

## **LRMP, Standards and Guidelines, M. Land Ownership, page 1-24:**

### 4. Consider the following to identify lands for possible disposal:

- Lands suitable for development by the private sector, if developments, such as residential, agricultural, industrial, or recreational, are in the public interest.
- Isolated parcels of any size, such as parcels having no legal public or administrative access and the effort to acquire such access is not cost-efficient or otherwise reasonable.
- Lands less than 2,000 acres and not contiguous to larger blocks of public lands.
- Reserved or acquired road rights-of-way parcels that are substantially surrounded by lands not owned by the United States, and are no longer needed for rights-of-way purposes.
- Lands encumbered by special-use permits and occupied by substantial structural improvements that no longer serve a greater public need.

Areas with the following attributes were dropped from consideration:

- a. Special Areas: IRAs, SIAs, RNAs,
- b. Major Wildlife areas for prairie dogs, raptors, big horn sheep lambing, etc.
- c. Range allotments had to be whole, with no or minimum partials.
- d. High recreational use areas.
- e. Botanical areas of significance.
- f. Major cultural sites.
- g. Minimum minerals impacts from existing facilities, etc.
- h. No high visual areas.
- i. All Management Areas are generic 6.1 or 3.65.

Priority for Disposal offer:

- 1) Lowest level of resource concerns
- 2) Logical parcel "clusters" that can be offered by range allotment to base property owner
- 3) If refused by base property owner for #1, then move to next, and so on until achieve the no net gain objective.