 112 | No |
| 38° 35' 35.956" | -105° 18' 56.144" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 03 | SESE | 35 | No |
| 38° 35' 36.308" | -105° 18' 56.263" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 03 | SESE | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 36' 1.497" | -105° 19' 11.939" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 03 | SWNE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 36' 1.516" | -105° 19' 11.975" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 03 | SWNE | 39 | No |
| 38° 35' 46.338" | -105° 20' 9.386" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 04 | L 5 | 74 | Yes |
| 38° 35' 46.340" | -105° 20' 9.383" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 04 | L 5 | 74 | No |
| 38° 34' 57.774" | -105° 18' 55.628" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 10 | NESE | 38 | No |
| 38° 34' 57.792" | -105° 18' 55.575" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 10 | NESE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 34' 44.803" | -105° 18' 30.716" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 11 | SESW | 77 | Yes |
| 38° 34' 44.761" | -105° 18' 31.002" | 6th PM T17S R71W | 11 | SWSW | 72 | No |
| 38° 32' 56.097" | -105° 35' 21.938" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 20 | SWSW | 71 | No |
| 38° 32' 56.961" | -105° 35' 22.011" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 20 | SWSW | 82 | Yes |
| 38° 33' 0.070" | -105° 31' 16.434" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 23 | L 1 | 223 | No |
| 38° 32' 28.843" | -105° 29' 53.650" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 25 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 38° 32' 42.023" | -105° 32' 7.793" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 27 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 38° 32' 16.140" | -105° 32' 25.875" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 27 | NWSE | 39 | No |
| 38° 32' 42.585" | -105° 33' 15.219" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 28 | NENE | 41 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 32' 42.599" | -105° 33' 15.382" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 28 | NENE | 40 | No |
| 38° 32' 3.232" | -105° 33' 16.753" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 28 | SESE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 32' 3.378" | -105° 33' 16.800" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 28 | SESE | 39 | No |
| 38° 31' 19.738" | -105° 31' 46.979" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 35 | NWSW | 118 | Yes |
| 38° 31' 19.778" | -105° 31' 46.807" | 6th PM T17S R73W | 35 | NWSW | 116 | No |
| 38° 28' 34.542" | -103° 26' 21.743" | 6th PM T18S R54W | 22 | SWNE | 157 | No |
| 38° 31' 6.609" | -103° 43' 59.398" | 6th PM T18S R57W | 01 | SENE | 309 | No |
| 38° 27' 28.698" | -103° 44' 22.307" | 6th PM T18S R57W | 25 | SWNW | 153 | No |
| 38° 31' 15.692" | -103° 54' 0.235" | 6th PM T18S R58W | 04 | L 3 | 33 | No |
| 38° 29' 39.235" | -104° 14' 30.680" | 6th PM T18S R61W | 08 | SESE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 28' 0.818" | -104° 16' 2.699" | 6th PM T18S R61W | 19 | NWSE | 306 | Yes |
| 38° 27' 13.420" | -104° 16' 13.729" | 6th PM T18S R61W | 30 | NESW | 302 | Yes |
| 38° 26' 30.159" | -104° 14' 58.998" | 6th PM T18S R61W | 32 | SENE | 634 | Yes |
| 38° 28' 44.632" | -104° 57' 49.014" | 6th PM T18S R68W | 14 | NESE | 164 | No |
| 38° 28' 45.276" | -104° 57' 50.688" | 6th PM T18S R68W | 14 | NWSE | 141 | No |
| 38° 27' 2.492" | -105° 15' 43.795" | 6th PM T18S R70W | 30 | NWSE | 12 | No |
| 38° 27' 3.497" | -105° 15' 43.492" | 6th PM T18S R70W | 30 | NWSE | 19 | No |
| 38° 29' 25.753" | -105° 17' 50.891" | 6th PM T18S R71W | 11 | SWSE | 388 | No |
| 38° 27' 58.693" | -105° 22' 33.556" | 6th PM T18S R71W | 19 | NESW | 39 | No |
| 38° 27' 58.961" | -105° 22' 33.596" | 6th PM T18S R71W | 19 | NESW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 27' 50.307" | -105° 21' 41.887" | 6th PM T18S R71W | 20 | NWSW | 79 | No |
| 38° 30' 58.177" | -105° 31' 1.314" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 02 | L 5 | 38 | No |
| 38° 30' 58.225" | -105° 31' 1.877" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 02 | L 5 | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 30' 58.303" | -105° 32' 10.001" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 03 | L 5 | 42 | No |
| 38° 30' 58.411" | -105° 32' 10.028" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 03 | L 5 | 43 | Yes |
| 38° 30' 45.528" | -105° 32' 36.071" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 03 | L 8 | 78 | No |
| 38° 30' 45.577" | -105° 32' 35.912" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 03 | L 8 | 81 | Yes |
| 38° 30' 44.057" | -105° 33' 18.138" | 6th PM T18S R73W | 04 | L 5 | 43 | No |
| 38° 25' 14.668" | -102° 26' 27.202" | 6th PM T19S R45W | 10 | SENE | 79 | Yes |
| 38° 24' 29.402" | -102° 25' 47.331" | 6th PM T19S R45W | 14 | NENW | 792 | No |
| 38° 24' 29.370" | -102° 25' 47.295" | 6th PM T19S R45W | 14 | SENE | 793 | Yes |
| 38° 25' 6.070" | -103° 25' 4.560" | 6th PM T19S R54W | 02 | NESE | 156 | No |
| 38° 25' 17.392" | -103° 35' 40.848" | 6th PM T19S R55W | 07 | L 7 | 709 | No |
| 38° 23' 46.472" | -103° 36' 11.101" | 6th PM T19S R55W | 18 | SESW | 149 | No |
| 38° 23' 46.472" | -103° 36' 11.102" | 6th PM T19S R55W | 18 | SESW | 149 | No |
| 38° 22' 36.516" | -103° 35' 38.610" | 6th PM T19S R55W | 30 | L 6 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 21' 34.820" | -103° 35' 13.968" | 6th PM T19S R55W | 32 | L 5 | 70 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 38° 24' 47.746" | -103° 42' 8.283" | 6th PM T19S R56W | 08 | NWSW | 112 | No |
| 38° 22' 50.367" | -103° 42' 41.703" | 6th PM T19S R56W | 19 | SWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 22' 51.368" | -103° 42' 42.045" | 6th PM T19S R56W | 19 | SWSE | 32 | No |
| 38° 21' 16.157" | -103° 39' 39.540" | 6th PM T19S R56W | 34 | NESW | 71 | No |
| 38° 23' 50.393" | -104° 15' 41.313" | 6th PM T19S R61W | 18 | SESW | 3015 | Yes |
| 38° 24' 59.448" | -104° 44' 20.155" | 6th PM T19S R66W | 11 | NENE | 25 | No |
| 38° 25' 1.559" | -104° 44' 20.978" | 6th PM T19S R66W | 11 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 22' 40.992" | -104° 46' 7.306" | 6th PM T19S R66W | 22 | NESW | 161 | No |
| 38° 22' 40.969" | -104° 46' 7.372" | 6th PM T19S R66W | 22 | SESW | 162 | Yes |
| 38° 25' 2.227" | -105° 21' 53.821" | 6th PM T19S R71W | 06 | SESE | 97 | No |
| 38° 21' 59.131" | -105° 28' 0.953" | 6th PM T19S R72W | 30 | N/A | 35 | No |
| 38° 21' 39.854" | -105° 27' 28.721" | 6th PM T19S R72W | 32 | N/A | 75 | No |
| 38° 20' 16.027" | -102° 41' 26.636" | 6th PM T20S R47W | 09 | NWNW | 2199 | No |
| 38° 20' 16.047" | -102° 41' 26.641" | 6th PM T20S R47W | 09 | NWNW | 2200 | Yes |
| 38° 17' 44.818" | -102° 39' 5.171" | 6th PM T20S R47W | 26 | NWNW | 762 | Yes |
| 38° 19' 22.102" | -102° 46' 56.769" | 6th PM T20S R48W | 15 | NWNW | 198 | Yes |
| 38° 18' 10.757" | -102° 45' 12.060" | 6th PM T20S R48W | 23 | SWNE | 2021 | No |
| 38° 18' 10.779" | -102° 45' 12.090" | 6th PM T20S R48W | 23 | SWNE | 2023 | Yes |
| 38° 16' 31.809" | -103° 14' 17.928" | 6th PM T20S R52W | 33 | SESW | 1710 | No |
| 38° 20' 15.199" | -103° 35' 38.340" | 6th PM T20S R55W | 06 | L 9 | 22 | Yes |
| 38° 20' 39.344" | -103° 49' 55.306" | 6th PM T20S R57W | 06 | L 5 | 57 | Yes |
| 38° 20' 40.478" | -103° 49' 55.054" | 6th PM T20S R57W | 06 | L 5 | 46 | No |
| 38° 19' 10.026" | -103° 49' 54.521" | 6th PM T20S R57W | 18 | L 1 | 37 | No |
| 38° 19' 8.406" | -103° 49' 55.251" | 6th PM T20S R57W | 18 | L 1 | 53 | Yes |
| 38° 18' 41.637" | -103° 52' 46.024" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 15 | NWSE | 240 | Yes |
| 38° 18' 42.398" | -103° 52' 45.067" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 15 | NWSE | 210 | No |
| 38° 18' 10.275" | -103° 52' 9.003" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 23 | NWNW | 67 | No |
| 38° 18' 9.179" | -103° 52' 9.728" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 23 | SWNW | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 17' 4.498" | -103° 50' 12.302" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 25 | NESE | 161 | Yes |
| 38° 17' 4.345" | -103° 51' 2.328" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 25 | NWSW | 160 | Yes |
| 38° 17' 5.708" | -103° 50' 11.379" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 25 | SENE | 137 | No |
| 38° 17' 5.257" | -103° 51' 1.627" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 25 | SWNW | 142 | No |
| 38° 17' 22.773" | -103° 55' 53.651" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 30 | NENE | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 17' 23.325" | -103° 55' 51.793" | 6th PM T20S R58W | 30 | NENE | 65 | No |
| 38° 20' 51.285" | -104° 13' 56.924" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 04 | L 3 | 2563 | Yes |
| 38° 19' 31.250" | -104° 16' 25.806" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 07 | L 2 | 83 | Yes |
| 38° 19' 31.032" | -104° 16' 26.095" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 07 | L 3 | 79 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 38° 19' 11.628" | -104° 16' 8.855" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 07 | SESW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 18' 19.586" | -104° 15' 52.146" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 18 | SWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 18' 8.945" | -104° 12' 33.000" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 22 | NWNE | 40 | No |
| 38° 18' 9.476" | -104° 12' 33.273" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 22 | NWNE | 36 | No |
| 38° 17' 2.009" | -104° 14' 28.471" | 6th PM T20S R61W | 29 | SENE | 120 | No |
| 38° 18' 10.943" | -105° 12' 49.771" | 6th PM T20S R70W | 15 | SWSW | 37 | No |
| 38° 16' 27.398" | -105° 11' 42.050" | 6th PM T20S R70W | 26 | SWSW | 168 | No |
| 38° 16' 27.441" | -105° 11' 41.528" | 6th PM T20S R70W | 26 | SWSW | 179 | No |
| 38° 17' 12.674" | -105° 12' 17.763" | 6th PM T20S R70W | 27 | NWNE | 42 | No |
| 38° 17' 12.681" | -105° 12' 14.880" | 6th PM T20S R70W | 27 | NWNE | 72 | No |
| 38° 16' 37.715" | -105° 16' 35.588" | 6th PM T20S R71W | 25 | SESW | 103 | No |
| 38° 20' 29.263" | -105° 26' 16.344" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 04 | L 7 | 153 | No |
| 38° 20' 46.686" | -105° 27' 18.417" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 05 | L 3 | 76 | No |
| 38° 17' 13.485" | -105° 24' 40.353" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 27 | NENE | 122 | No |
| 38° 16' 40.348" | -105° 26' 33.885" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 28 | SWSW | 37 | No |
| 38° 16' 40.348" | -105° 26' 34.677" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 28 | SWSW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 16' 25.470" | -105° 23' 55.734" | 6th PM T20S R72W | 35 | NWNE | 165 | No |
| 38° 18' 3.925" | -105° 30' 1.953" | 6th PM T20S R73W | 24 | SWNW | 80 | No |
| 38° 18' 4.053" | -105° 30' 2.015" | 6th PM T20S R73W | 24 | SWNW | 81 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 50.696" | -102° 38' 43.270" | 6th PM T21S R47W | 01 | L 3 | 115 | No |
| 38° 10' 39.293" | -102° 57' 28.045" | 6th PM T21S R49W | 31 | L 3 | 17 | No |
| 38° 10' 34.035" | -102° 56' 39.821" | 6th PM T21S R49W | 31 | NESE | 199 | No |
| 38° 10' 49.608" | -103° 6' 14.236" | 6th PM T21S R51W | 35 | SWNW | 80 | No |
| 38° 14' 55.728" | -103° 14' 53.933" | 6th PM T21S R52W | 04 | SESW | 162 | No |
| 38° 14' 55.700" | -103° 15' 51.810" | 6th PM T21S R52W | 05 | SESW | 81 | No |
| 38° 15' 41.088" | -103° 49' 25.567" | 6th PM T21S R57W | 06 | L 1 | 229 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 41.838" | -103° 49' 28.858" | 6th PM T21S R57W | 06 | L 1 | 186 | No |
| 38° 15' 42.926" | -103° 51' 19.717" | 6th PM T21S R58W | 01 | L 4 | 19 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 42.933" | -103° 51' 19.414" | 6th PM T21S R58W | 01 | L 4 | 18 | No |
| 38° 15' 42.938" | -103° 53' 0.202" | 6th PM T21S R58W | 03 | L 2 | 16 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 42.945" | -103° 52' 59.568" | 6th PM T21S R58W | 03 | L 2 | 15 | No |
| 38° 11' 51.537" | -103° 59' 35.512" | 6th PM T21S R59W | 27 | NWNE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 51.586" | -103° 59' 35.416" | 6th PM T21S R59W | 27 | NWNE | 41 | No |
| 38° 15' 6.441" | -104° 8' 53.325" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 05 | L 12 | 1988 | No |
| 38° 13' 37.323" | -104° 8' 42.398" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 17 | NENW | 66 | No |
| 38° 13' 37.446" | -104° 8' 45.010" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 17 | NENW | 80 | No |
| 38° 12' 42.796" | -104° 9' 38.131" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 19 | L 2 | 71 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 12' 43.061" | -104° 9' 41.048" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 19 | L 2 | 114 | No |
| 38° 12' 25.389" | -104° 8' 33.140" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 20 | NESW | 65 | No |
| 38° 12' 25.481" | -104° 8' 34.729" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 20 | SENW | 81 | No |
| 38° 11' 17.123" | -104° 7' 10.111" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 28 | L 5 | 11 | No |
| 38° 11' 17.151" | -104° 7' 10.317" | 6th PM T21S R60W | 28 | L 5 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 23.486" | -104° 45' 22.263" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 03 | L 1 | 36 | No |
| 38° 15' 23.786" | -104° 45' 21.453" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 03 | L 1 | 41 | No |
| 38° 14' 30.985" | -104° 44' 18.360" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 11 | NENE | 39 | No |
| 38° 14' 31.197" | -104° 44' 18.284" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 11 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 38° 12' 13.750" | -104° 48' 39.199" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 19 | SESE | 57 | No |
| 38° 12' 10.115" | -104° 48' 27.858" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 20 | SWSW | 57 | No |
| 38° 12' 12.200" | -104° 48' 33.593" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 20 | SWSW | 119 | Yes |
| 38° 12' 46.508" | -104° 47' 4.933" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 21 | NENW | 40 | No |
| 38° 12' 46.575" | -104° 47' 4.922" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 21 | NENW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 12' 7.312" | -104° 47' 21.499" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 21 | SWSW | 39 | No |
| 38° 12' 7.376" | -104° 47' 21.661" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 21 | SWSW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 21.085" | -104° 48' 44.546" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 30 | SESE | 149 | No |
| 38° 11' 26.009" | -104° 48' 48.100" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 30 | SESE | 201 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 42.000" | -104° 48' 59.827" | 6th PM T21S R66W | 30 | SWNE | 47 | No |
| 38° 11' 18.079" | -104° 55' 39.272" | 6th PM T21S R67W | 30 | SWSE | 39 | No |
| 38° 11' 18.086" | -104° 55' 39.313" | 6th PM T21S R67W | 30 | SWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 4.843" | -104° 55' 6.144" | 6th PM T21S R67W | 32 | NWNW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 4.849" | -104° 55' 5.976" | 6th PM T21S R67W | 32 | NWNW | 39 | No |
| 38° 13' 28.778" | -104° 56' 45.306" | 6th PM T21S R68W | 13 | SWNE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 13' 29.032" | -104° 56' 45.392" | 6th PM T21S R68W | 13 | SWNE | 36 | No |
| 38° 10' 25.281" | -104° 59' 30.106" | 6th PM T21S R68W | 34 | SWSW | 40 | No |
| 38° 10' 25.327" | -104° 59' 30.179" | 6th PM T21S R68W | 34 | SWSW | 39 | No |
| 38° 14' 56.324" | -105° 9' 11.821" | 6th PM T21S R69W | 06 | NESW | 258 | No |
| 38° 12' 18.950" | -105° 4' 47.107" | 6th PM T21S R69W | 23 | NWSW | 356 | No |
| 38° 12' 6.698" | -105° 3' 2.860" | 6th PM T21S R69W | 24 | SESE | 34 | No |
| 38° 12' 7.264" | -105° 3' 3.265" | 6th PM T21S R69W | 24 | SESE | 39 | No |
| 38° 12' 49.678" | -105° 14' 25.215" | 6th PM T21S R70W | 20 | L 3 | 12 | Yes |
| 38° 15' 4.855" | -105° 21' 3.017" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 05 | NWSW | 63 | Yes |
| 38° 14' 54.268" | -105° 21' 28.206" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 06 | SESE | 33 | Yes |
| 38° 12' 10.775" | -105° 19' 0.296" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 22 | SWSW | 27 | No |
| 38° 12' 11.027" | -105° 19' 0.191" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 22 | SWSW | 31 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 29.453" | -105° 17' 54.299" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 26 | L 7 | 30 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 11' 29.769" | -105° 17' 54.138" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 26 | L 7 | 32 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 30.932" | -105° 19' 33.356" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 28 | NWSE | 727 | No |
| 38° 11' 31.060" | -105° 19' 33.382" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 28 | NWSE | 745 | No |
| 38° 11' 44.185" | -105° 21' 12.199" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 29 | SWNW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 11' 44.252" | -105° 21' 12.373" | 6th PM T21S R71W | 29 | SWNW | 38 | No |
| 38° 15' 32.408" | -105° 24' 51.132" | 6th PM T21S R72W | 03 | L 2 | 80 | No |
| 38° 10' 41.054" | -105° 26' 27.225" | 6th PM T21S R72W | 33 | NESW | 59 | No |
| 38° 10' 42.155" | -105° 26' 26.635" | 6th PM T21S R72W | 33 | NESW | 61 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 27.830" | -102° 17' 44.155" | 6th PM T22S R43W | 31 | NESW | 32 | No |
| 38° 5' 14.973" | -102° 17' 11.324" | 6th PM T22S R43W | 31 | SESE | 32 | No |
| 38° 6' 15.273" | -102° 39' 28.156" | 6th PM T22S R47W | 26 | L 6 | 62 | No |
| 38° 9' 6.366" | -103° 2' 0.238" | 6th PM T22S R50W | 08 | SENE | 401 | No |
| 38° 10' 5.732" | -103° 24' 28.866" | 6th PM T22S R54W | 01 | L 2 | 322 | No |
| 38° 9' 38.201" | -103° 42' 22.969" | 6th PM T22S R56W | 05 | NESW | 148 | No |
| 38° 9' 37.648" | -103° 42' 23.613" | 6th PM T22S R56W | 05 | SESW | 160 | Yes |
| 38° 9' 56.658" | -103° 43' 21.742" | 6th PM T22S R56W | 06 | SENW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 9' 57.627" | -103° 43' 21.703" | 6th PM T22S R56W | 06 | SENW | 34 | No |
| 38° 5' 22.899" | -103° 43' 23.239" | 6th PM T22S R56W | 31 | L 7 | 92 | No |
| 38° 8' 35.441" | -103° 54' 11.244" | 6th PM T22S R58W | 09 | SWSE | 77 | No |
| 38° 7' 42.346" | -104° 12' 5.589" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 14 | SWSW | 239 | No |
| 38° 7' 42.557" | -104° 12' 4.657" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 14 | SWSW | 224 | No |
| 38° 8' 5.554" | -104° 16' 30.905" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 18 | L 2 | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 5.556" | -104° 16' 30.909" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 18 | L 2 | 39 | No |
| 38° 5' 23.168" | -104° 15' 12.098" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 32 | SENW | 238 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 23.477" | -104° 15' 12.071" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 32 | SENW | 232 | No |
| 38° 5' 29.626" | -104° 11' 55.209" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 35 | SENW | 38 | No |
| 38° 5' 29.723" | -104° 11' 55.316" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 35 | SENW | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 3.812" | -104° 11' 47.522" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 35 | SESW | 158 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 3.699" | -104° 11' 47.321" | 6th PM T22S R61W | 35 | SWSE | 153 | No |
| 38° 9' 37.066" | -104° 17' 1.804" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 01 | NWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 9' 37.155" | -104° 17' 1.567" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 01 | NWSE | 38 | No |
| 38° 8' 57.803" | -104° 16' 54.034" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 12 | SENE | 76 | No |
| 38° 8' 57.862" | -104° 16' 54.349" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 12 | SENE | 81 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 3.074" | -104° 21' 31.960" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 32 | SWSE | 40 | No |
| 38° 5' 3.144" | -104° 21' 31.983" | 6th PM T22S R62W | 32 | SWSE | 39 | No |
| 38° 9' 23.364" | -104° 32' 19.566" | 6th PM T22S R64W | 03 | SESE | 79 | Yes |
| 38° 9' 23.408" | -104° 32' 19.607" | 6th PM T22S R64W | 03 | SWSE | 78 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 8' 51.145" | -104° 51' 13.830" | 6th PM T22S R67W | 11 | NWSE | 38 | No |
| 38° 8' 51.334" | -104° 51' 13.494" | 6th PM T22S R67W | 11 | NWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 51.293" | -104° 59' 8.301" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 34 | NENW | 81 | No |
| 38° 5' 50.927" | -104° 59' 7.937" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 34 | NWNE | 75 | No |
| 38° 5' 38.120" | -104° 58' 43.443" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 34 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 38° 5' 38.211" | -104° 58' 43.521" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 34 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 25.198" | -104° 58' 27.250" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 35 | NWSW | 38 | No |
| 38° 5' 25.281" | -104° 58' 27.192" | 6th PM T22S R68W | 35 | NWSW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 10' 13.743" | -105° 11' 39.406" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 03 | L 1 | 83 | No |
| 38° 10' 13.948" | -105° 11' 39.473" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 03 | L 2 | 86 | No |
| 38° 9' 16.425" | -105° 10' 12.285" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 12 | NWNW | 29 | No |
| 38° 9' 16.926" | -105° 10' 13.797" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 12 | NWNW | 39 | No |
| 38° 7' 51.818" | -105° 15' 3.240" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 18 | SESE | 125 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 52.278" | -105° 15' 4.409" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 18 | SWSE | 111 | No |
| 38° 6' 51.164" | -105° 12' 46.889" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 21 | SESE | 187 | No |
| 38° 6' 50.888" | -105° 12' 47.387" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 21 | SWSE | 199 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 2.668" | -105° 10' 25.521" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 23 | NESE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 2.710" | -105° 10' 25.185" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 23 | NESE | 39 | No |
| 38° 5' 43.701" | -105° 14' 57.516" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 31 | NENE | 79 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 43.661" | -105° 14' 57.071" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 31 | SENE | 74 | No |
| 38° 5' 23.909" | -105° 14' 42.382" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 32 | NWSW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 5' 23.921" | -105° 14' 42.155" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 32 | NWSW | 38 | No |
| 38° 5' 9.681" | -105° 13' 54.160" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 32 | SESE | 38 | No |
| 38° 5' 9.711" | -105° 13' 54.213" | 6th PM T22S R70W | 32 | SESE | 38 | No |
| 38° 10' 12.415" | -105° 17' 5.832" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 02 | L 5 | 28 | No |
| 38° 10' 12.630" | -105° 17' 6.074" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 02 | L 5 | 30 | No |
| 38° 9' 25.072" | -105° 21' 21.980" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 08 | NWNW | 104 | No |
| 38° 9' 25.690" | -105° 21' 22.188" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 08 | NWNW | 112 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 12.502" | -105° 19' 42.754" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 16 | SENE | 450 | No |
| 38° 7' 44.827" | -105° 21' 29.267" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 18 | N/A | 10 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 48.798" | -105° 21' 25.365" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 18 | N/A | 19 | No |
| 38° 7' 25.254" | -105° 22' 1.209" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 19 | L 32 | 536 | No |
| 38° 7' 38.011" | -105° 21' 3.636" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 20 | NENW | 68 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 30.388" | -105° 20' 39.774" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 20 | NWNE | 45 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 53.906" | -105° 21' 9.005" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 20 | SWSW | 11 | Yes |
| 38° 7' 26.333" | -105° 19' 16.592" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 21 | L 68 | 29 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 6.111" | -105° 18' 47.006" | 6th PM T22S R71W | 27 | N/A | 23 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 6' 10.625" | -105° 19' 30.312" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 28 | N/A | 40 | No |
| 38° 6' 10.644" | -105° 19' 31.000" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 28 | N/A | 42 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 43.125" | -105° 19' 27.668" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 28 | NENE | 45 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 41.894" | -105° 20' 4.358" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 28 | NENW | 36 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 43.701" | -105° 20' 39.195" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 29 | N/A | 15 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 12.316" | -105° 20' 32.516" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 29 | NESE | 138 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 12.575" | -105° 20' 33.474" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 29 | NESE | 144 | No |
| 38° 5' 23.846" | -105° 22' 28.057" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 31 | L 3 | 45 | No |
| 38° 5' 24.316" | -105° 22' 28.073" | 6th PM T22S R71 W | 31 | L 3 | 48 | No |
| 38° 9' 53.071" | -105° 25' 54.729" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 04 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 9' 53.220" | -105° 25' 54.668" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 04 | NESE | 39 | No |
| 38° 9' 31.645" | -105° 26' 48.793" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 05 | NWSE | 622 | No |
| 38° 9' 32.642" | -105° 26' 49.300" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 05 | NWSE | 660 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 47.571" | -105° 27' 5.917" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 08 | SESE | 20 | No |
| 38° 8' 47.578" | -105° 27' 5.910" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 08 | SESE | 20 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 45.334" | -105° 23' 23.469" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 12 | L 3 | 21 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 45.653" | -105° 23' 22.241" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 12 | L 3 | 13 | No |
| 38° 8' 42.268" | -105° 22' 39.317" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 12 | SESE | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 42.482" | -105° 22' 38.861" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 12 | SESE | 35 | No |
| 38° 7' 46.371" | -105° 25' 1.078" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 15 | SWSE | 157 | No |
| 38° 7' 46.580" | -105° 25' 0.929" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 15 | SWSE | 162 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 38.019" | -105° 26' 46.023" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 16 | L 26 | 15 | No |
| 38° 8' 36.206" | -105° 27' 22.467" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 17 | L 18 | 28 | Yes |
| 38° 8' 36.206" | -105° 27' 22.468" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 17 | L 18 | 28 | No |
| 38° 7' 3.243" | -105° 22' 52.276" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 24 | L 7 | 133 | No |
| 38° 6' 7.002" | -105° 24' 23.405" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 26 | SESW | 39 | No |
| 38° 6' 7.017" | -105° 24' 23.763" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 26 | SESW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 6' 16.496" | -105° 26' 26.849" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 28 | SWSE | 244 | No |
| 38° 6' 16.623" | -105° 26' 26.828" | 6th PM T22S R72 W | 28 | SWSE | 249 | Yes |
| 38° 0' 15.703" | -102° 8' 20.987" | 6th PM T23S R42 W | 33 | NESE | 36 | No |
| 38° 4' 36.148" | -102° 15' 47.918" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 04 | NWSW | 36 | No |
| 38° 5' 2.467" | -102° 16' 54.086" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 05 | L 4 | 35 | No |
| 38° 4' 49.183" | -102° 16' 20.949" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 05 | SWNE | 36 | No |
| 38° 3' 44.091" | -102° 14' 25.324" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 10 | NESW | 36 | No |
| 38° 3' 30.866" | -102° 14' 8.775" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 10 | SWSE | 35 | No |
| 38° 2' 38.902" | -102° 12' 45.932" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 14 | SESE | 37 | No |
| 38° 2' 25.804" | -102° 12' 29.212" | 6th PM T23S R43 W | 24 | NWNW | 37 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 4' 43.474" | -102° 50' 24.505" | 6th PM T23S R48W | 06 | L 12 | 31 | No |
| 38° 4' 55.539" | -102° 51' 30.066" | 6th PM T23S R49W | 01 | L 2 | 44 | No |
| 38° 3' 40.036" | -103° 19' 57.348" | 6th PM T23S R53W | 10 | L 2 | 39 | No |
| 38° 3' 55.951" | -103° 37' 1.309" | 6th PM T23S R55W | 07 | L 2 | 70 | No |
| 38° 0' 33.858" | -103° 35' 36.003" | 6th PM T23S R55W | 32 | L 6 | 16 | No |
| 38° 2' 46.732" | -103° 39' 30.344" | 6th PM T23S R56W | 15 | L 1 | 22 | No |
| 38° 2' 45.251" | -103° 39' 58.562" | 6th PM T23S R56W | 15 | L 3 | 18 | No |
| 38° 2' 11.924" | -103° 38' 56.495" | 6th PM T23S R56W | 23 | L 4 | 50 | No |
| 38° 1' 35.755" | -103° 38' 9.457" | 6th PM T23S R56W | 24 | L 4 | 13 | No |
| 38° 1' 48.124" | -103° 37' 33.773" | 6th PM T23S R56W | 24 | L 6 | 16 | No |
| 38° 1' 39.238" | -103° 46' 47.592" | 6th PM T23S R57W | 22 | SESW | 78 | No |
| 37° 59' 53.410" | -103° 49' 41.043" | 6th PM T23S R57W | 31 | SWSE | 37 | No |
| 38° 2' 3.652" | -104° 5' 13.066" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 23 | SWNE | 80 | No |
| 38° 2' 3.699" | -104° 5' 12.924" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 23 | SWNE | 79 | No |
| 38° 0' 53.996" | -104° 7' 53.939" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 28 | NWSW | 155 | No |
| 38° 0' 54.103" | -104° 7' 54.233" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 28 | NWSW | 160 | No |
| 38° 0' 5.507" | -104° 9' 20.720" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 31 | NESE | 61 | No |
| 37° 59' 52.851" | -104° 9' 21.290" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 31 | SESE | 85 | No |
| 38° 0' 24.570" | -104° 8' 40.139" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 32 | NENW | 78 | No |
| 38° 0' 24.571" | -104° 8' 40.141" | 6th PM T23S R60W | 32 | NENW | 80 | No |
| 38° 4' 23.980" | -104° 20' 43.630" | 6th PM T23S R62W | 04 | NESW | 37 | No |
| 38° 4' 23.999" | -104° 20' 43.058" | 6th PM T23S R62W | 04 | NESW | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 4' 44.477" | -104° 37' 59.502" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 02 | SWNE | 79 | No |
| 38° 4' 44.564" | -104° 37' 59.508" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 02 | SWNE | 80 | No |
| 38° 2' 39.641" | -104° 37' 9.059" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 13 | NESW | 35 | No |
| 38° 2' 40.055" | -104° 37' 9.833" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 13 | NESW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 0' 54.604" | -104° 36' 35.886" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 25 | NESE | 39 | No |
| 38° 0' 54.629" | -104° 36' 36.338" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 25 | NESE | 41 | No |
| 37° 59' 58.493" | -104° 39' 7.054" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 34 | NWSE | 11 | No |
| 38° 0' 2.722" | -104° 39' 6.899" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 34 | NWSE | 40 | No |
| 38° 0' 4.704" | -104° 39' 6.905" | 6th PM T23S R65W | 34 | NWSE | 28 | No |
| 38° 0' 17.181" | -104° 46' 32.990" | 6th PM T23S R66W | 33 | SENE | 38 | No |
| 38° 0' 17.411" | -104° 46' 33.251" | 6th PM T23S R66W | 33 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 0' 17.887" | -104° 47' 6.355" | 6th PM T23S R66W | 33 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 0' 17.992" | -104° 47' 6.507" | 6th PM T23S R66W | 33 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 38° 0' 14.100" | -104° 58' 21.250" | 6th PM T23S R68W | 35 | NWSW | 133 | No |
| 38° 0' 19.374" | -104° 58' 15.293" | 6th PM T23S R68W | 35 | SENE | 236 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 0' 27.551" | -104° 58' 6.933" | 6th PM T23S R68W | 35 | SWNE | 96 | No |
| 38° 4' 44.481" | -105° 10' 38.336" | 6th PM T23S R70W | 02 | L 1 | 80 | Yes |
| 38° 4' 44.935" | -105° 10' 39.436" | 6th PM T23S R70W | 02 | L 1 | 67 | No |
| 38° 3' 21.925" | -105° 11' 56.335" | 6th PM T23S R70W | 10 | SESE | 73 | No |
| 38° 3' 22.079" | -105° 11' 56.368" | 6th PM T23S R70W | 10 | SWSE | 75 | No |
| 38° 4' 46.359" | -105° 19' 39.405" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 04 | SWNE | 36 | No |
| 38° 4' 46.498" | -105° 19' 39.703" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 04 | SWNE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 3' 20.179" | -105° 22' 32.509" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 07 | L 4 | 93 | No |
| 38° 3' 20.303" | -105° 22' 32.741" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 07 | L 4 | 89 | No |
| 38° 1' 0.625" | -105° 16' 19.448" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 25 | SESE | 310 | No |
| 38° 1' 17.756" | -105° 17' 20.727" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 26 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 59' 55.983" | -105° 20' 51.327" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 32 | SESE | 151 | No |
| 38° 0' 17.433" | -105° 19' 0.639" | 6th PM T23S R71W | 33 | NESE | 597 | No |
| 38° 4' 43.527" | -105° 24' 21.543" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 02 | SENE | 308 | No |
| 38° 4' 43.723" | -105° 24' 21.227" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 02 | SENE | 322 | No |
| 38° 3' 59.252" | -105° 22' 48.476" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 12 | NENE | 83 | Yes |
| 38° 3' 59.256" | -105° 22' 48.643" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 12 | NENE | 80 | No |
| 38° 2' 51.093" | -105° 23' 1.904" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 13 | SWNE | 200 | No |
| 38° 2' 51.285" | -105° 23' 1.973" | 6th PM T23S R72W | 13 | SWNE | 197 | No |
| 38° 1' 55.905" | -105° 31' 26.226" | 6th PM T23S R73W | 23 | SWSW | 38 | No |
| 37° 57' 53.204" | -103° 23' 41.143" | 6th PM T24S R53W | 18 | SENE | 155 | No |
| 37° 55' 37.998" | -103° 25' 31.683" | 6th PM T24S R54W | 26 | NWSE | 956 | No |
| 37° 57' 40.375" | -103° 50' 10.068" | 6th PM T24S R57W | 18 | L 2 | 158 | No |
| 37° 56' 32.297" | -103° 50' 39.551" | 6th PM T24S R58W | 24 | SWSE | 156 | No |
| 37° 57' 44.029" | -104° 1' 47.513" | 6th PM T24S R59W | 17 | SWNE | 35 | No |
| 37° 56' 57.907" | -104° 2' 19.834" | 6th PM T24S R59W | 20 | NWNW | 77 | No |
| 37° 56' 11.626" | -104° 6' 11.343" | 6th PM T24S R60W | 27 | NWNE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 56' 12.129" | -104° 6' 10.959" | 6th PM T24S R60W | 27 | NWNE | 35 | No |
| 37° 56' 7.108" | -104° 7' 44.105" | 6th PM T24S R60W | 28 | NENW | 108 | No |
| 37° 58' 37.659" | -104° 22' 25.919" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 07 | SENE | 72 | No |
| 37° 58' 37.903" | -104° 22' 25.194" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 07 | SENE | 80 | No |
| 37° 57' 45.981" | -104° 21' 44.103" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 17 | NWNE | 320 | No |
| 37° 57' 45.783" | -104° 21' 45.336" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 17 | SENE | 304 | No |
| 37° 55' 22.702" | -104° 19' 32.737" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 34 | NENW | 625 | No |
| 37° 55' 22.990" | -104° 19' 32.195" | 6th PM T24S R62W | 34 | NENW | 641 | No |
| 37° 58' 44.885" | -104° 36' 53.280" | 6th PM T24S R65W | 12 | NWNE | 39 | No |
| 37° 58' 44.999" | -104° 36' 53.387" | 6th PM T24S R65W | 12 | NWNE | 40 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 56' 33.115" | -105° 15' 37.530" | 6th PM T24S R70W | 19 | SWSE | 36 | No |
| 37° 56' 33.158" | -105° 15' 37.162" | 6th PM T24S R70W | 19 | SWSE | 38 | Yes |
| 37° 55' 53.182" | -105° 17' 33.976" | 6th PM T24S R71W | 26 | NESE | 315 | No |
| 37° 55' 53.275" | -105° 17' 33.914" | 6th PM T24S R71W | 26 | NESE | 312 | No |
| 37° 54' 59.563" | -105° 18' 24.636" | 6th PM T24S R71W | 35 | NWSW | 118 | No |
| 37° 54' 59.574" | -105° 18' 24.803" | 6th PM T24S R71W | 35 | NWSW | 113 | No |
| 37° 57' 37.897" | -105° 28' 49.059" | 6th PM T24S R72W | 18 | SWSE | 141 | No |
| 37° 50' 11.322" | -102° 34' 39.666" | 6th PM T25S R46W | 33 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 37° 49' 58.153" | -102° 34' 22.903" | 6th PM T25S R46W | 34 | SWNW | 36 | No |
| 37° 51' 26.987" | -103° 22' 30.523" | 6th PM T25S R53W | 20 | NESW | 35 | No |
| 37° 53' 55.442" | -103° 47' 13.887" | 6th PM T25S R57W | 04 | SESE | 77 | No |
| 37° 53' 48.627" | -104° 1' 46.759" | 6th PM T25S R59W | 05 | SWSE | 37 | No |
| 37° 54' 27.606" | -104° 4' 24.058" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 01 | L 3 | 78 | No |
| 37° 54' 28.011" | -104° 4' 24.455" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 01 | L 4 | 71 | No |
| 37° 52' 42.967" | -104° 6' 28.116" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 15 | NENW | 40 | No |
| 37° 52' 42.979" | -104° 6' 27.258" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 15 | NENW | 36 | No |
| 37° 51' 50.956" | -104° 4' 48.789" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 23 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 37° 51' 50.983" | -104° 4' 49.157" | 6th PM T25S R60W | 23 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 50' 17.726" | -104° 12' 14.783" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 26 | SWSW | 38 | No |
| 37° 50' 30.572" | -104° 12' 47.929" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 27 | NWSE | 38 | No |
| 37° 50' 36.588" | -104° 16' 39.303" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 30 | L 2 | 73 | No |
| 37° 50' 36.392" | -104° 16' 38.887" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 30 | L 3 | 78 | Yes |
| 37° 49' 51.740" | -104° 12' 32.039" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 34 | SENE | 37 | No |
| 37° 49' 25.844" | -104° 11' 58.611" | 6th PM T25S R61W | 35 | SESW | 38 | No |
| 37° 51' 10.380" | -104° 20' 10.802" | 6th PM T25S R62W | 21 | SESE | 464 | No |
| 37° 49' 43.403" | -104° 20' 53.187" | 6th PM T25S R62W | 33 | NWSW | 310 | No |
| 37° 50' 3.488" | -104° 19' 6.447" | 6th PM T25S R62W | 34 | NENE | 40 | No |
| 37° 50' 3.567" | -104° 19' 6.564" | 6th PM T25S R62W | 34 | NENE | 36 | No |
| 37° 53' 29.027" | -104° 38' 51.092" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 10 | NENE | 159 | No |
| 37° 53' 29.295" | -104° 38' 50.953" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 10 | NENE | 155 | No |
| 37° 51' 47.627" | -104° 42' 58.054" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 19 | L 1 | 24 | No |
| 37° 51' 49.883" | -104° 42' 58.589" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 19 | L 1 | 39 | Yes |
| 37° 50' 14.250" | -104° 40' 6.686" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 28 | SESE | 88 | No |
| 37° 50' 12.448" | -104° 40' 7.568" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 28 | SWSE | 64 | No |
| 37° 50' 42.159" | -104° 41' 5.304" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 29 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 50' 42.687" | -104° 41' 5.170" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 29 | SENE | 44 | No |
| 37° 50' 20.261" | -104° 42' 2.640" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 29 | SWSW | 628 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 50' 19.998" | -104° 42' 2.788" | 6th PM T25S R65W | 30 | SESE | 609 | No |
| 37° 51' 21.932" | -104° 49' 27.645" | 6th PM T25S R66W | 19 | NESW | 60 | No |
| 37° 51' 23.030" | -104° 49' 28.538" | 6th PM T25S R66W | 19 | NESW | 77 | Yes |
| 37° 52' 17.284" | -104° 54' 26.999" | 6th PM T25S R67W | 17 | NESE | 82 | Yes |
| 37° 52' 17.392" | -104° 54' 26.256" | 6th PM T25S R67W | 17 | NESE | 77 | No |
| 37° 50' 58.963" | -104° 54' 26.799" | 6th PM T25S R67W | 29 | NENE | 78 | No |
| 37° 50' 59.109" | -104° 54' 27.305" | 6th PM T25S R67W | 29 | NWNE | 82 | Yes |
| 37° 53' 53.828" | -104° 57' 9.498" | 6th PM T25S R68W | 01 | NESW | 123 | No |
| 37° 53' 54.782" | -104° 57' 9.237" | 6th PM T25S R68W | 01 | SWSW | 111 | No |
| 37° 50' 49.048" | -104° 57' 17.634" | 6th PM T25S R68W | 25 | SWNW | 322 | No |
| 37° 53' 37.975" | -105° 9' 18.862" | 6th PM T25S R69W | 07 | NENW | 37 | No |
| 37° 52' 43.873" | -105° 5' 30.354" | 6th PM T25S R69W | 15 | NENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 51' 25.664" | -105° 6' 0.192" | 6th PM T25S R69W | 22 | NESW | 39 | Yes |
| 37° 47' 39.120" | -102° 37' 55.365" | 6th PM T26S R46W | 07 | NESW | 35 | No |
| 37° 49' 21.154" | -102° 47' 29.837" | 6th PM T26S R48W | 03 | L 2 | 14 | No |
| 37° 47' 30.492" | -102° 59' 24.579" | 6th PM T26S R50W | 11 | N/A | 11 | No |
| 37° 45' 56.046" | -103° 0' 6.093" | 6th PM T26S R50W | 23 | NWSW | 19 | No |
| 37° 45' 56.211" | -102° 59' 58.035" | 6th PM T26S R50W | 23 | NWSW | 18 | No |
| 37° 48' 0.190" | -104° 5' 36.388" | 6th PM T26S R60W | 11 | SWNW | 35 | No |
| 37° 48' 0.467" | -104° 5' 35.594" | 6th PM T26S R60W | 11 | SWNW | 40 | No |
| 37° 49' 10.009" | -104° 11' 18.200" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 02 | L 1 | 107 | No |
| 37° 49' 10.140" | -104° 11' 17.111" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 02 | L 1 | 115 | No |
| 37° 48' 5.264" | -104° 16' 49.272" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 07 | L 2 | 123 | No |
| 37° 47' 7.730" | -104° 11' 23.998" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 14 | SENE | 31 | No |
| 37° 47' 8.399" | -104° 11' 25.082" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 14 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 46' 42.394" | -104° 11' 39.925" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 14 | SWSE | 24 | No |
| 37° 46' 43.948" | -104° 11' 41.640" | 6th PM T26S R61W | 14 | SWSE | 39 | No |
| 37° 48' 4.490" | -104° 16' 49.244" | 6th PM T26S R62W | 12 | SENE | 107 | No |
| 37° 49' 8.612" | -104° 29' 17.143" | 6th PM T26S R63W | 06 | L 2 | 45 | No |
| 37° 49' 8.652" | -104° 29' 16.687" | 6th PM T26S R63W | 06 | L 2 | 53 | Yes |
| 37° 46' 34.763" | -104° 25' 21.483" | 6th PM T26S R63W | 23 | NWNW | 146 | No |
| 37° 46' 29.785" | -104° 34' 45.328" | 6th PM T26S R64W | 20 | NWNE | 41 | No |
| 37° 44' 58.794" | -104° 31' 27.016" | 6th PM T26S R64W | 26 | SWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 44' 58.930" | -104° 31' 27.177" | 6th PM T26S R64W | 26 | SWSE | 38 | No |
| 37° 45' 11.104" | -104° 32' 41.343" | 6th PM T26S R64W | 27 | NESW | 80 | No |
| 37° 45' 11.623" | -104° 32' 40.945" | 6th PM T26S R64W | 27 | NWSE | 72 | No |
| 37° 47' 3.655" | -104° 42' 42.963" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 18 | SENW | 159 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 47' 3.671" | -104° 42' 42.961" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 18 | SENW | 158 | No |
| 37° 45' 57.442" | -104° 41' 19.697" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 20 | NWSE | 83 | No |
| 37° 45' 56.711" | -104° 41' 20.308" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 20 | SWSE | 72 | No |
| 37° 45' 5.228" | -104° 43' 1.203" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 30 | L 3 | 255 | No |
| 37° 45' 5.585" | -104° 43' 2.396" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 30 | L 3 | 232 | No |
| 37° 44' 39.137" | -104° 42' 21.499" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 31 | NWNE | 163 | No |
| 37° 44' 39.194" | -104° 42' 20.894" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 31 | NWNE | 156 | No |
| 37° 44' 24.137" | -104° 40' 14.752" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 33 | SWNE | 673 | No |
| 37° 44' 24.167" | -104° 40' 14.693" | 6th PM T26S R65W | 33 | SWNE | 684 | No |
| 37° 49' 10.014" | -104° 48' 46.113" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 06 | L 1 | 35 | No |
| 37° 49' 10.526" | -104° 48' 46.972" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 06 | L 1 | 42 | Yes |
| 37° 45' 45.671" | -104° 47' 7.674" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 21 | SESW | 83 | Yes |
| 37° 45' 46.289" | -104° 47' 7.456" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 21 | SESW | 77 | No |
| 37° 46' 25.009" | -104° 46' 6.953" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 22 | SENW | 242 | Yes |
| 37° 46' 25.211" | -104° 46' 6.874" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 22 | SENW | 239 | No |
| 37° 44' 7.432" | -104° 47' 56.643" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 32 | SWSE | 113 | No |
| 37° 44' 14.430" | -104° 48' 29.224" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 32 | SWSW | 74 | No |
| 37° 44' 14.540" | -104° 48' 29.810" | 6th PM T26S R66W | 32 | SWSW | 80 | No |
| 37° 47' 54.563" | -104° 56' 19.520" | 6th PM T26S R67W | 07 | SESW | 884 | No |
| 37° 48' 7.458" | -105° 2' 52.316" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 07 | L 3 | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 47' 51.551" | -104° 57' 28.405" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 12 | SWSW | 12 | No |
| 37° 44' 17.699" | -104° 58' 42.457" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 34 | SESE | 12 | No |
| 37° 44' 21.998" | -104° 59' 27.214" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 34 | SWSW | 81 | Yes |
| 37° 44' 46.721" | -104° 57' 47.199" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 35 | SWNE | 81 | Yes |
| 37° 44' 46.808" | -104° 57' 47.357" | 6th PM T26S R68W | 35 | SWNE | 79 | No |
| 37° 49' 20.471" | -105° 4' 41.807" | 6th PM T26S R69W | 02 | L 3 | 256 | Yes |
| 37° 48' 20.433" | -105° 3' 41.738" | 6th PM T26S R69W | 12 | SENW | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 39' 49.451" | -102° 54' 41.113" | 6th PM T27S R49W | 27 | NWSW | 64 | No |
| 37° 43' 31.813" | -102° 59' 49.754" | 6th PM T27S R50W | 02 | SENW | 53 | No |
| 37° 43' 31.425" | -103° 0' 6.471" | 6th PM T27S R50W | 02 | SWNW | 20 | No |
| 37° 41' 34.773" | -102° 58' 22.960" | 6th PM T27S R50W | 13 | NWSE | 37 | No |
| 37° 41' 33.108" | -103° 5' 47.065" | 6th PM T27S R51W | 14 | NESE | 35 | No |
| 37° 43' 19.321" | -104° 24' 58.028" | 6th PM T27S R63W | 02 | SWSE | 164 | Yes |
| 37° 43' 39.751" | -104° 35' 10.896" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 05 | SENW | 82 | No |
| 37° 43' 40.158" | -104° 35' 10.801" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 05 | SENW | 75 | No |
| 37° 41' 13.605" | -104° 36' 24.115" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 19 | L 1 | 38 | No |
| 37° 41' 13.689" | -104° 36' 24.356" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 19 | L 1 | 39 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 40' 3.480" | -104° 33' 39.131" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 28 | NWSE | 154 | No |
| 37° 40' 3.543" | -104° 33' 39.468" | 6th PM T27S R64W | 28 | SWNE | 162 | No |
| 37° 43' 34.474" | -104° 36' 45.664" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 01 | SENE | 158 | No |
| 37° 43' 34.478" | -104° 36' 45.789" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 01 | SENE | 155 | No |
| 37° 43' 13.632" | -104° 39' 10.121" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 03 | SWSE | 441 | No |
| 37° 42' 31.320" | -104° 42' 59.257" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 07 | L 3 | 40 | No |
| 37° 42' 31.799" | -104° 42' 58.940" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 07 | L 3 | 36 | No |
| 37° 42' 58.574" | -104° 41' 25.956" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 08 | SWNE | 913 | No |
| 37° 41' 25.336" | -104° 39' 9.711" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 15 | SWSE | 36 | No |
| 37° 41' 25.808" | -104° 39' 9.942" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 15 | SWSE | 39 | Yes |
| 37° 42' 4.590" | -104° 41' 4.165" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 17 | NENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 42' 4.631" | -104° 41' 4.090" | 6th PM T27S R65W | 17 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 43' 38.646" | -104° 44' 38.106" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 02 | SWNE | 38 | No |
| 37° 43' 38.678" | -104° 44' 38.378" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 02 | SWNE | 40 | No |
| 37° 43' 34.251" | -104° 47' 40.716" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 05 | NESE | 78 | No |
| 37° 43' 15.768" | -104° 49' 3.740" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 06 | SWSE | 120 | No |
| 37° 43' 15.831" | -104° 49' 4.127" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 06 | SWSE | 124 | No |
| 37° 42' 18.432" | -104° 43' 32.598" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 12 | SWSE | 41 | Yes |
| 37° 42' 18.808" | -104° 43' 32.299" | 6th PM T27S R66W | 12 | SWSE | 37 | No |
| 37° 43' 42.379" | -105° 1' 47.193" | 6th PM T27S R68W | 05 | NWSW | 42 | No |
| 37° 43' 43.090" | -105° 1' 47.370" | 6th PM T27S R68W | 05 | NWSW | 36 | No |
| 37° 43' 3.006" | -105° 1' 47.738" | 6th PM T27S R68W | 08 | SWNW | 34 | No |
| 37° 43' 25.203" | -105° 4' 48.199" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 02 | SESW | 713 | No |
| 37° 42' 17.508" | -105° 6' 13.656" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 15 | NWNW | 76 | No |
| 37° 42' 5.745" | -105° 7' 44.541" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 17 | NWSE | 157 | No |
| 37° 41' 39.907" | -105° 8' 9.017" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 20 | NENW | 80 | No |
| 37° 41' 19.150" | -105° 7' 20.362" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 21 | SWNW | 40 | No |
| 37° 41' 17.864" | -105° 3' 12.920" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 24 | SENE | 33 | No |
| 37° 40' 39.681" | -105° 9' 12.438" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 30 | NENW | 28 | No |
| 37° 40' 14.342" | -105° 9' 14.372" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 30 | NESW | 40 | No |
| 37° 39' 33.784" | -105° 5' 42.249" | 6th PM T27S R69W | 34 | SWNE | 39 | No |
| 37° 43' 25.256" | -105° 16' 6.267" | 6th PM T27S R70W | 06 | L 7 | 124 | Yes |
| 37° 42' 59.576" | -105° 16' 6.142" | 6th PM T27S R70W | 07 | L 2 | 45 | Yes |
| 37° 41' 4.534" | -105° 15' 32.091" | 6th PM T27S R70W | 19 | NWSE | 38 | Yes |
| 37° 43' 24.577" | -105° 17' 46.668" | 6th PM T27S R71W | 02 | SWSE | 42 | Yes |
| 37° 41' 40.746" | -105° 17' 30.879" | 6th PM T27S R71W | 14 | SESE | 195 | Yes |
| 37° 40' 38.789" | -105° 17' 30.502" | 6th PM T27S R71W | 26 | NENE | 40 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 42' 21.703" | -105° 26' 2.055" | 6th PM T27S R72W | 15 | NWNW | 41 | Yes |
| 37° 41' 14.314" | -105° 25' 10.402" | 6th PM T27S R72W | 22 | SENE | 42 | Yes |
| 37° 40' 36.607" | -105° 27' 8.330" | 6th PM T27S R72W | 28 | NWNW | 42 | Yes |
| 37° 38' 15.560" | -102° 31' 18.207" | 6th PM T28S R45W | 06 | SENW | 19 | No |
| 37° 38' 16.823" | -102° 35' 27.244" | 6th PM T28S R46W | 04 | SWNE | 31 | No |
| 37° 37' 28.212" | -102° 33' 37.230" | 6th PM T28S R46W | 11 | SENW | 136 | No |
| 37° 33' 30.165" | -103° 4' 22.315" | 6th PM T28S R50W | 31 | L 4 | 32 | No |
| 37° 38' 28.420" | -104° 37' 35.025" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 01 | L 4 | 89 | No |
| 37° 38' 27.851" | -104° 37' 34.579" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 01 | SWNW | 81 | No |
| 37° 38' 34.901" | -104° 39' 28.790" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 03 | L 3 | 40 | No |
| 37° 38' 35.135" | -104° 39' 28.743" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 03 | L 3 | 42 | Yes |
| 37° 38' 20.945" | -104° 38' 56.493" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 03 | SENE | 34 | No |
| 37° 38' 21.532" | -104° 38' 55.919" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 03 | SENE | 41 | Yes |
| 37° 35' 18.102" | -104° 36' 44.636" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 24 | SESE | 41 | No |
| 37° 35' 18.131" | -104° 36' 44.797" | 6th PM T28S R65W | 24 | SESE | 42 | No |
| 37° 35' 58.355" | -104° 55' 11.636" | 6th PM T28S R67W | 20 | SWNW | 34 | No |
| 37° 37' 53.635" | -104° 56' 50.496" | 6th PM T28S R68W | 12 | NWNE | 86 | No |
| 37° 38' 54.295" | -105° 5' 1.844" | 6th PM T28S R69W | 02 | L 4 | 80 | No |
| 37° 38' 14.243" | -105° 4' 12.612" | 6th PM T28S R69W | 02 | SESE | 76 | No |
| 37° 38' 27.863" | -105° 6' 48.182" | 6th PM T28S R69W | 04 | NWSE | 39 | No |
| 37° 38' 40.842" | -105° 7' 53.659" | 6th PM T28S R69W | 05 | SWNE | 38 | No |
| 37° 36' 42.376" | -105° 10' 20.270" | 6th PM T28S R70W | 13 | NESW | 41 | No |
| 37° 34' 16.319" | -105° 11' 49.845" | 6th PM T28S R70W | 34 | L 2 | 36 | No |
| 37° 34' 22.424" | -105° 11' 57.824" | 6th PM T28S R70W | 34 | L 2 | 20 | Yes |
| 37° 34' 9.287" | -105° 11' 39.934" | 6th PM T28S R70W | 35 | L 1 | 20 | Yes |
| 37° 31' 31.411" | -103° 5' 28.464" | 6th PM T29S R51W | 13 | NWNW | 34 | No |
| 37° 33' 19.305" | -104° 36' 27.467" | 6th PM T29S R64W | 06 | L 4 | 40 | No |
| 37° 33' 19.314" | -104° 36' 27.427" | 6th PM T29S R64W | 06 | L 4 | 39 | No |
| 37° 32' 42.505" | -104° 38' 24.840" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 02 | L 18 | 39 | No |
| 37° 32' 42.524" | -104° 38' 24.604" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 02 | L 18 | 37 | No |
| 37° 32' 7.549" | -104° 43' 9.459" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 07 | L 16 | 85 | Yes |
| 37° 32' 7.551" | -104° 43' 9.887" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 07 | L 9 | 81 | No |
| 37° 31' 52.397" | -104° 37' 59.254" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 11 | L 16 | 201 | No |
| 37° 31' 52.453" | -104° 37' 59.354" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 11 | L 16 | 203 | No |
| 37° 32' 16.155" | -104° 38' 25.029" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 11 | L 6 | 40 | No |
| 37° 32' 16.319" | -104° 38' 25.285" | 6th PM T29S R65W | 11 | L 6 | 42 | No |
| 37° 32' 40.224" | -104° 43' 27.877" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 01 | SESE | 41 | Yes |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 37° 32' 40.249" | -104° 43' 28.210" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 01 | SESE | 39 | No |
| 37° 33' 26.247" | -104° 49' 17.814" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 06 | L 2 | 38 | No |
| 37° 33' 26.310" | -104° 49' 17.616" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 06 | L 2 | 39 | Yes |
| 37° 32' 24.667" | -104° 47' 3.738" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 09 | SWNE | 237 | No |
| 37° 30' 38.419" | -104° 47' 1.602" | 6th PM T29S R66W | 21 | NWNE | 78 | No |
| 37° 31' 4.914" | -104° 51' 6.713" | 6th PM T29S R67W | 14 | SESE | 36 | No |
| 37° 31' 28.436" | -104° 52' 49.503" | 6th PM T29S R67W | 15 | SENE | 353 | No |
| 37° 30' 5.113" | -104° 56' 22.722" | 6th PM T29S R67W | 30 | L 1 | 26 | No |
| 37° 29' 46.977" | -104° 56' 32.762" | 6th PM T29S R68W | 25 | NESE | 126 | No |
| 37° 33' 29.550" | -105° 9' 35.595" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 06 | L 5 | 182 | No |
| 37° 33' 11.256" | -105° 9' 0.766" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 06 | NWSE | 36 | No |
| 37° 32' 25.478" | -105° 8' 44.625" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 07 | SENE | 147 | No |
| 37° 32' 39.952" | -105° 7' 40.843" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 08 | NENE | 79 | No |
| 37° 31' 54.029" | -105° 5' 27.070" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 15 | NENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 29' 16.763" | -105° 8' 43.267" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 37° 29' 16.956" | -105° 8' 43.037" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 29' 16.744" | -105° 9' 16.167" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NENW | 39 | No |
| 37° 29' 16.857" | -105° 9' 16.065" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NENW | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 28' 45.285" | -105° 8' 50.543" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NESE | 453 | No |
| 37° 28' 45.457" | -105° 8' 51.521" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 31 | NWSE | 470 | Yes |
| 37° 28' 37.149" | -105° 7' 37.692" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 32 | SESE | 37 | No |
| 37° 28' 37.256" | -105° 7' 37.332" | 6th PM T29S R69W | 32 | SESE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 33' 43.939" | -105° 11' 23.437" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 02 | L 3 | 26 | Yes |
| 37° 33' 44.280" | -105° 11' 23.120" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 02 | L 3 | 18 | No |
| 37° 33' 25.611" | -105° 11' 6.157" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 02 | L 4 | 16 | No |
| 37° 33' 26.404" | -105° 11' 6.377" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 02 | L 4 | 22 | Yes |
| 37° 32' 32.437" | -105° 10' 11.330" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 12 | SWNE | 78 | No |
| 37° 30' 42.299" | -105° 9' 55.208" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 24 | SWNE | 920 | No |
| 37° 29' 42.703" | -105° 9' 56.517" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 25 | NWSE | 451 | No |
| 37° 28' 45.645" | -105° 10' 47.789" | 6th PM T29S R70W | 35 | L 1 | 13 | Yes |
| 37° 26' 48.472" | -103° 39' 55.243" | 6th PM T30S R56W | 10 | SENE | 39 | No |
| 37° 23' 57.147" | -104° 42' 13.864" | 6th PM T30S R65W | 30 | SESE | 241 | No |
| 37° 26' 51.298" | -104° 49' 47.371" | 6th PM T30S R66W | 07 | L 3 | 33 | No |
| 37° 27' 4.008" | -104° 49' 14.152" | 6th PM T30S R66W | 07 | SWNE | 34 | No |
| 37° 23' 18.315" | -104° 45' 39.625" | 6th PM T30S R66W | 34 | NESE | 37 | No |
| 37° 26' 41.682" | -104° 53' 22.074" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 09 | SESE | 41 | Yes |
| 37° 26' 42.120" | -104° 53' 22.515" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 09 | SESE | 36 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 26' 54.576" | -104° 52' 48.687" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 10 | NESW | 41 | Yes |
| 37° 26' 55.261" | -104° 52' 49.106" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 10 | NESW | 35 | No |
| 37° 25' 57.464" | -104° 55' 33.932" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 18 | NESE | 73 | No |
| 37° 25' 51.789" | -104° 56' 15.255" | 6th PM T30S R67W | 18 | SESW | 70 | No |
| 37° 26' 50.031" | -105° 1' 23.539" | 6th PM T30S R68W | 08 | SWSE | 114 | No |
| 37° 19' 51.821" | -103° 58' 30.673" | 6th PM T31S R59W | 23 | SENE | 117 | No |
| 37° 19' 51.970" | -103° 58' 30.210" | 6th PM T31S R59W | 23 | SENE | 122 | Yes |
| 37° 19' 26.582" | -104° 23' 33.663" | 6th PM T31S R62W | 19 | L 4 | 70 | No |
| 37° 19' 59.757" | -104° 23' 59.488" | 6th PM T31S R63W | 24 | SWNE | 364 | No |
| 37° 18' 1.754" | -104° 34' 36.349" | 6th PM T31S R64W | 32 | NESE | 36 | No |
| 37° 18' 24.758" | -104° 34' 39.527" | 6th PM T31S R64W | 32 | NWNE | 151 | No |
| 37° 17' 49.414" | -104° 34' 19.369" | 6th PM T31S R64W | 33 | SWSW | 34 | No |
| 37° 22' 43.641" | -104° 42' 32.257" | 6th PM T31S R65W | 06 | L 1 | 175 | No |
| 37° 21' 58.258" | -104° 37' 49.838" | 6th PM T31S R65W | 12 | NWNW | 80 | No |
| 37° 21' 5.557" | -104° 39' 13.339" | 6th PM T31S R65W | 15 | NENE | 78 | No |
| 37° 22' 50.074" | -104° 45' 1.625" | 6th PM T31S R66W | 02 | L 3 | 95 | No |
| 37° 22' 7.350" | -104° 44' 37.061" | 6th PM T31S R66W | 02 | SESE | 33 | No |
| 37° 22' 14.724" | -104° 45' 49.124" | 6th PM T31S R66W | 03 | SESE | 147 | No |
| 37° 22' 21.891" | -104° 47' 44.060" | 6th PM T31S R66W | 04 | NWSW | 75 | No |
| 37° 17' 18.321" | -103° 56' 1.984" | 6th PM T32S R58W | 05 | SWNW | 303 | No |
| 37° 16' 2.453" | -104° 31' 40.838" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 11 | SWSE | 38 | No |
| 37° 15' 41.231" | -104° 30' 51.644" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 13 | SENE | 204 | No |
| 37° 15' 23.139" | -104° 32' 13.678" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 14 | NWSW | 38 | No |
| 37° 15' 35.711" | -104° 31' 41.065" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 14 | SWNE | 37 | No |
| 37° 15' 9.659" | -104° 31' 41.381" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 14 | SWSE | 37 | No |
| 37° 14' 51.213" | -104° 35' 39.121" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 19 | NENE | 319 | No |
| 37° 12' 46.203" | -104° 34' 53.688" | 6th PM T32S R64W | 32 | SWSE | 318 | No |
| 37° 16' 15.325" | -104° 42' 56.701" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 07 | NESW | 38 | No |
| 37° 15' 48.982" | -104° 42' 56.549" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 18 | NENW | 38 | No |
| 37° 14' 56.082" | -104° 40' 46.734" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 21 | NENW | 39 | No |
| 37° 14' 36.109" | -104° 40' 14.372" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 21 | NESE | 73 | No |
| 37° 14' 21.724" | -104° 37' 18.764" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 24 | L 3 | 2638 | No |
| 37° 13' 41.163" | -104° 40' 33.286" | 6th PM T32S R65W | 28 | NWSE | 194 | No |
| 37° 16' 41.812" | -104° 45' 40.715" | 6th PM T32S R66W | 10 | NENE | 38 | No |
| 37° 15' 37.144" | -105° 2' 43.225" | 6th PM T32S R68W | 18 | L 2 | 38 | No |
| 37° 15' 37.175" | -105° 2' 43.075" | 6th PM T32S R68W | 18 | L 2 | 40 | No |
| 37° 7' 15.611" | -103° 28' 58.193" | 6th PM T33S R54W | 32 | SESE | 69 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37° 7' 16.689" | -103° 28' 58.733" | 6th PM T33S R54W | 32 | SESE | 80 | Yes |
| 37° 7' 38.019" | -103° 43' 12.688" | 6th PM T33S R56W | 32 | SWNW | 35 | No |
| 37° 12' 12.715" | -104° 11' 58.013" | 6th PM T33S R61W | 02 | L 2 | 37 | No |
| 37° 12' 12.725" | -104° 11' 58.396" | 6th PM T33S R61W | 02 | L 2 | 39 | Yes |
| 37° 7' 23.696" | -104° 11' 48.216" | 6th PM T33S R61W | 35 | NESE | 30 | No |
| 37° 7' 23.967" | -104° 11' 46.554" | 6th PM T33S R61W | 35 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 12' 10.855" | -104° 37' 8.857" | 6th PM T33S R65W | 01 | SWNE | 230 | No |
| 37° 12' 5.751" | -104° 38' 17.946" | 6th PM T33S R65W | 02 | SWNE | 503 | No |
| 37° 12' 7.231" | -104° 42' 23.320" | 6th PM T33S R65W | 06 | SENE | 35 | No |
| 37° 11' 15.684" | -104° 44' 33.517" | 6th PM T33S R66W | 11 | SENE | 37 | No |
| 37° 10' 30.026" | -104° 45' 53.156" | 6th PM T33S R66W | 15 | SWNE | 70 | No |
| 37° 9' 58.016" | -104° 51' 49.621" | 6th PM T33S R67W | 14 | SWSW | 118 | No |
| 37° 5' 45.856" | -103° 10' 52.687" | 6th PM T34S R51W | 07 | NWSE | 16 | No |
| 37° 5' 46.296" | -103° 10' 48.387" | 6th PM T34S R51W | 07 | NWSE | 38 | Yes |
| 37° 2' 43.166" | -103° 7' 25.705" | 6th PM T34S R51W | 34 | NENE | 17 | No |
| 37° 2' 43.442" | -103° 7' 21.547" | 6th PM T34S R51W | 34 | NENE | 38 | Yes |
| 37° 3' 7.526" | -103° 27' 52.680" | 6th PM T34S R54W | 28 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 37° 3' 7.542" | -103° 27' 53.634" | 6th PM T34S R54W | 28 | NESE | 35 | No |
| 37° 5' 5.487" | -103° 36' 30.801" | 6th PM T34S R55W | 17 | SWNW | 117 | No |
| 37° 5' 54.042" | -103° 39' 41.288" | 6th PM T34S R56W | 11 | SENW | 24 | No |
| 37° 6' 26.921" | -104° 43' 21.572" | 6th PM T34S R66W | 01 | L 16 | 142 | No |
| 37° 0' 56.669" | -102° 14' 4.816" | 6th PM T35S R43W | 12 | L 6 | 18 | No |
| 38° 16' 17.465" | -105° 39' 20.098" | 23rd PM T46N R12E | 04 | L 4 | 36 | No |
| 38° 16' 17.526" | -105° 39' 20.096" | 23rd PM T46N R12E | 04 | L 4 | 36 | Yes |
| 38° 16' 11.939" | -105° 40' 24.307" | 23rd PM T46N R12E | 05 | L 5 | 70 | No |
| 38° 16' 12.065" | -105° 40' 24.341" | 23rd PM T46N R12E | 05 | L 5 | 71 | No |
| 38° 18' 42.311" | -105° 42' 25.550" | 23rd PM T47N R11E | 24 | SENW | 298 | No |
| 38° 17' 51.961" | -105° 41' 30.468" | 23rd PM T47N R12E | 30 | L 2 | 914 | No |
| 38° 16' 59.064" | -105° 41' 16.279" | 23rd PM T47N R12E | 31 | SENW | 42 | No |
| 38° 16' 59.230" | -105° 41' 16.496" | 23rd PM T47N R12E | 31 | SENW | 39 | No |
| 38° 26' 28.432" | -105° 54' 52.382" | 23rd PM T48N R9E | 01 | SENE | 1122 | No |
| 38° 26' 6.281" | -105° 41' 44.408" | 23rd PM T48N R11E | 01 | SESE | 39 | Yes |
| 38° 30' 4.783" | -106° 2' 27.021" | 23rd PM T49N R8E | 13 | SWNW | 28 | No |
| 38° 29' 37.076" | -106° 4' 41.737" | 23rd PM T49N R8E | 15 | SWSW | 28 | No |
| 38° 29' 1.603" | -106° 5' 22.285" | 23rd PM T49N R8E | 21 | NESW | 694 | No |
| 38° 27' 55.859" | -106° 5' 34.209" | 23rd PM T49N R8E | 28 | SWSW | 77 | No |
| 38° 30' 43.361" | -105° 58' 53.451" | 23rd PM T49N R9E | 09 | L 1 | 32 | No |

Appendix H – Legal Descriptions for Lands Identified for Potential Disposal

| Latitude | Longitude | Principal Meridian, Township, and Range | Section | Aliquot Part/ Lot | Acres | Approved RMP |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 38° 31' 53.553" | -105° 43' 10.845" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 02 | L 5 | 38 | No |
| 38° 30' 52.016" | -105° 42' 54.590" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 12 | L 3 | 34 | No |
| 38° 30' 52.253" | -105° 42' 54.257" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 12 | L 3 | 37 | Yes |
| 38° 29' 0.851" | -105° 43' 26.218" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 23 | L 2 | 110 | Yes |
| 38° 28' 32.467" | -105° 44' 2.321" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 26 | L 3 | 146 | Yes |
| 38° 28' 35.016" | -105° 44' 30.511" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 27 | L 2 | 36 | Yes |
| 38° 27' 58.494" | -105° 44' 14.257" | 23rd PM T49N R11E | 27 | L 7 | 110 | Yes |
| 38° 31' 49.807" | -105° 37' 30.100" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 02 | L 5 | 43 | Yes |
| 38° 31' 44.285" | -105° 40' 7.902" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 05 | NWSE | 1175 | No |
| 38° 31' 44.295" | -105° 40' 7.929" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 05 | NWSE | 1177 | Yes |
| 38° 31' 11.197" | -105° 41' 44.199" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 07 | L 10 | 214 | No |
| 38° 31' 11.483" | -105° 41' 44.144" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 07 | L 10 | 217 | No |
| 38° 30' 47.878" | -105° 38' 33.087" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 10 | L 5 | 35 | Yes |
| 38° 30' 47.889" | -105° 38' 33.053" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 10 | L 5 | 35 | No |
| 38° 30' 58.914" | -105° 37' 46.104" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 10 | N/A | 40 | No |
| 38° 31' 18.404" | -105° 37' 28.831" | 23rd PM T49N R12E | 11 | L 1 | 80 | No |
| 38° 36' 22.448" | -106° 7' 9.437" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 07 | NENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 35' 55.894" | -106° 4' 5.201" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 10 | NWSE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 35' 3.071" | -106° 2' 7.798" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 13 | NESW | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 35' 3.106" | -106° 2' 7.834" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 13 | NESW | 40 | No |
| 38° 35' 16.362" | -106° 2' 41.267" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 14 | SENE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 35' 16.396" | -106° 2' 41.598" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 14 | SENE | 38 | No |
| 38° 32' 54.980" | -106° 6' 35.400" | 23rd PM T50N R8E | 32 | NENW | 40 | No |
| 38° 34' 9.304" | -106° 0' 28.997" | 23rd PM T50N R9E | 19 | NESE | 38 | No |
| 38° 34' 9.411" | -106° 0' 29.100" | 23rd PM T50N R9E | 19 | NESE | 40 | Yes |
| 38° 32' 51.011" | -105° 59' 32.162" | 23rd PM T50N R9E | 32 | NWNE | 77 | No |
| 38° 33' 14.358" | -105° 43' 39.636" | 23rd PM T50N R11E | 26 | NESW | 306 | Yes |
| 38° 32' 44.832" | -105° 37' 57.971" | 23rd PM T50N R12E | 34 | N/A | 34 | Yes |
| 38° 32' 44.863" | -105° 37' 57.962" | 23rd PM T50N R12E | 34 | N/A | 34 | No |
| 38° 32' 45.157" | -105° 38' 30.924" | 23rd PM T50N R12E | 34 | N/A | 38 | No |
| 38° 32' 45.207" | -105° 38' 30.976" | 23rd PM T50N R12E | 34 | N/A | 38 | Yes |
| 38° 41' 29.489" | -106° 7' 37.785" | 23rd PM T51N R8E | 07 | SENW | 657 | No |
| 38° 39' 39.773" | -106° 5' 9.585" | 23rd PM T51N R8E | 21 | SWNE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 39' 39.788" | -106° 5' 9.262" | 23rd PM T51N R8E | 21 | SWNE | 40 | No |
| 38° 37' 54.072" | -106° 6' 18.622" | 23rd PM T51N R8E | 32 | SWNE | 41 | Yes |
| 38° 37' 54.334" | -106° 6' 18.085" | 23rd PM T51N R8E | 32 | SWNE | 37 | No |

APPENDIX I

Travel and Transportation Management

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| ATV | All-terrain vehicle |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| EIS | Environmental impact statement |
| OHV | Off-highway vehicle |
| RGFO | Royal Gorge Field Office |
| RMP | Resource management plan |
| TMP | Travel management plan |

I.1 Introduction

Travel management is the process of planning for and managing access and travel systems on public lands. This includes route planning, inventory and evaluation, innovative partnerships, user education, mapping, monitoring, signing, field presence and law enforcement (IM CO-2007-020). Comprehensive travel management planning should address all resource use aspects, such as recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, commercial, and educational, and all modes and conditions of travel on public lands, not just motorized or off-highway vehicle (OHV) activities (Appendix C of the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] Land Use Planning Handbook 1601-1).

Travel management implementation decisions for the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan (RMP) are being deferred to an implementation plan in areas that are not currently covered by a travel management plan (TMP) due to the complexity of the area, controversy, and incomplete data (e.g., complete inventory of routes) within parts of the resource plan area. Areas that are currently covered by an existing plan are incorporated into the Eastern Colorado RMP in their current state. To conform with Appendix C of the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, comprehensive travel management planning efforts will consider all modes of travel, motorized and non-motorized.

The Eastern Colorado RMP offers a mix of recreational opportunities that attempt to meet a wide variety of recreation demands while reducing conflict among users. The Eastern Colorado RMP also provides for livestock grazing, the continued operation of public land rights-of-way, forest product collection, traditional uses, and access to private property. Each of these uses, including recreation, requires a supporting travel management system within the Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO).

The ultimate goal of the travel management process is to devise a management framework that supports BLM's mission, achieves resource management objectives, and provides appropriate, sustainable public and administrative access.

Travel management decisions are considered sequentially at two levels of analysis:

- Land use planning – Eastern Colorado RMP, travel area decisions (i.e., areas that are open, closed or limited for all modes of travel)
- Activity or implementation-level planning – route-by-route decisions (i.e., which routes are open or closed for different modes of travel in limited areas)

Note: Land use plan-level decisions differ from activity- or implementation-level decisions. To change a travel area decision, the RMP must be amended. Route-by-route decisions do not require an RMP amendment. As implementation decisions, they are designed to be more adaptable. Based on new actions or monitoring results, the designated route system can be changed to meet resource and resource use objectives. Additionally, area designations may be protested, and route-by-route designations may be appealed.

I.2 Background

I.2.1 Description of Route System

Travel management historically focused specifically on motor vehicle use. The BLM now considers travel management to mean all forms of transportation, including travel by foot, horseback, and mechanized vehicles such as bicycles, as well as the numerous forms of motorized vehicles, from two-wheeled (motorcycles) and four-wheeled all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) to full-size vehicles (cars and trucks), over-snow travel, and aircraft (landing strips).

The vast majority of existing roads, primitive roads, and trails within the RGFO were not constructed by the BLM for recreational use. Instead, they are two-track routes that were created to provide access for timber cutting, mineral and paleontological exploration, range and vegetation management projects, and various rights-of-way. Of these routes, many were not necessarily intended to be left behind or open for recreational use but have become popular routes for visitors engaged in non-motorized and motorized recreation activities.

Over time, the RGFO's route system has been expanded by users themselves, particularly in areas that were previously designated as open for cross-country travel. These routes are not typically maintained by the BLM; it is the repeated passage of vehicles that maintains these routes.

Responding to increased public pressure and decisions in the Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP, the field office developed several TMPs in the late 1990s and 2000s. The decisions in these plans, along with routes subsequently approved through other efforts, have been brought forward into the Eastern Colorado RMP. Table I-1 summarizes where travel plans have designated roads, primitive roads, or trails, and areas that will require travel planning in the future. These areas will be limited to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails in the interim until travel management planning is completed.

Table I-1. RGFO Travel Management Plans, Designations, and Temporary OHV Closures

| Name of Plan | Date | BLM Acres Covered under Plan | Percentage of RGFO |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Arkansas River TMP (BLM 2008) | 5/1/2008 | 194,100 | 30% |
| Box Creek TMP (BLM 2004a) | 4/21/2003 | 3,200 | <1% |
| Cache Creek TMP (BLM 2002a) | 6/14/2002 | 3,600 | <1% |
| Fourmile TMP (BLM 2002b) | 12/16/2002 | 9,000 | 1% |
| Gold Belt TMP and amendment (BLM 2004b) | 8/18/2004 | 113,200 | 17% |
| Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP (BLM 1996); limited to existing (TMP still required) | May 1996 | 258,400 | 39% |
| Royal Gorge Resource Area RMP (BLM 1996); closed through RMP | May 1996 | 68,300 | 10% |
| Northeast RMP (BLM 1986); open (TMP required) | September 1986 | 8,500 | 1% |
| Total | | 658,200 | 100% |

*Miscellaneous *Federal Register* notices; temporary restrictions are in effect on 6,770 acres of acquired land pending activity level travel management planning. Routes in these areas would remain closed pending site-specific travel management planning. In addition, one area (12,400 acres) was seasonally closed to motorized vehicles in 1980. See section J.4 for maps of these areas.

I.3 Description of Process

Future travel management planning for the RGFO will be based upon extensive public participation and internal, structured, interdisciplinary team route-by-route analysis.

I.3.1 Inventory and Public Comment

BLM staff in the RGFO will inventory and digitize spatial information regarding the existing route systems within each travel management area prior to travel planning. The majority of this information will be collected in the field, whereas some may have to be digitized remotely using satellite imagery and verified in the field at a later date.

During the scoping comment period for future travel management planning, the BLM will seek feedback from the public on the following questions:

- Is the BLM’s route inventory accurate and complete?
- Which routes do you value for what uses, and why?
- Where would you like to see additional routes, and why?
- What routes would you like to see closed and why?

I.3.2 Interdisciplinary Meetings

Once public comments have been reviewed, the BLM will use an interdisciplinary team to draft travel management route-by-route implementation-level decisions for a range of alternatives. During this step of the process, comments from the public, resource information, and management

objectives will drive the decision-making process. The purpose of the BLM interdisciplinary team meetings will be as follows:

- Gather information from the interdisciplinary team on conflicts identified and mitigation proposed. Identify the purpose and need for each route. Where conflicts with resources exist, these conflicts will be discussed and resolved during the meeting, and final proposals for the various alternatives will be established.
- Formulate a range of alternatives that will support the goals and objectives established under each alternative.

The product of the process will be a range of alternative travel management systems. Development of a preferred alternative would likely include components of the other alternatives.

I.3.3 Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Program Guidance

Currently, the CFR establishes the criteria for designating public lands with respect to OHVs and for establishing controls governing the use and operation of OHVs. Non-motorized and non-mechanized uses will also be addressed in travel planning, and decisions made will be incorporated into supplemental rules for enforcement purposes. Various laws and regulations apply to the process:

- National Environmental Policy Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Wilderness Act
- Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Taylor Grazing Act
- Mining Act of 1872 (and subsequent mining acts)
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act for the BLM
- Executive Orders 11644 (1972) and 11989 (1977)
- BLM’s Travel and Transportation Manual (1626)
- Travel and Transportation Management Handbook (H-8342-1)
- CFR

The federal regulations 43 CFR Part 8342.1 and Executive Order 12608 require BLM to designate all public lands as open, limited, or closed for OHV use within the following parameters.

The BLM authorized officer shall designate all public lands as open, limited, or closed to OHVs. All designations shall be based on the protection of the resources of the public lands, the promotion of the safety of all the users of the public lands, recreational opportunities, and the minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands; and in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize damage to soil, watershed, wetlands, vegetation, air, or other resources of the public lands, and to prevent impairment of wilderness suitability.
- b) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats. Special attention will be given to protect special status species and their habitats.
- c) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize conflicts between existing or proposed recreational uses of the same or neighboring public lands, and to ensure the compatibility of such uses with existing conditions in populated areas, taking into account noise and other factors.
- d) Areas and trails shall not be located in officially designated wilderness areas or primitive areas. Areas and trails shall be located in natural areas only if the BLM authorized officer determines that OHV use in such locations will not adversely affect their natural, esthetic, scenic, or other values for which such areas are established.

I.3.4 Area Allocation Travel Decisions

Area allocation travel management decisions, or land use planning travel management decisions, define the areas within the RGFO that are designated open, limited, or closed to OHV, mechanized travel, over-snow travel and possibly cross-country foot and horse. Limited can mean the following:

- Limited to designated roads, primitive roads, and trails
- Limited to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails
- Limited to a specific season of use (generally done for wildlife or soil protection)
- Limited to a specific class or type of use

Area decisions reflected the goals and objectives of resources and resource uses throughout Appendix B of the Eastern Colorado RMP. Goals and objectives for all RGFO uses and resources (e.g., recreation, lands with wilderness characteristics, livestock grazing and vegetative health, wildlife, and soils and water quality) played a role in influencing the land allocation travel decision process.

I.4 Implementation-Level Travel Decisions

Implementation-level decisions assign route designations to each route in accordance with alternative objectives, while balancing access and resource concerns. Route designation is an implementation-level decision intended to support the RGFO's goals and objectives.

The BLM's interdisciplinary team will convene for each TMP. The group will examine each route within the planning area to determine its designation under the range of alternatives. Access needs, resource concerns, recreation objectives and public comment all factor into this process. The criteria that will be used are described below.

Please note that only routes on BLM-administered surface lands within the RGFO travel planning area that are not county roads will be considered during this process. In addition, routes within wilderness study areas can be designated for horse and/or foot travel.

I.4.1 Identification of Use Needs and Concerns for Each Route

As the BLM analyzes each route (existing and proposed) within the travel management planning area, the following baseline criteria will be used to determine the use needs and resources concerns associated with each route. This process will be done with all alternatives in mind. For example if a route helps meet trail-based recreation objectives under any of the alternatives, it will be noted at this stage of the process.

Some of the criteria for identifying environmental concerns and other factors for consideration may be treated with more urgency than others when route-by-route designations are being determined. For example, routes that are in big game calving or production areas would be considered to be a far more pressing concern than routes that fall within big game summer range.

I.4.2 Use of the Route

I.4.2.1 Recreation

1. The route helps meet objectives for recreation.
2. The route provides access to recreational opportunities.
3. The route provides access to a destination point (e.g., dispersed camping site or scenic overlook).

I.4.2.2 Livestock Grazing

1. The route provides access to existing range developments.
2. The route facilitates livestock management.
3. The route should take into account where livestock watering facilities are located to minimize conflict between recreationist and livestock.

I.4.2.3 Lands and Realty

1. The route provides access to nonfederal lands.
2. There is an existing right-of-way associated with the route, or the route provides access to an existing right-of-way.
3. The route provides access for authorized mineral activities, valid mineral rights, or other valid existing rights.

I.4.2.4 Other

1. The route is necessary for wildland fire suppression activities.
2. The route could provide access for forest resource permits (e.g., wood collection and Christmas trees).
3. The route is needed for public health and safety.
4. The route provides administrative access for BLM administrative functions (e.g., research or vegetation treatments).
5. The route provides administrative access for traditional tribal use.

I.4.3 Environmental Concerns

I.4.3.1 Soil Stability

1. The route is within a highly erosive soils area (i.e., fragile soils, as defined by Natural Resources Conservation Service).
2. The route crosses slopes of 40 percent or greater.
3. Increases erosion potential with use.

I.4.3.2 Wildlife Habitat

1. The route is within big game winter range.
2. The route is within big game calving or production areas.
3. The route may impact big game priority habitat.
4. The route may impact big game migration corridors.
5. The route leads to significant wildlife habitat fragmentation.
6. The route is a potential issue for nesting birds.
7. Density of routes.

I.4.3.3 Special Status Species Habitat

1. The route is within special status species habitat.
2. The route may indirectly impact special status species habitat.

I.4.3.4 Riparian, Water Quality, and Fisheries

1. The route causes known impacts to water quality.
2. The route could cause impacts to water quality.
3. The route impacts riparian areas, or seeps and springs.
4. The route could lead to cumulative impacts to water quality.

I.4.3.5 Vegetation

1. The route creates concerns for rare, exemplary, or ancient vegetation.
2. The route is a known contributor to land health problems.

I.4.3.6 Visual Resources

1. The route conflicts with potential visual resource management class objectives.

I.4.3.7 Cultural Resources

1. The route creates an issue for known cultural resources sites.
2. The route falls within an area that lacks cultural survey information.

I.4.3.8 Tribal Resources

1. The route creates an issue for areas of tribal concern.

I.4.3.9 Geological/Paleontological Resources

1. The route crosses significant paleontological or geological areas.
2. The route creates an issue for active or future paleontological research sites.

I.4.3.10 Wilderness/Wilderness Study Area

1. The route is within an area determined to contain wilderness characteristics.
2. The route is within an area determined to be managed to maintain or protect wilderness characteristics.
3. The route is within a wilderness study area/Congressionally designated area.

I.4.3.11 Special Management Areas

1. The route conflicts with recreation management area objectives.
2. The route conflicts with ecological emphasis area objectives.
3. The route falls within an area of critical environmental concern or heritage area.
4. The route is within a wild and scenic river suitable corridor.
5. The route is within a wild and scenic river eligible corridor.
6. The route conflicts with national trail or byway objectives.

I.4.4 Other Factors for Consideration

I.4.4.1 General

1. The route is a BLM-maintained route.
2. The route condition is poor and/or unsustainable.
3. The route is unsafe (e.g., steep or no turnaround).
4. The route is an existing aircraft landing strip.

I.4.4.2 Route Redundancy/Dead-end

1. The route runs parallel to a preferable, existing route.
2. The route is a dead-end route (0.5 mile or less and not leading to a facility, campground or scenic overlook).

I.4.4.3 Private Land Issues

1. The route could lead to private land trespass issues.
2. The route would not be accessible by the general public and would provide exclusive access to a select few.

I.4.5 Route-by-route Designation

Once the uses, concerns and other factors for each route have been determined, the interdisciplinary team will give each route a designation under each alternative.

Route designations under each alternative will be made to conform to the management objectives and actions described in Appendix B of the Eastern Colorado RMP.

Route designations will fall into the following categories:

- Open to all modes of travel

- Closed
- Limited to administrative use only
- Limited to foot and horse travel
- Limited to bicycle¹, foot, and horse travel
- Limited to motorcycle, bicycle, foot, and horse travel
- Limited to UTVs and ATVs (50” wide or less), motorcycles, bicycle, foot, and horse travel

Administrative routes are routes that would be closed to the public, but open for use by individuals (e.g., grazing permittees, BLM employees, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife) who receive authorization to travel on such routes. These administrative routes could include routes to stock ponds and other range improvements, guzzlers, and BLM facilities. Some routes could receive both an administrative use designation as well as another designation for public use. This could mean that a route could be open to full-size vehicles for administrative use, but limited for the public to bicycle, foot and horse travel.

There may be routes where the BLM identifies an environmental concern that could be addressed or mitigated. This allows the BLM to address environmental concerns, while continuing to provide access or recreational opportunities. Depending on the alternative and the nature of the concern, the routes could fall into one of the following categories:

- Open, seek re-route or mitigate resource concern
 - Mitigation could be in the form of seasonal or wet weather limitations
- Closed until re-route or resource concern is mitigated

I.4.5.1 Route-by-route Designation Guidelines

Through the process of route-by-route designation, the interdisciplinary team will follow the baseline guidelines for route designation that will apply across all alternatives except for the No Action Alternative. These are described in more detail below.

1. Routes will be designated to provide consistency with adjacent route designations on adjacent federal and state lands.
2. Motorized and mechanized travel onto public lands from adjacent private lands will be limited to public access points only.
3. Route density for designated public routes will be used as an analysis tool. Due to the low level of use, administrative route mileage would not be considered within the route density analysis.

¹ Bicycles could include various classes of electric bicycles as determined by travel management plans or regulation.

4. Prohibit cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval. Where appropriate, allow hand-held wheeled game retrieval carts off route in limited areas only during Colorado Parks and Wildlife authorized hunting seasons.
5. Where needed to protect resource values, provide for public safety, and/or maintain an identified opportunity, limit non-mechanized/non-motorized travel to designated roads and trails.
6. Width restrictions for:
 - a. Single track = 36 inches or less
 - b. ATV = 50 inches or less and weighing no more than 1,200 pounds
 - c. Utility vehicles = 50 inches to 60 inches in width
 - d. Roads = Wider than 60 inches
7. Motorized and mechanized modes of travel employing advanced technology must adhere to specified route width and weight restrictions.
8. Aircraft landing strips could be identified and considered.
9. Parking will be restricted to areas immediately adjacent and parallel to available designated roads, primitive roads, and trails, unless otherwise restricted.
10. Spur-route designations should be for those leading to destination sites that meet objectives (e.g., campsites and overlooks).
11. Impacts to currently known eligible cultural properties will be avoided, minimized or mitigated in consultation. Where National Register eligible sites are known to be in danger or are currently being impacted by travel activities, routes will be closed to travel if necessary until the appropriate mitigation has been implemented.
12. BLM administrative functions related to resource management objectives requiring cross-country travel using motorized vehicles or equipment will be addressed at the project level on a case-by-case basis.
13. Monitoring plans will be developed sufficient to detect and evaluate motorized OHV, mechanized and non-motorized/non-mechanized related impacts so that management changes can occur, if needed.

I.5 References

BLM (Bureau of Land Management). 1986. Record of Decision for Northeast Resource Management Plan. September 1986. Cañon City, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

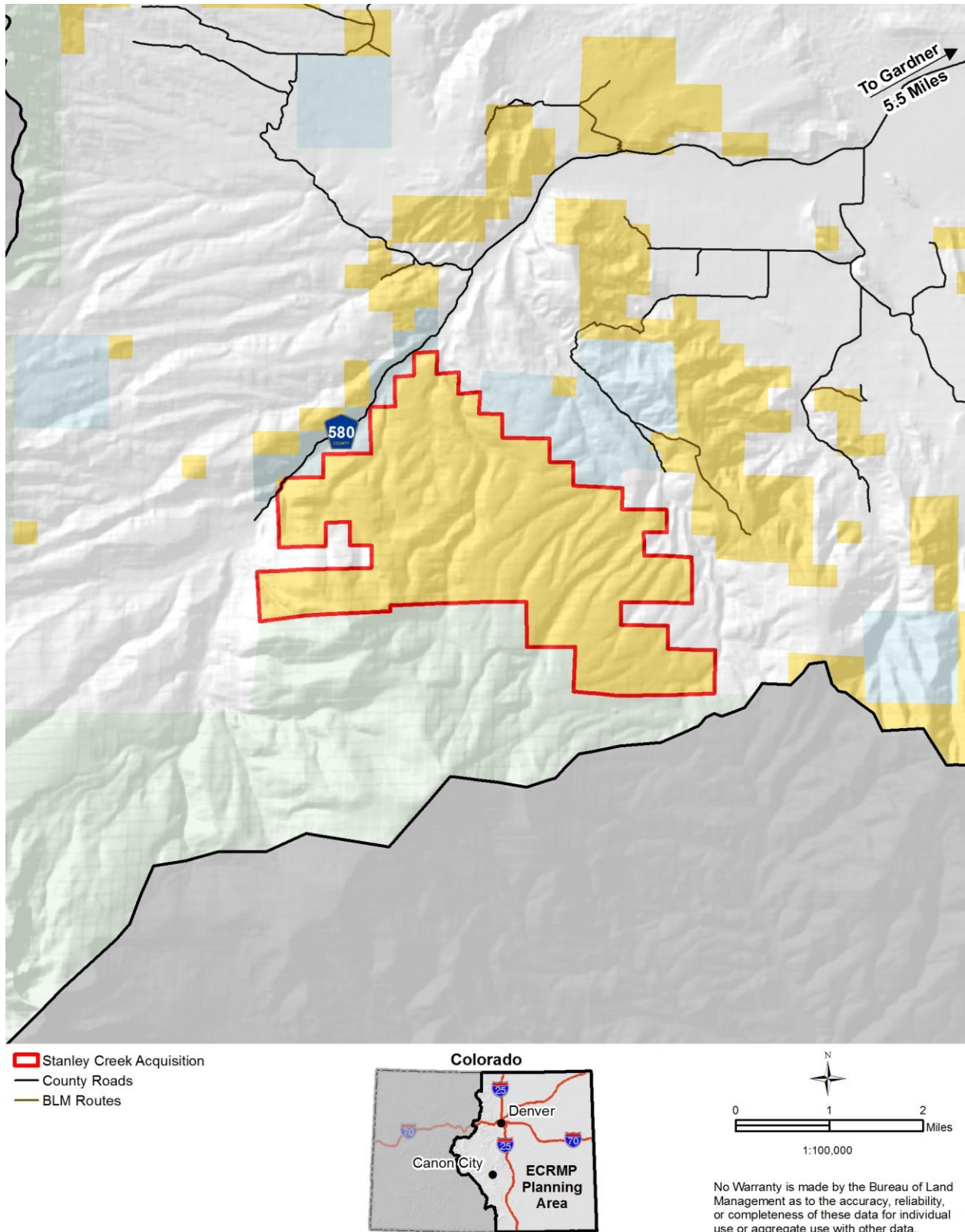
Appendix I – Travel and Transportation Management

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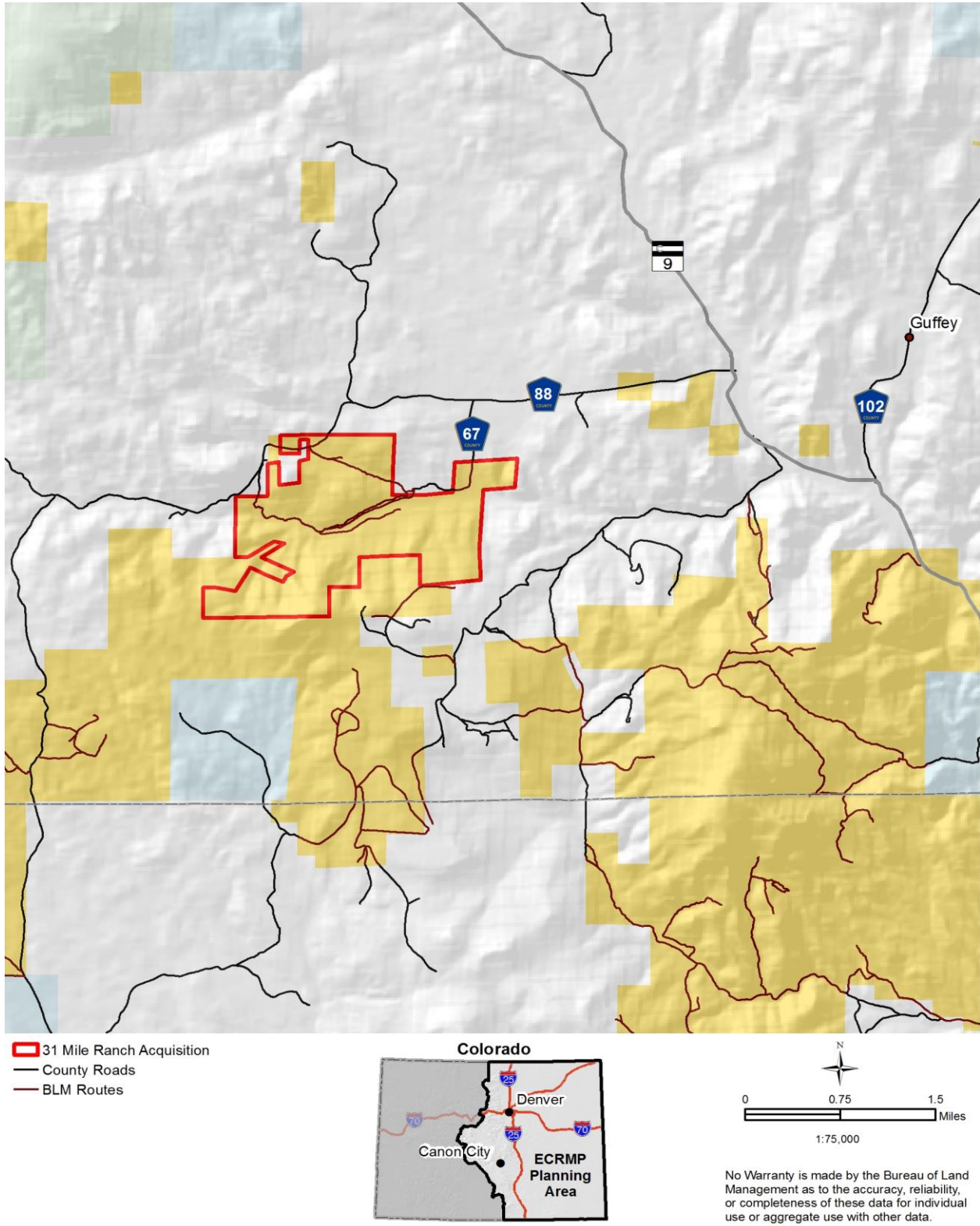
I.6 Travel Management Maps

Maps of areas of special temporary management under current *Federal Register* notices that would be retained until travel management planning is complete.

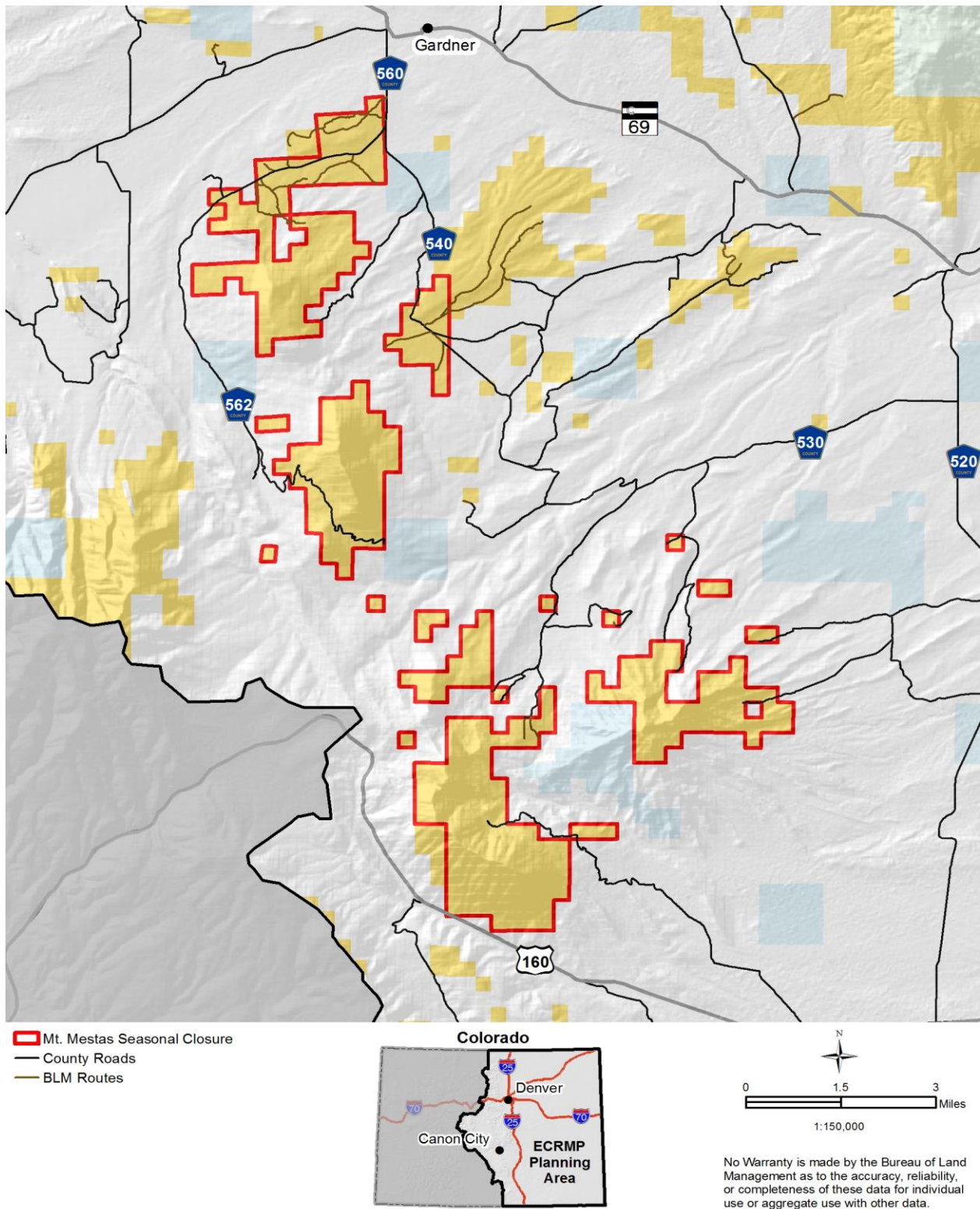
Map I-1. Stanley Creek Acquisition: All existing roads, primitive roads, and trails closed until travel management planning is complete.



Map I-2. 31-Mile Ranch Acquisition: All existing roads, primitive roads, and trails closed until travel management planning is complete.



Map I-3. Mt. Mestas Seasonal Closure: Closed to motor vehicle use May-June, limited to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails at other times of the year until travel management planning is complete.



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