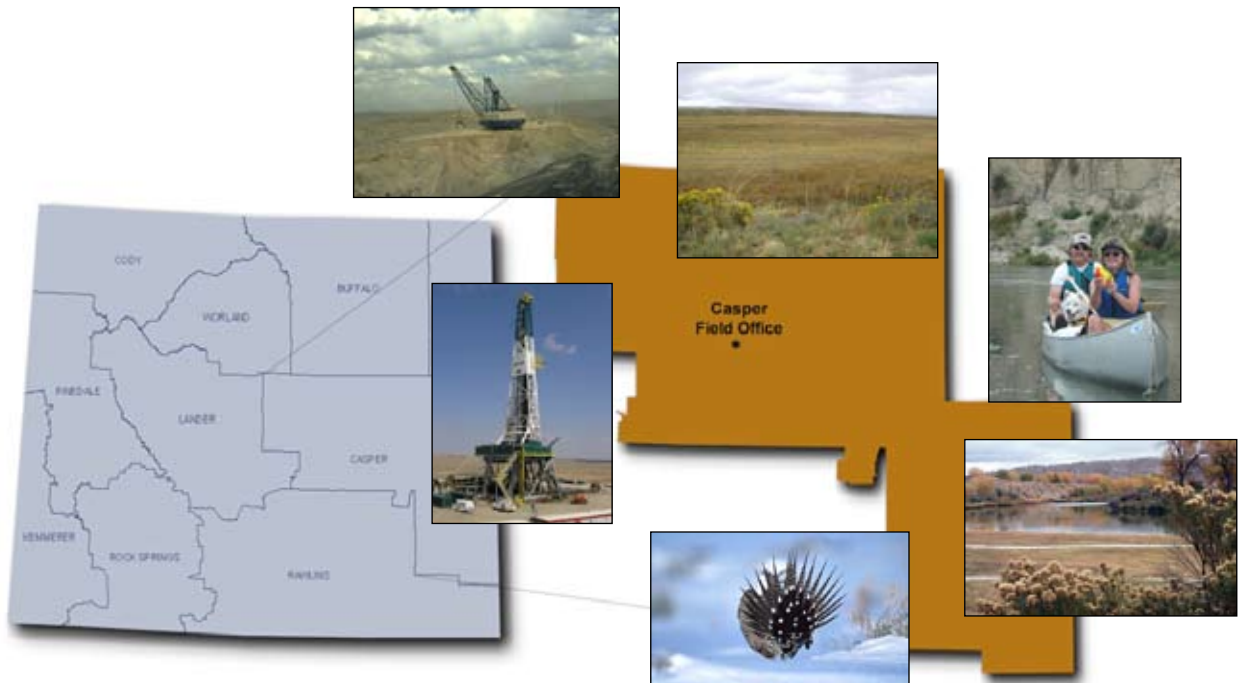


RECORD OF DECISION and Approved Casper Resource Management Plan



Wyoming State Office - Casper Field Office



December 2007

MISSION STATEMENT

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.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAQS	ambient air quality standards	MA	Management Area
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	MBF	thousand board feet
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ANS	artificial nesting structure	MR	mineral resources
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	NA	Not Applicable
AQD	Air Quality Division	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value	NHT	National Historic Trail
ATV	all-terrain vehicle	No.	Number
AUM	animal unit month	NO _x	nitrogen oxide
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NPS	National Park Service
BMP	Best Management Practice	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
BR	biological resources	NSO	no surface occupancy
C&MU	Classification & Multiple Use	NSS	Native Species Status
CBNG	coalbed natural gas	Obj.	objective
CDPA	Coal Development Potential Area	OHV	off-highway vehicle
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ORV	off-road vehicle
CO	carbon monoxide	PFC	proper functioning condition
CRMP	Coordinated Resource Management Plan	PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
CSU	controlled surface use	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	PR	physical resources
DFC	desired future condition	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
DPC	desired plant community	RMP	Resource Management Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment	ROD	Record of Decision
EEA	Environmental Education Area	ROW	rights-of-way
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	SD	special designations
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SDW	Stock Driveway
ESA	Endangered Species Act	SO _x	sulfur oxide
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	SR	socioeconomic resources
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
FM	fire management and ecology	TLS	timing limitation stipulation
GIS	Geographic Information System	U.S.C.	United States Code
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide	USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
HAP	hazardous air pollutant	USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
HMP	Habitat Management Plan	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
HR	heritage and visual resources	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
IM	Instruction Memorandum	VOC	volatile organic compound
INPS	Invasive, Nonnative Plant Species	VRM	Visual Resource Management
KGS	known geologic structure	WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
LAC	level of acceptable change	WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
LBA	Lease by Application		
LOC	level of concern		
LR	land resources		

1.0 Record of Decision

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Casper Field Office administrative area is located in east-central Wyoming and includes approximately 8.5-million acres of land in most of Natrona County and all of Converse, Platte, and Goshen counties. This Record of Decision (ROD) approves the attached Casper Resource Management Plan (RMP). This ROD and RMP provides overall direction for management of all resources on BLM-administered land in the Casper Field Office planning area.

1.1 Decision

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

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared for the RMP in compliance with NEPA. Following publication of the Casper Proposed RMP/Final EIS in June 2007, the BLM carried forward text for the Proposed RMP to incorporate in the Approved RMP/ROD. During preparation of the Approved RMP, minor changes were made to the Proposed RMP to correct errors and to clarify decisions. Clarifications and corrections made since the Proposed RMP and hereby adopted by this ROD and Approved RMP include:

- Decision 1022 (see Table 1-1): Surface disturbance or development on slopes greater than 25 percent is prohibited, unless individual site plans are submitted to and approved by the authorized officer meeting the following requirements. Engineered drawings for construction, site drainage design, and final rehabilitation contours with a written rationale describing how the proposed controls will prevent slope failure and erosion, while maintaining viable site topsoil for final reclamation. This plan should also include a timeline identifying the actions that will be applied during the construction, production and rehabilitation phases of the plan so appropriate monitoring protocols can be developed by the BLM to ensure that the plan is meeting the objectives described in its rationale.
- Decision 7041 (see Table 1-1): Rights-of-way (ROW) in the North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) will be allowed when management objectives for the area can still be achieved. Public lands within ¼ mile of the high water mark downstream of the SRMA (east of the Natrona/Converse County line) are available for location of ROWs.
- Decision 7051 (see Table 1-1): No new corridors will be established in the Sand Hills Management Area (MA); ROWs will be allowed when management objectives for the area can still be achieved.
- For the analysis of environmental consequences of RMP alternatives in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, those areas within the planning area identified as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II were considered exclusion areas for ROWs and other resource uses. However, upon

implementation of the Approved RMP, the BLM Field Office Manager may allow ROWs and other resource uses in these areas as long as the VRM class objectives are met.

- The methods and assumptions used to reach the conclusions relative to air quality emissions from off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in the PRMP/FEIS are believed to be accurate as they are based on the best available information. As such, there was no error or deliberate misrepresentation. Further, the estimated air emissions for OHV use did not and will not result in any decisions restricting OHV use in the planning area. Due to the programmatic and strategic nature of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, the timing and specific location of project-specific actions are unknown. The relationship between cause (future actions) and effect (impact on resources) is not always quantifiable at this scale of analysis. For these reasons, the air quality analysis in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is qualitative and based on a series of assumptions. The assumptions made tend to result in a conservatively high estimate of emissions. More detailed and quantitative analysis of potential impacts to air quality will occur as necessary during implementation of site-specific proposals when the location and proposed actions are identified.

The methods and assumptions used to reach the conclusions relative to air quality emissions from OHV use in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS are as follows. The BLM utilized the best available information to calculate potential OHV carbon monoxide (CO) emissions as a percentage of the national CO emissions based upon the land area of the Casper planning area relative to the land area of the entire United States. The Casper planning area was further divided into: (1) the area administered by the BLM and (2) the area not administered by the BLM. The former area was used to disclose the environmental consequences from OHV use on public lands while the latter area was used to disclose the cumulative environmental consequences from OHV use on private, state, and other federal lands (Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 2-99). The national CO emissions were obtained from an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication titled: 'Final Regulatory Support Document: Control of Emissions from Unregulated Nonroad Engines' (EPA420-R-02-022; September 2002) and can be accessed via the internet at <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/nonroad/2002/r02022.pdf>. This information source is listed in the OHV table used to calculate the OHV emissions but is not cited in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. To clarify this, BLM will identify this information source in the ROD/Approved RMP.

During review of the air emissions tables used to calculate OHV emissions, a typographical error was identified for the emissions from OHVs in the year 2001. The 2001 national CO emission was inadvertently entered as 43,700 tons of CO emissions rather than the correct value of 437,000 tons. The corrected emissions tables appear in the Approved RMP.

- The following definition change occurred to Appendix R, Page R-17. Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

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

- Physical Resources – Air Quality, Geologic, Soil, and Water Resources;
- Mineral Resources – Locatable, Leasable – Coal, Geothermal, Oil and Gas, Other Solid Leasables, and Salables;
- Fire Management and Ecology;
- Biological Resources – Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife, and Special Status Species Resources;
- Heritage and Visual Resources – Cultural, Paleontological, and Visual Resources;

- Land Resources – Lands and Realty, Renewable Energy, Rights-of-Way and Corridors, Transportation, Off-Highway Vehicle and Travel Management Areas, Livestock Grazing, and Recreation;
- Special Designations and Other Management Areas; and
- Socioeconomic Resources – Social and Economic Conditions and Health and Safety.

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

1.1.1 Continuity of Previous Decisions

The decisions included in this ROD and Approved RMP supersede the Platte River Resource Area RMP and subsequent amendments. The following activity-level plans are consistent with the Approved RMP and are therefore incorporated into the Approved RMP and remain in effect:

- 33-Mile Reservoir Habitat Management Plan (HMP)
- Bald Eagle HMP and Jackson Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), as amended by the Casper RMP
- Bates Creek Reservoir HMP
- Bates Creek Trout HMP
- Bishop Waterfowl HMP
- Bolton Creek Action Plan
- Ferris-Seminole HMP
- Fire Management Plan for the Eastern Wyoming Zone
- Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP)
- Laramie Peak Big Horn Sheep HMP
- Middle Fork RAMP
- Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area (EEA) RAMP
- Muddy Mountain EEA Forest Plan
- Trapper’s Route RAMP
- Oregon/Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails Management Plan
- Table Mountain, Springer/Bump-Sullivan, and Rawhide HMPs
- Teal Marsh Reservoir HMP

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

1.2.1 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The following alternatives were considered, but not carried forward for detailed analysis because (1) they would not fulfill requirements of FLPMA or other existing laws or regulations; (2) they did not meet the purpose and need of the land use plan; (3) they were already part of an existing plan, policy, or administrative function; or (4) they did not fall within the limits of the planning criteria. The FLPMA requires the BLM to manage public lands and resources according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, including recognizing the Nation’s needs for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber. Moreover, the BLM is required by law to recognize existing valid rights on public lands and manage public lands according to existing laws, including, but not limited to, the General Mining Law of 1872 and the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. Specific alternatives considered, but not carried forward for detailed analysis follow.

- Suspend all future federal mineral leasing and development operations and cancel existing oil and gas leases.
- Emphasize the protection of resources by removing most, if not all, human uses.
- Establish the entire planning area as a MA to meet Class I VRM objectives.
- Remove all stipulations from oil and gas leases.
- Remove existing ACEC designations.
- Open the entire planning area to unregulated public access, OHV use, and other resource uses.
- Mandate directional and (or) horizontal drilling.
- Prohibit surface water disposal of coalbed natural gas (CBNG) waste water.
- Survey for, identify, and protect lands of wilderness quality.

1.2.2 Alternatives Considered in Detail

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

Alternative A

Resources on lands administered by the BLM within the planning area are currently managed under the existing plan (BLM 1985a), as amended (including currently authorized activity plans [e.g., allotment management plans, habitat management plans]). Management under Alternative A continues to balance the use and development of planning area resources.

Alternative B

Alternative B emphasizes conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources with constraints on resource uses. Relative to all alternatives, Alternative B conserves the most land area for physical, biological, and heritage resources; designates the highest number of ACECs (7); and is the most restrictive to OHV use and leasing for coal, oil and gas, and other solid leasable minerals.

Alternative C

Alternative C provides physical, biological, and heritage resource conservation similar to current management, while allowing for more recreational experiences. Alternative C establishes the most MAs (6), including establishment of the most acreage for the proposed South Bighorns/Red Wall MA. Regarding the conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources and restrictions on mineral leasing, Alternative C falls generally between alternatives B and D.

Alternative D

Alternative D emphasizes resource uses (e.g., energy and mineral development, recreation, and forest products). Relative to all alternatives, Alternative D conserves the least land area for physical, biological, and heritage resources; designates the lowest number of ACECs (1); and is the least restrictive to OHV use and leasing for oil and gas and other solid leasable minerals.

Alternative E (Proposed RMP)

Alternative E increases conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources compared to current management, including restrictions against habitat fragmentation and establishment of five new MAs. Alternative E also emphasizes moderate constraints on leasing for oil and gas and other solid leasable minerals.

1.2.3 Environmentally Preferred Alternative

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in NEPA and subsequent guidance by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ 1981). The CEQ has defined the environmentally preferable alternative as the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of NEPA. This section lists six broad policy goals for all federal plans, program, and policies as follows:

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

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

1.3 Management Considerations

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

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

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

1.3.1 Mitigation Measures

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm are encompassed in the alternatives as described in Table 2-3 and the appendices of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

1.3.2 Plan Monitoring

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

1.4 Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination

1.4.1 Public Involvement

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

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

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

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

An additional 60-day public review and comment period on supplemental information regarding proposed ACECs was also provided. No ACEC-related comments were received, but seven public response documents were received on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The majority of comments received on the proposed plan related to Rights-of-Way Use Areas or Communication Sites, establishing the Sand Hills Management Area, and air quality analysis. The Wyoming BLM State Director responded by letter to each comment on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

1.4.2 Consultation and Coordination

1.4.2.1 Cooperating Agency Status

For the Casper RMP revision planning effort, cooperating agency status was extended to the EPA; the National Park Service – Fort Laramie National Historic Landmark; Converse, Natrona, and Platte

counties; and five conservation districts. Cooperators' representatives have been a part of the RMP interdisciplinary team throughout the planning process.

1.4.2.2 Governor's Consistency Review

By letter of July 24, 2007, Wyoming Governor Freudenthal advised the BLM the Proposed RMP contained no inconsistencies with state or local plans, policies, or programs. The Governor did, however, express concerns with (1) the use of statutory categorical exclusions authorized under the Energy Policy Act and the qualitative analysis used in the Draft EIS/Final EIS to predict impacts and (2) the need for BLM to intensely focus on implementing and monitoring the plan so desired future conditions can be achieved. The Wyoming BLM State Director responded by letter to the Governor's comments.

1.4.2.3 Section 7 Consultation

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) met between October 2001 and May 2007 to discuss potential impacts to listed species from activities potentially authorized during implementation of the Casper RMP. Copies of the BLM's Draft and Final Biological Assessment were placed on the Casper RMP website for public review. No public comments were received on the documents. The USFWS submitted a programmatic Biological Opinion concurring with BLM's effects determinations (ROD Appendix Z).

1.4.2.4 Native American Consultation

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

1.4.2.5 Coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA was a cooperator in the RMP revision and participated in development of the RMP alternatives and provided information relative to their agency's responsibilities, goals, policies, and expertise. The EPA provided a rating of EC-2 on the Draft RMP/EIS and provided comments on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. They expressed concerns with (1) the use of statutory categorical exclusions authorized under the Energy Policy Act and the qualitative analysis used in the Draft EIS/Final EIS to predict impacts, (2) only 15 percent of the planning area being limited to designated roads and trails for OHV use, (3) the lack of maps identifying wetland locations, and (4) the need for monitoring OHV use and wetland protection as the plan is implemented. The Wyoming BLM State Director responded by letter to the EPA comments.

Responses to all protests and comments are available on the Casper RMP revision website at www.blm.gov/rmp/casper/.

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2.0 Approved Resource Management Plan

2.1 Introduction

The (BLM Casper Field Office administrative area is located in east-central Wyoming and includes approximately 8.5-million acres of land in most of Natrona County and all of Converse, Platte, and Goshen counties. This Approved RMP and resulting ROD for the Casper planning area are intended to provide land use planning and management direction at a broad scale and to guide future actions. The regulations for making and modifying land use plan decisions, which comprise an RMP, are found in 43 CFR Part 1600. Land use plan decisions consist of (1) desired outcomes (goals and objectives) and (2) allowable uses and management actions.

2.1.1 Purpose and Need for the Plan

2.1.1.1 Purpose

Section 102 of the FLPMA sets forth the policy for periodically projecting the present and future use of public lands and their resources using the land use planning process. Sections 201 and 202 of the FLPMA establish the BLM's land use planning requirements. BLM Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook*, provides guidance for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements established by Sections 201 and 202 of the FLPMA and the regulations in 43 CFR Part 1600 (BLM 2005a).

The purpose, or goal, of the land use plan is to ensure BLM-administered lands are managed in accordance with the FLPMA and the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The purpose of revising the existing plan is to address the growing needs of the planning area and to select a management strategy that best achieves a combination of the following:

- Employ a community-based planning approach to collaborate with federal, state, and local cooperating agencies.
- Establish goals and objectives (desired outcomes) for management of resources and resource uses within the approximately 1.4-million surface acres and 4.7-million acres of federal mineral estate administered by the BLM Casper Field Office in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Identify land use plan decisions to guide future land-management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions.
- Identify management actions and allowable uses anticipated to achieve the established goals and objectives and reach desired outcomes.
- Provide comprehensive management direction by making land use decisions for all appropriate resources and resource uses administered by the BLM Casper Field Office.
- Provide for compliance with applicable tribal, federal, and state laws, standards, implementation plans, and BLM policies and regulations.
- Recognize the Nation's needs for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber, and incorporate requirements of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) Reauthorization of 2000.
- Retain flexibility to adapt to new and emerging issues and opportunities and to provide for adjustments to decisions over time based on new information and monitoring.

- Strive to be compatible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and consistent with federal law, regulations, and BLM policy.

2.1.1.2 Need for Revising the Existing Plan

BLM identified the need, or requirement, to revise the existing plan through a formal evaluation of the existing plan (BLM 2000a), consideration of the Management Situation Analysis (MSA) (BLM 2005b), examination of issues identified during the public scoping process and through collaboration with cooperating local, state, and federal agencies. Since the ROD was signed (July 1985) for the existing plan, new data have become available, new policies have been established, and old policies have been revised. This, along with emerging issues and changing circumstances, resulted in the need to revise the existing plan. In addition, the existing plan's decisions no longer served as a useful guide for resource management in the Casper planning area. For example, the EPCA Reauthorization of 2000, coupled with the Nation's growing demand for domestic energy, resulted in different priorities than were foreseen when the existing plan was established in 1985. These and other select examples of new data, new and revised policies, and emerging issues and changing circumstances, demonstrated the need to revise the existing plan.

New Data

Monitoring, availability of new information, and advances in science and technology provided new data to consider in the revision of the existing plan. Select new data can be found in the following documents and sources:

- BLM Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands (BLM 2003a)
- BLM Buffalo Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2001a)
- BLM Evaluation of the Platte River RMP (BLM 2000a)
- BLM Mineral Occurrence and Development Potential Report (BLM 2004a)
- BLM MSA (BLM 2005b)
- BLM Wyoming Statewide Biological Assessments for Species Regulated by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (published between 2004 and 2005)
- Cultural Class I Regional Overview (BLM 2004b)
- Designation of Critical Habitat for Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse and Colorado Butterfly Plant (USFWS 2003a)
- EPCA Scientific Inventory of Onshore Federal Lands Oil and Gas Resources and Reserves and the Extent and Nature of Restrictions or Impediments to their Development (USDI 2003)
- Preliminary Final Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) Scenario for Oil and Gas, Casper Field Office (BLM 2005c)
- Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005d)
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and USFWS Platte River Recovery Implementation Program and Final Environmental Impact Statement (USBR and USFWS 2005)
- Visual Resource Inventory (BLM 2003b)

- Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan (Wyoming Sage Grouse Working Group 2003) and Conservation Assessment of Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitats (Connelly et al. 2004)

New and Revised Policies

Numerous policies either have been revised or developed since the ROD for the existing plan was signed in 1985. Some of the more important and relevant policy changes since 1985 to consider when revising the existing plan included the following:

- BLM National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands (BLM 2001b)
- BLM Instruction Memoranda (IM), including, but not limited to
 - Washington Office IM-2002-034 – Fire Management Planning (BLM 2002a)
 - Washington Office IM-2002-196 – Additional Guidance on Right-of-Way Management in Land Use Planning (BLM 2002b)
 - Washington Office IM-2003-137 – Integration of the EPCA Inventory Results into Land Use Planning and Energy Use Authorizations (BLM 2003c)
 - Washington Office IM-2005-024 – National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (BLM 2005e)
 - Washington Office IM-2006-073 – Weed-Free Seed Use on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM 2006b)
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (USC 2005)
- EPCA Reauthorization of 2000 (EPCA 2000)
- Executive Orders
 - Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)
 - Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species)
 - Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments)
 - Executive Order 13186 (Migratory Birds)
- Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005a)
- Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (USC 2003)
- Manual H-8410-1, BLM Visual Resource Inventory, Section V. Visual Resource Classes and Objectives (BLM 2003d)
- National Fire Plan (USFS 2000)
- Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for the Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Wyoming (BLM 1998b)
- Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act Designated List – Designated Noxious Weeds and Declared List of Weeds and Pests (Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2005a and 2005b)
- Wyoming Weed Management Strategic Plan (Wyoming State Weed Team 2003)

Emerging Issues and Changing Circumstances

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

- Increasing and conflicting demands on the planning area's resources and resource uses

- Increasing complexity of resource management issues
- Increasing energy prices and interest in energy exploration and development
- Changes in the legal status of plants and wildlife potentially occurring in the planning area
- Growing Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas and fire management
- Changes in the National Historic Trail (NHT) setting related to adjacent development
- Urbanization of rural areas and the WUI
- Addressing habitat fragmentation given BLM's requirement for multiple use management and sustained yield
- Trespass on private lands and public access to public lands
- Spread of invasive, nonnative plant species on public lands
- Increasing OHV use on public lands

2.1.2 Planning Area and Map

Within the Casper planning area, the BLM manages approximately 1.4-million acres of BLM-administered public land surface and 4.7-million acres of mineral estate (see Figure 1-1).

2.1.3 Scoping/Issues

Issues identified during the scoping and RMP revision process for the RMP and EIS comprise two categories:

- Issues within the scope of the EIS and used to develop alternatives or otherwise addressed in the EIS.
- Issues outside the scope of the EIS or that could require policy, regulatory, or administrative actions.

2.1.3.1 Issues Addressed

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

Energy and Mineral Resources

- What areas are suitable or not suitable for energy and mineral resource development?
- What level of development should be allowed in areas suitable for energy and mineral resource development?

Vegetation and Habitat Management

- How should soil, water, and vegetation be managed to reduce fuel loads and achieve forest health and healthy rangelands while providing for livestock grazing and fish and wildlife habitat?
- How should special status species conservation strategies be applied given the BLM's requirement for multiple use management and sustained yield? How will these strategies affect other public land resources?

Land Ownership Adjustments, Access, and Transportation

- What land adjustments are necessary to improve access and management of public lands?
- How should travel be managed to provide access for recreation, commercial uses, and general enjoyment of the public lands while protecting cultural and natural resources?

Special Designations

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

2.1.3.2 Issues Considered, But Not Further Analyzed

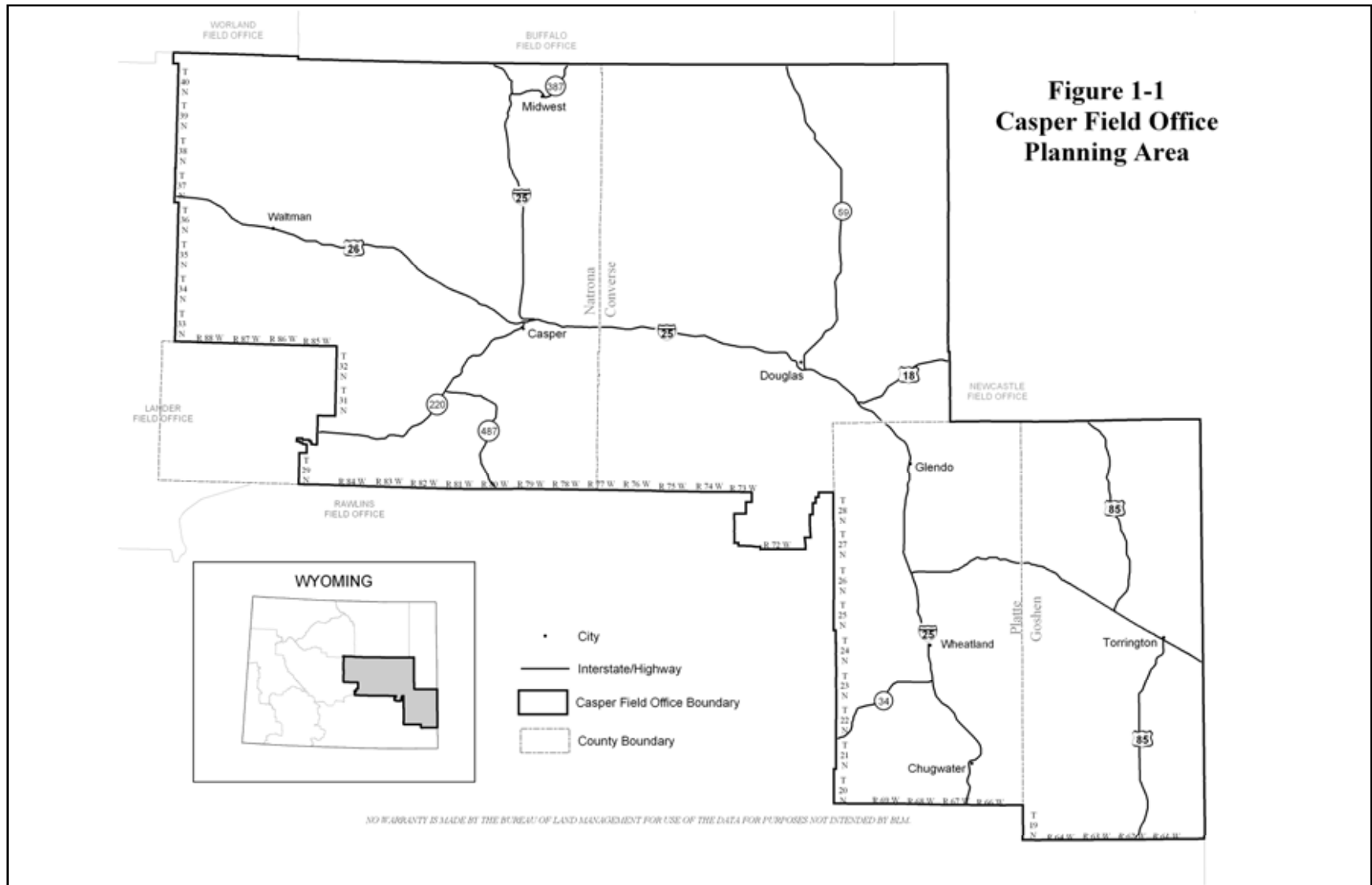
In addition to key planning issues, other issues, themes, and positions were identified during the scoping process. Items that were considered but not carried forward for detailed study in the EIS because they were outside the scope of the RMP revision, could not be acted upon or did not require action,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

- The BLM should consult, work, and coordinate with or recognize specific organizations, agencies, and (or) authorities.
- The BLM should analyze impacts from specific actions or activities that will occur or be addressed during subsequent RMP implementation decisions.
- The BLM should conduct site-specific analyses, inventories, or surveys, or adopt specific measures or mandates.
- The BLM should adopt or otherwise ensure the RMP revision is compatible with specific regulations, policies, mandates, guidance, or plans, or integrate one or more of these items into the planning process.
- The BLM should adopt or require site-specific stipulations, resource protection measures, or technologies.

2.1.3.3 Planning Criteria/Legislative Constraints

Planning criteria used in the RMP revision are as follows:

- The revised RMP will recognize valid existing rights.
- Planning decisions will cover BLM-administered public lands, including split-estate lands where the subsurface minerals are severed from the surface right, and the BLM has legal jurisdiction over one or the other.
- The RMP planning effort will be collaborative and multi-jurisdictional in nature. The BLM will strive to ensure that its management decisions are complementary to its planning jurisdictions and adjoining properties within the boundaries described by law and regulation.
- The environmental analysis will consider a reasonable range of alternatives that focus on the relative values of resources and respond to the issues. Management prescriptions will reflect the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- The BLM will consider current scientific information, research, new technologies, and the results of resource assessments, monitoring, and coordination to determine appropriate local and regional management strategies that will enhance or restore impaired ecosystems.
- The *Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for the Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Wyoming* (BLM 1998b) will apply to all activities and uses .
- The BLM will address socioeconomic conditions and environmental justice.
- The BLM will provide for public safety and welfare relative to fire, hazardous materials, and abandoned mine lands.



- Visual resource management class designations will be analyzed and modified to reflect present conditions and future needs.
- The BLM will consider current and potential future uses of the public lands through the development of reasonable foreseeable future development and activity scenarios based on historical, existing, and projected levels of use.
- Planning decisions will include the preservation, conservation, and enhancement of cultural, historical, paleontological, and natural components of public land resources, while considering energy development and other surface-disturbing activities.
- The BLM will coordinate with tribes to identify sites, areas, and objects important to their cultural and religious heritages.
- Planning decisions will comply with the ESA and BLM interagency agreements with the USFWS.
- Areas potentially suitable for ACEC or other special management designations will be identified and, where appropriate, brought forward for analysis in the EIS.
- Waterway segments will be classified and determinations of eligibility and suitability will be made in accordance with Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Appropriate management prescriptions for maintaining or enhancing the outstanding remarkable values and classifications of waterway segments meeting suitability factors will be part of the RMP revision.
- OHV use management decisions in the revised RMP will be consistent with the BLM's National OHV Strategy (BLM 2001b).
- Decisions in the revised RMP will comply, as appropriate, with all applicable laws, regulations, policy, and guidance.
- Known areas in the planning area with coal development potential are located in northeastern Converse County. Coal-screening determinations were made on these areas during planning efforts for the Buffalo RMP (BLM 2001a) and Thunder Basin National Grasslands Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 2001a). No additional coal-screening determinations or coal-planning decisions are anticipated for the Casper Field Office RMP, unless public submissions of coal resource information or surface resource issues indicate a need to update these determinations.

2.1.3.4 Planning Process Summary

The BLM uses a nine-step planning process when developing and revising RMPs as required by 43 CFR Part 1600 and planning program guidance in the BLM Handbook H-1601-1, *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005a). The planning process is designed to help the BLM identify the uses of BLM-administered lands desired by the public and to consider these uses to the extent they are consistent with the laws established by Congress and the policies of the executive branch of the federal government. The planning process is issue-driven. The BLM utilized the public scoping process to identify planning issues to direct (drive) the revision of the existing plan. The scoping process also was used to introduce the public to preliminary planning criteria, which set limits to the scope of the RMP revision.

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

through ongoing communications, meetings, and collaborative efforts with the Interdisciplinary Team, which includes BLM specialists and federal, state, and local agencies.

2.1.3.5 Related Plans

BLM planning policies require that the BLM review approved or adopted land use plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments and, where practicable, be consistent with those plans. For example, during revision of the Lander RMP, the Casper and Lander BLM Field Offices will coordinate with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Specifically, coordination will address potential impacts to crucial wildlife and sage-grouse habitats from development in the Wind River Basin, including the Wind River Management Area. Plans that are related to the management of land and resources that apply to this RMP revision include:

- Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest Revised Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 2003a) county land use plans, national forest land and resource management plans.
- Thunder Basin National Grasslands Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 2001a)
- Converse County Land Use Plan (CCPC 2003)
- Natrona County Land Use Plan (Natrona County Planning Commission 1998)
- The Casper Mountain Land Use Plan (Worthington et al. 2004)
- Goshen County Land Use Plan (Oblinger-Smith Corporation 1977)
- Washakie Resource Management Plan (BLM 1988a)
- General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Interpretive Prospectus for the Fort Laramie National Historic Site (BLM 1993)
- Buffalo Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2001a)
- Lander Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 1987)
- Newcastle Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2000b)
- Rawlins Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2004d)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pathfinder Interim Management Plan (USFWS 2004a)

In addition, the following Programmatic EISs (in development) are related to the management of land and resources that apply to this RMP revision. Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (designation of West-wide energy corridors) is being implemented through the current development of an interagency Programmatic EIS. The Final Programmatic EIS will provide plan amendment decisions that will address numerous energy corridor related issues, including the utilization of existing corridors (enhancements and upgrades), identification of new corridors, supply and demand considerations, and compatibility with other corridor and project planning efforts. It is likely that the identification of corridors in the Final Programmatic EIS will affect the Casper planning area, and the approved Programmatic EIS would subsequently amend the Casper RMP.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Section 369 (Oil Shale and Tar Sands commercial leasing) is being implemented through the development of a BLM Programmatic EIS. The identification of areas that are suitable for Oil Shale development will be included in the Oil and Tar Sands Leasing Programmatic EIS, and upon its completion and ROD, the approved Programmatic EIS would subsequently amend the Casper RMP.

2.1.4 Overall Vision

The Approved RMP increases conservation of physical, biological, and heritage resources as compared to current management, including restrictions against habitat fragmentation and establishment of five new

MAs. The Approved RMP also emphasizes moderate constraints on leasing for oil and gas and other solid leasable minerals.

2.2 Goals, Objectives, and Decisions/Management Actions

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

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

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

2.2.1 Management Decisions

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

Table 1-1 is organized by the eight resource topics listed above; however, decisions/management actions for resources and resource uses are interconnected and a comprehensive review of all eight resource topics is required to ensure a full understanding of the Approved RMP. Resource topics may also overlap. For example, total mineral withdrawals are identified in the Mineral Resources section of Table 1-1, but are also listed under the individual resource topic and processed by the Lands and Realty program. Following Table 1-1, supplemental information supporting decisions in this Approved RMP is provided and includes a complete list of withdrawals (Table 1-2), a list of areas administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing (Table 1-3), information on best management practices (Section 2.2.1.1), guidelines for yearling conversion (Section 2.2.1.2), stock driveway management standards (Section 2.2.1.3), and corrections to Air Quality (Section 2.2.1.4) calculations, tables, and text from the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

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

1000 Physical Resources (PR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL PR:1 Minimize the impact of management actions in the planning area on air quality by complying with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:1.1 Comply with applicable state and federal AAQS for criteria pollutant concentration levels associated with management actions.</p> <p>PR:1.2 Maintain concentrations of Prevention of Significant Deterioration pollutants associated with management actions in compliance with the applicable increment.</p> <p>GOAL PR:2 Implement management actions within the scope of the BLM’s land-management responsibilities to improve air quality as practicable.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:2.1 Reduce visibility-impairing pollutants in accordance with the reasonable progress goals and timeframes established within the State of Wyoming’s Regional Haze State Implementation Plan.</p> <p>PR:2.2 Reduce atmospheric deposition levels below generally accepted level of concern and level of acceptable change.</p> <p>GOAL PR:3 Manage geologic hazards and unique geologic features on BLM-administered lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:3.1 Reduce potential risks associated with known geologic hazards.</p> <p>PR:3.2 Maintain unique geologic features within the planning area for visual, scientific, historical, recreational, and topographic values.</p> <p>GOAL PR:4 Maintain or improve soil health (e.g., chemical, physical, and biotic properties) and prevent or minimize soil erosion and compaction.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:4.1 Identify, develop, and interpret soil information to prevent or limit soil loss and to identify potential pollutant source areas.</p> <p>PR:4.2 Participate in a Wyoming BLM effort in coordination with the State of Wyoming to establish guidelines in a handbook to evaluate BMPs for highly erosive soils in arid lands.</p> <p>PR:4.3 Monitor and evaluate reclamation in disturbed areas and modify BMPs as needed to achieve successful reclamation.</p>	<p>GOAL PR:5 Maintain or improve surface water and groundwater resources consistent with applicable state and federal standards and regulations.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:5.1 Maintain watershed, wetland, and riparian functions to support surface-flow regimes and water quality.</p> <p>PR:5.2 Minimize or control contributions of nonpoint source pollution from public lands to receiving water bodies, with particular attention being paid to special management waters (i.e., water quality limited segment) established by the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>PR:5.3 Improve control of sources of pollutants on federal lands that may threaten drinking-water sources.</p> <p>PR:5.4 Develop, implement, and monitor restoration plans for impaired water bodies through participation with other interested stakeholders.</p> <p>GOAL PR:6 Provide for physical and legal availability of water to facilitate authorized uses on public lands and to protect and provide conservation of those waters.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:6.1 Develop new water-supply sources (e.g., wells, springs, reservoirs, stream and lake access) for BLM-authorized actions (e.g., grazing, wildlife, recreation, etc.) with minimum impact to the water source as a priority.</p> <p>PR:6.2 Improve opportunities for water conservation. Apply water conservation measures to all developments, where practical.</p> <p>PR:6.3 Design and construct all new reservoir projects considering watershed condition, reservoir retirement, and ultimate reservoir failure.</p> <p>PR:6.4 Develop and implement a procedure for conversion of abandoned oil and gas wells to livestock and wildlife water supply use.</p> <p>PR:6.5 Rehabilitate nonfunctional reservoirs.</p> <p>GOAL PR:7 Bring all watersheds to their full potential conditions.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>PR:7.1 Develop water resources to improve watershed conditions.</p> <p>PR:7.2 Improve protection for surface water and groundwater sources.</p>

1000 Physical Resources (PR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1001	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively to develop an Air Quality Assessment Protocol to estimate potential future air quality.	NA
1002	PR:1	Manage prescribed burns to comply with Wyoming DEQ AQD smoke-management rules and regulations.	NA

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

1000 Physical Resources (PR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1003	PR:1	Establish within 1 year of approval of the RMP ROD, an air quality strategy to define the background air quality associated with federal actions approved under this RMP.	NA
1004	PR:1	Create and maintain within 1 year of establishing the air quality strategy, a monitoring system to establish the air quality change over time related to federal actions.	NA
1005	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively to encourage industry and other permittees to adopt measures to reduce emissions.	NA
1006	PR:1 PR:2	Work cooperatively to estimate potential impacts from potential emission reduction.	NA
1007	PR:1 PR:2	Ensure that the level of air quality analysis is proportional to the availability of emissions information and public concern for air quality.	NA
1008	PR:1 PR:2	Perform dispersion-modeling analyses to determine the potential impacts of proposed air emission mitigations.	NA
1009	PR:3.1	Restrict development in hazardous areas such as fault zones and slide areas; evaluate development on a case-by-case basis.	NA
1010	PR:3.1	Abide by the requirements of Onshore Oil and Gas Order #6, H ₂ S Operations, in areas containing H ₂ S.	NA
1011	PR:6.1 PR:6.3 PR:6.5 PR:6.1 PR:7.2	Provide, where authorized uses are fenced out of water sources, an alternative or “off-source” water supply (e.g., piping water to troughs, tanks, or ponds).	NA
1012	PR:1 PR:2	The FLPMA and the Clean Air Act prohibit the BLM from conducting, supporting, approving, licensing, or permitting any activity under its jurisdiction that does not comply with all applicable local, state, tribal, and federal air quality laws, statutes, regulations, and implementation plans.	NA
Air Quality			
1013	PR:1 PR:2	Enhance existing criteria pollutant and AQRV monitoring on a project-specific or as-needed basis. Locations of AQRV monitors will be determined through a cooperative process. Suggest Wyoming DEQ AQD consider adding new criteria pollutant monitors.	NA
1014	PR:1 PR:2	Enhance the existing cooperative process that shares air quality information to agencies, stakeholders, and the public.	NA
1015	PR:1 PR:2	The BLM will consider implementing mitigations within its authority to reduce emissions from current levels in the planning area. The BLM will facilitate discussions with stakeholders to implement mitigations beyond the BLM’s authority to reduce emissions from current levels in the planning area, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a program to offset emissions proposed by the RMP. • Reduce emissions from existing sources (by techniques such as more stringent Best Available Control Technologies). 	NA

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

1000 Physical Resources (PR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Geologic Resources			
1016	PR:3.1 PR:3.2	On a case-by-case basis, BLM-administered lands within the planning area will be inventoried for unique geologic features, which will then be evaluated and prioritized for their unique value and a management plan developed.	NA
Soil			
1017	PR:4.1	On BLM-administered surface, conduct onsite soil investigations on highly controversial projects, or in areas of highly erosive soils, to evaluate the impacts of surface-disturbing activities. Onsite soil investigations may include mapping the soils to a series level, evaluating current erosion conditions, and prescribing mitigation and reclamation practices.	NA
1018	PR:4.1	Conduct assessment of soil limitations analysis using automated soil survey or field investigations on any surface-disturbing activity causing more than 20 acres of disturbance per year. Surface-disturbing activities causing less than 20 acres of disturbance per year will be assessed as warranted.	NA
1019	PR:4.3	Inspect disturbed and reclaimed areas for signs of accelerated erosion on projects disturbing more than 20 acres per year. Surface-disturbing activities causing less than 20 acres of disturbance per year will be assessed as warranted.	NA
1020	PR:4.2	Minimize the disturbance to highly erosive soils (575,788 acres of BLM federal mineral estate of which 256,240 acres are BLM surface). Proposed surface-disturbing activities will be modified (located) to avoid areas of highly erosive soils to the greatest extent practicable.	NA
1021	PR:4.2	The requirement to use temporary protective surface treatment on disturbed areas is applied on a case-by-case basis as project conditions warrant.	NA
1022	PR:4.2	Surface disturbance or development on slopes greater than 25 percent is prohibited, unless individual site plans are submitted to and approved by the authorized officer meeting the following requirements. Engineered drawings for construction, site drainage design, and final rehabilitation contours with a written rationale describing how the proposed controls will prevent slope failure and erosion, while maintaining viable site topsoil for final reclamation. This plan should also include a timeline identifying the actions that will be applied during the construction, production and rehabilitation phases of the plan so appropriate monitoring protocols can be developed by the BLM to ensure that the plan is meeting the objectives described in its rationale.	NA
1023	PR:4.2	Limit the use of prescribed fire on highly erosive soils to seasons and fire intensity that limit impacts.	NA
1024	PR:4.3	Complete reclamation activities (final contouring, replacing topsoil, reseeding, and surface treatment) on all disturbed areas within three growing seasons.	NA
1025	PR:4.3	Re-seed all disturbed areas with native species adapted to the site conditions and capable of providing protective soil cover. All seed must be certified weed-free. Nonnative species may be used on a case-by-case basis when resource objectives will not be met through the use of native species and the nonnative plants have no invasive properties. When practical, reseeding of disturbed areas should include the use of locally harvested seed from comparable areas in Wyoming and surrounding states.	NA
1026	PR:4.3	Re-treat reclaimed areas that do not have at least 30 percent of predisturbance vegetative cover three growing seasons after final reclamation. Re-treating will vary by site and initial reclamation success, but may include invasive species control, reseeding the site with other native species or the same native species under more favorable environmental conditions. Re-treatment also may involve additions of fertilizers or soil amendments and protective cover, such as mulch, matting, or netting. Livestock grazing also may be limited until reclamation success has been established. Grazing controls will vary by site, but might include herding, fencing, deferred use, or supplemental feeding. Re-treat reclaimed areas that do not have at least 50 percent of predisturbance vegetative cover five growing seasons after final reclamation.	NA
1027	PR:4.2	Allow limited or no topsoil salvage when alternative soil-handling methods may be appropriate. Some examples include salvage of topsoil on the pipeline trench only, instead of full ROW salvage, or scalping temporary work areas leaving the soil in place, followed by soil ripping when the work is completed.	NA

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

1000 Physical Resources (PR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1028	PR:4.2	Limit total long-term surface disturbance from all BLM-authorized activities to no more than 80 acres per square mile. Applies to BLM surface only.	NA
1029	PR:4.2	Evaluate existing road and trail use in the planning area. Close and reclaim all roads and trails on BLM-administered surface that are in areas designated as highly erosive soils and that are not being utilized to meet public demand.	NA
1030	PR:4.1	The requirement to measure cumulative annual short- and long-term disturbance is applied on a case-by-case basis as project conditions warrant.	NA
Water			
1031	PR:5.1	On perennial and intermittent streams, control the number of on-channel reservoirs through project-level planning. This could involve removing existing structures or building new structures to achieve desired flow regime.	NA
1032	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.3 PR:6.5	Analyze all management activities with the potential to impact Class 1 or 2 waters (Class 1 and 2 - Wyoming DEQ water quality standard) to prevent degradation of existing water quality. Management activities potentially impacting all other waters will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.	NA
1033	PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.3 PR:7.1 PR:7.2	As determined by the authorized officer, Storm Water Management Plans (WYPDES Storm Water Permit) will be required on all new BLM projects of more than 1 acre.	NA
1034	PR:5.3 PR:6.1	On BLM-authorized drilling activities, require use of pitless drilling technology where there is potential for adverse impact to surface water, groundwater, or soils.	NA
1035	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:7.2	Class 1 and Class 2 waters – (Wyoming DEQ water quality standard): NSO within 500 feet and CSU from 500 feet to ¼-mile. Within the CSU area, use best available technology and (or) BMPs to minimize impacts. Wildlife and livestock watering facilities and recreation facilities will be allowed when no other alternatives exist and only when they meet management objectives. Waters other than Class 1 and Class 2 will be considered on a case-by-case basis.	Map 1
1036	PR:7.2	CSU within 500 feet of water wells, springs, or artesian and flowing wells.	NA
1037	PR:6.2	Install flow-control devices on all new wells and spring developments on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.	NA
1038	PR:7.3 PR:7.4	Where resource damage is occurring due to ungulate use and where management and project plans have been developed, drill new water supply wells, develop new seeps and springs, and construct new reservoirs to BLM and state standards to disperse livestock and wildlife use on all BLM-administered lands in consultation with WGFD personnel and affected grazing lessees. Exceptions will be granted on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer.	NA
1039	PR:5.1 PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.3	To protect water sources and associated investments, fence all wells (new and existing) and developed springs. Fencing of reservoirs will be considered on a case-by-case basis.	NA
1040	PR:5.1 PR:6.1 PR:7.2	Rehabilitate and (or) re-develop (1) all BLM-authorized well and spring developments producing 10 gallons per minute or more and (2) on a case-by-case those water sources producing less than 10 gallons per minute and upgrade to new development practices. New development practices include, but are not limited to, protection of the well/spring and facilities (fencing), provision for off-source water distribution (pipelines, troughs, tanks), water conservation measures (timers, flow control devices, preferential use of tanks and troughs over unlined pits and ponds), and use of alternative energy, where possible.	NA

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

1000 Physical Resources (PR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
1041	PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:7.1 PR:7.2	Use alternative energy sources (e.g., solar and [or] wind power) on new water resource developments on all BLM-administered lands where existing traditional electric power is not present and where economically and physically feasible. Convert existing water-well developments currently using generators to alternative energy sources (e.g., solar and [or] wind power) with propane generator power as a backup only, as needed, on all BLM-administered lands where economically and physically feasible and where the current operator will maintain equipment. If gasoline- or diesel-powered generators are used in place of preferred propane powered generators, periodic inspections will be made to detect fuel spills and the operator will be responsible for cleanup costs.	NA
1042	PR:5.1 PR:6.1 PR:6.4 PR:7.1	Convert suitable abandoned oil and gas development water-supply wells and suitable abandoned oil and gas wells where there is a need for additional water supplies to livestock and wildlife water supply use on BLM-administered lands.	NA
1043	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:6.1	Evaluate the impacts and mitigate the adverse impacts of all proposed and existing oil- and gas-produced water discharge on stream channel and streambank stability on all BLM-administered lands.	NA

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

2000 Mineral Resources (MR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL MR:1 Manage salable mineral permitting and development on BLM-administered lands within the planning area while minimizing impacts to other resource values.</p> <p>GOAL MR:2 Manage conservation of leasable mineral resources without compromising the long-term health and diversity of public lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>MR:2.1 Maintain oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development, while minimizing impacts to other resource values.</p> <p>MR:2.2 Maintain coal leasing and exploration, while minimizing impacts to other resource values.</p> <p>MR:2.3 Maintain opportunities to lease other solid leasable minerals, while minimizing impacts to other resource values.</p> <p>MR:2.4 Facilitate the evaluation of public lands for oil and gas potential.</p>	<p>GOAL MR:3 Support the domestic need for energy resources.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>MR:3.1 Maintain opportunities to explore and develop federal oil and gas resources and other leasable minerals.</p> <p>MR:3.2 Maintain opportunities for the collection of subsurface geological (geophysical) data to aid in the exploration of oil and gas resources.</p> <p>MR:3.3 Maintain opportunities to explore and develop coal resources within the planning area.</p> <p>GOAL MR:4 Manage mining claim location, prospecting, and mining operations in a manner that will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.</p>

2000 Mineral Resources (MR)			
Note: All withdrawal actions (including mineral withdrawals) are processed in the lands and realty program.			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
2001	MR:2.1 MR:2.2 MR:3.1	Multiple mineral development conflicts are managed on a case-by-case basis as follows: Coal leasing will be deferred in producing oil and gas fields when coal development interferes with oil and gas operations and economic recovery of the oil and gas resource; conventional oil and gas drilling and production activities will not be authorized when there are conflicts with coal mining; BLM Washington Office IM-2003-253 guides CBNG and coal mining conflicts; and all federal coal lands with mining claims will be acceptable for coal development and consideration for coal leasing, subject to valid existing rights.	NA
2002	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	Parcels nominated for potential oil and gas leasing will be reviewed. Any stipulations attached to these parcels will be the least restrictive needed to protect other resource values.	NA
2003	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	Stipulations to protect important resource values will be based on interdisciplinary review in conformance with land use planning decisions.	NA
2004	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	The Casper Field Office is open to mineral leasing, including solid leasables and geothermal, unless specifically identified as administratively unavailable for the life of the plan for mineral leasing. These open areas will be managed on a case-by-case basis.	NA
2005	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	Acquired mineral estate administered by the BLM will be open to mineral leasing for other leasables, including phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulfur, gilsonite, bentonite, uranium, and hard rock locatable minerals, unless specifically closed to mineral leasing.	NA
2006	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	Those areas open to oil and gas leasing also are open to leasing of other leasable minerals.	NA
2007	MR:1	Where possible, the routing of access roads will be made in conjunction with the surface owner.	NA
2008	MR:1	Mineral material sales are discretionary actions; therefore, disposal will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Stipulations to protect important resource values will be based on interdisciplinary review of individual proposals.	NA
2009	MR:2.2 MR:3.3	Lands within the planning area boundaries are open to coal exploration through the coal exploration license process.	NA

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

2000 Mineral Resources (MR)			
Note: All withdrawal actions (including mineral withdrawals) are processed in the lands and realty program.			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
2010	MR:2.2 MR:3.3	Where coal leases exist, stipulations to resolve oil and gas/coal development conflicts will be applied to new oil and gas leases. On current LBAs, oil and gas leasing will be deferred until the LBA lease is issued.	NA
Locatable			
2011	MR:4	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open for prospecting for and development of locatable minerals. Under this plan, 458,661 acres are withdrawn from locatable mineral entry. Of these 458,661 acres, 409,707 acres are BLM withdrawals and 48,954 acres are other federal agency withdrawals.	Map 4
Leasable: Coal			
2012	MR:2.2 MR:3.3	If coal development potential is shown to exist, all BLM-administered lands outside the CDPA will be considered for coal leasing, unless specifically closed to mineral leasing. The coal-screening process will be completed on all newly identified lands having coal development potential.	NA
2013	MR:2.2 MR:3.3	All BLM-administered lands within the CDPA identified in the 2001 Buffalo RMP maintenance action are acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing. The only exceptions are those lands determined unacceptable within the area. The coal unsuitability criteria are re-evaluated whenever new coal lease applications are received.	Map 2
Leasable: Oil and Gas			
a. Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form.			
2014	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	1,080,935 acres of federal oil and gas lease mineral estate are open to leasing consideration and subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form only.	NA
b. Areas open to leasing, subject to moderate constraints, such as seasonal restrictions.			
2015	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	2,506,530 acres of federal oil and gas lease mineral estate are open to leasing consideration and subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form, as well as moderate constraints.	NA
c. Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints, such as NSO stipulations, on an area more than 40 acres in size or more than ¼ mile in width. These are areas where it has been determined that highly restrictive lease stipulations are required to mitigate impacts to other lands or resource values. This category also includes areas where overlapping minor constraints would severely limit development of oil and gas resources.			
2016	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	843,139 acres of federal oil and gas lease mineral estate are open to leasing consideration and subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form, as well as major constraints.	NA
d. Areas administratively unavailable for leasing. These are areas where it has been determined that other land uses or resource values can not be adequately protected with even the most restrictive lease stipulations; appropriate protection can be assured only by closing the lands to leasing. BLM would identify whether such closures are discretionary or nondiscretionary.			
2017	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	226,568 acres of federal oil and gas lease mineral estate are administratively unavailable for leasing for the life of the plan.	Map 3
Directional Drilling			
2018	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	Directional drilling will be required on a case-by-case basis to protect other resource values.	NA

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

2000 Mineral Resources (MR)			
Note: All withdrawal actions (including mineral withdrawals) are processed in the lands and realty program.			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Oil and Gas Geophysical Operations			
2019	MR:2.1 MR:2.4	Those lands currently open to oil and gas leasing will continue to be open to geophysical operations. Those lands open to oil and gas leasing, but subject to an NSO restriction, may be open to geophysical operations should site-specific NEPA analysis disclose a finding of no significant impact. No geophysical operations are allowed in areas administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing.	NA
Leasable: Other Solid Leasables			
2020	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open to leasing of other solid leasable minerals. Under this plan, 226,568 acres are administratively unavailable for leasing of other solid leasable minerals.	NA
Salable			
2021	MR:1	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open to the disposal of mineral materials. Under this plan, 257,017 acres are not available for disposal of mineral materials.	Map 5

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

3000 Fire Management and Ecology (FM) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL FM:1 Manage wildland fire and fuels for the protection of public health, safety, property, and resource values.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>FM:1.1 Manage hazardous fuels in areas of urban and industrial interface to reduce potential of loss due to catastrophic fire (10-year comprehensive strategy).</p> <p>FM:1.2 Maintain a desired mix of seral stages within the following vegetation communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desert shrublands • Forest and woodlands • Grasslands • Mountain shrublands • Sagebrush (all subspecies) • Riparian/wetland areas • Aspen. <p>FM:1.3 Manage vegetation communities to maintain areas in Condition Class 1. Those vegetation communities in Condition Classes 2 and 3 will be managed to restore such communities toward Condition Class 1.</p>	<p>GOAL FM:2 Conduct appropriate emergency stabilization and rehabilitation when and where needed.</p>

3000 Fire Management and Ecology (FM)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
3001	FM:1 FM:2	National Fire Suppression Guidelines and the current Fire Management Plan for the Eastern Wyoming Zone will guide fire suppression on public lands.	NA
3002	FM:1	During fire suppression, a resource advisor will be consulted or be assigned to all wildland fires that involve or threaten public lands.	NA
3003	FM:1	Use of retardant or foam within 300 feet of surface water sources is prohibited.	NA

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

3000 Fire Management and Ecology (FM)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
3004	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	<p>Appropriate management response will be used on all wildfires in the planning area.</p> <p>Full protection strategies and tactics will be used in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUI • Wildland industrial interface • Developed recreation sites • Developed electronics sites of all types <p>In all other areas appropriate management response strategies and tactics will be determined by (but not limited to) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighter and public safety • Resource values at risk • Proximity to private land • Firefighting resource availability <p>Tactical constraints follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of retardant within 300 feet of surface water (standing or running) is prohibited. • No trees are to be cut during suppression activities within 200 yards of an identified bald eagle roost. • No heavy equipment will be used within the following areas, except when human safety is at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas of cultural resource sensitivity ▪ Riparian/wetland habitats ▪ Big game crucial winter range habitats ▪ Greater sage-grouse leks ▪ Areas of highly erosive soils <p>In areas not identified as full protection, heavy equipment usage will be limited to existing roads and trails or immediately adjacent to them.</p>	NA
3005	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	<p>Fire Use Guidelines</p> <p>Natural ignitions within an area with a wildland fire use plan for resource benefit will be allowed to proceed within a defined area under prescriptive guidelines to meet the desired management objectives.</p> <p>Wildland fire use plans will be developed as opportunities arise for public lands within aspen, juniper, lodgepole pine, true mountain mahogany, ponderosa pine, and big sagebrush (all subspecies) communities where contiguous public lands are greater than 1,280 acres.</p> <p>The BLM will pursue creating cooperative agreements with willing adjacent landowners, local governments, or land management agencies that wish to participate.</p>	NA
3006	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	<p>Management Ignited Prescribed Fire</p> <p>Use prescribed burning to achieve measurable 5th order watershed objectives from (1) other resources, including, but not limited to, forestry, wildlife, range, vegetation, and watershed; (2) the reduction of hazardous fuels; and (3) the introduction of fire into fire-adapted ecosystems.</p>	NA
3007	FM:2	Evaluate all fires and rehabilitate, as needed, for suppression and fire-severity impacts. Chemical treatment where INPS invade will be used to rehabilitate.	NA
3008	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	<p>Fuels Management</p> <p>Utilize an integrated management technique approach (defined as prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, or biological, followed by desired reseeding) to reduce fuels to protect high priority areas or resource values defined as, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and industrial interface areas • Developed recreation areas • Commercial timber areas • Wildlife habitats • Range-improvement facilities • Communication sites • Municipal watersheds. 	NA
3009	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	Allow fuel management activities on R&PP leases/conveyances to reduce fuel loads so the threat or impacts from wildfires is minimized.	NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL BR:1 Manage for the biological integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain vegetation, fish, wildlife, and special status species, while providing for multiple uses of BLM-administered lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>BR:1.1 Maintain a diversity and distribution of plant species, habitats, seral stages, and types (e.g., age, structure, cover classes, density), including forests and woodlands, grasslands, mountain shrublands, sagebrush (all subspecies), riparian/wetland areas, and desert shrublands.</p> <p>BR:1.2 Maintain forest stands at optimal stand health (considering density, basal area, canopy cover, age classes, and understory) by maintaining properly functioning communities.</p> <p>BR:1.3 Old growth stands or those to be managed for old growth will follow the HFRA (USC 2003) section 102 for maintaining and managing those stands.</p> <p>BR:1.4 Maintain sustainable forage levels for livestock and wildlife habitats.</p> <p>BR:1.5 Emphasize the use of mechanical, chemical, and biological methods, as well as fire and livestock grazing, to achieve DFC.</p> <p>BR:1.6 Maintain internal (BLM) and external support for managing INPS using an integrated approach for the detection, control, or eradication of new infestations.</p> <p>BR:1.7 Continue coordination of INPS detection and control activities across jurisdictional and political boundaries and include provisions for INPS management for all BLM-funded or authorized actions.</p> <p>BR:1.8 Maintain adequate baseline information regarding the extent and control of INPS to make informed decisions, evaluate effectiveness of management actions, and assess progress toward goals to improve INPS management.</p> <p>BR:1.9 Manage lotic and lentic wetland/riparian areas toward PFC.</p> <p>BR:1.10 Work with the WGFD to identify and improve fish and known special status fish passage and floodplain connectivity.</p> <p>BR:1.11 Maintain an estimated 3.7 miles of Blue Ribbon streams.</p> <p>BR:1.12 Maintain and improve an estimated 21.7 miles of Red and Yellow Ribbon streams.</p> <p>BR:1.13 Maintain or improve habitats for introduction or reintroduction of fish species to existing and new reservoirs.</p> <p>BR:1.14 Maintain or improve the continuity and productivity of wildlife habitats to support the WGFD wildlife population objectives.</p> <p>BR:1.15 Maintain and improve seasonal habitats (e.g., concentration areas, migration corridors, etc.) of fish, wildlife, and special status species on a landscape scale.</p> <p>BR:1.16 Identify and implement opportunities in coordination with the WGFD to introduce or reintroduce wildlife species to areas managed under activity plans.</p> <p>BR:1.17 Maintain special status species plant communities in natural patterns on a landscape scale and maintain special status plant species' habitats in PFC, including natural diversity (i.e., composition and mosaics) and recognizing the impacts of natural processes (i.e., fire).</p> <p>BR:1.18 Maintain identified high priority habitat in Shirley Basin black-footed ferret re-introduction area.</p>	<p>GOAL BR:2 Manage all BLM actions or authorized activities to sustain plant, fish, and wildlife populations and their habitats and to avoid contributing to the listing of or jeopardizing the continued existence or recovery of special status species and their habitats.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>BR:2.1 Minimize adverse impacts and mitigate unavoidable impacts to plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species and their habitats from BLM actions and authorized activities.</p> <p>BR:2.2 Maintain an estimated 4.7 miles of fishery containing federally listed or Wyoming NSS1 species.</p> <p>BR:2.3 Maintain or improve an estimated 69.5 miles of fishery containing other federal candidate, BLM sensitive, or Wyoming NSS2 and NSS3 species.</p> <p>BR:2.4 Identify and implement opportunities in coordination with the WGFD to reintroduce special status aquatic species in streams.</p> <p>GOAL BR:3 Manage environmental risks and associated impacts in a manner compatible with sustaining plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species populations. Environmental risks include, but are not limited to, parasites, diseases, insect outbreaks, catastrophic fires, contamination, pesticides, rodenticides, herbicides, and other hazards.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>BR:3.1 Minimize adverse impacts of environmental risks on plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species.</p> <p>BR:3.2 Manage pesticide, rodenticide, and herbicide application in a manner compatible with fish, wildlife, and special status species' health.</p> <p>BR:3.3 Coordinate with other agencies to prevent or control diseases that threaten the health of humans, wildlife, livestock, and vegetation.</p> <p>BR:3.4 Coordinate with other agencies to manage native and nonnative predatory animals that pose a threat to the health or productivity of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>GOAL BR:4 Manage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to provide sustainable recreational and educational benefits to the public.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>BR:4.1 Improve public awareness and support, including partnerships, for the conservation, restoration, and management of vegetation, fish, wildlife, and special status species programs.</p> <p>BR:4.2 Provide wildlife and wildlife habitat outreach and educational materials to the public on an annual basis.</p>

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4001	BR:1.10 BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:2.1	Utilize current research, management and conservation plans, and other research and related directives (i.e., BLM IMs, MOUs, WGFD objectives), as appropriate, to guide habitat management for vegetation, fish, wildlife, and special status species (Appendix B).	NA
4002	BR:1.3 BR:1.9 BR:1.14 BR:2.1	Use produced water, where reasonable and practical, to develop and enhance waterfowl and special status species waterfowl habitats.	NA
4003	BR:1.2 BR:1.5 BR:1.7 BR:2.1	Apply, where surface development or disturbance occurs, appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts to vegetative resources. Emphasize the use of native plants appropriate to the site for reclamation activities. Nonnative species may be used on a case-by-case basis when resource objectives will not be met through the use of native species.	NA
4004	BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:1.14 BR:1.15 BR:1.17 BR:4.1 BR:4.2 BR:4.3	Develop a drought contingency plan to maintain adequate habitat components for viable fish, wildlife, and special status species populations.	NA
4005	BR:1.14 BR:1.15 BR:1.16	Develop water sources for wildlife and special status species in coordination with the WGFD and the BLM Water Development Handbook (H-1741-2).	NA
4006	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.3 BR:1.4 BR:1.5 BR:1.14 BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:3.1 BR:3.3	The NSO restriction to protect sage-grouse habitats will not apply to prescribed fire, which will be used as a tool to meet management objectives. Prescribed fire will be subject to CSU and TLS restrictions with exceptions granted on a case-by-case basis after site-specific analysis and occasional adverse impacts.	NA
4007	BR:1.9	Manage lotic and lentic wetland/riparian areas toward PFC.	NA
4008	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:1.8	Manage actively, where INPS occurs, to contain or eradicate them using an integrated management approach and cooperative agreements with county weed and pest control districts, industry, and private landowners across all vegetative communities.	NA
4009	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.5 BR:1.7 BR:1.9 BR:1.14 BR:1.15	Utilize an integrated management approach (i.e., mechanical, chemical, biological, prescribed fire, or livestock grazing) to manipulate seral stages within vegetative communities to achieve objectives defined by the range, forestry, wildlife, watershed, and INPS programs.	NA
4010	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:4.1	Modify identified hazard fences and construct new fences in accordance with the BLM Fencing Handbook 1741-1.	NA
4011	BR:1.6	Work with APHIS to control outbreaks of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets on public lands in the planning area in accordance with the MOU between USDI and APHIS.	NA
4012	BR:2.1	Carry existing HMPs forward. As specified in the Bald Eagle HMP, all roosts outside the Jackson Canyon ACEC are withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and closed to disposal of mineral materials. Develop, revise, update, and consolidate HMPs to include management objectives and prescriptions for wildlife.	Map 8

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4013	BR:1.15	Prohibit surface development on public lands in an area from 1/2- to 1-mile of known or discovered bald eagle nests. The specific distance and dimensions of the area on which surface development will be prohibited will be determined on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the USFWS in accordance with the ESA.	Map 8
4014	BR:1.14 BR:4.1	Prohibit surface development on certain parcels of Muddy Mountain elk crucial winter range.	NA
4015	BR:1.17 BR:2.1	No surface occupancy or use (NSO) is allowed on designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Areas known or suspected to contain essential habitat for special status species will be subject to a Controlled Surface Use restriction, requiring the proponent to conduct inventories or studies to verify the presence or absence of special status species.	Maps 7 and 8
4016	BR:1.1 BR:1.10 BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:1.13 BR:1.15 BR:1.16 BR:1.17 BR:2.1 BR:2.2 BR:2.3 BR:2.4 BR:4.1	Manage toward PFC and identified DPC on 350 miles of lotic and adjacent riparian habitat and 10,000 acres of lentic habitat to meet fish, wildlife, and special status species habitat requirements.	NA
4017	BR:1.10 BR:1.12 BR:1.14 BR:2.2 BR:2.3 BR:4.1	Improve floodplain connectivity and function of 75 stream miles.	NA
4018	BR:1.10 BR:1.14 BR:2.1 BR:2.3 BR:4.1	Restore 33 miles of incised streams and 43 acres of lentic habitat.	NA
4019	BR:1.10 BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:1.13 BR:1.14 BR:2.1 BR:2.2 BR:2.3 BR:2.4 BR:4.1 BR:4.2	Water rights will be pursued for the benefit of fisheries, wildlife, and special status species habitats. No water rights can be obtained for in-stream flow, since that right is reserved for the State of Wyoming.	NA
4020	BR:1.10 BR:1.11 BR:1.13 BR:1.14 BR:2.1 BR:4.1 BR:4.2	Water sources for fisheries, waterfowl, and special status species waterfowl are developed opportunistically. Approximately 1,500 acres currently exist. Focus on developing an additional 100 acres of surface water for fish, waterfowl, and special status species waterfowl.	NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4021	BR:1.14 BR:2.1 BR:3.1 BR:3.2 BR:4.1	Utilize a full range of mitigation options (including offsite mitigation) when developing mitigation for project-level activities in order to reduce impacts to wildlife and special status species habitats.	NA
4022	BR:1.15	Table Mountain, Springer/Bump-Sullivan, and Rawhide On a short-term basis, continue existing management of the Table Mountain, Springer/Bump-Sullivan, and Rawhide HMP areas. Within 5 years, transfer management to the WGFD through disposal. If not disposed of to the WGFD within 5 years, make available for disposal to other agencies/organizations that will manage the lands for wildlife habitat and public recreation. In concert with the disposal action, revoke the C&MU classification and do not withdraw these areas. The BLM will not pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Table Mountain area.	NA
4023	BR:4.1	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA
Vegetation			
4024	BR:1.14 BR:4.1	The blocks of public land identified as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database will be managed to retain intact blocks of native vegetation (192,545 acres, of which 131,879 acres are BLM-administered surface). In these areas, the following restrictions apply: a. These blocks are (1) administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing and (2) a geophysical operation on public surface for the life of the plan. Activities for existing oil and gas leases are managed intensively (see Appendix U). Existing leases will be allowed to expire and not be renewed. b. Within these blocks, a withdrawal from the operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws will be pursued. c. These blocks are closed to mineral material disposal. Existing permits will be allowed to expire without renewal or expansion. d. These blocks are not open to wind/renewable energy development. e. These blocks remain open to livestock grazing. f. All allowed surface-disturbing activities within the designated blocks are subject to a CSU restriction, minimizing surface disturbance to meet management objectives.	NA
Forests, Woodlands, and Forest Products			
4025	BR:1.1 BR:1.2	Management emphasis will be on restoring composition, structure and processes of forests and woodlands. Managing old growth for watershed stability, wildlife habitat, and recreation as primary resource considerations. Maximize opportunities to promote forest and woodland diversity, species vitality, and genetic diversity. Old growth stands will be identified and maintained or restored to pre-suppression conditions. Large tree retention will be emphasized. Manage forestlands to achieve a sustainable flow of wood products with forestlands being the primary resource, while also managing for multiple uses (i.e., watershed health and stability, wildlife, recreation, livestock grazing, etc.). Inventory and classify all forest and woodlands as (1) commercial forestland and (2) noncommercial woodland.	NA
4026	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.5	Manage for desired forest composition structure and processes condition in identified old growth. Other commercial forestlands where all age classes are represented, insects are endemic rather than epidemic, and sanitation cuts are used to remove trees infected with mistletoe and blister rust.	NA
4027	BR:1.2	Manage ponderosa, mixed conifer and lodgepole stands not identified as old growth under HFRA to a sustainable flow of small diameter wood products. Utilize prescribed fire in these stands to thin new growth and maintain desired overstory and understory. Selected snags will be left for wildlife nesting, perches, and sources of food and cover. Products will be removed and sold for market value. Manage ponderosa pine stands in Little Red Creek, Esterbrook, and Jackson Canyon for old growth, whether they meet HRFA old growth standards or not.	NA
4028	BR:1.2	Silvicultural treatments will be used for insect and disease control and to promote a sustainable flow of small diameter wood products. In old growth stands and other stands where feasible, the silvicultural treatments will emphasize the restoration of pre-suppression composition, structure and processes. Silvicultural treatments include: pre-commercial and commercial thinnings, prescribed fire with clear-cutting, shelterwood, seed-tree cutting, release-cutting, improvement and salvage cuttings, chemical treatment, mechanical mastication and planting/seeding when required. Clear-cuts are limited to 20 acres or less and mimic natural disturbance openings.	NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
4029	BR:1.2 BR:1.5	Utilize wildland fire in all forest stands to reduce fuel loads and (or) satisfy stand prescriptions. Utilize Appropriate Management Response to wildland fire, where possible, in commercial forest stands where a benefit will be a desired condition for watershed stability and wildlife habitat.	NA
4030	BR:1.2	Concentrate forest management on commercial forestlands that have legal access. Ingresses/egresses will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.	NA
4031	BR:1.2 BR:1.5	Manage forest stands within the 1,260-acre Muddy Mountain EEA in accordance with the Muddy Mountain EEA Forest Plan. Harvest at an annual rate of about 100 thousand board feet, where wildlife and recreation objectives are met. Treat aspen to achieve desired stand health. Interpret forest management practices to benefit recreation and education.	NA
4032	BR:1.2	Utilize biomass where markets are available. If unavailable, chip and scatter, pile and burn woody debris, or broadcast burn.	NA
4033	BR:1.1 BR:1.14 BR:1.16 BR:4.1	Manage 2,822 acres of aspen toward DPC per the criteria defined in Aspen Ecosystems Objectives for Sustaining Biodiversity. Utilize aspen communities to the greatest extent possible as natural fuel breaks in urban interface areas and wildlife habitats.	NA
4034	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.14 BR:1.15	Create vegetation mosaics within woodlands that provide a preferred ratio of woodlands and adjacent habitats.	NA
4035	BR:1.1 BR:1.2 BR:1.5	Treat woodland encroachment in grassland, sagebrush, aspen, and other vegetative communities where it is determined to be detrimental to other resource values or uses.	NA
4036	BR:1.2 BR:1.5	Silvicultural treatments will be applied, as needed, to achieve objectives.	NA
Grassland and Shrubland Communities			
4037	BR:1.1 BR:1.14 BR:4.1	Manage 630,183 acres of sagebrush communities toward DPC.	NA
4038	BR:1.1 BR:1.14 BR:4.1	Manage 46,779 acres of mountain shrub communities toward DPC.	NA
Riparian and Wetland Communities			
4039	BR:1.1 BR:1.9 BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:2.2 BR:2.3 BR:4.1	Protect and (or) enhance riparian, wetland, and streamside areas, as necessary, with special management, including, but not limited to, fencing, development of alternative water supplies, livestock herding, placement of supplements (feed and mineral), pasture boundary adjustments, and season of use.	NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Invasive, Nonnative Plant Species (INPS) and Pest Control			
4040	BR:1.1 BR:1.9 BR:1.11 BR:1.12 BR:2.2 BR:2.3 BR:4.1	Inventory and develop a treatment plan to reduce or eliminate salt cedar stands over the life of the plan.	NA
4041	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:1.8	Develop a comprehensive INPS management program consistent with “Partners Against Weeds” and include the following: 1) Develop situational and site-specific mitigation measures 2) Designate Weed Management Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level I Weed Management Area – Emphasis is on containment of heavily infested areas and stopping the spread of weeds to uninfested areas. • Level II Weed Management Area – Emphasis is on the eradication of small patches and isolated infestations, and stopping the spread of weeds to uninfested areas. 	NA
4042	BR:1.1 BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:1.8 BR:1.9	Livestock Movement from INPS Infested Areas When the authorized officer determines that livestock are likely carrying ingested INPS seeds in a Level I Weed Management Area, the authorized officer may require that said livestock are flushed for a period of 72 hours before allowing the livestock to move onto or within the public lands.	NA
Fish			
Management actions impacting fish are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for fish.			NA
Wildlife			
Big Game			
4043	BR:1.14 BR:4.1	No surface-disturbing and wildlife disturbing activities are allowed from November 15 through April 30 (TLS) on all crucial big game winter ranges. The authorized officer can grant exceptions. This restriction will not apply to the Salt Creek and Wind River MAs.	Map 6
Trophy Game			
4044	BR:4.1	Baiting of trophy game animals is prohibited within 1 mile of any BLM recreation development (i.e., developed campgrounds, interpretive sites, trailheads, trails, and picnic areas).	NA
Furbearing Animals			
Management actions impacting furbearing animals are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for furbearing animals.			NA
Predatory Animals			
Management actions impacting predatory animals are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for predatory animals.			NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Small Game			
Management actions impacting small game are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for small game animals.			NA
Game Birds			
4045	BR:1.14 BR:4.1	Surface occupancy or use within ¼ mile of a sharp-tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground will be restricted or prohibited unless the operator/proponent and the authorized officer arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts (CSU).	Map 6
4046	BR:1.14 BR:4.1	No surface use is allowed within 1-¾ miles from the ¼ mile protection zone between March 1 and June 15 so that the nesting area around the sharp-tailed grouse strutting/dancing ground can be protected. The authorized officer may authorize exceptions to the time and distance limitations (TLS) in any particular year.	Map 6
Migratory Game Birds (Waterfowl)			
Management actions impacting migratory game birds (waterfowl) are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for migratory game birds (waterfowl).			NA
Nongame (Raptors)			
4047	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a ½-mile buffer of raptor nests, except for the species listed below, for which a ¼-mile buffer will be required: Red-tailed hawk Swainson's hawk American kestrel Osprey Great horned owl Long-eared owl Northern saw-whet owl Common barn owl Western screech owl The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations.	Map 6
Nongame (Neotropical Migrants)			
Management actions impacting nongame neotropical migrants are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for nongame neotropical migrants.			NA
Nongame (Mammals)			
Management actions impacting nongame mammals are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for nongame mammals.			NA
Nongame (Reptiles/Amphibians)			
Management actions impacting nongame reptiles/amphibians are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for nongame reptiles/amphibians.			NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Special Status Species - Plants			
4048	BR:1.17 BR:2.1	Design placement of water developments and placement of salt and mineral supplements for livestock at least 500 feet away from known locations of special status plants. Consider the concentration of browsing/grazing animals on the known locations of special status plants. On a case-by-case basis, exceptions could be granted when site-specific analysis determines that there will be no adverse impacts to special status plants.	NA
Special Status Species - Fish			
4049	BR:1.1 BR:1.14	Manage public access for federally listed species designated critical habitat areas.	NA
Special Status Species – Upland Game Birds (Greater Sage-grouse)			
Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek			
4050	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Occupied sage-grouse leks will have a ¼-mile CSU buffer to protect breeding habitats. Human activity will be avoided between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 to May 15 (TLS) within this buffer. Leks, which are currently displayed as points, will be displayed as polygons.	Map 8
4051	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Occupied sage-grouse leks will have a 4-mile buffer. Within this buffer, surface development or wildlife-disturbing activities will be restricted March 15 through July 15 (TLS). Also, within this 4-mile buffer (CSU), surface disturbing activities will avoid sagebrush stands of greater than 10 percent canopy cover. Within this 4-mile buffer, mitigate for power poles and other high profile structures that may provide raptor perches. Avoid placement of these structures if possible, or install devices to preclude raptor perching on the structures.	Map 8
4052	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	As sage-grouse winter habitats are designated, a TLS will restrict activities from November 15 to March 14. Within the designated winter habitats, CSU for surface disturbing activities in sagebrush stands of greater than 20 percent canopy cover.	NA
4053	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	The areas will have priority for vegetative treatments to improve sage-grouse habitats and for vegetation monitoring to ensure residual herbaceous vegetation is maintained for nesting cover on public lands.	NA
Areas Outside of Bates Hole and Fish Creek/Willow Creek			
4054	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks. Avoid human activity between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 to May 15 (TLS) within ¼ mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks.	Map 8
4055	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 to July 15 (TLS).	Map 8
4056	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in sage-grouse winter habitats from November 15 to March 14 (TLS).	NA

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

4000 Biological Resources (BR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Special Status Species – Migratory Game Birds (Waterfowl)			
Management actions impacting special status species migratory game birds (waterfowl) are encompassed in other wildlife and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for special status species migratory game birds (waterfowl).			NA
Special Status Species – Nongame (Raptors)			
4057	BR:2.1 BR:3.1 BR:4.1	To provide for long-term protection of ANS sites, a combination of NSO and TLS buffer zones will be applied around the nesting structures. The TLS restriction will be from February 1 st through July 31 st , or until the young fledge. For ferruginous hawk ANS, apply a ½-mile NSO buffer with an additional ½-mile seasonal buffer (total of a 1-mile buffer). For golden eagle ANS, apply a ½-NSO buffer without an additional seasonal buffer (total ½-mile buffer). This restriction is intended to preclude the placement of permanent facilities within the NSO buffers. Development and placement of ANS targeting ferruginous hawk should be managed intensively to maintain a majority of the population utilizing natural nesting substraights. Strive to maintain overall ANS usage that does not exceed 25 percent of the total nesting population for ferruginous hawks.	Map 8
4058	BR:2.1 BR:4.1	To protect special status raptor nesting habitats, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1 st through July 31 st within certain areas (TLS). The BLM authorized officer, who will consider topography and special status raptor prey (excluding bald eagles) habitats surrounding the nest site will determine the size of a buffer zone on a case-by-case basis. Usually the buffer zone will be ¼ to ½ mile.	NA
Special Status Species – Nongame (Neotropical Migrants)			
Management actions impacting special status neotropical migrants are encompassed in other special status species, wildlife, and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for special status neotropical migrants.			NA
Special Status Species – Nongame (Mammals)			
4059	BR:1.1 BR:1.18 BR:4.1	Habitats managed for reintroductions of black-footed ferrets will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.	NA
4060	BR:2.1 BR:3.2 BR:4.1	1. Prairie dog control within the planning area may be initiated as follows: The APHIS or their authorized agent carry out prairie dog control actions. No prairie dog control measures will be carried out on prairie dog towns that are more than ½ mile from private land, unless a human health or safety concern is documented, or where resource damage occurs and is documented by the BLM. Treatment of prairie dog towns will be considered only if a written request is received from the owner of adjacent property. The BLM will not conduct treatment unless adjacent private lands are treated concurrently. No treatment will occur in areas identified for black-footed ferret reintroduction, except when public health and safety risks warrant control. 2. Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities should be designed in a manner that avoids prairie dog towns and complexes (CSU). Where this is impractical, the disturbance should be located in a manner where it will have the least amount of impact to prairie dogs.	Map 8
Special Status Species – Nongame (Amphibians)			
Management actions impacting special status amphibians are encompassed in other special status species, wildlife, and biological resources management actions. No additional management actions were identified specifically for special status amphibians.			NA

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

5000 Heritage and Visual Resources (HR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL HR:1 Preserve and protect cultural and paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate use by present and future generations.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>HR:1.1 Develop project or site-specific treatment plans or other protective measures for special areas or cultural resources in areas of high risk for development or at high risk for adverse impacts.</p> <p>HR:1.2 Consult with Native American tribal governments at the leasing stage for proposed land uses having the potential to impact cultural resources identified as having tribal interests or concerns.</p> <p>HR:1.3 Develop activity plans for special areas or cultural resources identified as high risk for adverse impacts (e.g., Cedar Ridge).</p> <p>GOAL HR:2 Reduce imminent threats to cultural and paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>HR:2.1 Establish cultural resource inventory priority areas in the RMP implementation strategy document.</p> <p>GOAL HR:3 Promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of cultural and paleontological resources.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>HR:3.1 Maintain and enhance programs that provide opportunities for scientific research of cultural and paleontological resources.</p> <p>HR:3.2 Improve educational opportunities and public outreach programs.</p> <p>HR:3.3 Develop and maintain interpretation of cultural and paleontological resources in areas of high public interest and access.</p>	<p>GOAL HR:4 Establish a working relationship with Native American tribes.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>HR:4.1 Maintain proactive consultation with Native Americans, as appropriate, to identify resource types or places that may be impacted by BLM authorizations or actions.</p> <p>HR:4.2 Maximize opportunities for cooperation with tribal governments for managing cultural resources and public education.</p> <p>GOAL HR:5 Manage public lands in a manner that will maintain the overall scenic (visual) quality of these lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>HR:5.1 Class II: Retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities should be seen, but not attract attention of the casual observer. The basic elements of form, line color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape should be repeated.</p> <p>HR:5.2 Class III: 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>HR:5.3 Class IV: 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 focus of the viewer's attention; however, every attempt should be made to minimize the impacts of these activities through careful location, minimizing disturbance, and repeating elements.</p>

5000 Heritage and Visual Resources (HR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
5001	HR:1.1	Protect cultural sites within the 1,633-acre Notches Dome Archeological District (48NA368) that have been or may be nominated to the National Register so that surface development will not affect those sites (NSO). Surface development proposals within the Notches Dome Archeological District will require an onsite Class III inventory before implementation. This requirement will be voided if the BLM completes a Class III inventory for all land within the archeological district. There is one KGS within the archeological district. Production and development of oil and gas will be the priority within the KGS unless a cultural site is of National Register quality. In that case, the cultural site will be protected. Proposals in the rest of the archeological district will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.	Map 9
5002	HR:4.1	Inventory potentially sensitive cultural places identified during Native American consultation independent of specific land-use actions. Apply tools (such as site avoidance, buffer area) to protect sensitive cultural sites, as necessary.	NA
5003	HR:1.1	NSO on the 534-acre Spanish Diggings prehistoric quarry (48PL48).	NA
5004	HR:3.2	Develop public outreach and education efforts within the planning area to instill a conservation ethic within the public regarding cultural and paleontological resources.	NA
5005	HR:5.1 HR:5.2 HR:5.3	Facilitate VRM mitigation in areas that do not meet class objectives as the need or opportunity arises.	NA
5006	HR:5.1 HR:5.2 HR:5.3	Review, periodically, the visual resources for the planning area.	NA

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

5000 Heritage and Visual Resources (HR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
5007	HR:5.1 HR:5.2 HR:5.3	VRM classifications only apply to public surface and to federal mineral estate.	NA
Cultural			
5008	HR:1.1	Cultural resource inventories and site evaluations within the planning area are in direct response to specific land-use proposals in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Additional inventory is carried out, when resources permit, to comply with Section 110 of the NHPA. Block inventories will be applied when full field development occurs at a spacing of one well per 80-acres or less.	NA
5009	HR:1.3	NSO onsite and CSU within 300 feet of the following sites: 48NA227, 48NA940, and 48NA84. The restriction on the Rock Cairn Trail in the South Bighorn Mountains is not carried forward. Additional sites may be found, which will also be NSO.	Map 9
5010	HR:1.1	Within Pine Ridge, the minimum cultural resource block inventory size is 40 acres and linear inventories will cover a minimum of 100 feet on either side of surface disturbance.	NA
Paleontological (see Special Designations: Alcova Fossil Area for additional information on paleontology)			
5011	HR:3.3	Develop interpretive facilities (e.g., signs, kiosks, and developed areas) at specific localities with high paleontological values on a case-by-case basis.	NA
5012	HR:3.1 HR:3.2	Identify and designate hobby collection areas (i.e., areas pre-identified for containing concentrations of common invertebrate and plant fossils and where public fossil collection activities pose no significant threats to paleontological or other resources) for collection of common invertebrate or plant fossils by the public. Manage these areas by restricting all surface, use as necessary, and restricting fossil collection, as necessary.	NA
5013	HR:3.1	Add additional stipulations to paleontological resource use permits to protect other resource values on a case-by-case basis.	NA
5014	HR:3.1	Develop cooperative agreements and partnerships to encourage research.	NA
5015	HR:1.1 HR:2.1	Identify areas that contain high paleontological values. Protect those areas from undue degradation by limiting surface-disturbing activities in number and scope as allowable. Designate lands for retention.	NA
5016	HR:1.1 HR:1.3	Retain public lands with significant paleontological values. Identify non-BLM parcels that contain significant paleontological values. Include in acquisition efforts prompted by other resources, as applicable. Acquisition efforts will be pursued through exchange, purchase, or donation.	NA
5017	HR:1.1 HR:1.3	Identify areas with high paleontological values that are at risk for damage from illegal activities. Increase BLM law enforcement presence in these areas.	NA
5018	HR:2.1	Require an on-the-ground survey prior to approval of surface-disturbing activities or land-disposal actions for Class 4 and 5 formations. Monitor during surface-disturbing activities only as appropriate. Apply, as deemed necessary, for Class 3 formations (see Probable Fossil Yield Classification in the glossary).	NA
Visual			
5019	HR:5.1 HR:5.2 HR:5.3	Visual resource values will be managed under the VRM classes defined as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. Changes in the number of acres within each VRM class depict a balance between development activities and protection of visual resources. The foreground/middle ground of NHTs will be managed as Class II until inventories are completed. Trail segments contributing to the overall eligibility that have integrity of setting will be managed as VRM Class II. Where integrity of setting is lacking, the foreground/middle ground of NHTs, will be managed as Class III. Manage 367,151 acres of BLM-managed surface and 816,310 acres of federal mineral estate as VRM Class II. Manage 433,799 acres of BLM-managed surface and 1,211,145 acres of federal mineral estate as VRM Class III. Manage 560,627 acres of BLM-managed surface and 2,629,717 acres of federal mineral estate as VRM Class IV.	Map 10

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

6000 Land Resources (LR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>GOAL LR:1 Manage the acquisition, disposal, withdrawal, and use of public lands to meet the needs of internal and external customers and to preserve important resource values.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:1.1 Develop and maintain a land-ownership pattern that will provide better access for managing and protecting public lands.</p> <p>LR:1.2 Maximize appropriate disposal actions to help solve problems related to intermixed land-ownership patterns.</p> <p>LR:1.3 Maintain availability of public lands to meet the habitation, cultivation, trade, mineral development, recreation, and manufacturing needs of external customers and the general public.</p> <p>LR:1.4 Identify lands for withdrawal to meet federal land-use needs.</p> <p>GOAL LR:2 Manage suitable public lands for developing renewable energy (e.g., wind and solar).</p> <p>GOAL LR:3 Manage public lands to meet transportation and ROW needs.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:3.1 Make public lands available to meet the needs of major ROW customers (e.g., an intrastate pipeline).</p> <p>LR:3.2 Make public lands available to meet the needs for smaller ROW (e.g., roads or pipelines for oil fields).</p> <p>LR:3.3 Maintain and acquire public access to meet resource management needs.</p> <p>LR:3.4 Maintain a transportation management system to meet resource management needs.</p> <p>GOAL LR:4 Manage the use of OHVs in partnership with other land-managing agencies, local governments, communities, and interest groups through a balanced approach, so as to protect public lands and resources while providing opportunities for the safe use and enjoyment of OHVs.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:4.1 Conduct an assessment of current and future OHV demand and plan for and balance the demand for OHV use with other multiple uses (or users) when developing the planning area transportation plan.</p> <p>LR:4.2 Locate and manage OHV use to conserve soil functionality, vegetative cover, and watershed health. Manage OHV use to minimize the impact to the land while maintaining OHV access.</p> <p>LR:4.3 Engineer, locate, and relocate roads and trails to accommodate OHV activities while minimizing resource impacts.</p> <p>LR:4.4 Integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into OHV planning to minimize habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>LR:4.5 Manage OHV use by type, season, intensity, distribution, and (or) duration to minimize the impact on plant and wildlife habitats. If seasonal closures become appropriate to minimize adverse OHV impact(s) on public lands resources, strive to preserve public access by designating alternative routes.</p> <p>LR:4.6 Clearly identify route and area designations.</p> <p>LR:4.7 Maintain an inventory of existing road and trail systems.</p>	<p>GOAL LR:5 Protect public land resources, promote safety for all public land users, and minimize conflicts among OHV users and various other uses of public lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:5.1 Utilize high-use areas and special events to maximize the dissemination of responsible-use education materials and concepts to the public.</p> <p>LR:5.2 Cooperatively develop and improve public outreach programs to promote trail etiquette, environmental ethics, and a responsible-use stewardship ethic (e.g., tread lightly, leave no trace, etc.).</p> <p>GOAL LR:6 Improve and (or) maintain rangeland health while providing opportunities for livestock grazing to support and sustain local communities.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:6.1 Whenever possible, maintain the opportunity to avoid net loss of AUMs within the planning area, and identify and implement opportunities for vegetation improvements to increase the number of AUMs available for livestock grazing to support and sustain local communities.</p> <p>LR:6.2 Maximize the most appropriate use of SDWs and other SDW withdrawals.</p> <p>LR:6.3 Maintain existing desirable rangeland conditions or improve rangeland health utilizing best grazing management practices.</p> <p>GOAL LR:7 Manage recreation resources on public lands to provide a diverse array of benefits to the public, including economic, environmental, personal, and social benefits.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:7.1 Strive to achieve the objectives as outlined in the matrices for identified SRMAs (see Appendix O).</p> <p>LR:7.2 Support and collaborate with local governments and service providers in adjoining communities to provide recreational opportunities for visitors and local residents to achieve health and fitness goals and quality-of-life benefits from public lands.</p> <p>GOAL LR:8 Develop and maintain appropriate recreational facilities, balancing public demand, protection of public land resources, and fiscal responsibility.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE -</p> <p>LR:8.1 Manage and maintain recreation sites and facilities to acceptable operational standards.</p> <p>GOAL LR:9 Issue Special Recreation Permits in an equitable manner for specific recreational uses of public lands and related waters as a means to minimize user conflicts, control visitor use, protect recreation resources, and provide for private and commercial recreation use.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE -</p> <p>LR:9.1 Complete processing requirements for requested Special Recreation permits.</p> <p>GOAL LR:10 Develop and maintain cooperative relationships with national, state, and local recreation providers, tourism entities, and local recreational groups.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>LR:10.1 Emphasize and support collaborative public outreach, awareness events, and programs that promote public service and stewardship.</p> <p>LR:10.2 Encourage sustainable travel and tourism development with gateway communities and provide community-based conservation support for visitor services.</p>

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6001	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	All public lands in Converse, Platte, and Goshen counties have been classified for disposal, disposal with restrictions, or for retention. In Natrona County, only those lands specifically identified as potentially suitable for disposal by sale, exchange, or other means have been classified. The remaining public lands in Natrona County are identified for retention. Lands identified for disposal under Sections 203, 206, and 209 of FLPMA and identified as such in this plan are hereby classified for disposal under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315f).	NA
6002	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Means for land disposal include sale, exchange, lease, or conveyance under the R&PP Act, desert land entries, Indian allotments, color of title actions, Carey Act patents, state grants, and airport leases and conveyances.	NA
6003	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Parcels identified for restricted disposal may be disposed of under the R&PP Act by exchange, may limit the disposal to a particular type of entity capable of preserving the resource values, or may include the use of covenants in the deed or land sale patent to ensure the resource values are protected.	NA
6004	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Retention lands are intended to remain in public ownership. Public land tracts that are not critical to current management objectives will be disposed of to acquire land in high value areas as exchange opportunities arise. However, retention lands may be disposed of under the R&PP Act or through land exchange to meet public needs or to enhance management of the public lands and resources in these areas. Land sales within retention areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis to meet community expansion or other public needs, or to resolve resource management concerns. Criteria to consider when disposing of retention land by sale include, but are not limited to, lands with trespass where disposal is the best tool to meet management objectives while serving the public interest best. Standard trespass resolution practices will be adhered to, including collection of the BLM's actual cost to resolve the trespass.	NA
6005	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Exchanges are developed on a case-by-case basis. As such, no quantification of disposal and acquisition acreages can be made before the specific exchange proposal is developed.	NA
6006	LR:1	Acquisition of lands and interests in lands will be pursued in areas of high recreational or paleontological value, with sensitive cultural resources, areas with important fish and wildlife habitat, and along historic trail segments.	NA
6007	LR:1.4	Lands revoked from other agency withdrawals will be returned to BLM jurisdiction and will be managed in the same manner as the adjoining public lands.	NA
6008	LR:1.1	Lands that are reconveyed or acquired will be managed in the same manner as the adjoining public lands.	NA
6009	LR:2	Any future wind-energy development proposals will be subject to the <i>Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States</i> , ROD (BLM 2005d). Energy corridors located in the planning area and designated in the ROD and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Designation of Energy Corridors on Federal Land in the 11 Western States will be incorporated into the Casper RMP.	NA
6010	LR:2	Wind and solar energy development on public land is authorized by ROW.	NA
6011	LR:3.3	Easements will be acquired only from a willing landowner.	NA
6012	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Access will be acquired by easements, reciprocal ROW, exchange, purchase, and donation. Cooperative agreements can be used in some instances to provide access to public lands. Where practical, new road construction on federal land will be utilized to avoid the cost of acquisition.	NA
6013	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Routing and construction standards will be adjusted based on route analysis and engineering design. Construction of new roads on federal land will be utilized, where practical, to reduce acquisition costs. Once an easement is acquired or a road is constructed on federal land, a ROW grant under Section 507 of the FLPMA will be executed to record the road and commit it to the road maintenance program.	NA
6014	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Roads constructed under other initiatives (e.g., oil and gas exploration) will be evaluated for inclusion in the BLM transportation system. Those roads that meet BLM resource program needs will be considered for cooperative development. When such roads are no longer needed for the original purposes, and prior to termination and obliteration of the road, BLM will assess its utility for addition to the BLM transportation system.	NA
6015	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	All BLM road easements will be maintained to at least minimum BLM roads standards. Where a trail will be included in the transportation system, design and maintenance standards will be developed based on the specific objectives for that trail.	NA
6016	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Within the life of the plan, all roads on public land will be inventoried and a transportation plan will be developed to identify roads/trails for closure or maintenance. The plan will include goals, objectives, and maintenance standards for roads/trails to be retained for public use, as well as specific measures to accomplish road closure. Roads/trails that are eroding beyond a reasonable level will be fixed or closed.	NA

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6017	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Rangeland monitoring will follow the guidelines laid out in the Casper Field Office Monitoring Plan.	NA
6018	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	BLM will keep existing management plans (i.e., AMPs, CRMPs, Activity Plans, etc.) current and will implement new management plans where and when needed.	NA
6019	LR:6.3	Approximately 10 percent of the allotments in the planning area are evaluated each year.	NA
6020	LR:6.3	Maintenance feeding of forage will not be authorized on public lands.	NA
6021	LR:6.3	Emergency feeding will be authorized to prevent livestock from declining in health or condition when unforeseen events limit forage available to them. Emergency feeding will be for short periods while the emergency exists or until the livestock can be moved. Require that feed supplement is “weed-free by process” or “certified weed-free,” and that instructions for placement and use are stipulated.	NA
6022	LR:6.1	Base property locations will be recertified only when transferring, consolidating, or dividing grazing preference. A base property requirement of 90 days will be established for the entire planning area. An exception will be made for existing allotments that historically have had less base property than that necessary to meet a 90-day requirement.	NA
6023	LR:6.1	Category C allotments will be leased year-round at 100 percent federal range unless information is available to indicate a change in authorized grazing use is needed.	NA
6024	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Actual use for all Category I and M allotments will be required.	NA
6025	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Water developments will be constructed by BLM or constructed by the lessee to BLM standards. Funding and maintenance responsibilities of the water developments will be determined on a case-by-case basis and detailed in the Cooperative Agreement.	NA
6026	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	BLM funding of major reconstruction projects will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	NA
6027	LR:7.1	The entire planning area will remain open to dispersed recreation. The camping limit on public lands is set by BLM policy and is currently limited to 14 days. Emphasis will be placed on providing interpretive and information signs and materials for public land visitors, maintaining existing facilities to a high standard consistent with the recreational setting, and limiting development of additional facilities to those areas where public recreational use of surrounding public lands requires. Work with state, local groups, and adjacent landowners will be conducted to identify and develop recreational trails, both motorized and nonmotorized, when the opportunities presents themselves. SRPs will be allowed for commercial, noncommercial, and competitive events on a case-by-case basis. Cooperation will be maintained with a variety of user groups, especially in the local area, to provide diverse recreational opportunities for enjoyment of public lands. BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Rattlesnake Range and Pine Ridge areas, as well as promote and support recreation-based tourism.	NA
6028	LR:11.1	Selection of a given SRMA will enact specific management prescriptions. Prescriptions for each SRMA include management objectives, targeted outcomes, and implementation actions. Most of the management prescriptions are derived from existing management plans and are carried forward and updated for this RMP. Recreation Area Management Plans for the SRMAs will be developed or otherwise revised as public demand and management needs dictate.	NA
6029	LR:7.1	Seminole/Alcova National Back Country Byway Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: The Casper Field Office will manage the National Back Country Byway in cooperation with the Rawlins Field Office. Encourage and develop cooperative relationships with volunteer groups, landowners and other land management agencies to facilitate responsible recreational use of the area. Maintain the current signs and interpretation along the byway. Currently existing facilities include directional signs. Improvements along the byway will be preceded by formal site plans and will adhere to guidelines developed for the area in the pending RMP. SRPs will be managed cooperatively with the Rawlins Field Office on a case-by-case basis.	NA
6030	LR:1.1	Goldeneye Wildlife and Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: The Casper Field Office will maintain and improve currently existing recreation facilities; wildlife improvement projects will be initiated as opportunities arise. The Casper Field Office also will encourage the development of cooperative management strategies and partnerships. SRPs will be allowed for environmental education and outdoor recreation activities for qualified hunting guides only. Work will be conducted to obtain long-term water rights.	NA
6031	LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: The Casper Field Office will maintain existing facilities and evaluate new developments as demand dictates. The EEA will be managed according to the 2000 Muddy Mountain Recreation Area Management Plan. Easements and exchanges will be negotiated to improve public access and recreation opportunities. Seasonal OHV closures will be continued. Campground and day-use fees will be charged. Cooperative management and agreements for the area will be encouraged. SRPs will be allowed for commercial, noncommercial, and competitive events on a case-by-case basis.	NA
6032	LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Middle Fork of the Powder River Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: The Casper Field Office will continue to cooperatively manage the area with BLM’s Buffalo and Worland field offices to protect and enhance the recreational opportunities; motorized travel will be limited to designated roads and trails and easements and acquisitions will be pursued. Interpretive and access signs will be maintained and improved to inform and educate the public. Seasonal closures will be carried forward and development activities evaluated with special attention to impacts related to visual and recreation resources. SRPs will be managed cooperatively with the Buffalo and Worland field offices on a case-by-case basis. (Note: The Middle Fork of the Powder River SRMA will incorporate decisions related to the South Bighorns MA.)	NA

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6033	LR:7.1	National Historic Trails Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: Cooperative partnerships with volunteer groups, landowners and other land-management agencies will be encouraged and developed to facilitate management and recreational development. SRPs will be allowed for commercial, noncommercial and competitive events on a case-by-case basis. Travel, other than pedestrian, on actual trail ruts is prohibited. Current facilities, signs, and interpretations along trails will be maintained and enhanced as needed. Cooperative management agreement with the NPS will continue. Surface restrictions and other resource allocation decisions are further outlined in the Special Designations and Other MAs section of this document.	NA
6034	LR:8.1	North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area Prescriptions: Development, livestock grazing, and ROW will be limited. Emphasis will be placed on enhancing recreational benefits and wildlife/fisheries habitats within the selected boundary. Acquisitions and easements will be pursued as opportunities arise to improve public access and recreation opportunities. Due to the ACEC evaluation of the North Platte River, detailed management alternatives are located under the Special Designations and Other MAs section of this document. Management of SRPs will be allowed on a case-by-case basis with current and future commercial-use levels being analyzed in the North Platte River SRMA.	NA
6035	LR:8.1	Poison Spider OHV Park (Special Recreation Management Area) Prescriptions: The area will be open to OHV use. The development of cooperative management strategies with volunteer groups, landowners, and other land-management agencies will be encouraged and maintained. Allowances will be made for competitive and educational OHV SRPs. The area will be expanded by 98 acres for a total of 285 acres. Existing facilities will be maintained. No overnight camping, fires, and shooting of projectiles will be allowed within the park boundaries. A site plan that incorporates needed upgrades and landscape designs will be developed.	NA
6036	LR:8.1	South Bighorns/Red Wall National Back Country Byway Prescriptions: Cooperative relationships with volunteer groups, landowners, and other land-management agencies will be encouraged and developed to facilitate responsible recreation use of the area. SRPs will be allowed for commercial, noncommercial, and competitive events on a case-by-case basis. The current facilities, signs, and interpretations along the byway and at both Grave Springs and Buffalo Creek campgrounds will be maintained. Improvements along the byway will be preceded by formal site plans and will adhere to other guidelines that may be developed in this RMP.	NA
6037	LR:7.1	Those areas selected as SRMAs are managed as described in Appendix O, Recreation Management Matrices. Those areas not identified as SRMAs are managed as an ERMA as described in Appendix O.	NA
6038	LR:9.1	OHV use will be managed in accordance with current guidelines that provide for off-road and off-trail travel up to 300 feet for recreational purposes.	NA
6039	LR:4.1 LR:4.6 LR:4.7	TMA's are delineated for those areas with an OHV designation of Limited to Designated Roads and Trails, Open, and Closed. Travel management has been addressed at the site-specific planning level for some areas of the field office. These areas are identified in the OHV section of this table and are within the defined TMA's. Transportation and travel management in these areas will be reevaluated for compliance with new BLM policies and to ensure user and program needs are met. Existing transportation plans will remain in effect until the reevaluations are completed. CTTMP will be completed for each TMA within 5 years of signing of the ROD for the RMP Revision. See Appendix R for interim management guidelines.	NA
6040	LR:7.2	Muscle-powered activities such as hiking, back-packing, and snowshoeing are allowed to occur off existing routes in all OHV use areas except those designated as open.	NA
6041	LR:4.3 LR:4.6	In areas limited to existing or designated roads and trails, the following is allowed: (1) both motorized and non-motorized transportation on existing and designated roads and trails, unless indicated otherwise at site location; (2) non-motorized cross-country or off-route travel as long as new routes are not created and resource damage does not occur; (3) cross-country or off-route travel by over-snow vehicles when snow cover is sufficient to prevent resource damage; and (4) cross-country or off route travel during hunting season by individuals possessing a valid WGFD disabled hunter permit or disabled hunter companion permit.	NA
6042	LR:4.3 LR:4.6	In areas open to OHV use, non-motorized transportation is not allowed.	NA
6043	LR:4.3 LR:4.6	In areas closed to OHV use, the following applies: (1) both motorized and non-motorized transportation along National Historic Trails is not allowed; (2) non-motorized transportation is allowed on other existing trails unless otherwise indicated at the site; and (3) new non-motorized trails will be considered on a case-by-case basis.	NA

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Lands and Realty			
Retention of Public Lands			
6044	LR:1.1	Retention – approximately 1,131,290 acres of BLM surface.	Map 11
Disposal of Public Lands			
6045	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	224,834 acres of public lands are identified as potentially suitable for disposal. At the implementation stage, site-specific analysis with public participation will be conducted. Based on the analysis and public comments received, a determination will be made on whether disposal of the parcel is in the public’s best interest. If it is not in the public’s best interest, the parcel will be retained in public ownership.	Map 11
6046	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Restricted Disposal – dispose of 5,453 acres on a restricted basis.	Map 11
6047	LR:1.1 LR:1.2	Dispose of lands within a 5-mile buffer of communities by sale, exchange, or other means to meet community expansion needs. Proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure compatibility with resources and other land uses. Communities include incorporated and unincorporated cities and towns, as well as other areas of residential development or subdivisions as they exist now or as they develop. Disposal will give first consideration to meet public-purpose-oriented community expansion needs.	NA
Acquisition of Land – Decisions/Management Actions related to acquisitions can be found under the individual resource headings.			
Land-Use Authorizations			
6048	LR:1.3	Allow land-use authorizations under FLPMA Section 302(b) leases and permits to meet public demand. Evaluate on a case-by-case basis as proposals are presented. Potential lease and permit areas may include, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where there are documented or existing trespass facilities that can be resolved by an authorization under this section • Areas along major highways where developments may facilitate public needs • Areas in or adjacent to residential, agricultural, commercial, or industrial developments 	NA
BLM Withdrawals - Additional BLM withdrawals can be found under the individual resource headings.			
6049	LR:1.4	Fremont Canyon Terminate the existing C&MU classification and pursue a withdrawal on 1,261 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws.	Map 4
6050	LR:1.4	Public Water Reserves Continue the existing withdrawal on 1,389 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, but not the mining or mineral leasing laws.	Map 4
6051	LR:1.4	Recreation & Public Purposes Continue the existing segregation on 3,468 acres. These lands are segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws. Lands leased under the R&PP Act are segregated from operation of the mining laws.	Map 4
6052	LR:1.4	Exchange Land Terminate the existing segregation of 9,618 acres opening these lands to operation of the mining laws authorized November 21, 2000, 43 CFR Part 3809.2(a).	Map 4
6053	LR:1.4	Sale Land Terminate the existing segregation of 1,219 acres opening these lands to operation of the mining laws authorized November 21, 2000, 43 CFR Part 3809.2(a).	Map 4

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6054	LR:1.4	Coal Classification Revoke the existing classification on 417,000 acres, opening this land to disposal and nonmetalliferous mineral location.	Map 4
Other Agency Withdrawals			
6055	LR:1.4	Air Navigation Site Continue the existing withdrawal on 198 acres. These lands are segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.	Map 4
6056	SD:1.5	The Fort Laramie National Historic Site Continue the existing withdrawal on 792 acres and enlarge the withdrawal by 148 acres to 940 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws including the mining and mineral leasing laws, as will the enlargement.	Map 4
6057	LR:1.4	National Wildlife Refuge Continue the existing withdrawal on 7,458 acres. These lands are segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.	Map 4
6058	LR:1.4	Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 Continue the existing withdrawal on 9,324 acres. These lands are segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws.	Map 4
6059	LR:1.4	National Forest Continue the existing withdrawal on 81,768 acres.	Map 4
6060	LR:1.4	National Grasslands Continue the existing withdrawal on 163,238 acres.	Map 4
6061	LR:1.4	Camp Guernsey Continue the existing withdrawal on 5,620 acres and enlarge the withdrawal by 6,230 acres to 11,850 acres. The existing withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, as will the enlargement.	Map 4
6062	LR:1.4	Reclamation Continue the existing withdrawals on 18,078 acres. The existing withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the metalliferous mining laws.	Map 4
6063	LR:1.4	Spook Site Uranium Mill Tailings Continue the existing withdrawal on 90 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws including the mining laws, and restricts mineral leasing.	Map 4
6064	LR:1.4	UMETCO Gas Hills Uranium Mill Tailings A withdrawal on 987 acres will be pursued. The withdrawal will segregate from operation of the public land laws including the mining laws, and will restrict mineral leasing.	Map 4
6065	LR:1.4	Power Site Continue the existing withdrawal on 29 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, but not the mining or mineral leasing laws.	Map 4
Renewable Energy			
6066	LR:2	Renewable wind-energy development is allowed in areas identified as having outstanding/superb (power classes 6 and 7) or fair/good/excellent (power classes 3, 4, and 5) Potential. Solar-energy development will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Outstanding/superb (power classes 6 and 7) and fair/good/excellent (power classes 3, 4 and 5) potential areas where wind development is allowed are estimated to contain 1,145,597 acres of public surface. Avoidance and exclusion areas to be implemented are the areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses (see Biological Resources and Special Designations and Other MAs). Exclusion areas for renewable wind energy development contain 363,578 acres of public surface. Renewable wind energy development avoidance areas comprise 458,006 acres of public surface.	Map 12

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Rights-of-Way (ROW) and Corridors			
Corridors			
6067	LR:3.1	<p>Existing Corridors</p> <p>Maintain all currently designated corridors as described in Appendix W, Table 1, Alternative E, but remove all special restrictions that apply to types of use/facilities on the corridors, except as noted for the Oregon Trail Road ROW Corridor, Segment A. The corridors include 351,024 acres, of which 94,584 acres are federal surface. The widths/size of designated corridors will not change under this plan. Special restrictions applying to types of use/facilities on the corridors described in Appendix W, Table 1, Alternative E, will be removed on a case-by-case basis. Existing corridors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Trail Road Corridor, Segment A • Oregon Trail Road Corridor, Segment B • Oregon Trail Road Corridor, Segment C • Poison Spider/Gas Hills Road Corridor • Highway 20-26 Corridor • Wyoming Highway 259/U.S. 87 Corridor • Wyoming Highway 387 Corridor • Lost Cabin-Arminto Road Corridor 	Map 12
6068	LR:3.1	<p>Existing Oregon Trail Road ROW Corridor, Segment A</p> <p>Oregon Trail Road ROW Corridor, Segment A allows additional ROW facilities provided they are subsurface, surface, or low profile developments. ROW facilities that introduce visual intrusions on the skyline along the corridor are not allowed. Special restrictions applying to types of use/facilities on the corridors will be removed on a case-by-case basis, and a new corridor, to be called the Cabin Creek Corridor, is designated. See Appendix W, Table 1, Alternative E, for details.</p>	Map 12
6069	LR:3.1	<p>Future Corridor Adjustments and New Corridor Designations</p> <p>Future corridor adjustments and new corridor designations will be made only when facility placement within an existing designated corridor is incompatible, unfeasible, or impractical and when the environmental consequences can be adequately mitigated. Problems of technical compatibility between facilities and spacing of facilities in corridors will be solved on a case-by-case basis. Special restrictions applying to types of use/facilities on the corridors will be removed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	NA
Right-of-Way Use Areas			
6070	LR:3.1	<p>Maintain the communication site window (ROW use area) designations as described in Appendix W, Table 1, Alternative E, as the preferred locations for adjacent placement of future communication site ROW. Proposed communication site facilities should be designed for compatibility with existing facilities at these three sites. Evaluate all future communication site ROW on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>In addition to continuing the existing Alcova Area Communication Site window (which contains three sites described in Appendix W, Table 1, Alternative E), five new communication site windows (ROW use areas) will be designated in accordance with 43 CFR Part 2806. These new communication site windows will designate the five sites on public land described in Appendix W, Table 1, and Alternative E. These communication site windows are the preferred locations for adjacent placement of future communication site ROW. Proposed communication site facilities should be designed for compatibility with existing facilities located at these sites. The communication site windows will be called by these names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcova Area Communication Site • Twenty-Mile Hill Communication Site • Arminto Communication Site • Maverick Butte Communication Site • Hell's Half-Acre Communication Site • Dry Creek Road Communication Site. 	Map 12
Avoidance and Exclusion Areas			
6071	LR:3.2	<p>The existing restrictions on placement of ROW are not carried forward.</p> <p>Exclusion areas for ROW contain 442,040 acres of public land. ROW avoidance areas comprise 539,799 acres of public land.</p>	Map 12

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Rights-of-Way			
6072	LR:3.2	When placement of a major facility within a designated corridor is not possible, and for smaller ROW facilities, placement will be adjacent to existing facilities or disturbances. Cross-country ROW placements will be allowed only when placement in a designated corridor or adjacent to an existing facility is not practical or feasible (from the ROD, resource management units14, March 8, 2004 version).	NA
Transportation			
6073	LR:1.1	Negotiate and acquire easements to public lands where legal access is needed for resource management and public access purposes. This will be an ongoing effort for the life of the RMP. Access needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA
Off-highway Vehicles (OHVs) and Travel Management Areas (TMAs)			
6074	LR:4.2 LR:4.3 LR:4.7 LR:5.2	OHVs are limited to existing roads and trails (approximately 1,162,244 acres). Transportation planning will be ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road travel will be allowed up to 300 feet from roads for camping, recovering game animals, collecting fire wood, picnicking, or other uses that do not require specific authorizations or permits as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. • Other necessary tasks that require ORV travel may be allowed, as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. These tasks include, but are not limited to, such activities as geophysical exploration, maintaining range improvements, animal husbandry activities by the grazing lessee and his or her agents, and surveying ROW or other work-related tasks authorized by, or which lead to the issuance, of a permit or authorization. The authorized officer may allow necessary tasks without issuance of a formal permit. 	Map 13
Limited to Designated Roads and Trails			
6075	LR:4.1 LR:4.2 LR:4.3 LR:4.4 LR:4.5 LR:4.6 LR:4.7 LR:5.3 LR:5.2	Motor vehicle travel in the following areas is limited to a designated network of roads and trails (196,824 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand Hills MA • Jackson Canyon ACEC • Alcova Fossil Area ACEC • Portions of the South Bighorns/Red Wall area, as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. • Portions of the Bates Hole area, as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. <p>To determine the authorized road network for the area, the Casper Field Office will complete a Transportation Plan within 5 years of completing this RMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road travel will be allowed up to 300 feet from roads for camping, recovering game animals, collecting fire wood, picnicking, or other uses that do not require specific authorizations or permits as long as resource damage does not occur. • Other necessary tasks that require ORV travel may be allowed, as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. These tasks include, but are not limited to, such activities as geophysical exploration, maintaining range improvements, animal husbandry activities by the grazing lessee and his or her agents, and surveying ROW or other work-related tasks authorized by, or which lead to, the issuance of a permit or authorization. The authorized officer may allow necessary tasks without issuance of a formal permit. • Designation is effective upon approval of this RMP/ROD and the associated Federal Register notice. • New roads and trails will be approved on a case-by-case basis until completion of the Casper Field Office Transportation Plan. 	Map 13
6076	LR:4.3 LR:4.6 LR:4.7 LR:5.2	Muddy Mountain EEA: Transportation plan completed. Current management allows for 4½ miles of marked snowmobile trails and designation of cross-country skiing areas (snowmobile closures). Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area: Transportation plan completed. OHV travel in the area is limited to the designated access road only. Temporary roads and trails may be developed for forest management and will be closed and reclaimed when no longer needed.	NA

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Designated Open to OHV			
6077	LR:4.1 LR:4.6 LR:5.1 LR:5.2	The Poison Spider OHV Park is open to OHV use. It will be expanded to include an additional 98 acres (for a total of 285 acres). An additional OHV park will be considered. The area will be open to all motor vehicles.	Map 13
Designated Closed to OHV			
6078	LR:4.3 LR:5.3 LR:5.2	2,224 designated acres in the following areas are closed to OHV use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural area of the Muddy Mountain EEA (including snowmobile use) • Historic trail sites along the Oregon Trail, except the Ryan Hill and Bessemer Bend sites which are designated as limited to designated roads and trails. • Historic trail sites along the Bozeman Trail • All historic trail ruts on BLM-administered public lands (historic trails will be inventoried and closed to OHV use as they are identified as having integrity of trail). 	Map 13
Livestock Grazing			
6079	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Grazing leases will be adjusted where an evaluation of monitoring, field observations, or other data indicate changes, and either increases or decreases, in forage allocation are needed or when necessary or required by other applicable law or regulation..	NA
6080	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Conversions in kinds of livestock and changes in season of use will be considered on a case-by-case basis through an environmental analysis. Such changes will be consistent with rangeland health objectives. Grazing leases will be adjusted to accurately reflect the kind of livestock use on public land in all allotments.	NA
6081	LR:6.3	Prevent downward trend in all grazing allotments.	NA
6082	LR:6.1	Approximately 1,355,561 acres continue to be open to livestock grazing. 6,016 acres continue to be not available for livestock grazing (see Appendix H). Additional areas may be not available for livestock grazing for the protection and management of specific resource values or uses; e.g., sensitive status species on the campgrounds and additional OHV parks. The areas not available for livestock grazing include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave Springs Campground • Buffalo Creek Campground • Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area • Trappers Route #1 • Bolton Creek Environmental Education Area/Wildlife Habitat Management Unit • Spring/Bump-Sullivan Wildlife Management Unit • Clarkson Hill (760 Ranch) Acquisition • Poison Spider Off-Highway Vehicle Park • Bessemer Bend Historic Site • Goldeneye Wildlife Habitat Management and Recreation Area • Aspen Highlands Urban Interface Area – Garfield Peak • Scattered Tracts – Grazing Use Cancelled or Grazing Applications Denied Primarily Due to Suitability 	NA
6083	LR:6.3	Manage livestock grazing to maintain a protective cover of vegetation and litter with emphasis on the condition of allotments with acreages of highly erosive soils. Target forage utilization levels will be established for highly erosive soils and grazing management objectives will be developed to meet those objectives. Management techniques may include herding, fencing, rotational grazing, or limiting season of use to meet the target utilization levels on highly erosive soils.	NA
6084	LR:6.2	Stock Driveways (SDWs) Review and recommend revocation of withdrawals for those trails that are no longer active and incorporate these lands into adjacent allotments (46,051 acres). Offer grazing leases to the respective grazing lessees. Retain all remaining SDW lands for trail use (55,680 acres).	NA

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

6000 Land Resources (LR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
6085	LR:6.2	Lease unfenced SDWs that are occasionally used for trailing to those grazing lessees whose allotments adjoin the SDWs. Reserve 30 percent of the AUMs for trail use and lease the remaining AUMs to the respective grazing lessees.	NA
6086	LR:6.2	Trail use, after-trail use, and other trail use on SDWs will be managed in accordance with the standards outlined in Appendix T, Stock Driveway Management Standards – Trail Use. Current-grazing guidelines as identified in Appendix T for administering SDWs will be carried forward into new plan. Stock Driveway Management Standards – Trail Use will be modified to provide for using trails during periods outside of normal trailing.	NA
6087	LR:6.1	Continue to authorize yearling conversions using existing Casper Field Office criteria. Yearling conversions will be consistent with management objectives and wildlife, watershed, riparian, vegetative values, and other resource values.	NA
6088	LR:6.3	Placement of salt, mineral, or forage supplements for livestock is not allowed within ¼ mile of water, wetlands, and riparian areas, unless written analysis shows that watershed, riparian, wetland, wildlife, and vegetative values will not be adversely impacted. Forage supplements are required to be “certified weed-free.”	NA
Recreation			
6089	LR:7.1 LR:7.2	Manage the following six SRMAs as described in Appendix O: 1. Muddy Mountain EEA 2. Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area 3. Middle Fork SRMA (cooperatively with Buffalo and Worland field offices) 4. North Platte River* between Pathfinder Dam and the Natrona/Converse county line 5. Poison Spider OHV Park expanded by 98 acres (for a total of 285 acres) 6. NHTs *See Special Designations and Other MAs for detailed management actions for the North Platte River and NHTs.	Map 14
6090	LR:7.1	The 1977 Muddy Mountain Activity Plan is not carried forward. The SRMA for the Muddy Mountain EEA will continue to be managed in accordance with the 2000 RAMP, except the area is administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing and geophysical operations.	NA
6091	LR:1.1 LR:7.1	Muddy Mountain EEA A protective withdrawal is established on the Muddy Mountain EEA on 1,027 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws. The existing C&MU classification is terminated.	NA
6092	LR:7.1	The SRMA for the Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area continues. Only one of the NSOs identified in the 1978 RAMP is brought forward. NSO within the boundary, unless the development facilitates recreation use or enhances wildlife.	NA
6093	LR:1-1	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
<p>Goal GOAL SD:1 Maintain bald eagle winter roost habitat within the Jackson Canyon ACEC to facilitate meeting the objectives within the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Jackson Canyon ACEC (Existing ACEC)			
7001	SD:1	The existing boundary is enlarged by approximately ¼ mile to the south, making use of topographic features to screen bald eagle roosts.	NA
7002	SD:1	Development of existing oil and gas leases will be subject to NSO (which is a condition of the existing leases). All federal mineral estate in the ACEC is available for oil and gas leasing, with any leases issued subject to an NSO stipulation.	NA
7003	SD:1	The existing federal mineral estate in the ACEC, and any additional mineral estate that may be acquired in the ACEC, is withdrawn from location and appropriation under the mining laws. The ACEC is closed to disposal of mineral materials.	NA
7004	SD:1	The Jackson Canyon ACEC is retained and the management prescriptions in the Jackson Canyon ACEC HMP will be implemented with the following adjustments.	Map 15
7005	SD:1	<u>Access</u> . A 60-foot-wide road to the archery range on public land now under R&PP Act lease to the Girl Scouts, proposed for construction by the Natrona County Parks Department, may be authorized by ROW. The 60-foot width should meet requirements under state law for subdivision access; such ROW will allow year-round occupancy.	NA
7006	SD:1	Exchange will be pursued to acquire all State of Wyoming lands within or adjacent to the ACEC; public lands located outside the ACEC (to be identified by the State of Wyoming) will be disposed of by exchange to the State of Wyoming.	NA
7007	SD:1	Forest harvesting will be allowed to reduce fuel loads and disease while meeting bald eagle management objectives. All constructed roads will be closed and reclaimed.	NA
7008	SD:1	<u>Fire Management</u> : All federal lands within or adjacent to the ACEC are designated priority full suppression. Priority full suppression may include full suppression of wildfires with all available resources, including vehicle use on existing roads and trails, air support, construction of roads, and grading of firebreaks using heavy equipment. Any surface disturbance resulting from suppression efforts will be restored and reclaimed immediately after a fire is suppressed. To the extent possible, trees will not be cut down within 200 yards of the bald eagle roosts during fire suppression.	NA
7009	SD:1	Fire management plans will identify areas where grading of roads and (or) firebreaks are most needed for fire suppression, as well as will identify those areas where protection from wildfires is most critical.	NA
7010	SD:1	Prescribed fire will be used to meet bald eagle habitats, livestock grazing, fuels management, and forestry objectives. Exceptions to the existing seasonal restriction of November 1 through March 31 to protect bald eagle roosting habitats will be granted on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the USFWS.	NA
7011	SD:1	<u>ACEC Boundary Adjustments</u> : Mineral materials located outside and adjacent to the revised ACEC boundary will be available for development to extract limestone or other salable minerals. Those lands may be subject to access and blasting limitations from November 1 through March 31.	NA
7012	SD:1	To meet the bald eagle habitat objective on split estate lands, the existing ACEC boundary in the eastern portion of the area will not be revised by reducing it (by approximately 1,400 acres) to the township line between range 79 and 80 west.	NA
7013	SD:1	Allow forest treatments within bald eagle roost areas and manage stands in roost areas for old growth. Limit commercial harvest of wood products to a single contractor for each commercial harvest at any given time. Construct the necessary amount of roads and trails to promote forest management and product removal. After completing activities, all roads and trails will be closed and reclaimed.	NA
7014	SD:1	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Salt Creek Hazardous ACEC (Existing ACEC)			
<p>Goal</p> <p>GOAL SD:2 Reduce environmental damage or associated impacts from mineral production in the Salt Creek drainage, which will improve air and water quality, promote public safety, increase resource utility, improve the visual resource, and enhance vegetative growth. Negotiate with oil companies to develop preventative maintenance to eliminate environmental hazards from oil spills. Secure cooperative agreements with the Naval Petroleum Reserve and private and state mineral owners to clean up environmental hazards in the ACEC area</p> <p>OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
7015	SD:2	The Salt Creek Hazardous ACEC designation is not retained. Address environmental hazards on a case-by-case basis and work with operators to clean up and reclaim environmental hazards. A weed-management plan will be implemented in accordance with decisions made in the INPS alternatives.	NA
Alcova Fossil Area ACEC			
<p>Goal</p> <p>GOAL SD:3 Manage BLM paleontological resources in the Alcova Fossil Area to enhance their informational, educational, scientific, and recreational uses.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
7016	SD:3	The Alcova Fossil Area is designated as an ACEC. Proposed surface-disturbing activities will be analyzed to assess potential adverse impacts on paleontological resources. Mitigation may include prohibition, avoidance, or onsite monitoring, based on the assessment. OHV use in the area will be limited to designated roads and trails. Visitor interpretation and education facilities will be minimal, using offsite or nearby signs or kiosks. A management plan will be written for any development and to identify long-term goals for management. The area for designation includes BLM-administered lands only on the south side of Alcova Reservoir (5,963 total acres, of which 5,282 are BLM-administered surface). Refer to Appendix W for legal descriptions.	Map 15
7017	SD:3	All public lands are retained. Parcels that are presently private or state land will be explored for acquisition of lands and interests in lands using the following priority levels. Refer to Appendix W for legal descriptions. High Priority (to maintain public access to USBR recreation area and acquire significant resources). Moderate Priority (to acquire significant resources and access routes). Low Priority (to enhance opportunities for research, interpretation, and management and/or reduce in holdings).	NA
7018	SD:3	A withdrawal on the Alcova Fossil Area will be pursued on 5,805 acres. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws, but not mineral leasing laws.	NA
Bates Hole MA			
<p>Goal</p> <p>GOAL SD:4 Manage the Bates Hole MA to protect highly erosive soils, fragile watersheds, and important and crucial wildlife habitat; conserve and (or) improve special status species habitat and maintain unfragmented vegetative communities.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
7019	SD:4	Those portions of the Bates Hole MA within the Jackson Canyon ACEC and Muddy Mountain EEA are managed under the decisions for those areas.	NA
7020	SD:4	Those portions of the Bates Hole MA within the North Platte River ACEC/SRMA and Alcova Fossil ACEC (if selected) are managed under the decisions for those areas.	NA
7021	SD:4	Management actions to conserve and (or) improve greater sage-grouse habitats are described in the Special Status Species section.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Note: Management actions needed to meet the goals for the Bates Hole MA are identified below; however, other resource values not identified in the goals will be managed in accordance with the individual RMP decisions for that resource.			
7022	SD:4	The Bates Hole MA is established on approximately 375,221 acres, of which 158,023 are BLM surface. This MA is defined by two State of Wyoming 5 th -level watersheds: Bates Creek (HUC10180000702) and North Platte River-Bolton Creek (HUC 10180000701). Due to the mixed land ownership, the area will be managed in cooperation with adjacent landowners.	Map 15
7023	SD:4	The BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Bolton Creek Drainage and Bates Creek areas.	NA
7024	SD:4	Surface-disturbing activities and disruptive activities are subject to a CSU stipulation, restricting or prohibiting surface occupancy unless the proponent and surface management agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation for impacts. To meet watershed management goals, the Bates Hole MA is intensively managed as described in Appendix U – Intensive Management.	NA
7025	SD:4	No new corridor designations will be made in Bates Hole. When placement of a major ROW facility within a designated corridor is not possible, and for smaller ROW and other linear facilities, placement will be adjacent to existing facilities or disturbances. Cross-country placement of ROW and other linear facilities will be allowed only when placement in a designated corridor or adjacent to an existing facility is not practical or feasible. The extent of all surface disturbances will be minimized.	NA
Black-tailed Prairie Dog (Proposed ACEC)			
Goal GOAL SD:5 Manage for the long term, self-sustaining persistence of the black-tailed prairie dog through the protection of prairie dog complexes and their habitats in the planning area. OBJECTIVES – None identified.			
7026	SD:5	The Black-tailed Prairie Dog area is not designated an ACEC. The area will be managed for multiple uses.	NA
Cedar Ridge Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) (Proposed ACEC or MA)			
Goal GOAL SD:6 Protect sensitive and significant values at Cedar Ridge. OBJECTIVES – None identified.			
7027	SD:6	Cedar Ridge is not designated as an ACEC or established as an MA. Cultural resources on Cedar Ridge will be managed in accordance with decisions 7028 through 7033 listed below.	NA
7028	SD:6	NSO or use is allowed in the TCP. Maintenance of existing range improvements will be allowed. No additional range improvements will be allowed.	NA
7029	SD:6	The Cedar Ridge periphery area is defined as the viewshed as far south as the Arminto/Lost Cabin Road and as far north as Badwater Road. Surface-disturbing activities in this area are subject to a CSU stipulation, restricting or prohibiting surface occupancy unless the proponent and surface management agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts. Surface-disturbing activities will be minimized by using techniques such as directional drilling and well twinning wherever practicable in the periphery area.	NA
7030	SD:6	Development of mineral materials is not allowed within the TCP. Existing mineral material permits will be allowed to expire without renewal or expansion. Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated to achieve visual resource and vegetative standards. Development of mineral materials in the periphery area will be restricted to five acres or less, allowing expansion of sites or contiguous development of mineral materials only after rehabilitation of the initial location has been initiated.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
7031	SD:6	BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Cedar Ridge area.	NA
7032	SD:6	Manage levels of livestock use to meet TCP objectives.	NA
7033	SD:6	A withdrawal on Cedar Ridge will be pursued for the TCP only (4,058 acres of federal mineral estate). The withdrawal will segregate from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.	NA
North Platte River SRMA			
<p>Goals and Objectives</p> <p>GOAL SD:7 Protect the natural resources, fisheries, wildlife habitats, and cultural values within the North Platte River corridor.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>SD:7.1 Manage the public lands and mineral estate in a manner that enhances the natural character and preserves wildlife and fisheries habits.</p> <p>SD:7.2 Manage activities on public lands and mineral estate in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance.</p> <p>SD:7.3 Manage riparian habitats on public lands and mineral estates for PFC and DPC.</p> <p>GOAL SD:8 Manage water-based recreation opportunities to provide an array of benefits to the public—including economic, environmental, personal, and social benefits—to protect the relevant values along this river.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>SD:8.1 Provide a diverse array of quality water-based recreation opportunities while minimizing user conflicts and promoting public safety.</p> <p>SD:8.2 Support and collaborate with local governments and service providers in adjoining communities to produce recreation opportunities for visitors and local residents to achieve health and fitness goals and quality of life benefits.</p> <p>SD:8.3 Emphasize and support collaborative public outreach, awareness events, and programs that promote public service and stewardship.</p>			
7034	SD:7.1	The existing North Platte River protective withdrawal on 3,226 acres continues. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws.	NA
7035	SD:7.1	The BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the North Platte River area. Lands acquired by purchase or donation are segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.	NA
7036	SD:7.1	Restoration projects will focus on improving wildlife and fisheries habitats and recreational opportunities.	NA
7037	SD:7.1	A portion of the North Platte River is established as an SRMA. The SRMA includes public lands and mineral estates within ¼ mile either side of the river from the high water mark between Pathfinder Dam and the Natrona/Converse County line (25,842 acres of which 2,250 acres are BLM-administered surface, and 7,059 acres are federal mineral estate).	Map 15
7038	SD:7.1	The SRMA is closed to mineral material disposal. Public lands within ¼ mile of the river and downstream of the SRMA (east of Natrona/Converse County Line) are open to disposal of mineral materials with the following exceptions: (a) public lands adjacent to or within ¼ mile of Guernsey Reservoir, or (b) public lands within Glendo State Park or within ¼ mile of the Glendo State Park boundary are closed to disposal of mineral materials.	NA
7039	SD:7.1	The North Platte River SRMA will continue to be open to oil and gas leasing and geophysical operations.	NA
7040	SD:7.1	No surface occupancy (NSO) within the North Platte River SRMA, unless it is to benefit recreation, fisheries, wildlife habitats, and cultural values. Surface development is allowed on public lands within ¼ mile of the high water mark downstream of the SRMA (east of the Natrona/Converse County line) subject to a CSU stipulation. However, public lands adjacent to or within ¼-mile of Guernsey Reservoir, or within Glendo State Park or within ¼ mile of the Glendo State Park boundary are subject to an NSO restriction, except for recreational facilities.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
7041	SD:7.1	ROWs in the North Platte River SRMA will be allowed when management objectives for the area can still be achieved. Public lands within ¼ mile of the high water mark downstream of the SRMA (east of the Natrona/Converse County line) will be available for location of ROWs.	NA
7042	SD:7.1	Those lands used as recreational landing sites and lands acquired along the entire river to enhance public access by purchase, donation, or exchange are not available for livestock grazing.	NA
7043	SD:7.1	Public surface along the river continues to be available for livestock grazing. Grazing leases may be adjusted for the protection of natural resources, wildlife habitats, and recreational values.	NA
7044	SD:8.1	Negotiate easements where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA
Salt Creek MA			
<p>Goal GOAL SD:9 Manage the Salt Creek MA to facilitate oil and gas exploration and development. OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
7045	SD:9	The Salt Creek MA is established on areas determined to have a high development potential as defined in the Casper Field Office RFD Scenario for Oil and Gas Development (23,911 acres, of which 19,325 are federal surface). Oil and gas development is a priority in the area with minimum restrictions. New oil and gas leases in this area will be issued with standard stipulations only. Development will comply with nondiscretionary laws like the ESA, the NHPA, etc., but discretionary timing stipulations protecting sage-grouse nesting habitat, raptor nesting habitat, and crucial winter range will not be considered.	Map 15
Sand Hills MA			
<p>Goal GOAL SD:10 Manage the Sand Hills MA to maintain the integrity of soils and vegetation and to protect highly erosive soils and watershed values. OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
Note: Management actions needed to meet the goal for the Sand Hills MA are identified below; however, other resource values not identified in the goal will be managed in accordance with the individual RMP decisions for that resource.			
7046	SD:10	The Sand Hills MA is established on 17,633 acres, all of which is BLM surface.	Map 15
7047	SD:10	The area is administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing and geophysical exploration is not allowed.	NA
7048	SD:10	The area is withdrawn. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public lands laws, including the mining laws.	NA
7049	SD:10	The area is closed to disposal of mineral materials.	NA
7050	SD:10	Time will be allowed for land-tenure adjustments (consistent with management objectives for the area).	NA
7051	SD:10	No new corridor corridors are established in the Sand Hills MA; ROWs will be allowed when management objectives for the area can still be achieved.	NA
7052	SD:10	BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Sand Hills area.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
7053	SD:10	A watershed plan will be developed for the area in coordination with wildlife and range resources. The plan will clarify any special mitigation required to reduce impacts associated with surface-disturbing activities.	NA
7054	SD:10	Pursue obtaining legal public access and limit use to nonmotorized.	NA
7055	SD:10	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA
South Bighorns/Red Wall MA			
<p>Goal and Objectives</p> <p>GOAL SD:11 Manage the South Bighorns/Red Wall MA to protect and enhance crucial wildlife habitat; protect and enhance unique vegetative communities; maintain unfragmented habitats; preserve and protect cultural and scenic values; and maintain the undeveloped, open character while providing for a semi-primitive recreational experience.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>SD:11.1 Maintain intact crucial wildlife habitats, unique vegetative communities, unfragmented habitats, significant cultural sites, and open space.</p> <p>SD:11.2 Maintain current acres of curl-leaf mountain mahogany over a span of 15 years.</p>			
7056	SD:11.1	Those portions of the South Bighorns/Red Wall ACEC/MA within the Cedar Ridge ACEC/MA are managed in accordance with the decisions for Cedar Ridge.	NA
7057	SD:11.1 SD:11.2	The South Bighorns/Red Wall MA is established on approximately 93,352 acres, of which 55,945 acres are public surface and 75,913 acres are federal mineral estate.	Map 15
7058	SD:11.1 SD:11.2	The area is withdrawn. The withdrawal segregates from the operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.	NA
7059	SD:11.1	The MA is administratively unavailable for new oil and gas leasing. No geophysical operations will be allowed on public surface. Activities on existing leases will be managed intensively to meet the objectives of the MA (see Appendix U – Intensive Management). To minimize surface-disturbing activities, oil and gas exploration and development will use directional drilling techniques and well twinning whenever practicable.	NA
7060	SD:11.1	The MA is closed to disposal of mineral materials. Existing rights will be allowed to expire without renewal or expansion. Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated to achieve visual resource and vegetative standards.	NA
7061	SD:11.1	The BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the South Bighorns/Red Wall area.	NA
7062	SD:11.1	No corridors will be designated; however, ROWs will be allowed on as case-by-case basis when management objectives for the area can still be achieved.	NA
7063	SD:11.1 SD:11.2	The Red Wall/Gray Wall complex is located entirely within the South Bighorns/Red Wall MA and is administratively unavailable for new oil and gas leasing. No geophysical operations will be allowed on public surface. Activities on existing leases will be intensively managed to meet the objectives of the MA (see Appendix U – Intensive Management). To minimize surface-disturbing activities, oil and gas exploration and development will use directional drilling techniques and well twinning whenever practicable.	NA
7064	SD:11.1 SD:11.2	Nonmineral-related surface-disturbing activities within ½ mile of the Red Wall/Gray Wall complex are subject to an NSO stipulation. To meet the objectives of the area, those areas outside the Red Wall/Gray Wall complex are subject to a CSU stipulation restricting or prohibiting surface occupancy, unless the proponent and surface management agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of impacts.	NA
7065	SD:11.1	Cultural resources inventories are conducted in compliance with Section 106.	NA
7066	SD:11.2	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Wind River Basin MA			
<p>Goal</p> <p>GOAL SD:12 Manage the Wind River Basin MA to facilitate oil and gas exploration and development.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES – None identified.</p>			
7067	SD:12	The Wind River Basin MA is established on a portion of the Wind River Basin with high and moderate oil and gas development potential (54,575 acres, of which 18,277 are federal surface). Oil and gas development is a priority in the area with minimum restrictions (as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database). New oil and gas leases in this area will be issued with standard stipulations only. Development will comply with nondiscretionary laws such as the ESA, the NHPA, etc., but the discretionary timing stipulations protecting sage-grouse nesting habitats, raptor nesting habitats, mountain plover nests, and crucial winter range will not be applied.	Map 15
National Back Country Byways			
<p>Goal and Objective</p> <p>GOAL SD:13 Manage National Back Country Byways to enhance opportunities for the American public to see and enjoy the unique scenic and historic opportunities on public lands.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE -</p> <p>SD:13.1 Showcase the BLM’s multiple-use management through effective interpretation.</p>			
7068	SD:13.1	The existing South Bighorns/Red Wall National Back Country Byway designation continues. Since the Seminoe/Alcova National Back Country Byway designation will continue in the Rawlins planning area, that portion of the byway within the planning area will continue to be cooperatively managed with the Rawlins Field Office.	Map 16
7069	SD:13.1	Develop and implement interpretive signs on the National Back Country Byways. In addition, develop and implement a general signing program for the Casper Field Office.	NA
National Historic Trails (NHTs) and Other Historic Trails			
<p>Goals and Objectives</p> <p>GOAL SD:14 Manage historic trails for long-term heritage and educational values and to enhance the public experience.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>SD:14.1 Sites associated with historic trails will be interpreted and developed as needed.</p> <p>SD:14.2 Maintain compatible recreational use with historic trail values.</p> <p>GOAL SD:15 Enhance public experience through interpretive facilities and support of heritage tourism.</p> <p>GOAL SD:16 Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflicts with other resource uses.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES -</p> <p>SD:16.1 Maintain an inventory and evaluate trail segments for contributing or non-contributing status and include this information in a revised trails management plan.</p> <p>SD:16.2 Monitor the condition of contributing trail segments and associated sites every 2 years or as appropriate.</p> <p>SD:16.3 Maintain setting for those contributing trail segments where setting is an aspect of integrity by utilizing viewshed management tools.</p> <p>SD:16.4 Develop activity plans for contributing trails segments and associated sites identified as high risk for adverse impacts.</p> <p>SD:16.5 Maximize partnership and cooperative management opportunities (e.g., cooperate with private landowners to install trail markers, provide public access, etc).</p>			
7070	SD:14.1 SD:14.2	Site TIR-8 Glade Draw Segment: The existing OHV closure will be maintained. Public access will be maintained to the site. Future management actions include placing an historic marker and interpretive sign at the site. The site will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.	NA
7071	SD:14.1 SD:16	Specified trail segments included in the Oregon/Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails Management Plan (1986 USDI-Bureau of Land Management) will continue to be managed in accordance with this plan.	NA

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
7072	SD:14.1 SD:16	<p>A. NHTs and Other Historic Trails Where Setting Does Not Contribute to NRHP Eligibility.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing physical features and associated sites will be protected from physical impacts. There will be no surface disturbance on trail traces. As mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. CSU within ¼ mile or the visual horizon, whichever is closer to ensure that surface-disturbing activities avoid trail remains and the lands immediately surrounding them. The protective zones are as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. ROW crossings at previously disturbed areas at right angles. The setting associated with these historic trails will be managed in accordance with objectives for the VRM Class established for the areas (as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database). <p>B. Where Historic Setting Contributes to NRHP Eligibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing physical features and associated sites will be managed so that the trail trace and associated sites will be protected from physical impacts. CSU will extend to the viewshed foreground (out to a maximum of 3 miles) or the visual horizon, whichever is closer to ensure that surface-disturbing activities avoid trail remains and the lands immediately surrounding them. The protective zones are as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. Management guidelines are summarized below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROW crossings at previously disturbed areas at right angles Mineral leasing will continue with a CSU stipulation Fences and range improvements will be permitted if impacts mitigated. The historic setting associated with these trails will be managed to maintain the existing character of the landscape. Accordingly, the viewshed foreground (out to a maximum of 3 miles) will be managed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM Class II Mineral leasing will continue with CSU stipulation. NHTs will be managed as VRM Class II until inventories are completed. Segments not contributing overall eligibility will be managed as Class III. 	Map 17
7073	SD:14.1 SD:16	Locatable minerals within ¼ mile of historic trails and prominent landforms within the 3-mile viewshed are withdrawn to locatable entry and operation, including disposal (80,285 acres) within ¼ mile. The buffer around prominent landforms is entirely within the ¼-mile buffer for historic trails.	NA
Oregon Trail			
7074	SD:14.1 SD:14.2 SD:16	No surface disturbance occupancy (NSO) on the listed trail segments in Appendix W is permitted unless it is to the benefit of the preservation or interpretation of the trail. The BLM will continue to reassess the need to include other sites, as identified.	Map 17
7075	SD:14.2 SD:16.1	Cooperatively manage per Interagency Agreement No. K910-A3-0013 with the NPS trail segments included in the agreement (see Appendix W). Pursue transfers, land exchanges or sales exchanges, conservation easements, and other management agreements with other governmental entities with the intention of preserving the recreation and historic values of the 13-mile stretch between Fort Laramie and Guernsey (to be managed as a recreational corridor). Manage pristine segments as VRM Class II; non-pristine segments as Class III.	NA
7076	SD:16.3	Acquisition of lands and interests in lands along NHTs through exchange, purchase, or donation will be pursued on a case-by-case basis.	NA
7077	SD:14.1 SD:14.2	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.	NA
Bozeman Trail			
7078	SD:14.1	No surface development will be permitted on selected parcels along the Bozeman Trail in Converse County. Refer to Appendix W for legal locations. Additional parcels or segments will be added as inventory and evaluation disclose suitable trail segments.	Map 17

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

7000 Special Designations and Other Management Areas (SD)			
Wild and Scenic Rivers			
<p>Goal GOAL SD:17 - Identify waterway segments suitable for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic River System. OBJECTIVES - None identified.</p>			
7079	SD:17	None of the six eligible waterways are recommended as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River system.	NA

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

8000 Socioeconomic Resources (SR) – Goals and Objectives	
<p>Goals</p> <p>GOAL SR:1 Provide opportunities to develop national energy resources on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p>GOAL SR:2 Provide opportunities to develop resources other than those that are energy-related (e.g., grazing, recreation, wildlife, fisheries, tourism, and others) on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES - None identified.</p>	<p>GOAL SR:3 Provide opportunities to sustain the cultural, social, and economic viability of local and regional communities by using decision-review processes that include considerations of various potential impacts of BLM decisions, including housing, employment, population, fiscal impacts, social services, cultural character, and municipal utilities.</p> <p>GOAL SR:4 Protect public health and safety and environmental resources through complying with federal and state hazardous materials laws and regulations; maintaining the health of ecosystems through assessment, cleanup, and restoration of contaminated sites; and integrating environmental protection and compliance into all BLM activities.</p> <p>GOAL SR:5 Reduce potential risks associated with known hazards resulting from human activity, including, but not limited to, health and safety issues and other sensitive resource values.</p>

8000 Socioeconomic Resources (SR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
8001	SR:4 SR:5	Manage hazardous materials in the planning area to reduce risks to visitors and employees, to restore contaminated lands, and to carry out emergency response activities, as per appropriate laws, policies, and regulations.	NA
8002	SR:4 SR:5	Coordinate with appropriate regulatory agencies to reduce hazards associated with abandoned mines.	NA
8003	SR:4 SR:5	Educate public of the hazards associated with abandoned mines using publications, signage, websites, and other educational materials and mediums.	NA
8004	SR:4 SR:5	Identify and prioritize potential hazards associated with abandoned mines.	NA
8005	SR:5	Surface occupancy or use within 50,000 feet of the Casper Airport is subject to CSU restriction to protect aircraft fly zones. Surface occupancy or use within 10,000 feet of all other airports within the planning area is subject to CSU restriction to protect aircraft fly zones.	Map 18
Social and Economic Conditions			
8006	SR:1 SR:2 SR:3	Incorporate national energy needs into Casper Field Office land-use planning, while also considering the socioeconomic goals and objectives identified by the overlapping jurisdictions. Quantify the impacts associated with site-specific and programmatic actions and provide that information to the impacted parties and overlapping jurisdictions for the purpose of having a better common understanding of the impacts of BLM actions with the explicit goal of mitigating impacts through collaborative management, where possible.	NA
8007	SR:1 SR:2 SR:3	Quantify the impacts associated with site-specific and programmatic actions and provide that information to the impacted parties and overlapping jurisdictions for the purpose of having a better common understanding of the impacts of management actions. Based on resource constraints, attempt to minimize the conflicts associated with mineral extraction while stressing a balanced approach to diversify and enhance the local economy by stressing, for example, grazing, the development of recreational opportunities, (e.g., fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing), and renewable energy (e.g., wind power, etc.). Share that information with impacted entities (local, state, and other federal agencies) and work with these agencies to ensure social and economic impacts are addressed and mitigated where possible.	NA
8008	SR:1 SR:2 SR:3	Quantify the impacts associated with site-specific and programmatic actions and provide that information to the impacted parties and overlapping jurisdictions for the purpose of having a better common understanding of the impacts of BLM actions with the explicit goal of mitigating impacts through collaborative management where possible.	NA

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

8000 Socioeconomic Resources (SR)			
Decision #	Goal/Obj.	Decisions/Management Actions	Map #
Health and Safety – Formerly Used Defense Sites			
8009	SR:4 SR:5	With the exception of livestock grazing, commercial use will be allowed with notification of the risk and a requirement to submit a safety plan prior to use of the area.	Map 18

Note: Restrictions on resource uses (e.g., administratively unavailable for leasing) apply to the life of the RMP, but can be changed by amending the RMP. Administratively unavailable for leasing means deferred from leasing for the life of the plan.

AAQS	ambient air quality standards	FM	fire management and ecology	PFC	proper functioning condition
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ESA	Endangered Species Act	OHV	off-highway vehicle
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	ORV	off-road vehicle
ANS	artificial nesting structure	GIS	Geographic Information System	PR	physical resources
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
AQD	Air Quality Division	HMP	Habitat Management Plan	RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value	HR	heritage and visual resources	RMP	Resource Management Plan
AUM	animal unit month	IM	Instruction Memorandum	ROD	Record of Decision
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	INPS	invasive, nonnative plant species	ROW	rights-of-way
BMP	Best Management Practice	KGS	known geologic structure	SD	special designations
BR	biological resources	LBA	Lease by Application	SDW	stock driveway
C&MU	Classification and Multiple Use	LR	land resources	MA	Management Area
CBNG	coalbed natural gas	MBF	thousand board feet	SR	socioeconomic resources
CDPA	Coal Development Potential Area	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	MR	mineral resources	TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
CRMP	Coordinated Resource Management Plan	NA	not applicable	TLS	timing limitation stipulation
CSU	controlled surface use	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	U.S.C.	United States Code
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act	USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
DFC	desired future condition	NHT	National Historic Trail	USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPC	desired plant community	NPS	National Park Service	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
EA	Environmental Assessment	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
EEA	Environmental Education Area	NSO	no surface occupancy	VRM	Visual Resource Management
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	NSS	Native Species Status	WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Obj.	objective	WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

Table 1-2. Summary of Withdrawals, Classifications, and Other Segregations for the Approved RMP

Resource	Acreage	Segregates/Withdraws from			Decision #
		Disposal	Leasables	Locatables	
OTHER MANAGEMENT AREAS					
Alcova Fossil Area	5,805	Yes	No	Yes	7018
Cedar Ridge TCP	4,058	Yes	No	Yes	7033
Jackson Canyon	11,387	Yes	No	Yes	7003
North Platte River	3,226	Yes	No	Yes	7034
Sand Hills Management Area	17,601	Yes	No	Yes	7048
South Bighorns/Red Wall	75,913	Yes	No	Yes	7058
RESOURCE PROTECTION					
Bald Eagle Roosts (excludes Jackson Canyon)	37,290	Yes	No	Yes	4012
Fremont Canyon C&MU	1,261	Yes	No	Yes	6049
Habitat Fragmentation	168,386	Yes	No	Yes	4024
Muddy Mountain C&MU	1,027	Yes	No	Yes	6091
NHTs and Other Historic Trails	80,285	Yes	No	Yes	7073
Public Water Reserves	1,389	Yes	No	No	6050
Stock Driveways	56,328	Yes	No	No	
Table Mountain, Bump-Sullivan and Springer C&MU and Rawhide	0	Yes	No	Yes	4022
CLASSIFICATIONS					
Coal Classifications	0	Yes	No	Yes	6054
R&PP Classification	3,468	Yes	No	Yes	6051
OTHER SEGREGATIONS					
Exchange Land	0	No	No	Yes	6052
Sale Land	0	No	No	Yes	6053
OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY WITHDRAWALS					
Air Navigation Site (FAA)	198	Yes	No	Yes	6055
Camp Guernsey	11,850	Yes	Yes	Yes	6061
Fort Laramie National Historic Site (NPS)	940	Yes	Yes	Yes	6056
Grey Reef Power Site (FERC)	29	Yes	No	Yes	6065
Mill Tailings Spook (DOE)	90	No	Yes	Yes	6063
Mill Tailings UMETCO	987	Yes	Yes	Yes	6064
National Forests (USFS)	81,768	Yes	No	No	6059
Thunder Basin National Grasslands (USFS)	163,238	Yes	No	No	6060
National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	7,458	Yes	No	Yes	6057
Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3 (DOE)	9,324	Yes	Yes	Yes	6058
Reclamation (USBR)	18,078	Yes	No	Yes	6062

C&MU	Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964	NPS	National Park Service
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
NHT	National Historic Trails	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
		USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Table 1-3. Acres of Federal Mineral Estate
Administratively Unavailable for Oil and Gas Leasing for
the Life of the Plan in the Casper Planning Area**

Restriction	Acreage	Decision #
Habitat Fragmentation	168,386	4024
Sand Hills	17,633	7047
South Bighorns	75,913	7059
North Platte River	0	7039
Muddy Mountain EEA	1,419	6090
Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3	9,324	6058
Fort Laramie	940	6056
Camp Guernsey	11,850	6061
Total	285,320	Not Applicable

Source: BLM 2006a

Note: Due to overlaps, acres in this table do not add to the total federal mineral estate administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing.

EEA Environmental Education Area

No. Number

2.2.1.1 Best Management Practices

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

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

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

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

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

Bureau of Land Management

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

<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/efoia/wo/fy05/im2005-069.htm>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1.2 Guidelines for Yearling Conversion

Casper Field Office Policy Statement on Yearling Conversion

The use of conversion factors may be authorized when resource conditions and range management considerations warrant their use.

Yearling use and conversion within the Casper Field Office will function within the following framework.

1. Yearling cattle may be run in same period of use and in the same numbers as customarily licensed for cow/calf pairs without special approval.
2. Livestock management facilities (fences and water must be adequate as determined through the development of an environmental assessment and/or allotment management plan) for the proposed season of use and livestock numbers.
3. Conversions of less than 1:1 may be denied if proposed yearling use would result in a greater than customary percentage of the use being licensed during the growing season.
4. Conversion factors of less than 1:1 will be based on a pre agreed to factor of .75 or the mid-weight of the yearlings for the period of time they are controlled by the applicant. This mid-weight will be determined as shown on Attachment 1. If the management situation and conditions warrant the average daily gain in the second and subsequent years may be calculated using the previous year's weight tickets. The calculation of the conversion factors will be the responsibility of the authorized officer and is not subject to negotiation by the lessee. It is the responsibility of the grazing operator to supply all weight tickets necessary to calculate the conversion factor or the conversion will be denied.
5. All yearling applications must be supported by current proof of control of the livestock to be grazed such as bill of sale, cattle lease, or management agreement. This must be in conformance with 43 CFR Part 4130.7.
6. The allotment must be operated under an Allotment Management Plan (AMP), Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP), Management Agreement or similar document. A monitoring plan will be in place to determine if adjustments to either the AMP or the conversion factor are required.
7. An environmental assessment (EA) will be done for all allotments where yearling conversions are requested. The EA will address any land use plan decisions for the allotment, the conversion from a cow/calf operation to a yearling operation, the impact to the vegetation, wildlife, watershed, or other resource values as a result of a change in foraging habits and numbers of animals.
8. Other Policy Considerations:
 - a. The term of the yearling conversion must be for more than a 3-year period.
 - b. If a grazing lease or permit is transferred the yearling conversion will be allowed to remain in place under the same conditions.
 - c. No yearling conversions will be allowed for replacement heifers if run in common with cow-calf pairs.
 - d. No sheep yearling conversions will be allowed.
 - e. The full fee shall be charged for each animal unit month of authorized grazing use in accordance with 43 CFR Part 4130.8-1(c).

9. Required Terms and Conditions of Permit/Lease:
 - a. The AMP, CRMP, Management Agreement or similar document guiding management of the grazing allotment will be made part of the lease/permit.
 - b. Any future monitoring which indicates that yearling use is resulting in resource damage or over use of the vegetation will require that the yearling conversion be reviewed by the authorized officer.
 - c. The yearling conversion may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the BLM after consultation with the grazing lessee.

Determination of Yearling Conversion Factor

1. The beginning weight for yearling cattle must be determined prior to turning the animals into the allotment. This must be supported by certified weight tickets. The date for the weight tickets may be for any date, 2 weeks prior to turning yearlings into the allotment.
2. The mid-weight will be determined by using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{In weight} + (\text{Days} \times 2 \text{ pounds})}{2} = \text{Mid-weight}$$
 - * Days refers to the total number of days yearling cattle are in the allotment
 - * 2 pounds is the assumed daily weight gain. This figure is administrative and is nonnegotiable, unless average daily gain can be calculated from actual certified weight tickets supplied by the lessee showing the turn in and take out weights of the yearling cattle.
 - * Mid-weight will be rounded up to the nearest 50-pound increment.
3. The conversion factors are shown below.

Conversion Factors

Mid-Weight	Factor
500	.60
600	.70
700	.75
800	.85
900	1.00
550	.65
650	.72
750	.80
850	.90

The conversion factors were established based on data and formula from Kearl (1978).

2.2.1.3 Stock Driveway Management Standards

Stock driveways (SDW) will be utilized to the fullest extent possible. Management Standards for livestock trailing and other uses are as follows:

Trail Use

The following are standards for managing SDWs and authorizing livestock trailing in the SDWs or on other public lands of the Casper planning area.

Approved Resource Management Plan

Crossing/trail use will be authorized to livestock owners that have a need to trail livestock across public lands. Trail use is trailing livestock across public lands not included in a lessee's grazing lease or permit.

An application must be filed by the person requesting crossing/trail use on public lands prior to making trail use. The application can be in person, in writing or by telephone. The call must be documented and date stamped.

The crossing/trailing permit is authorized when the grazing bill is paid in accordance with Federal grazing regulations. The bill will be for the animal unit months (AUMs) used and the use will be charged at the annual AUM grazing fee rate.

A service charge will be charged for the crossing/trail bill, unless the crossing/trail permit is applied for prior to the issuance of the annual grazing bill and can be included in the annual bill.

A temporary use authorization for crossing/trailing livestock must contain necessary terms and conditions for the temporary grazing use that will occur. The authorization specifies the following.

- The minimum distance livestock must travel per day; 5 miles/day for sheep, 10 miles/day for cattle.
- The number of days allowed for the crossing/trailing.
- The point of entry.
- The route to be followed.
- The holdover areas.
- The point of exit.
- Any additional terms and conditions needed; and if needed, a statement that the authorization pertains only to lands administered by the BLM.
- If the trail use is different than the dates applied for, the lessee must notify the BLM of the change in dates prior to making the trail use.

BLM will notify affected permittees and lessees of any trailing plans prior to the move, if the trailing is outside of the designated SDWs.

After-Trail Management Standards

These standards will set the management for authorizing after-trail use on the SDWs within the Casper planning area. The SDWs are commonly known as the 33 Mile SDW and the Bates Hole SDW.

- By definition after-trail use is grazing use that is authorized on the SDWs after fall trail use has been completed to allow utilization of additional forage that may be available. After-trail use normally ends prior to spring trail use. Adequate forage must be left to accommodate spring trail use.
- After-trail use will be secondary to the primary use of livestock trailing. If someone needs to trail livestock, the lessee with after-trail use will cooperate with that person and not interfere with movement of their livestock.
- Application for after-trail use must be applied for annually. The use will be authorized in accordance with the grazing regulations.

- The lessee will be billed at the annual grazing fee rate that is in effect for that period of use.
- The BLM authorized officer may designate the kind of livestock that will be authorized to make after-trail use.
- After-trail use will normally be authorized after October 1 or after the last trail permit has ended, whichever comes first. After-trail use will normally end on March 31 or with vegetation green-up, whichever comes first. The decision determining whether additional forage is available will be documented and filed in the appropriate SDW file.
- After-trail use will be authorized for no more than two weeks at a time. Prior to the end of the two week period the authorized officer will determine if an extension of use can be granted. The decision determining if additional forage is available will be documented and filed in the appropriate SDW file.
- Lessees with allotments that adjoin the portion of SDW available for after-trail use will be given priority for receiving after-trail use. Lessees that do not have adjoining allotments will only be authorized to make after-trail use when no other applications have been received and the authorized officer has determined forage is available for use.
- Other management considerations for use of SDWs will include providing emergency use for relief from fire, drought or other natural causes or to meet management objectives in adjoining allotments that require rest. These other uses will be addressed on a case by case basis and may occur any time during the year provided the authorized officer has determined adequate forage is available and it does not interfere with regular trail use. The decision determining there is adequate forage will be documented and filed in the appropriate SDW file. Consultation and coordination with livestock owners who regularly use the respective SDW will be made prior to authorizing this type of use. This use will be authorized in accordance with Federal grazing regulations.

2.2.1.4 Air Quality

During review of the air emissions tables used to calculate OHV emissions, typographical errors were identified for the emissions from OHVs. Strikethrough is used to denote corrections in emissions tables and text in this section. Table, figure, and page numbers appearing below refer to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 3-7

Table 3-3. Year 2001 Annual Emissions for BLM Activities Within the Casper Planning Area

Project Scenario/Resource	Emissions (Tons per Year)						
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	NO _x	SO _x	CO	VOC	HAPs
Emission Sources							
Natural Gas Development/Production	85	34	431	6	394	2639	282
Oil Development/Production	64	21	449	59	113	15	1
Locatable Minerals	151	21	19	2	49	7	1
Salable Minerals	295	38	19	0	9	2	0
Coal Mine	480	112	373	14	0	0	0
OHVs	7	7	3	0	427 659	230	23
Minor Emission Sources							
Resource Roads	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROW and Corridors	20	5	16	2	22	5	1

Table 3-3. Year 2001 Annual Emissions for BLM Activities Within the Casper Planning Area

	Emissions (Tons per Year)						
Livestock Grazing Projects	11	2	1	0	1	0	0
Vegetation Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Year 2001 Totals	1,116	241	1,311	84	1,016 1,247	2898	308

Source: BLM 2005c

Note: Due to rounding, column entries may not sum to total.

CO carbon monoxide

HAP Hazardous air pollutant

NO_x nitrogen oxides

OHV off-highway vehicle

PM₁₀ particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter

ROW rights-of-way

SO_x sulfur oxides

VOC volatile organic compounds

Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-6

Table 4-2. Total Annual Emissions Summary for BLM Activities Within the Casper Planning Area

Summary Year	Emissions (tons per year)						
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	NO _x	SO _x	CO	VOC	HAP
Base Year (2001) Totals	1,116	241	1,311	84	1,016 1,247	2,898	308
Alternative A							
2011 Total	1,361	290	1,367	80	1,947	4,248	454
2020 Total	1,381	306	1,498	83	2,354	4,915	526
Alternative B							
2011 Total	1,115	226	715	25	1,597	1,058	115
2020 Total	1,197	248	773	27	1,886	1,108	120
Alternative C							
2011 Total	1,457	300	1,307	75	1,924	3,971	424
2020 Total	1,475	315	1,429	78	2,320	4,558	488
Alternative D							
2011 Total	1,697	334	1,376	81	1,981	4,199	448
2020 Total	1,718	350	1,500	83	2,385	4,867	520
Alternative E (Proposed RMP)							
2011 Total	1,486	306	1,369	80	1,958	4,249	454
2020 Total	1,506	323	1,497	83	2,364	4,882	522

Source: Appendix J

CO carbon monoxide

HAP hazardous air pollutant

NO_x nitrogen oxides

PM₁₀ particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter

SO_x sulfur oxides

VOC volatile organic compound

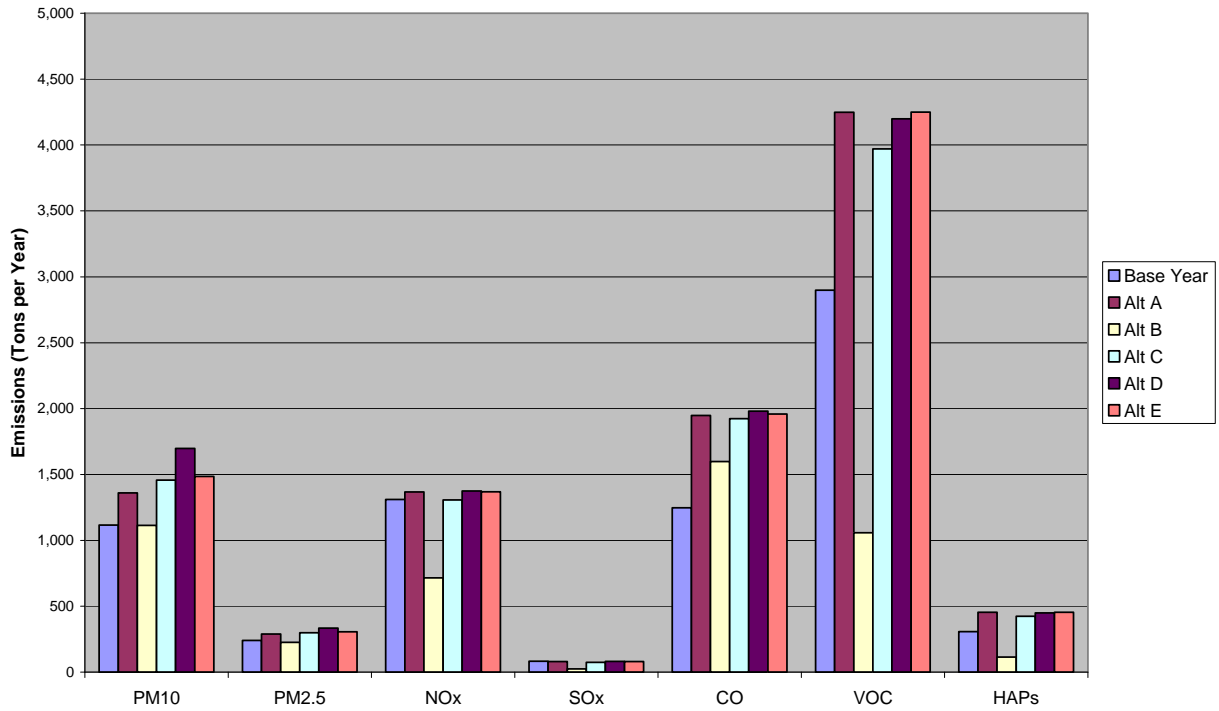
Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-7

Alternative A

Figure 4-2 also shows that Alternative A would result in increased emission levels for all pollutants except sulfur oxides (SO_x) by 2020, compared to existing conditions in year 2001. The most substantial increases are projected to be carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emissions, increasing by ~~1,338~~ 1,106 tons per year (~~132%~~ 89%), 2,017 tons per year (70%), and 217 tons per year (71%), respectively, from 2001 levels. The largest source of these increased emissions is the new development of oil and natural gas production in the planning area.

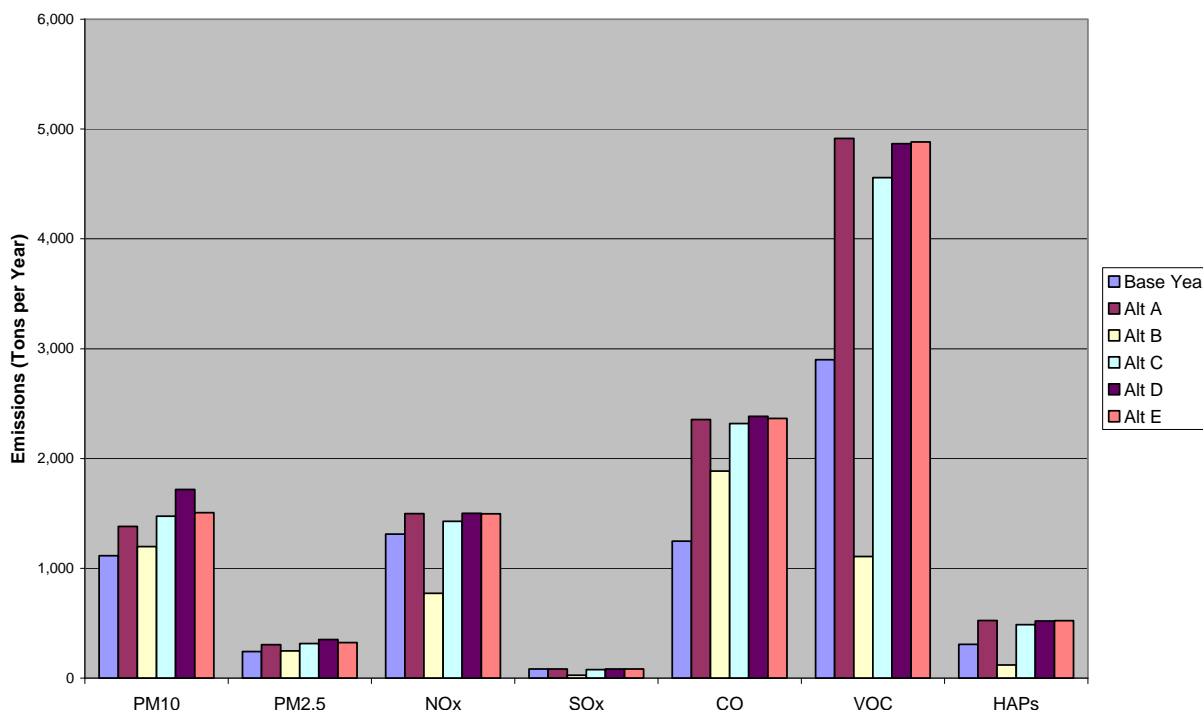
Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-8

Figure 4-1. Project Emissions from BLM Activities within the Casper Planning Area:
Year 2011



Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-9

Figure 4-2. Project Emissions from BLM Activities within the Casper Planning Area: Year 2020



Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-10

Alternative B

Figure 4-2 shows that compared to the 2001 base year emissions, in 2020, Alternative B would result in the lowest increase in emissions of any of the alternatives, with modest increases in PM₁₀ emissions (81 tons per year or 7%), PM_{2.5} (7 tons per year or 3%), and CO emissions (870 tons per year or 86%). VOC emissions would drop by 1,791 tons per year or 62 percent due to the conservation measures incorporated into Alternative B, resulting in the lowest natural gas production of all alternatives, the primary source of VOC emissions.

Alternative C

Figure 4-2 shows that Alternative C would result in moderately increased emission levels for all pollutants by 2020 compared to existing conditions in year 2001. The most substantial increases are projected to be CO, VOC, and HAPs emissions, with an increase of 1,303 tons per year (128%), 1,659 tons per year (57%), and 179 tons per year (58%), respectively, from 2001 levels. As shown in Figure 4-2, the emission increases under Alternative C over base year conditions are similar, but somewhat lower, for several pollutants than for Alternative A, but substantially higher than for Alternative B. The primary source of these increased emissions from base year conditions is the new development of oil and natural gas production in the planning area.

Alternative D

Figure 4-2 shows that Alternative D would result in moderately increased emission levels for all pollutants by 2020 compared to existing conditions in year 2001. The most substantial increases are projected to be CO, VOC, and HAP emissions, with an increase of ~~1,369~~ 1,137 tons per year (~~435%~~ 91%), 1,968 tons per year (68%), and 212 tons per year (69%), respectively, from 2001 levels.

Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-11

Alternative E (Proposed RMP)

Figure 4-2 shows that Alternative E would result in moderately increased emission levels for all pollutants by 2020, compared to existing conditions in year 2001. The most substantial increases are projected to be CO, VOC, and HAP emissions, with an increase of ~~1,348~~ 1,117 tons per year (~~433%~~ 90%), 1,984 tons per year (68%), and 214 tons per year (69%), respectively, from 2001 levels.

Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Page 4-312 and 313

The assumptions made tend to result in a conservatively high estimate of emissions. More detailed and quantitative analysis of potential impacts to air quality will occur as necessary during implementation of site-specific proposals when the location and proposed actions are identified.

Please note, only that portion of Table 4-29 requiring correction is reproduced below. Please refer to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS for the entire Table 4-29.

Table 4-29. Cumulative Annual Emissions for BLM Activities Within the Casper Planning Area – Baseline Year 2001

Project Scenario/Resource	Emissions (Tons per Year)								
	CO			VOC			HAP		
	BLM	Non-BLM	Cumulative	BLM	Non-BLM	Cumulative	BLM	Non-BLM	Cumulative
CBNG Development/Production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Natural Gas Development/Production	394.17	161.00	555.17	2,639.21	1,077.99	3,717.20	282.27	115.29	397.56
Oil Development/Production	112.78	46.07	158.85	14.65	5.98	20.63	1.47	0.60	2.06
Locatable Minerals	49.34	40.37	89.72	7.18	5.88	13.06	0.72	0.59	1.31
Salable Minerals	9.31	7.62	16.93	1.69	1.38	3.07	0.17	0.14	0.31
Coal Mine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Resource Roads	0.05	0.27	0.33	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01
ROW Corridors	22.27	116.91	139.18	5.40	28.38	33.78	0.54	2.84	3.38
Livestock/Grazing	0.56	2.95	3.51	0.13	0.70	0.83	0.01	0.07	0.08
Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fire Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest and Woodlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetation Management	0.14	0.73	0.87	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.02
OHVs	427 658.78	2,244 3,458.59	2,671 4,117.37	229.98	1,207.42	1,437.40	23.00	120.74	143.74
Total	1,016 1,247	2,619 3,835	3,636 5,082	2,898	2,328	5,226	308	240	548

BLM Bureau of Land Management
 CBNG coalbed natural gas
 CO carbon monoxide
 HAP hazardous air pollutant
 NO_x nitrogen oxides
 OHV off-highway vehicle
 ROW rights-of-way
 VOC volatile organic compound

Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Appendix J, Page J-86

Table J-114. Total of All OHV Emissions

Year	Emissions (Tons/Year)				
	Hydro-carbons (HC)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Particulate Matter (PM)	HAPs ^a
2000	229.98	427.44 658.78	2.94	7.00	23.00
2005	348.80	956.41	4.47	11.18	34.88
2010	449.97	1,201.68	6.29	14.76	45.00
2020	543.49	1,482.84	8.35	17.76	54.35

^a Hazardous air pollutants; assumed equal to HC * 0.10.

2.3 Plan Implementation Process

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

2.3.1 Public Involvement

After issuing the Approved RMP and ROD, an Implementation Strategy will be developed. The Implementation Strategy will include an annual coordination meeting between BLM and Cooperating Agencies involved in revising the RMP. The annual coordination meeting will include an update on implementation of the plan, foreseeable activities for the upcoming year, and opportunities for continued collaboration with the RMP cooperators. Additional coordination meetings could be held as needed. Specific concerns identified to date include the use of categorical exclusions under Section 390(b)(3) of the Energy Policy Act and implementation of socioeconomic decisions during site-specific project analysis.

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

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

Some of the decisions contained in this document will require preparation of detailed, project-level NEPA analyses prior to implementation. Tribal consultation and public involvement opportunities, including further protest or appeal opportunities, may be provided. Other decisions have been addressed to a sufficient level of detail to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis or public involvement opportunities.

2.3.2 Operation and Maintenance Actions

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

2.3.3 Monitoring

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

A specific monitoring plan has not been developed at the date of signing the ROD. A monitoring plan and implementation strategy will be developed in collaboration with a Casper Working Group. Membership will be restricted to employees or officers of a governmental agency or elected officers of state, local, or tribal governments. Pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1534(b)), the Casper Working Group will not be chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.). The Casper Working Group will meet periodically to identify what monitoring will be done for the next year and who will be responsible for the monitoring and include monitoring results in the group's annual report.

2.4 Plan Evaluation/Adaptive Management

Evaluation is a process in which the plan and monitoring data are reviewed to determine if management goals and objectives are being met and if management direction is sound. Land use plan evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision. Monitoring data gathered over time is examined and used to draw conclusions on whether management actions are meeting stated objectives, and if not, why. Conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or to identify what changes need to be made in management practices to meet RMP objectives.

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

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

As defined by the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or re-evaluated. As described in the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, the Casper RMP fosters "adaptiveness" by the presentation of goals and objectives that focus on reaching

outcomes rather than identifying inflexible standards and prescriptions that may not be applicable in certain situations.

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

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

2.5 Appendices

Appendices F, G, H, I, L, M, O, R, U, W, and X are included in the Proposed RMP and Final EIS and are pertinent to and therefore incorporated in this Approved RMP. Appendix Z was developed subsequent to the Proposed RMP and Final EIS and is included in the Approved RMP/ROD. The following appendices are reproduced on CD as part of the Approved RMP/ROD.

Appendix F	Exceptions, Modifications, and Waiver Criteria
Appendix G	Land Tenure Adjustment Strategy
Appendix H	Areas Not Available for Livestock Grazing
Appendix I	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing and Disruptive Activities
Appendix L	Air Quality Mitigation Matrix
Appendix M	Surface Disturbance and Reasonable Foreseeable Actions
Appendix O	Recreation Management Matrices
Appendix R	Clarification of Off-Highway Vehicle Designations and Travel Management in the Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning Process
Appendix U	Intensive Management
Appendix W	Parcel Numbers and Legal Descriptions by Resource Program
Appendix X	Invasive, Nonnative Plant Species Best Preventative Management Practices and Mitigation Options
Appendix Z	Biological Opinion for the Approved Casper Resource Management Plan

2.6 Glossary

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

2.7 Maps

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

Map 1	Physical Resources Water
Map 2	Mineral Resources Leasable – Coal
Map 3	Mineral Resources Leasable – Oil and Gas
Map 4	Mineral Resources Locatable
Map 5	Mineral Resources Salable
Map 6	Biological Resources Fish and Wildlife Resources – Wildlife
Map 7	Biological Resources Special Status Species – Plants
Map 8	Biological Resources Special Status Species – Wildlife
Map 9	Heritage and Visual Resources Cultural Resources
Map 10	Heritage and Visual Resources Visual Resource Management
Map 11	Land Resources Lands and Realty – Retention and Disposal
Map 12	Land Resources Rights-of-Way and Corridors Including Renewable Wind Energy
Map 13	Land Resources Off-Highway Vehicles
Map 14	Land Resources Recreation
Map 15	Special Designations and Other Management Areas
Map 16	Special Designations National Back Country Byways
Map 17	Special Designations National Historic Trails and Other Historic Trails
Map 18	Socioeconomic Resources Health and Safety

2.8 References

Please refer to the Proposed RMP and Final EIS for the Casper Field Office Planning Area for all references applicable to this Approved RMP.

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