RECORD OF DECISION

and

APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGMENT PLAN

for the

Cody Resource Area

Prepared by:

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Cody Resource Area
Worland District
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November 1990

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Wyoming State Director

11-8-90
Date

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADC	Animal damage control
AMP	Allotment management plan
APHIS	USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BLM	USDI-Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best management practices based on the state of Wyoming's Big Horn Basin 208 and 305b plans
BOR	USDI-Bureau of Reclamation
"C" allotment	See appendix G
C&MU	Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964
DEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
EIS	Environmental impact statement
ERMA	Extensive recreation management area
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FWS	USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service
HMP/RAMP	Habitat management plan/recreation area management plan
HMU	Habitat management unit
"I" allotment	See appendix G
"M" allotment	See appendix G
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NSO	No surface occupancy
NWF	National Wildlife Federation
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
ORV	Off-road vehicle
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purpose Act of 1926 as amended
RMP	Resource management plan
RMP/EIS	Resource management plan/environmental impact statement
RPS	Rangeland program summary
SCS	USDA-Soil Conservation Service
SMA	Surface management agency
SRMA	Special recreation management area
VRM	Visual resource management
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WHHMA	Wild horse herd management area
WSA	Wilderness study area

RECORD OF DECISION

This document records the decision made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for managing approximately 891,600 acres of public land surface and 1,508,200 acres of federal mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Cody Resource Area.

DECISION

The decision is to approve the attached resource management plan (RMP) for the Cody Resource Area. The approved RMP (hereafter called the Cody RMP) was prepared under the regulations (43 CFR 1600) for implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). An environmental impact statement (EIS) prepared for this plan is in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Cody RMP supersedes all previous land-use planning decisions for the Cody Resource Area.

The selection and approval of the Cody RMP is based on the proposed RMP described in the final EIS, with some changes as a result of public comments and protests as described below.

During the 30-day protest period on the Cody proposed RMP/final EIS, six protests were filed. Mr. Todd J. Herreid submitted a protest objecting to oil and gas leasing in areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and disagreeing with the anticipated levels of oil and gas drilling estimated in the EIS. A protest was received from the National Wildlife Federation and the Greater Yellowstone Coalition that questioned procedural adequacy of the proposed RMP/final EIS and objected to the preliminary withdrawal review process findings, questioned BLM's capability to conduct rangeland monitoring, and objected to oil and gas leasing within environmentally sensitive areas. Another protest from American Rivers, Inc. related to the identification and protection of potential wild and scenic rivers. The Wyoming State Grazing Board protested portions of the proposed RMP/final EIS relating to livestock grazing issues. Amoco Production Company, Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, and Petroleum Association of Wyoming protested mitigation requirements for sage grouse and a land-use objective that would be used to determine protection needs for sage grouse habitat. Finally, Wyo-Ben, Inc. protested the proposed designation of the Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC and raised other concerns with language in the proposed RMP/final EIS pertaining to standard mitigation guidelines and the estimation of environmental consequences associated with mining.

In resolving the six protests on the proposed RMP/final EIS, the BLM has made the following modifications that are reflected in the Cody RMP (attached).

1. Appendix G (Livestock Grazing Management) has been expanded to include:
   a. Coordination with the Soil Conservation Service in evaluating and revising range site descriptions as soon as possible but within capabilities of funding and manpower;
   b. keeping the Cody Range Program Summary up-to-date with any necessary revisions of range site descriptions, site guides, and ecological condition determinations;
   c. consideration of site-specific vegetative production and composition in trend studies, when trend studies are established; and
   d. a new table (table G-2a), "Summary of Range Condition by Allotment Based on Plant Species Composition Only."
2. Map 36 "Sheep Mountain Anticline Proposed ACEC Mineral Claims" (now map 19 in the Cody RMP) has been modified to acknowledge the presence of additional mineral claims and other areas of mineral activities.
3. The Little Mountain ACEC has been expanded by about 1,760 acres to include BLM-administered lands along an additional 3-mile segment of Porcupine Creek. With this modification, all of Porcupine Creek that flows on BLM-administered lands, from the U.S. Forest Service boundary to the Crow Indian Reservation, is within the Little Mountain ACEC. This modification provides a more consistent approach to the management of the area and its related values.
4. Examination of rivers pursuant to provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act has not been completed for the Cody Resource Area. The required reviews will be conducted as part of a separate study using the planning process and the Cody RMP will be amended as necessary to accommodate the results. Until those reviews are completed, no uses will be permitted which could impair the presence of any outstandingly remarkable values along river corridors or otherwise effect the eligibility of any river for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.
5. Based on other public comments, the Sheep Mountain ACEC boundary has been redrawn to exclude about 380 acres of privately-owned lands (private surface and mineral ownership) at the southern end of the ACEC. These lands are not "landlocked" by BLM-administered lands and should be excluded from the ACEC.

6. As a result of administrative review, the section of the proposed Cody RMP pertaining to withdrawal review has not been carried forward and no decisions are made on the termination of any withdrawals in this record of decision or in the approved Cody RMP. The existing withdrawals in the planning area will remain in place unless or until a plan amendment to the Cody RMP is made. Such amendment will be based upon full examination of the issues associated with withdrawal terminations, including the land use, environmental and other factors associated with opening public lands now closed to entry under the public land laws or to mineral entry under the 1872 Mining Law.
7. In addition, the BLM will address the following items in future site-specific activity planning and will modify or amend the Cody RMP, if appropriate:
   a. the boundary of the Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC will be reviewed, especially where it includes pre-existing bentonite mining claims and a bentonite haul road;
   b. a review will be made of the environmental effects of bentonite mining on vegetative productivity and visual resources, especially in the Sheep Mountain area, and the socioeconomic benefits of mineral development will be further assessed; and
   c. the "reasonably foreseeable development" scenarios that predict anticipated levels of surface-disturbing activities will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

These future land use planning analyses, including the development of activity plans, will contain opportunities for public involvement.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

The BLM's recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on the McCullough Peaks wilderness study area (WSA) will be made in the Wyoming Statewide Wilderness Report to the Congress. Wilderness decisions are not part of this Record of Decision or the Cody RMP. The decisions regarding wilderness are ultimately made by Congress and will be incorporated into the Cody RMP. A detailed description and analysis of the wilderness issues and alternatives are in the Grass Creek/Cody Wilderness EIS.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA DESIGNATIONS

The following areas are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

Carter Mountain (approximately 7,819 acres)
Five Springs Falls (approximately 160 acres)
Little Mountain (approximately 22,270 acres)
Sheep Mountain Anticline (approximately 12,285 acres)

Further information regarding these special management area designations and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) is in the Cody RMP.

The Chapman Bench area (about 15,400 acres) was proposed and considered for designation as an ACEC. All except 160 acres of the area is withdrawn for purposes of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). Because the BOR has the administrative authority for the area, there is no authority for the BLM to make planning and management decisions for the area and there is no authority for an ACEC designation on the area. However, the BLM will coordinate with the BOR (under provisions of BLM/BOR cooperative agreements) toward managing the area for its important long-billed curlew and mountain plover habitat. In the future, should the BOR withdrawal be terminated and should the total administrative authority for the area be transferred to the BLM, the needs and possibilities for special management designation can be reconsidered.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN DETAIL

Four alternative plans were considered in detail in the Cody RMP/EIS. All alternatives are multiple-use oriented. Each alternative provides for resource production and environmental protection.

Alternative A is the continuation of current management practices (or the "no action" alternative) on the basis of existing land use plans.

Alternative B reduces the level of land use restrictions and provides more intensive management of forest resources, recreation, and livestock grazing compared to Alternatives A or C.

Alternative C addresses resource management conflicts by increasing the level of restrictions on land uses and by providing more intensive management of noncommodity resources compared to Alternatives A or B.

Alternative D, BLM's preferred alternative and the environmentally preferred alternative, places greater emphasis on protection of the natural environment compared to Alternatives A or B and prescribes fewer restrictions on land use compared to Alternative C.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Cody RMP represents the best mix of management actions that provide for sustained multiple use management and environmental protection, while allowing reasonable levels of commodity use.

MITIGATION

The Cody RMP has been designed to avoid or minimize environmental harm where practicable. Specific mitigation measures are included in the plan.

MONITORING

Required monitoring standards and intervals are identified and established in the Cody RMP.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public participation plan was prepared and followed to insure that the public would have numerous opportunities to be actively involved in the planning and environmental process. Both formal and informal input have been encouraged and used.

A detailed description of the public involvement in the planning process is part of the planning record and is available at the Cody Resource Area office.

CONSISTENCY

The Cody RMP is consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of other federal agencies, the state of Wyoming, and local governments within the planning area.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF THIS DOCUMENT

Copies of the Cody RMP are available on request from the Cody Resource Area office:

Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 518
1714 Stampede Avenue
Cody, Wyoming 82414
Telephone: (307) 587-2216

Ray Brubaker

Ray Brubaker, Wyoming State Director
Bureau of Land Management

11-8-90

Date

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CODY RESOURCE AREA

INTRODUCTION

This Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the management direction for approximately 891,600 acres of public land surface and 1,508,200 acres of federal mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Cody Resource Area. This Cody RMP supersedes all previous planning decisions for the Cody Resource Area.

The Cody Resource Area's administrative boundary includes parts of Big Horn and Park counties in north central Wyoming (map 1). The RMP planning area includes the communities of Cody, Powell, Lovell, and Greybull.

Those BLM-administered federal minerals underlying federal lands under surface administration of the Forest Service and the National Park Service are within the resource area boundary but are not within the planning area and are not addressed in the Cody RMP. In addition, about 90,200 acres of federal withdrawn-lands under surface administration of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and other federal agencies are within the planning area but are not addressed in the Cody RMP. While the RMP decisions pertain only to the federal minerals in these withdrawn lands, the plans of those other agencies will provide the final basis for BLM's administration of those minerals resources.

Table 1 contains a summary of administrative authority and ownership of land surface and mineral estate in the planning area.

TABLE 1

OWNERSHIP OF LAND SURFACE AND MINERAL ESTATE IN THE PLANNING AREA

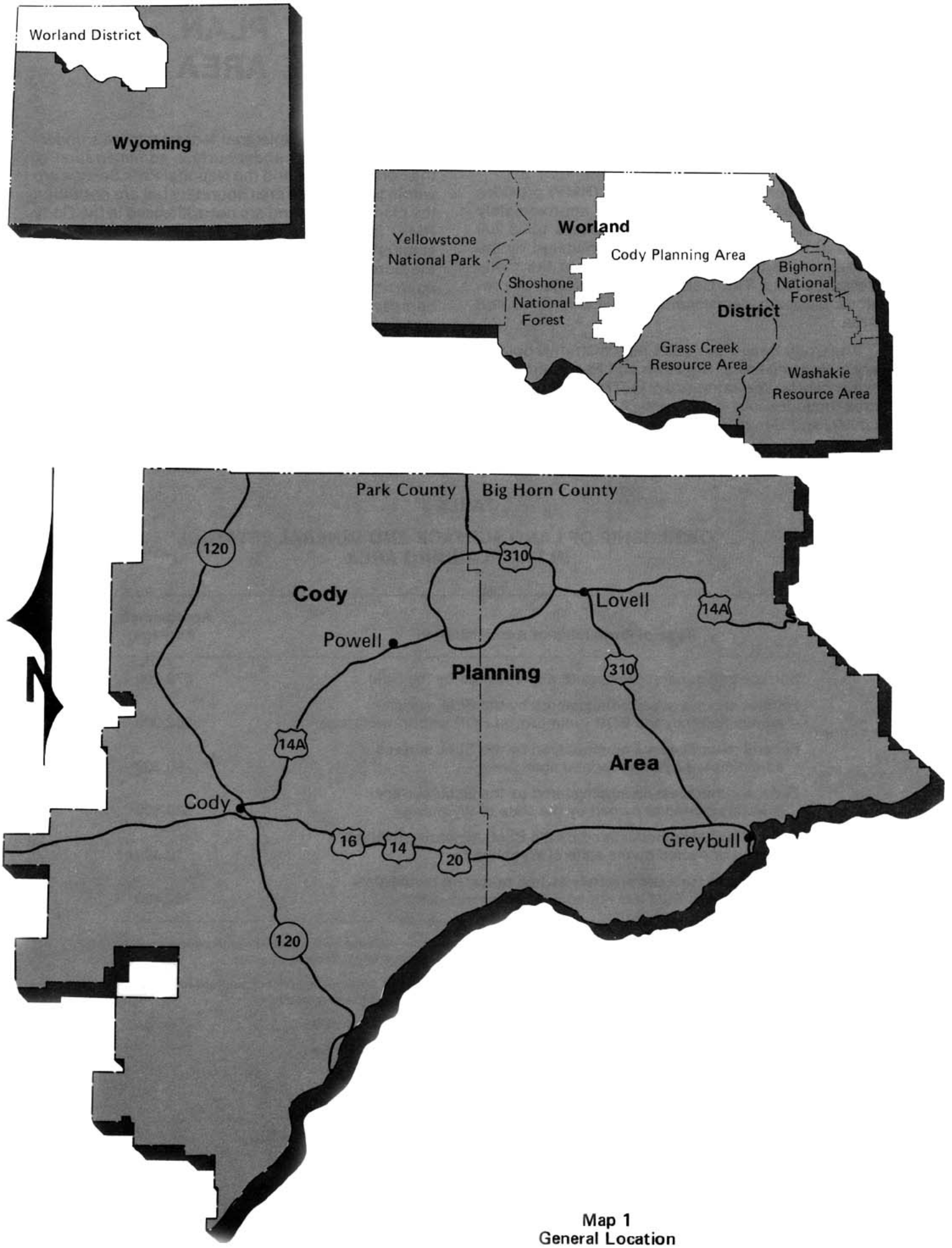
Type of Ownership or Administration	Approximate Acreage
Surface and mineral estate both administered by the BLM.	879,200
Federal mineral estate administered by the BLM; surface administered by the BOR (unimproved BOR withdrawn lands).[1]	202,000
Federal mineral estate administered by the BLM; surface administered by other federal agencies.[2]	90,200
Federal mineral estate administered by the BLM/ surface privately owned or owned by the state of Wyoming.[3]	336,800
Federal surface administered by the BLM; minerals privately owned or owned by the state of Wyoming.[4]	12,400
Surface and minerals privately owned or owned by the state of Wyoming; BLM has not administrative authority.	762,400

[1] Public land surface withdrawn for BOR purposes but administered by the BLM through cooperative agreement. RMP planning and management decisions pertain only to federal minerals.

[2] Includes BOR improved lands not covered by cooperative agreement and not addressed in the RMP. RMP planning and management decisions pertain only to federal minerals.

[3] RMP planning and management decisions pertain only to federal minerals.

[4] RMP planning and management decisions pertain only to federal surface.



Map 1
General Location

The Cody RMP represents a selection of management actions which resolve the planning issues and provide for sustained multiple use management of the public lands and resources with environmental integrity and in a combination that will best meet foreseeable needs.

Appendix B, "Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing Activities," includes a summary of the restrictions or mitigation requirements that will be applied to surface disturbing activities throughout the planning area. Specific and exemplary types of land and resource values that will be protected and the types of activities that will or may be affected by the restrictions and mitigations are identified. Also identified, are the provisions under which these restrictions or mitigation requirements may or may not be modified, excepted, or waived. The BLM will not grant waivers or exceptions to restrictions or mitigation requirements without a supporting environmental analysis, any appropriate or required public involvement, and, where required, amending the RMP.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS (BY RESOURCE PROGRAM)

Air Quality Management Decisions

Management Objective

The air quality management objective is to maintain air quality at state of Wyoming Class II standards, or better.

Management Actions

No specific management action initiatives are associated with this program. However, management actions conducted under other program initiatives, such as the use of prescribed fire or construction and mining activities will be conducted to avoid violation of the Wyoming and National ambient air quality standards.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Management Decisions

Management Objective

The cultural and paleontological resources management objective is to protect, study, and expand the interpretation of these resources.

Management Actions

Emergency site stabilization and long-term protection projects will be completed on five known sites (about 60 total acres), including the Hanson prehistoric occupation site and several rock art sites.

Activity plans will be prepared for the Hanson prehistoric occupation site, several rock art occurrences, historic trails, including the Bridger Trail, the Nez Perce (Nee-me-poo) Trail, the Fort Washakie to Red Lodge stage route, and other important sites such as the Wiley and Sidon canals.

The Hanson Prehistoric Occupation site is a world-quality site. Management actions for this area will include nominating the site as a National Historic Landmark and for placement on the "World Heritage List."

Areas in the immediate vicinity of significant cultural and paleontological resource sites, and within 0.25 mile or the visual horizon (whichever is closer) of significant segments of historic trails and canals are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities. Included under these provisions are the Bridger Trail, the Nez Perce (Nee-me-poo) Trail, the Fort Washakie to Red Lodge stage route, and the Wiley and Sidon canals. See the "Lands and Realty" section for a map of the avoidance areas.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that may apply to protection of cultural and paleontological resources.

Fire Management Decisions

Management Objective

The fire management objectives are (1) to use prescribed fire to meet RMP objectives for the management of other resources (such as improvement of wildlife habitat and range condition), and (2) to suppress wildfires for the protection of resource values, property, and human life.

Management Actions

As appropriate, prescribed fire will be used to accomplish the various resource program management objectives described in the Cody RMP or in resource activity plans.

Portions of the planning area that lie west of Wyoming Highway 120 and east of the Bighorn River are designated full suppression areas for wildfires (about 240,100 acres.)

The remainder of the planning area (about 841,100 acres) is designated a limited suppression area (map 2).

Some methods of wildfire suppression will be restricted in sensitive areas. For example, the use of heavy equipment will be restricted or prohibited in areas of fragile soils, in wetland/riparian areas, on lands above significant caves, on Sheep Mountain west of Cody, on Carter Mountain, and in timbered areas on the east end of Rattlesnake Mountain.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that may apply to fire suppression.

Forestland Management Decisions

Management Objective

The forestland management objective is to improve forest resource and wildlife habitat values.

Management Actions

Forestlands on Rattlesnake Mountain are a restricted management area where forest management and timber and firewood cutting will emphasize maintenance or improvement of forest, wildlife, watershed, and recreation resource values.

— The Rattlesnake Mountain Forest Management Plan will be revised for better integration of forest, watershed, recreation, and wildlife management objectives.

— Partial cutting, extended forest crop rotations, or other restrictions on forest management will be applied.

— Silvicultural treatments will be designed to favor spruce and fir regeneration.

— If areas denuded by wildfire and harvesting do not regenerate naturally within 15 years of cutting, they will be planted with conifer species.

— Precommercial thinning will be conducted or allowed in overstocked areas and regenerated timber sale areas when trees in those areas reach the 20- to 30-year age class.

— The need to close existing and future timber access and haul roads will be assessed individually. Generally, spur roads will be closed after completion of timber management activities.

All forestlands outside the Rattlesnake Mountain area will be managed to enhance or maintain other resources or resource uses such as recreation opportunities, livestock grazing, wildlife, watershed, and scenic values. Some of these lands are on the west slope of the Bighorn Mountains, on Carter Mountain, and on Little Mountain.

Unless otherwise specified, timber cutting activities will be allowed on slopes up to 45 percent in the planning area. This does not include related construction activities, such as haul roads and landings, which are restricted to slopes of 25 percent or less.

The Five Springs Falls Campground is closed to cutting of timber and firewood, except for purposes of public safety and campground management.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions that may apply to forestland management activities.

Geothermal Resources Management Decisions

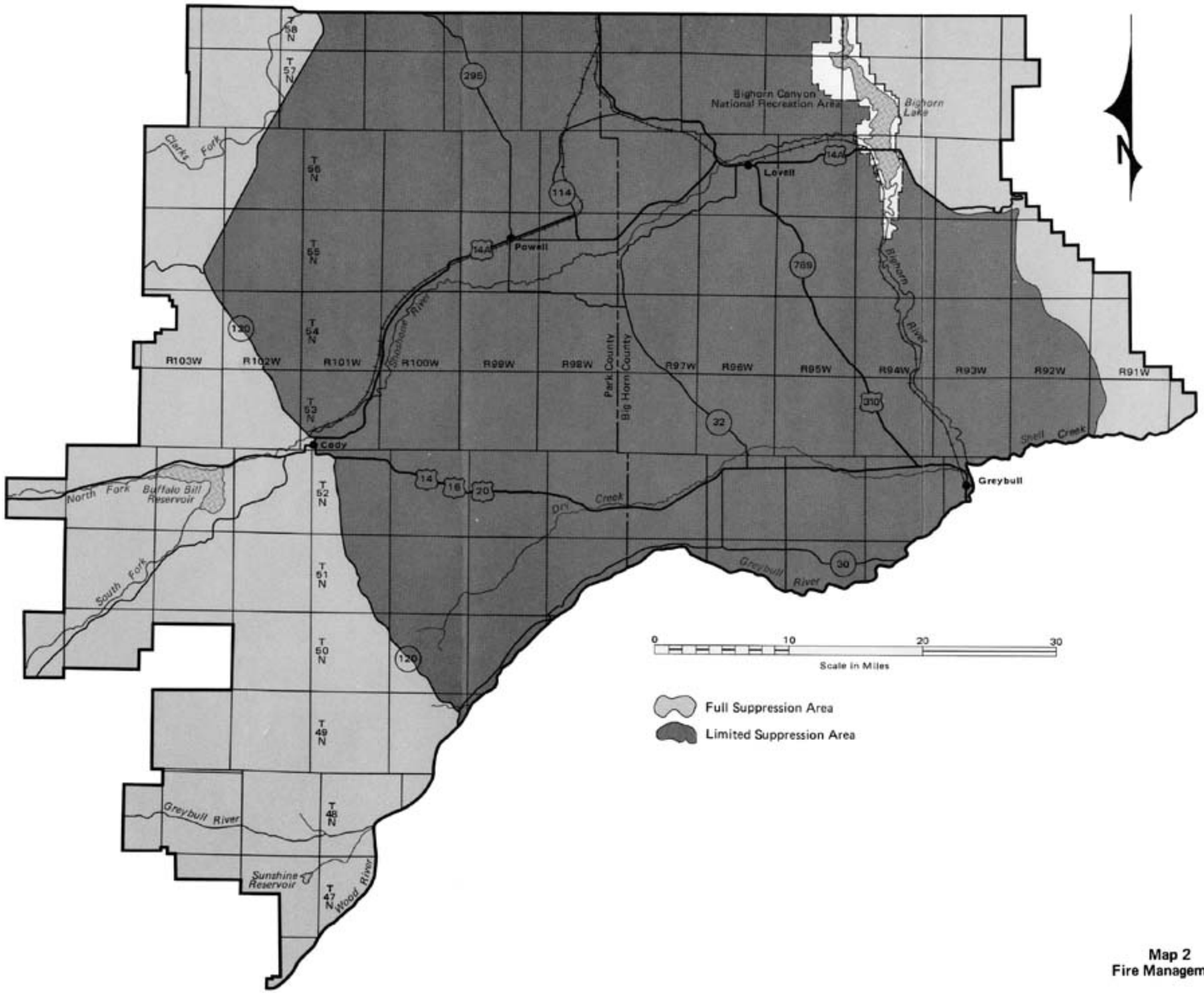
Management Objective

The geothermal resources management objective is to maintain opportunities for geothermal exploration and development.

Management Actions

Geothermal resources are available for leasing in areas that are open to oil and gas leasing. Areas closed to oil and gas leasing are also closed to geothermal leasing.

Exploration and development of geothermal resources are subject to application of restrictions on surface-disturbing activities and other restrictions in the same manner as they are applied to oil and gas exploration and development activities.



Map 2
Fire Management

Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste, and Other Hazards Management Decisions

Management Objective

The hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and other hazards management objective is to protect public health and safety on BLM-administered public lands and prevent waste contamination due to any BLM-authorized actions.

Management Actions

Hazardous Materials. For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment.

Hazardous Wastes. BLM-administered public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed in federal and state regulations.

Other Hazards. If hazards should be identified, the BLM will provide appropriate warnings and establish precautions for safety hazards associated with the use of any areas on BLM-administered public lands.

Lands and Realty Management Decisions

Management Objective

The lands and realty management objectives are to support the goals and objectives of other resource programs for managing the BLM-administered public lands and to respond to public demand for land use authorizations.

Management Actions

Access. The BLM access policy in Wyoming is to acquire permanent exclusive easements (BLM controls and includes rights for the public) over mainline roads on the BLM transportation plan. A BLM mainline road is considered the principal access into larger blocks of BLM-administered public lands or into tracts of BLM-administered lands with high resource values. All access actions will be consistent with this and other provisions of the Wyoming BLM access policy.

The BLM will seek to acquire administrative access along Trail Creek to Rattlesnake Mountain.

Priority emphasis will be placed on acquisition of public access to the Little Mountain and Cedar Mountain areas.

Existing public access to BLM-administered public lands in the Carter Mountain area will be continued.

Recreational access will be retained to public lands along the North Fork and the South Fork of the Shoshone River, to BLM-administered tracts covered by the Bighorn River Habitat Management Plan/Recreation Area Management Plan (HMP/RAMP), and to public land along the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River.

Landownership Adjustments. About 55,900 acres are identified as available for consideration for disposal under the public land sale authority of section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (appendix E). Included are about 7,200 acres currently withdrawn for the BOR. (Any disposal actions concerning these 7,200 acres could only be considered if these withdrawals were to be terminated.). These lands may also be considered for other types of disposal, including desert land patent, exchange, and Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) patent.

Proposals for disposal of any BLM-administered lands in the planning area will be considered. Before a disposal action could be implemented for any lands not included in the 55,900 acres identified in appendix E, the Cody RMP would have to be amended.

All disposal actions are subject to meeting the site-specific disposal criteria (appendix E).

Priority will be given to disposal of lands proposed to meet community needs.

The preferred method of disposal or acquisition of lands by BLM will be through exchange.

Through land exchanges, the BLM will try to acquire nonfederal lands in sections 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 56 N., R. 94 W.; sections 4 and 5, T. 55 N., R. 94 W., and in other areas that contain recovery habitat for threatened or endangered wildlife species.

Appendix E contains information on lands that may be considered for exchange and acquisition. Other exchange proposals and opportunities will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Utility/Transportation Systems. Designated utility and pipeline corridors and communication site windows are shown on map 3. These areas include existing right-of-way concentration areas and three existing communication sites. These designated corridors and windows are the preferred locations for future communication sites and utility and pipeline rights-of-way.

Most of the planning area is open for location of utility and transportation systems. Proposals will be addressed on an individual basis with emphasis on avoiding identified potential conflict areas (map 4).

To protect scenic quality, placement of aboveground facilities such as power lines will be avoided along major transportation routes.

The areas within 2 miles of the Bighorn River and within 1 mile of the Shoshone and Greybull rivers and the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River are avoidance areas for construction of aboveground power lines (map 4).

The Bighorn River HMP/RAMP area is an avoidance area for all types of rights-of-way.

The black-footed ferret essential habitat area is an avoidance area for road construction and aboveground power lines.

Areas within 2.5 miles of active bald eagle nests and within 0.75 mile or the visual horizon (whichever is closer) of other special status raptor species nest sites are right-of-way avoidance areas for road construction.

Peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas are avoidance areas for road construction and aboveground power lines.

Significant segments of historic trails are avoidance areas for all types of rights-of-way. Where feasible, rights-of-way will be placed across trail routes in existing right-of-way crossing areas.

If restricted types of rights-of-way are required in avoidance areas or when such areas cannot reasonably be avoided, the adverse effects of construction will be intensively mitigated in these areas.

Withdrawals. Reviews of withdrawn lands, under section 204(l) of FLPMA, will be completed to determine whether the withdrawals are serving or needed for their intended purposes. These reviews are not a part of developing the RMP. Thus, no decisions are made on the termination of any withdrawals in this RMP.

Existing stock driveway withdrawals will be retained, although the BLM reserves the right to modify historic trailing routes and use, to mitigate any impacts associated with trailing, or to deny trailing use if the impacts cannot be adequately mitigated.

Withdrawals from locatable mineral entry and development will be initiated on the BLM-administered Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts (about 2,500 acres) and the BLM-administered tracts in the Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management Unit (HMU) (about 4,070 acres). (See the management decisions for wildlife and fish habitat.)

Withdrawals from locatable mineral entry and development will be initiated on the Five Springs Falls Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (about 160 acres) and in the Little Mountain ACEC (about 3,560 acres). (See "Planning and Management Decisions for ACECs" section.)

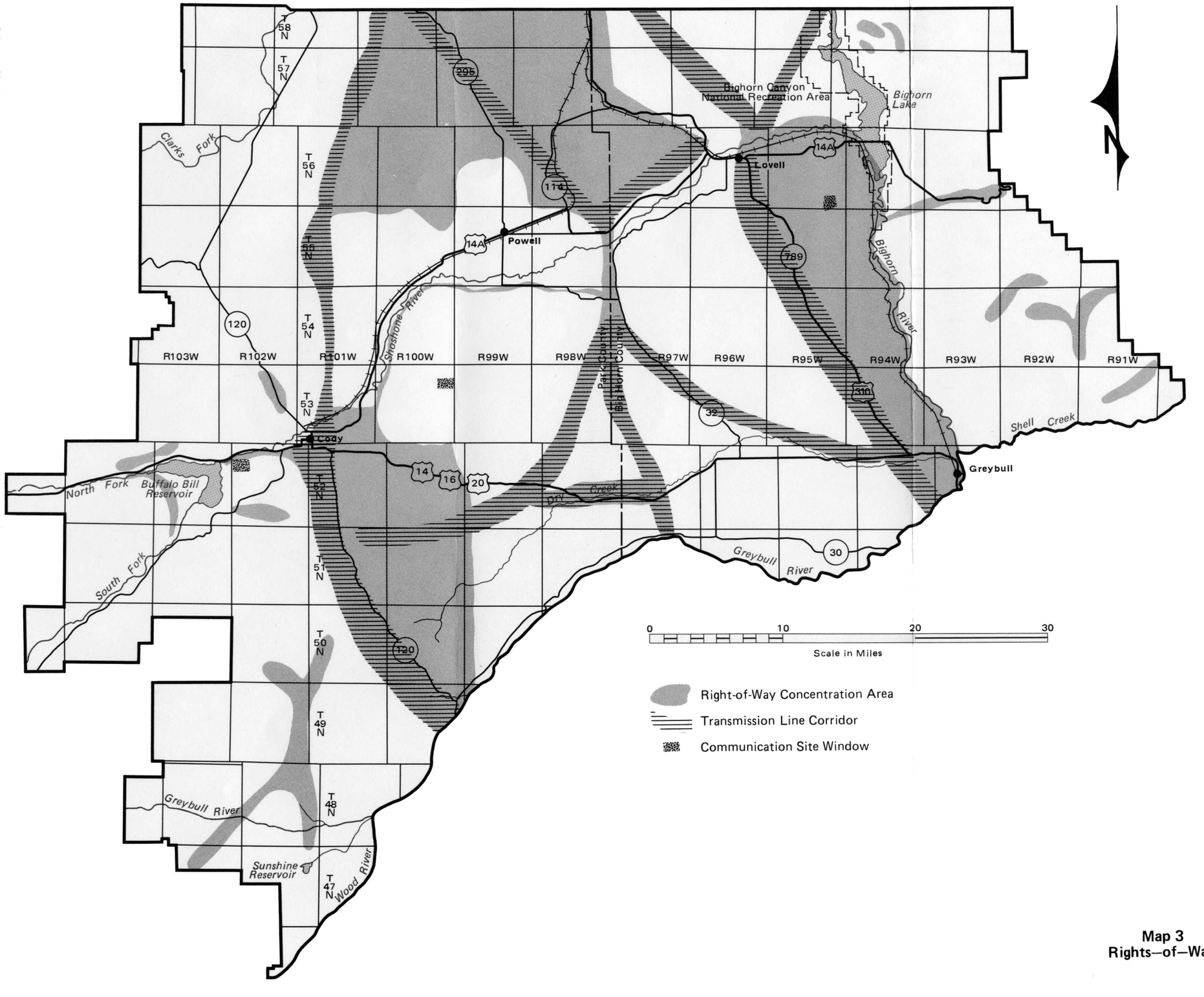
Classifications. About 500,000 acres of BLM-administered land that were classified under the provisions of the C&MU Act were initially reviewed in 1981. At that time, the C&MU retention classifications and segregations from the land laws were terminated on all but about 2,840 acres and segregations from the mining laws were terminated on about 200 acres. The C&MU classifications in the planning area were again reviewed during the Cody RMP planning effort. This later review, which essentially confirmed the 1981 terminations to be appropriate, is summarized below.

The C&MU classifications in the planning area were established by BLM and no other agencies or administrative authorities are involved. About 493,000 of these acres were classified for retention in federal ownership for multiple use management and were segregated from disposal through operation of the public land laws. The remaining 7,000 acres were also classified for retention and multiple use management and segregated from disposals, but in addition, were segregated from mineral location through operation of the mining laws, to protect important resource values. About 2,600 of these 7,000 acres are within the Prior Mountain wild horse herd management area (WHHMA). Since this WHHMA is administered by the Miles City, Montana BLM District Office, these 2,600 acres were not addressed in the Cody RMP/EIS and the Cody RMP does not include any management decisions or direction for that area.

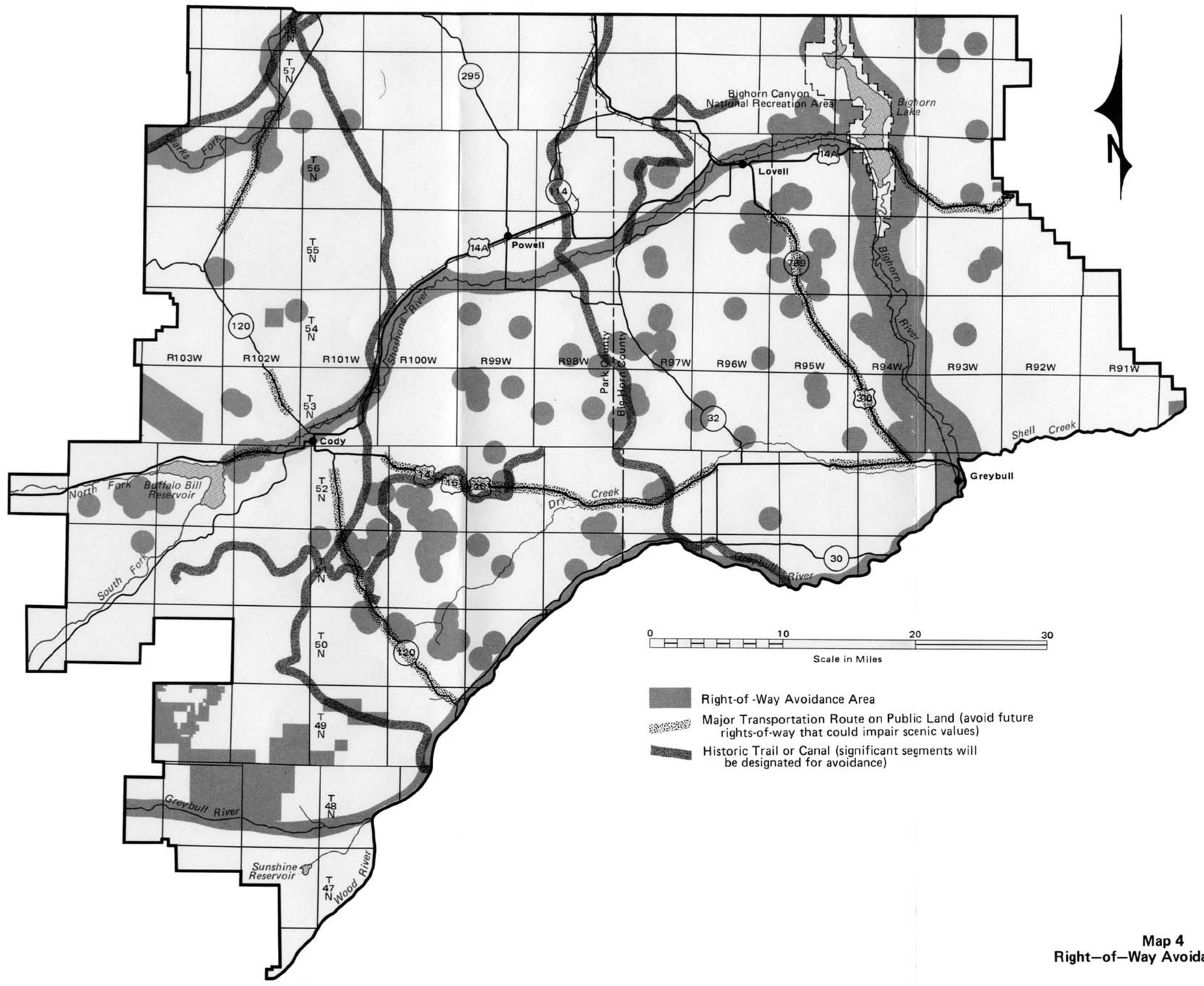
Review of the remaining C&MU classifications on about 497,400 acres of BLM-administered public lands in the planning area indicates that all of the classifications are either no longer serving their intended purposes or are no longer needed for their intended purposes. These lands will be managed as follows:

— Any terminations of C&MU classifications that were not completed in 1981, will be completed.

— When classification terminations are processed, they will be reviewed to identify needed refine-



Map 3
Rights—of—Way



Map 4
Right–of–Way Avoidance Areas

ments to the RMP management decisions or to identify the need for new protective withdrawals to be initiated. If necessary, the RMP will be amended.

— Recreation values and rare plants at Five Springs Falls and important caves and scenic values within the Little Mountain ACEC will remain closed to locatable mineral entry and development under the existing C&MU classifications, until after the new withdrawals are in place (see discussion in "Withdrawals" section).

— All remaining lands under previous C&MU classifications (about 493,680 acres) will be managed under the various provisions and management decisions of the Cody RMP, as they apply.

Livestock Grazing Management Decisions

Management Objective

The livestock grazing management objective is to improve forage production and ecological range condition for the benefit of livestock use, wildlife, and watershed resources.

Management Actions

Livestock grazing use in the planning area will be continued. Livestock grazing will also be managed to provide for protection or enhancement of other resource values.

Appendix G identifies the various types of management actions including grazing systems, land treatments, range improvements, and development of allotment management plans (AMPs) that will be implemented throughout the planning area. These actions will be directed toward resolving or reducing such concerns as continuous spring grazing and conflicts between livestock grazing and wildlife uses, and toward improvement of wetland/riparian areas and overall improvement of vegetative ground cover and production. If these measures fail to accommodate the livestock grazing preference, while concurrently providing for protection of other resource values, reductions in livestock grazing use may become necessary.

The total authorized livestock grazing use will not exceed the recognized active preference in the planning area. Currently, this is a maximum of 90,895 AUMs.

The current amounts, kinds, and seasons of livestock grazing use will continue to be authorized until monitoring indicates a grazing use adjustment is necessary or that a class of livestock or season of use modification can be accommodated.

Any adjustments in livestock grazing use, either short-term or long-term, will be made as a result of monitoring and consultation with grazing permittees or through negotiation with grazing permittees and other affected interests. Adjustments may also result from land use planning decisions to change the allocation of land uses or from transfers of BLM-administered public lands to other agency jurisdictions or into nonfederal ownership.

Prairie dog town expansion will be controlled on about 225 acres involving two grazing allotments (Allotments 1073 and 3008).

Livestock grazing will not be allowed in Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts (about 2,500 acres).

AMPs will be developed for allotments in the planning area on a priority basis. The intensity of the AMPs will depend on allotment condition and resource conflicts.

High intensity monitoring will be conducted on top priority "I" allotments, on allotments with AMPs, and on allotments in the McCullough Peaks WHHMA. Low intensity monitoring will be conducted on the other "I" allotments and on "M" and "C" category allotments.

The priorities for allotment monitoring and for AMP development and implementation are the same and are shown on table 2. These priorities are projected for "I" category allotments only.

The remaining grazing allotments in the planning area are the "M" and "C" category allotments. They will be monitored at a lower intensity level to ensure no significant adverse changes are taking place as a result of on-going management.

Stock driveway withdrawals will be retained, although the BLM reserves the right to modify historic trailing routes and use, to mitigate any impacts associated with trailing, or to deny trailing use if the impacts cannot be adequately mitigated. Portions of grazing allotments that are outside withdrawn stock driveways and that are affected by trailing will be monitored to determine whether the allotment can accommodate trailing without unacceptable effects on resources.

TABLE 2

AMP AND ALLOTMENT MONITORING PRIORITY FOR "I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Monitoring Level
3012	Question Creek	High
1075	Clarksfork	High
1529	West Beaver	High
3035	Eagle Pass	High
3008	Sage Creek Addition	High
3069	Lower YU Bench	High
3104	Lone Tree	High
3068	Oregon Coulee	High
3112	Stone Barn 15	High
1505	Clay Pits	High
3102	Bench	High
3029	Oregon Basin	High
3053	Trail Creek	High
1060	East-West	High
3059	Indian Pass	High
1015	Lower Bear Creek	High
1059	Thumper	High
1516	Sunlight	High
1509	Red Canyon	High
1006	Sand Draw	High
1014	Sheep Mountain	High
1023	Crystal Creek	High
3067	Red Point	High
3047	Timber Creek	Low
2504	Carter Mountain	Low
1069	Peaks	Low
1039	Foster Gulch	Low
1002	Whistle Creek	Low
3004	Stonebridge Reservoir	Low
1506	Beaver Creek	Low
1522	West of Ranch	Low
1541	Red	Low
1064	Peaks	Low
3090	YU Bench-East	Low
1018	Individual	Low
1534	One-Twenty-One	Low
1528	East Beaver	Low
1027	Moss Ranch	Low
1049	Individual	Low
1007	Little Dry Creek	Low
1036	North Shoshone	Low
1041	Sandhills	Low
1053	Little Sheep Mountain	Low
1028	Little Mountain	Low
1031	Himes Group	Low
1013	Bear Creek	Low

Minerals Management Decisions

Management Objective

The minerals management objective is to maintain or enhance opportunities for mineral exploration and development, while providing protection or enhancement of other resource values.

Management Actions

Minerals—General

Surface-disturbing activities associated with all types of minerals exploration and development and with geophysical exploration are subject to application of the Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing Activities. See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for such restrictions that apply to geophysical exploration and to minerals exploration and development activities (also see maps 5, 6, 7, and 8).

Leasable Minerals—Coal

The coal screening process (as identified by 43 CFR 3420.1-4) has not been conducted in the planning area. Interest in exploration or leasing of federal coal will be handled case by case. If an application for a coal lease should be received in the future, an appropriate land use and environmental analysis, including the coal screening process, will be conducted to determine whether or not the coal areas applied for are acceptable for development and for leasing (43 CFR 3425). The RMP will be amended as necessary.

Leasable Minerals—Geophysical Exploration

All parts of the planning area that are open to oil and gas exploration are open to geophysical exploration. Those lands identified as closed to oil and gas exploration are also closed to geophysical exploration.

On lands with "no surface occupancy" restrictions for oil and gas exploration and development activities, only casual use geophysical exploration will be allowed, unless otherwise specified. (Casual use for geophysical exploration is described in 43 CFR 3150.05(b).)

Surface disturbance restrictions for geophysical exploration activities apply to both leased and unleased lands.

Leasable Minerals—Oil and Gas

The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area (WSA) is closed to oil and gas leasing under the interim management provisions for WSAs (map 6). Also refer to the section on Wilderness Study Areas.

The remainder of the planning area is open to oil and gas leasing, subject to appropriate restrictions for surface-disturbing activities.

Throughout the planning area, oil and gas reclamation plans will be prepared to improve reclamation in old fields and to allow for orderly development of new fields. Map 5 shows oil and gas fields and areas with high, moderate, and low potential for hydrocarbon occurrence.

In cases where federal oil and gas leases are or have been issued without stipulated restrictions or requirements that are later found to be necessary or with stipulated restrictions or requirements that are later found to be insufficient, the needed restrictions or requirements may be included in approving subsequent exploration and development activities. These restrictions or requirements may only be included as reasonable measures or as Conditions of Approval (COA) in authorizing Applications for Permit to Drill (APD), Plans of Operation (POO) or Plans of Development (POD). Conversely, in cases where leases are or have been issued with stipulated restrictions or requirements that are later found to be excessive or unnecessary, the stipulated restrictions or requirements may be appropriately modified, excepted or waived in authorizing APDs, POO or PODs. Both the application of reasonable measures or COAs and the modification, exception or waiver of stipulated restrictions or requirements must first be based upon site specific analysis of individual APDs, POOs or PODs, including the necessary, supporting NEPA documentation.

Locatable Minerals

Except for specific areas identified as closed, the planning area is open to staking of mining claims and operation of the mining laws for locatable minerals.

Plans of operations or notices of intent will be required for locatable mineral exploration and development activities consistent with regulations.

All locatable minerals actions will be reviewed to assure compliance with the BLM bonding policy for surface disturbing activities.

BLM-administered lands covered by the Bighorn River HMP/RAMP (about 2,500 acres) and within the Yellowtail Wildlife HMU (about 4,070 acres) are closed to locatable mineral entry, subject to valid existing rights. Mineral withdrawals will be initiated to implement these closures.

Salable Minerals

Except for specific areas identified as closed, the planning area is open to sale of mineral materials (for example, sand and gravel) and related exploration and development activities.

Sales and extraction of mineral materials from existing mineral sites will be allowed. Establishment of new mineral sites will be evaluated individually.

Off-Road Vehicle Management Decisions

Management Objectives

The off-road vehicle (ORV) management objective is to maintain or enhance opportunities for ORV use while protecting or avoiding adverse effects of vehicular travel on other resource values.

Management Actions

Unless otherwise specified, vehicular use on BLM-administered public lands in the general planning area is designated as limited to **existing** roads and trails (map 9).

Except for areas designated as closed to vehicular use, performance of necessary tasks requiring off-road use of a vehicle is authorized. Examples of necessary tasks include picking up big game kills and constructing or repairing authorized range improvements.

Until activity planning specifically addresses the use of over-the-snow vehicles, they are subject to the same requirements and limitations as all other vehicles.

The bentonite hills area near Lovell, the Irma Flats/Diamond Basin area near Cody, the Lovell Lakes Motocross Area, and areas near Powell and Greybull are designated as **open** to ORV use (map 9). While these areas are open to ORV use, site-specific activity plans may result in some of the areas being established as ORV play areas and some being open to all ORV uses and some being limited to specific types of ORV use.

Vehicular use on BLM-administered public lands is designated as limited to **designated** roads and trails in the following areas (see maps 9 and 10):

- Essential and recovery habitat for threatened or endangered species.
- Areas with fragile soils or with Class I or II Visual Resource Management (VRM) ratings (appendix H).
- Areas containing significant cultural and paleontological resources.
- Areas over important caves or cave passages.
- The Bighorn River and West Slope Special Recreation Management Areas.
- Rattlesnake Mountain.
- The Carter Mountain, Little Mountain, and Sheep Mountain Anticline ACECs and in the McCullough Peaks area.

BLM-administered public lands in the proposed Five Springs Falls ACEC are designated as **closed** to vehicular use. Vehicular travel in the area will be allowed only on the road to the Five Springs Falls campground.

Bullet impact zones on BLM-administered public lands in and near the Buffalo Bill Shooting Complex and the Lovell Rod and Gun Club shooting range are designated **closed** to vehicular use.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that may apply to ORV or general vehicular use.

Recreation Management Decisions

Management Objective

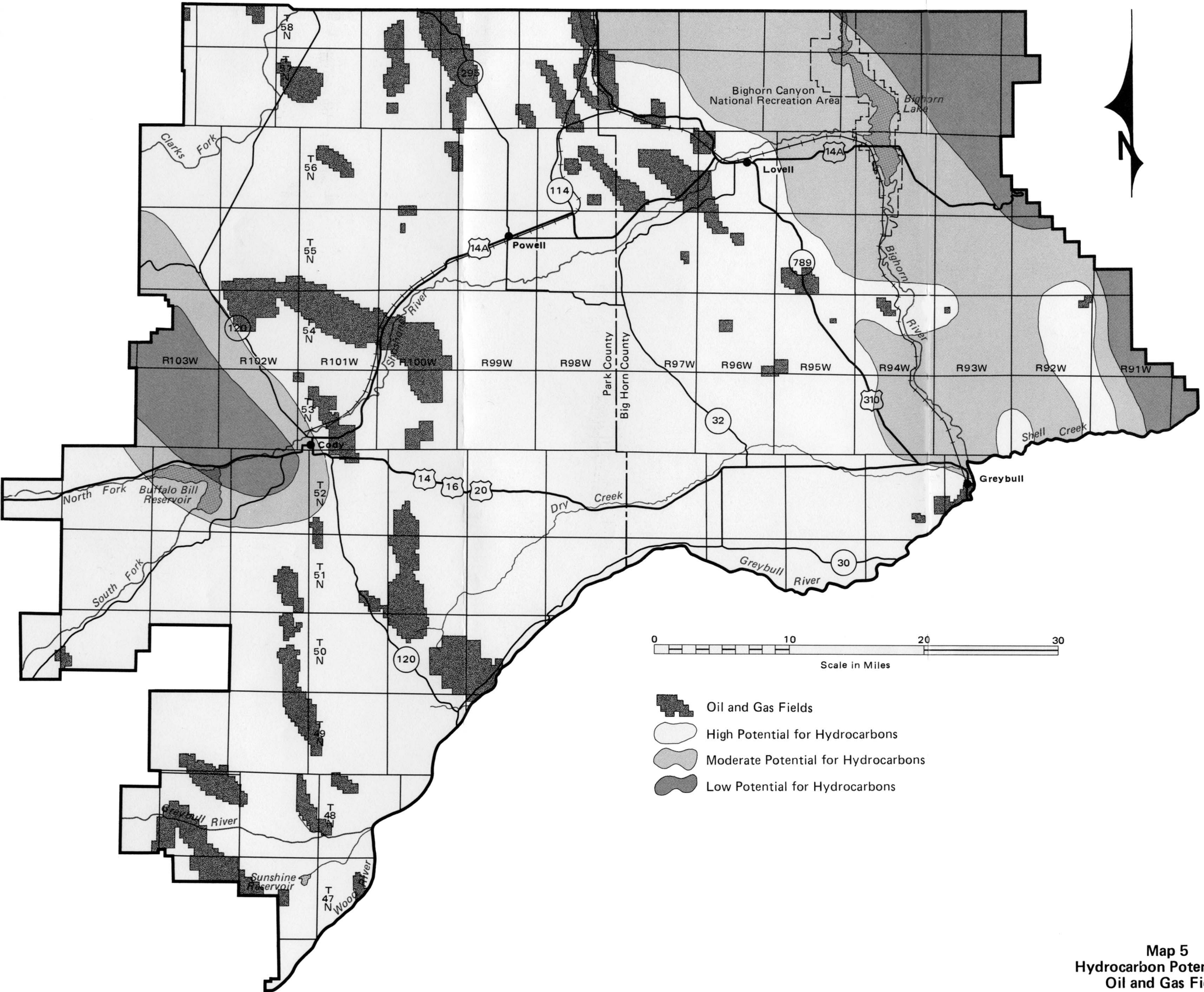
The recreation management objective is to enhance opportunities for primitive recreation, while increasing visitor services in some areas (to meet needs for more developed forms of recreation).

Management Actions

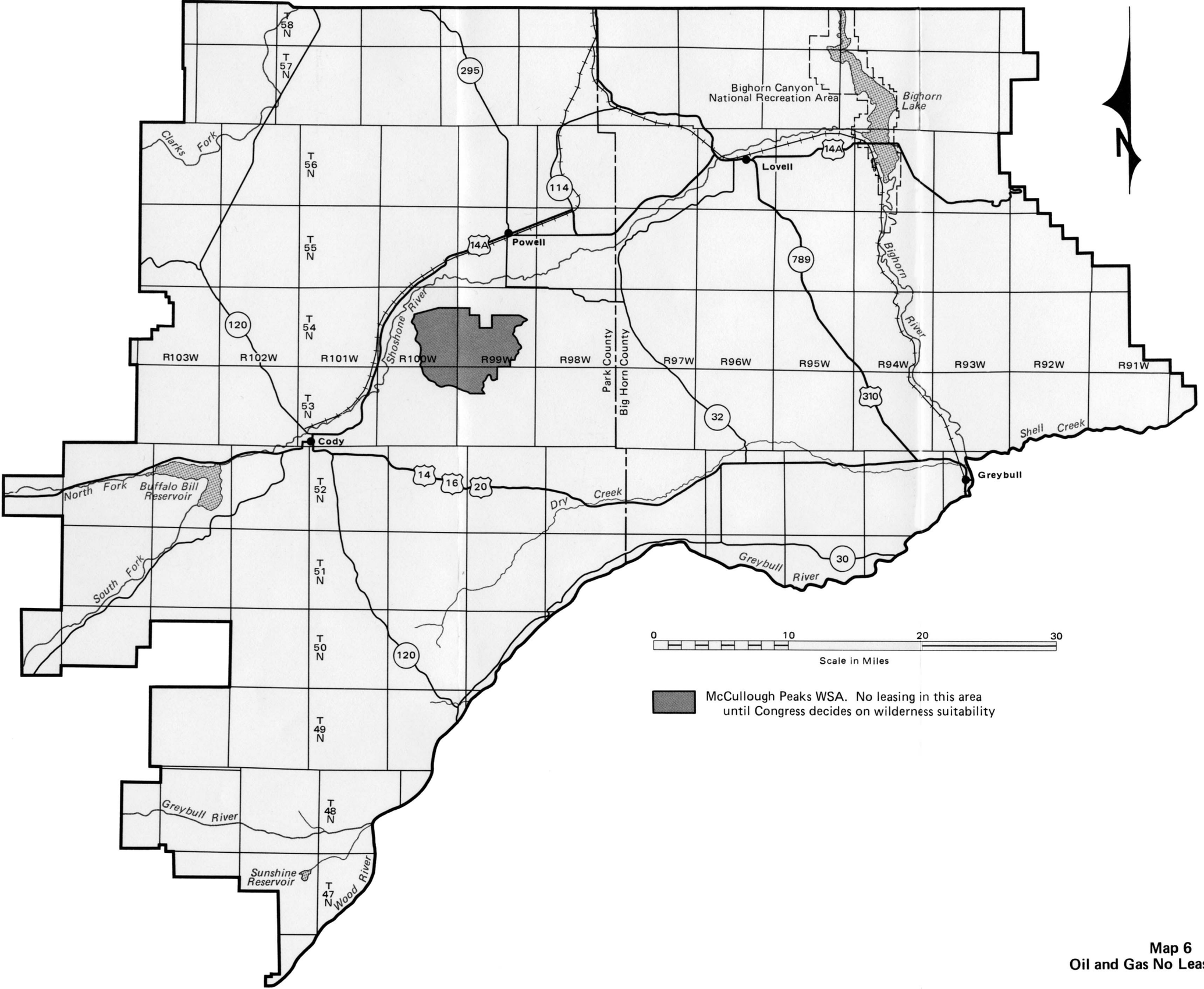
The designated SRMAs are shown on map 11. The Bighorn River SRMA includes about 19,000 acres of BLM-administered land surface, and the West Slope SRMA (covering the west slope of the Bighorn Mountains) includes about 101,000 acres of BLM-administered land surface. About 5,000 acres are included in the Rivers SRMA (scattered BLM-administered tracts near the North Fork and the South Fork of the Shoshone River and the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River). Significant segments of historic trails will comprise another SRMA. Important caves and cave passages will be included in the Worland Caves SRMA.

Activity plans will be developed for all SRMAs.

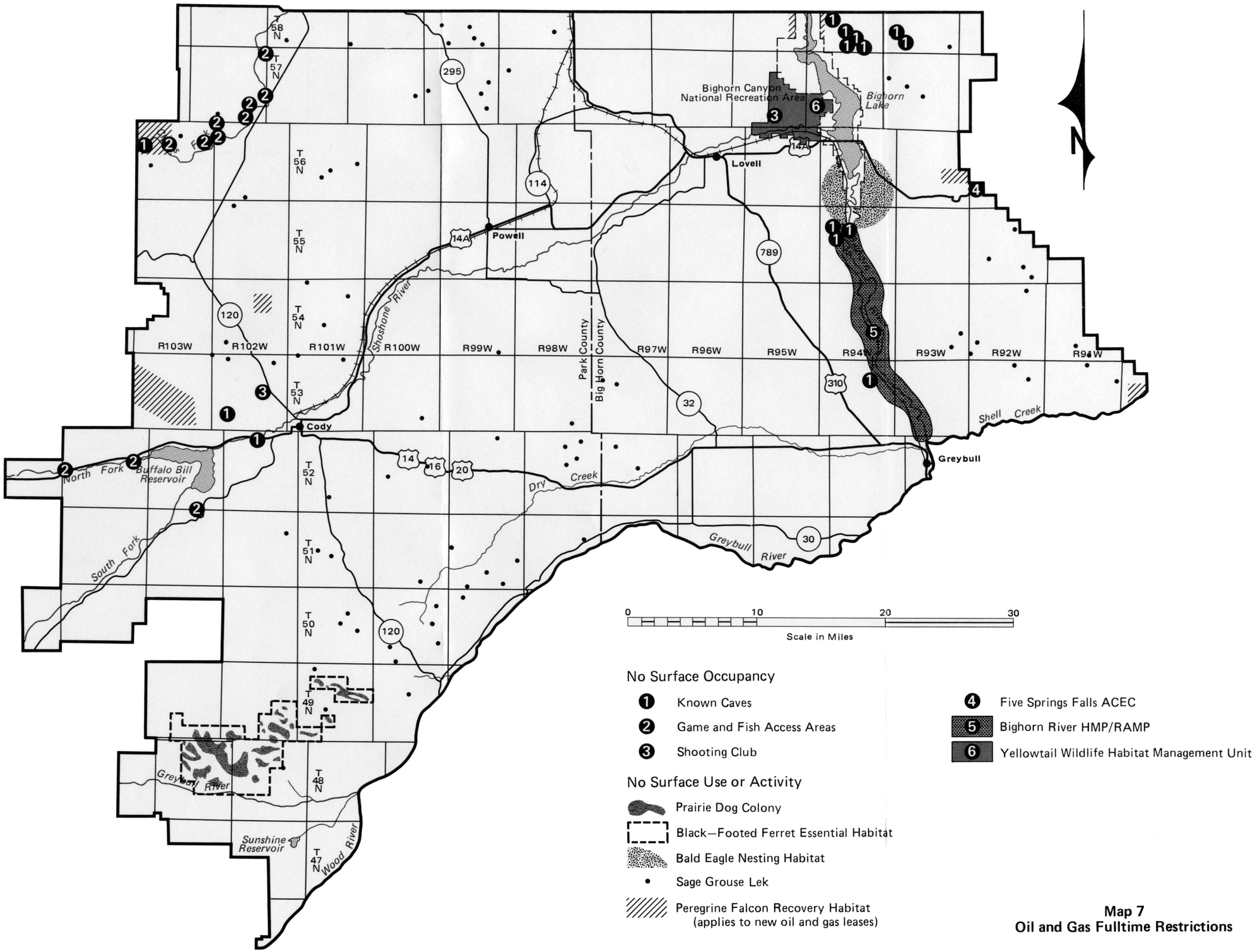
All remaining portions of the planning area are designated an extensive recreation management area (ERMA).



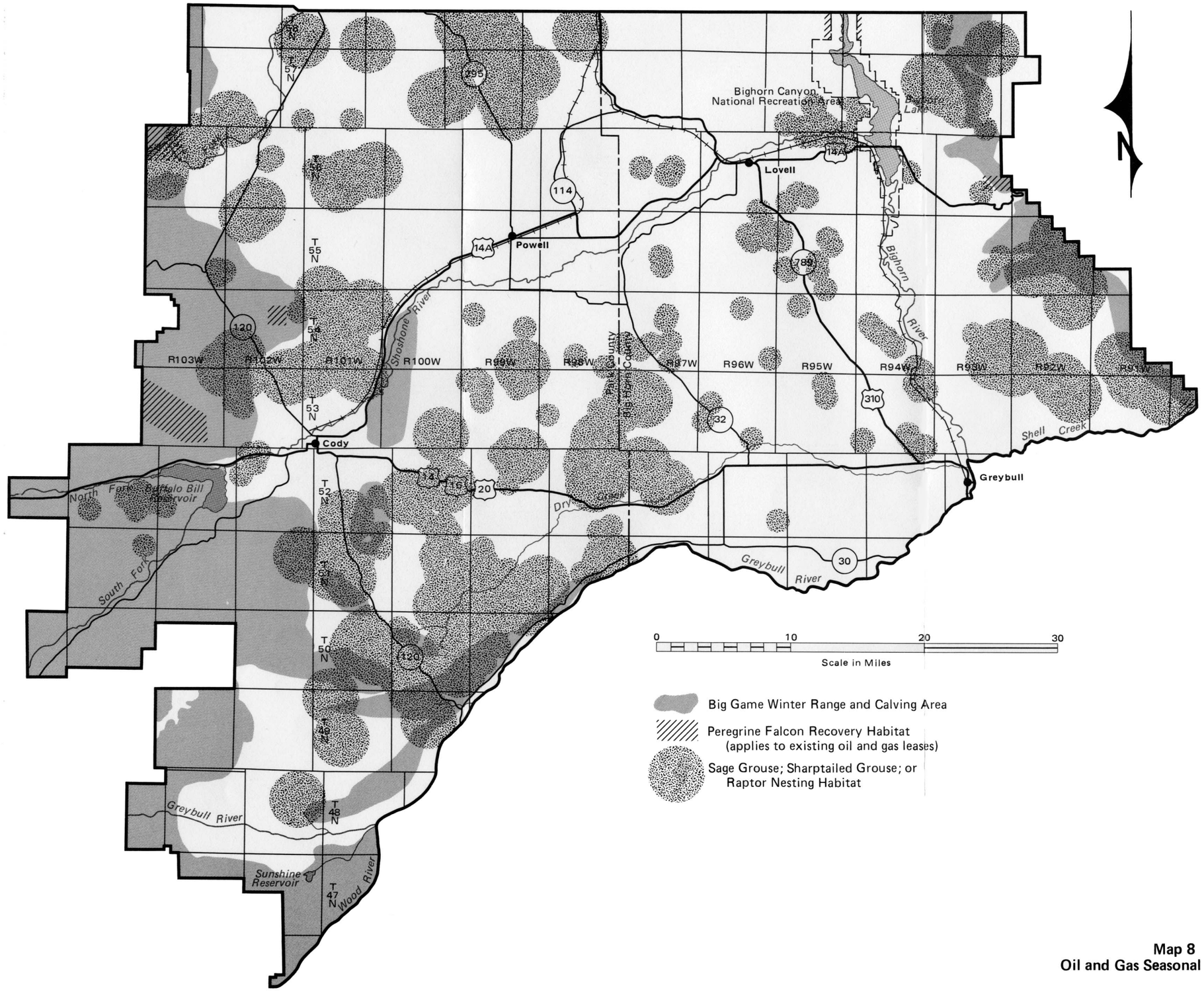
Map 5
Hydrocarbon Potential and Oil and Gas Fields



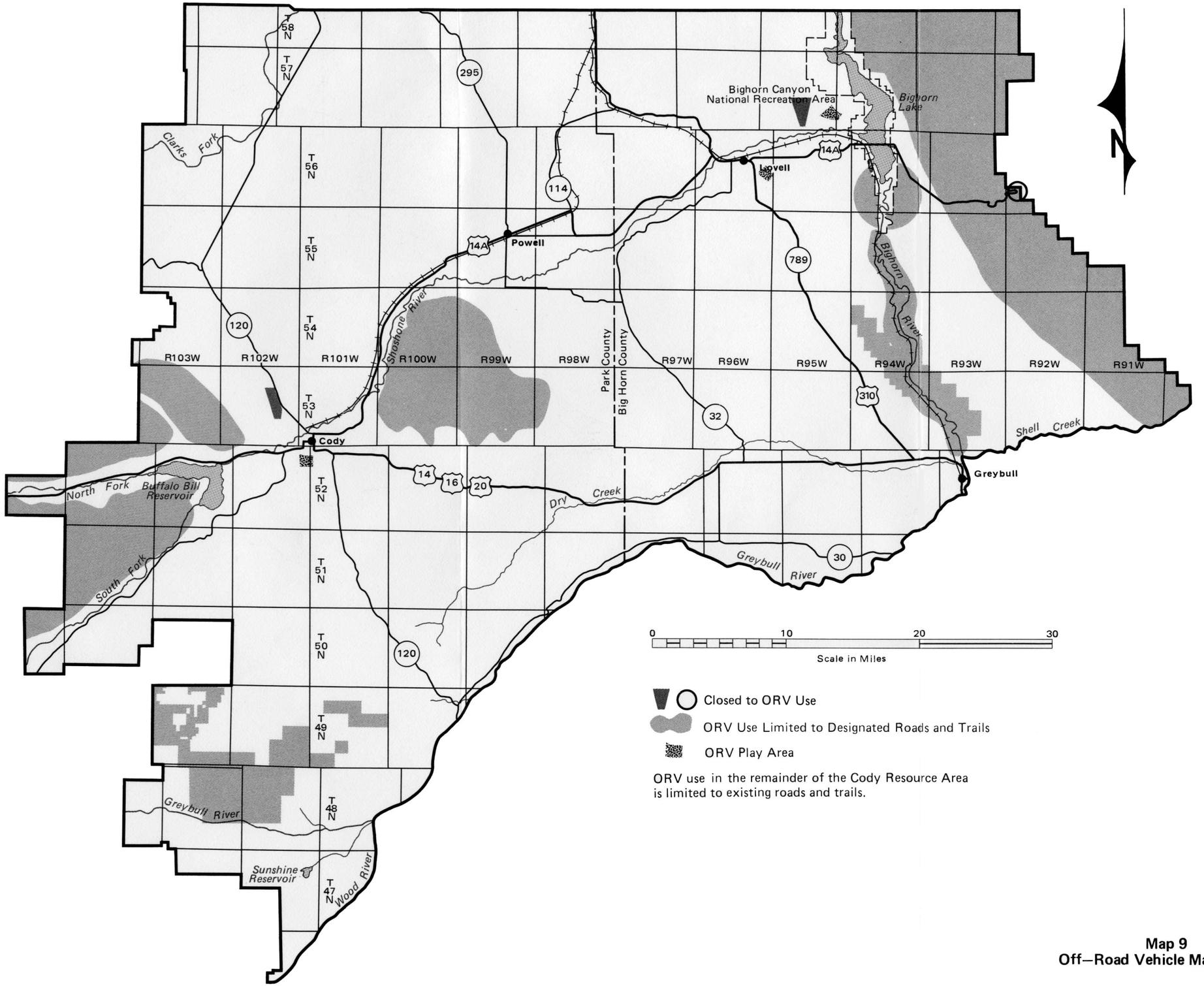
Map 6
Oil and Gas No Leasing Areas



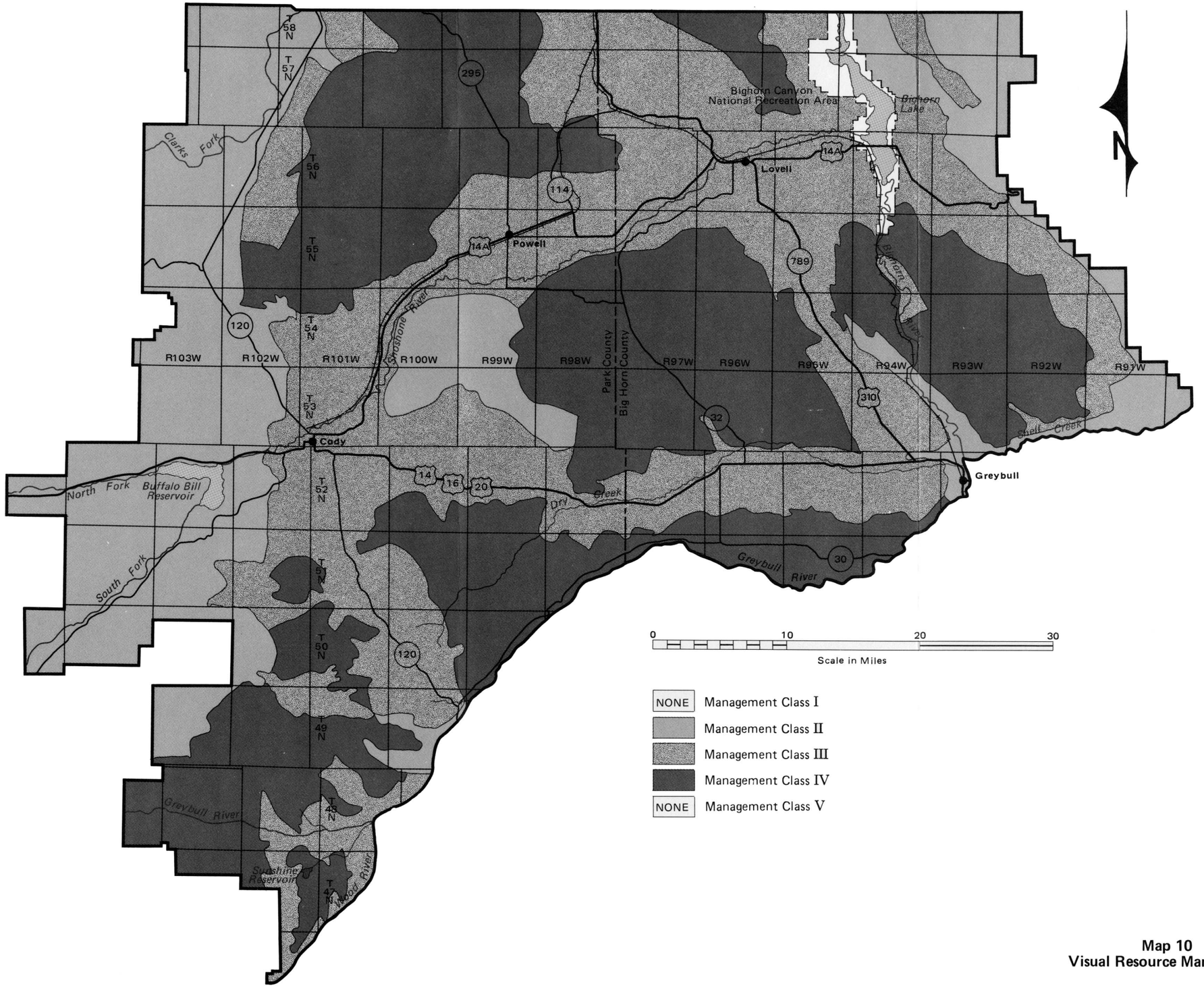
Map 7
Oil and Gas Fulltime Restrictions



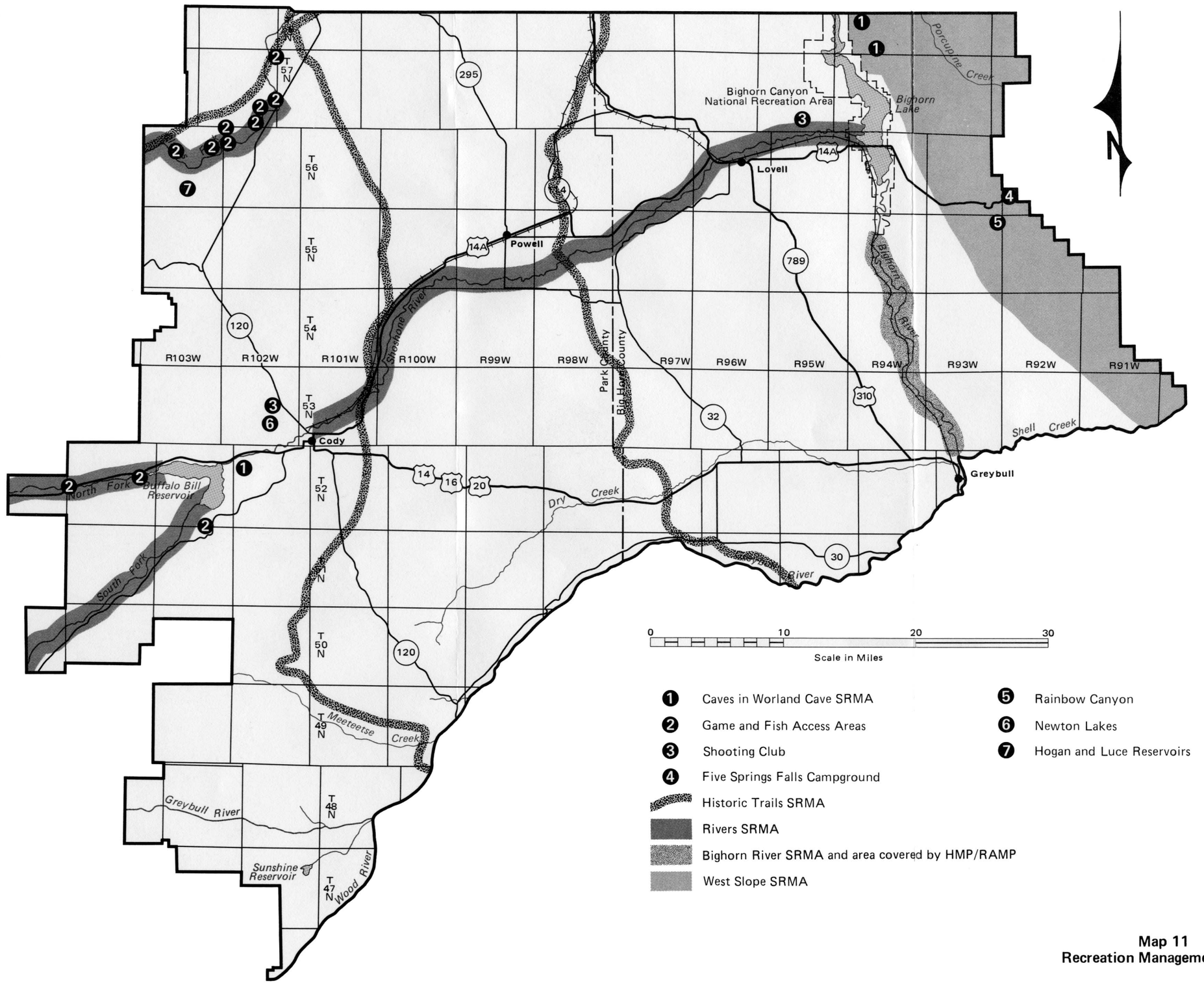
Map 8
Oil and Gas Seasonal Restrictions



Map 9
Off–Road Vehicle Management



Map 10
Visual Resource Management



Map 11
Recreation Management Areas

Recreational uses of BLM-administered lands along the Bighorn River for fishing, hunting, and float boating will be managed under the Bighorn River HMP/RAMP.

Recreation sites will be developed at Rainbow Canyon and at Hogan Reservoir.

An interpretive site will be developed for the McCullough Peaks WHHMA.

Additional directional and interpretive signs will be installed to facilitate recreational use of the West Slope SRMA, Cedar Mountain, the Nez Perce (Nee-me-poo) and Bridger historic trails, the Fort Washakie to Red Lodge stage route, and the Shoshone, Greybull, Bighorn, and Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone rivers.

A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied on about 690 acres above Natural Trap, Horsethief, and Spirit Mountain caves (map 7). These areas will be closed to surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, right-of-way and other types of construction, and the use of heavy equipment.

Other important caves or cave passages identified in the future will be protected in the same manner.

A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied on fishing and hunting access areas (about 3,460 acres), Five Springs Falls Campground (about 40 acres), and R&PP lease areas for the Buffalo Bill Shooting Complex and the Lovell Rod and Gun Club shooting range (about 400 acres). These areas will be closed to surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, and construction activities (except those related to development of recreation facilities or wildlife habitat).

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that may apply to recreational development activities or that protect recreation values.

Visual Resource Management Decisions

Management Objective

The VRM objective is to maintain or improve scenic values and visual quality throughout the planning area.

Management Actions

Visual resources will be managed in accordance with objectives for VRM classes that have been assigned to the planning area (map 10). Refer to the section on the Five Springs Falls ACEC for the 160 acres of Class I VRM that is not shown on map 10.

Visual resource values will be considered before authorizing land uses that may affect them. Visual resources management requirements are applied only on BLM-administered public lands or to BLM-approved actions on split-estate lands (that is, non-federal surface ownership over BLM-administered federal minerals).

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited in Class I or II VRM areas, unless adverse impacts can be mitigated or avoided.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that apply to protection of visual resources.

Watershed Management Decisions

Management Objectives

The watershed management objectives are to stabilize and conserve soils, increase vegetative production, and to maintain or improve water quality.

Management Actions

A maintenance priority is placed on about 700 acres of existing spreader dikes and ten existing detention dams. Other watershed projects will be maintained as necessary.

Surface water quality will be monitored in areas where noxious weeds are to be treated. Priority for monitoring will be assigned to municipal watersheds, fish hatchery supply watersheds, and domestic or agricultural use watersheds with major fish-bearing streams.

Watershed improvement practices in the state of Wyoming's Bighorn Basin water quality plans (appendix I), will be implemented to reduce sediment loadings in the streams and river segments. When approved, these practices will be included in various BLM activity plans and in BLM use authorizations, as appropriate. Also see appendix G for range improvement practices, beneficial to water-

shed values, that may be implemented. Priority stream segments for use of watershed improvement practices and development of watershed activity plans are:

Priority 1. The Shoshone River (from its confluence with the Bighorn River to the Buffalo Bill Dam). Priority drainages within the Shoshone subbasin are Whistle, Deer, Coon, and Sand creeks, Roan Wash, and Foster Gulch (map 12).

Priority 2. The Bighorn River (from Bighorn Reservoir to Greybull). Priority drainages within the Bighorn subbasin are Crystal, Bear, and Dry Bear creeks (map 12).

The BLM may acquire mineral exploratory wells and drill holes that produce water. These acquired wells will be developed for multiple use purposes if they meet the criteria listed in appendix I for water well conversion.

To obtain valid water rights, the BLM will file for the rights to all water-related projects on BLM-administered public lands with the Wyoming State Engineer's office.

If karst areas are discovered that exhibit unique underground drainage characteristics similar to those in the Spanish Point Karst ACEC (in the Washakie Resource Area), they will be proposed for ACEC designation.

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within 500 feet of surface water and(or) riparian areas, except when such activities are necessary and when their impacts can be mitigated or avoided.

Sagebrush control will be allowed within 500 feet of water unless site-specific environmental analyses indicate more stringent restrictions are needed.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing activities that apply to watershed protection.

Wilderness Study Area Management Decisions

Recommendations for designation or nondesignation of WSAs as wilderness will be submitted to Congress through the Director of the BLM, the Secretary of the Interior, and the President of the United States. Management prescriptions for the 24,570-acre McCullough Peaks WSA and recommendations regarding wilderness designation or nondesignation are covered in the Grass Creek/Cody Wilderness EIS, therefore, they have not been repeated in this document.

Until Congress acts, the McCullough Peaks WSA will be managed under the BLM's interim management policy. Whatever decision Congress makes on this WSA will become part of the Cody RMP, and if necessary, the RMP will be amended.

Wild Horse Management Decisions

Management Objective

The wild horse management objective in the McCullough Peaks WHHMA is to maintain a viable herd that will maintain the free-roaming nature of wild horses in a thriving ecological balance and to provide opportunity for the public to view wild horses.

Management Actions

The McCullough Peaks WHHMA will be managed to maintain a population of 100 wild horses until monitoring data shows that changes in the population level are necessary.

Approximately 5 miles of fence will be built adjacent to private land on the northern boundary of the McCullough Peaks WHHMA to contain wild horses.

The Foster Gulch WHHMA will not be managed for wild horses (map 13). All horses have been removed from the Foster Gulch WHHMA as outlined in the activity plan for the area.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management Decisions

Management Objective

The wildlife and fish habitat management objective is to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife resources so that the forage production and quality of rangelands and fish and wildlife habitat will be maintained or improved.

Management Actions

The condition of uncommon and important wildlife habitats will be maintained or improved through vegetative manipulations or other habitat improvement projects, and application of the Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing Activities. Uncommon and important wildlife habitats include wetlands; mountain shrublands; and Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, and aspen-conifer forestlands.

Surface disturbance restrictions (including "no surface occupancy") will be applied as appropriate

on BLM-administered tracts managed under the Bighorn River HMP/RAMP (about 2,500 acres), and on BLM-administered tracts in the Yellowtail Wildlife HMU (about 4,070 acres) (map 7).

The Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts and the BLM-administered tracts in the Yellowtail Wildlife HMU will generally be closed to surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, and construction activities (except those related to development of recreation facilities or wildlife habitat).

The Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts and the BLM-administered tracts in the Yellowtail Wildlife HMU will also be closed to locatable mineral entry subject to valid existing rights. Mineral withdrawals will be initiated to implement these closures.

Sagebrush control will be allowed in sensitive wildlife habitat areas subject to the use of restrictions to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Wetlands and fisheries habitat will be managed to improve and enhance their values. This will be done through use of restrictions on surface-disturbing activities and implementation of management practices such as vegetation manipulation and planting, installing sediment and erosion control structures, fencing, and acquiring, developing, and maintaining water sources.

Animal damage control (ADC) activities in the planning area, including the use of poisons that are lethal to vertebrate animals, will be considered as proposals are submitted. These activities are subject to established ADC procedures and policies as outlined in the national and state level memoranda of understanding between BLM and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), BLM manual 6830, and other directives.

Use of chemicals on noxious weeds will be controlled in areas designated as essential or recovery habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species in accordance with site-specific habitat requirements. Environmental analysis and consultation with county weed and pest control authorities regarding the need for treatment and methods of treatment will be part of this process.

For the protection of prey bases essential to the peregrine falcon or other threatened or endangered birds, spraying of insecticides will not be allowed until after the completion of site-specific environmental analyses.

The BLM will work cooperatively with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), the Forest Service, and other agencies and organizations to determine the feasibility of reestablishing bighorn sheep on the west slope of the Bighorn Mountains. If the reestablishment is feasible, the BLM will support this effort.

Whenever practicable, BLM will consult with the WGFD in applying mitigation for wildlife needs and before waiving, allowing exceptions to, or modifying wildlife-related land use restrictions and mitigations.

Bald Eagles. Pending the development of a site-specific activity plan, BLM-administered public lands within 2.5 miles of active bald eagle nests (currently involving about 2,480 acres) will be managed as essential and recovery habitat for bald eagle production. Surface-disturbing and other disruptive activities will be controlled in these areas to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. When the activity plan is developed, it will provide the management direction for these areas.

Peregrine Falcons. The Peregrine Falcon Recovery, West Slope, Bighorn River, and Cody Wetlands HMPs will be revised as necessary and implemented.

In peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas:

- Restrictions (including "no surface occupancy") will be applied to surface disturbing and other disruptive activities as appropriate (currently about 9,000 acres in six locations).
- These areas are avoidance areas for the upgrading of existing roads and trails and for the construction of roads and aboveground power lines. Maintenance of existing roads and trails will be allowed (map 4).
- Seasonal restrictions will be applied to surface-disturbing or other disruptive activities during the nesting season (April 1 through July 31). Use of access roads will not be restricted (map 8).

These restrictions will continue for ten years or until peregrine falcons become reestablished (whichever occurs first). The restrictions will then be reassessed for their continued appropriateness.

Raptors (General). Areas within 0.75 mile or the visual horizon (whichever is closer) of special status raptor species nest sites are avoidance areas for road construction and upgrading. The purpose is to limit increased vehicle use and related disruption or disturbance of special status raptors that could occur during the nesting period because of improved vehicle access. In these same areas, a seasonal restriction will be applied to surface-disturbing or disruptive activities during the nesting season (map 8).

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within these same areas, if they would result in the loss of an active special status raptor species nest or a structure on which such a nest is built, or if they

would cause loss of significant portions of concentration, foraging, or nesting habitat for these raptors.

Black-Footed Ferret Essential Habitat. Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities will be controlled to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on about 1,300 acres of active prairie dog colonies within the area identified as black-footed ferret essential habitat (map 7).

This requirement will remain in effect until completion of a site-specific activity plan being prepared to manage ferrets in this area. The restriction will then be reassessed for its continued appropriateness.

Recovery Habitat for Black-Footed Ferrets, Swift Fox, and Other Special Status Species. In potential recovery habitat areas (low, moderate, or high value for these species), outside of the identified essential black-footed ferret habitat, surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited until the areas can be searched for these species. If any such animals are located, proposed activities in these areas will be appropriately designed or modified to protect the animals and their habitat.

As actual recovery habitat areas for these species are identified, surface-disturbing activities will be controlled to protect the areas until specific recovery plans are developed. The recovery plans will then direct the management of surface-disturbing activities in these areas.

Big Game. Seasonal restrictions will be applied as appropriate to surface-disturbing and disruptive activities and land uses on big game crucial habitat, including winter ranges and elk calving areas.

During periods of severe winter weather, approval of the BLM will be required before snow removal can be conducted on BLM-administered roads in big game crucial winter ranges. The purpose is to minimize disruption and disturbance of the animals during periods when they are under high stress.

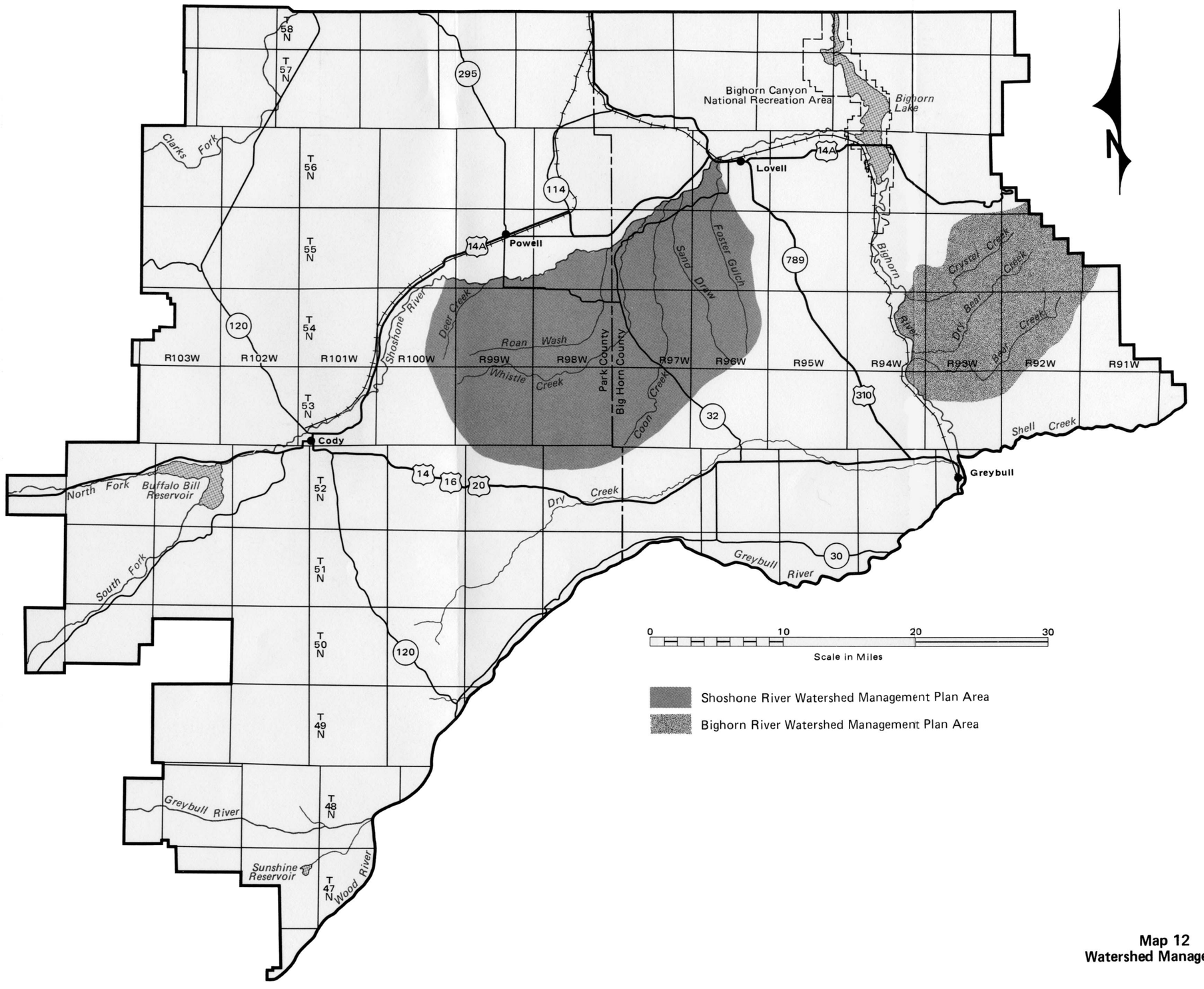
Grouse. Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse strutting grounds (leks).

A seasonal restriction will be applied to surface-disturbing and disruptive activities and land uses during nesting/brooding periods within a 2-mile radius of the center of active grouse leks.

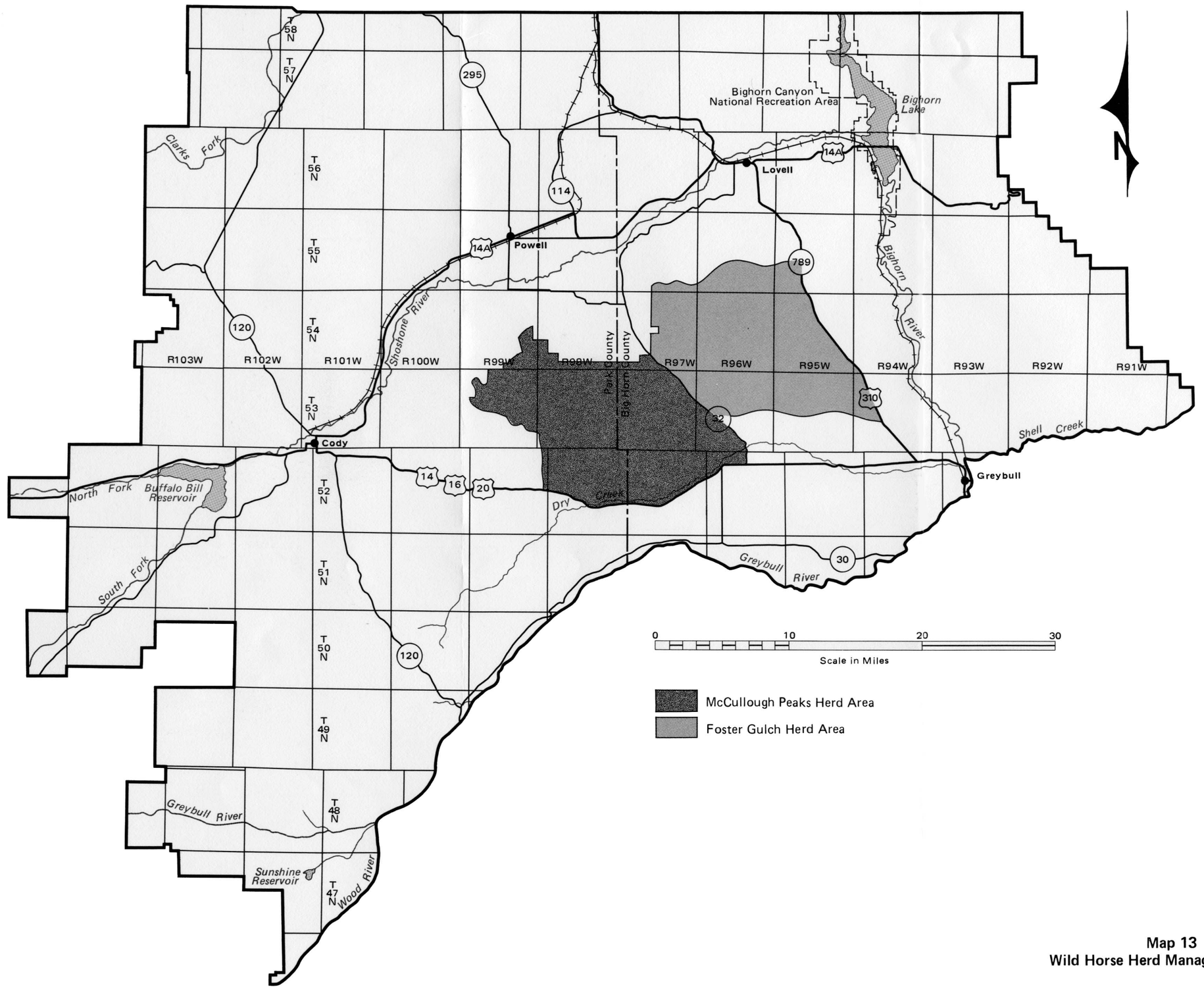
A 10 percent unreclaimed surface disturbance objective will be used as a guide and alert to conduct site-specific evaluations of mitigation needs in any individual grouse habitat area. That is, before unreclaimed surface disturbance within 2 miles of an active lek would reach or exceed 10 percent, evaluations will be conducted to determine if and what type of mitigation is needed and practicable. Emphasis will be placed on accelerated reclamation of disturbed habitat, improvement of present grouse habitat, or development of other habitat suitable for grouse.

See appendix B and other management decisions in this RMP for other restrictions on surface-disturbing and disruptive activities that apply to wildlife and wildlife habitat protection.

Other Wildlife Considerations. The WGFD and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) are responsible, in part, for the management of wild animal "populations," while the BLM manages fish and wildlife "habitat" on the public lands. The management of wild animals and their habitats are biologically entwined and largely inseparable. For this reason, the BLM will make every reasonable attempt to coordinate with these agencies and others who are interested in fish and wildlife habitat management activities on BLM-administered public lands and to accommodate their interests and concerns whenever possible. The BLM will address management actions involving the WGFD's species of high management priority and the FWS's national species of special emphasis to the extent consistent with the BLM's wildlife program priorities. Consideration of these types of species and their habitats will be addressed in review processes for proposed actions and activities, including such things as land disposals and acquisitions. As appropriate and necessary, adverse effects of surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in habitats of these types of species will be controlled through application of the Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Guidelines for Surface-Disturbing Activities.



Map 12
Watershed Management



Map 13
Wild Horse Herd Management Areas

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS FOR AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)

Introduction

Following are the general management prescriptions for each ACEC in the Cody Resource Area. Until the site-specific activity plans are prepared for each of the ACECs, these general prescriptions will guide the interim management for these areas.

Specific monitoring requirements, including intervals and standards, will be identified and included in the activity plans for each ACEC as they are prepared. In the interim, the general management prescriptions for each ACEC will be tracked to determine how adequately the identified resource values are being protected and how well the ACEC objectives are being met. This may include one or more annual field inspections of each ACEC.

Carter Mountain ACEC

Designation and Management Objective

The Carter Mountain area (about 7,819 acres) is designated an ACEC (maps 14 and 15).

The objective for management of the Carter Mountain ACEC is to protect areas of unique alpine tundra and fragile soils.

Management Actions

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Management

Class III cultural resource inventories will be conducted before surface-disturbing activities are authorized. Adverse effects on significant cultural and paleontological resources will be mitigated or avoided.

Fire Management

The ACEC will be managed as a full suppression area for wildfire. However, the use of heavy equipment will be restricted to protect fragile soils and alpine tundra. Prescribed fire will be used as appropriate to accomplish multiple use management objectives as they are identified.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes Management

Hazardous Materials. For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment.

Hazardous Wastes. Public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs as prescribed in federal and state regulations.

Other Hazards. If hazards should be identified, the BLM will provide warnings as appropriate and establish precautions regarding safety hazards associated with the use of any areas on BLM-administered public land.

Lands and Realty Management

Access. Existing public access opportunities in the ACEC will be maintained. Additional access will not be sought.

Landownership Adjustments. About 840 acres are identified for possible acquisition to improve management through consolidation of landownership.

Utility/Transportation Systems. The Carter Mountain ACEC is an avoidance area for future rights-of-way. If rights-of-way through the ACEC will be required or the ACEC cannot reasonably be avoided, the effects of right-of-way construction on soils, watershed, and alpine tundra will be intensively mitigated.

Livestock Grazing Management

Livestock grazing will continue on the three allotments in the ACEC.

Minerals Management

The Carter Mountain ACEC is open to exploration and development of leasable minerals, subject to application of the standard mitigation guidelines (appendix B).

The ACEC will be open to locatable mineral entry. A plan of operations will be required for all locatable mineral exploration (except casual use) and development, including disturbances of 5 acres or less.

Off-Road Vehicle Management

Vehicular use in the ACEC is limited to **designated** roads and trails.

Recreation Management

There will be no recreational sites established in the area. A few interpretive signs will be installed.

Visual Resource Management

Visual resources will be managed for Class II VRM objectives (map 10 and appendix H).

Watershed Management

For the protection of fragile soils and alpine tundra, surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited on slopes of more than 7 percent. This will apply to such things as exploration and development of leasable minerals, geophysical exploration, and right-of-way construction.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

For the protection of mule deer and bighorn sheep, seasonal restrictions will be applied to surface-disturbing and disruptive activities and land uses on crucial winter ranges. This applies to such activities as exploration and development of leasable and salable minerals, geophysical exploration and construction (including development of range improvement projects).

During periods of severe winter weather, approval of the BLM will be required before snow can be removed from BLM-administered roads in big game crucial winter range areas in the ACEC. The purpose is to minimize disturbance of the animals during periods when wildlife are under high stress.

Other Resource Management

All other resource values in the ACEC, that are not specifically mentioned, will be managed under the various provisions and management decisions of the Cody RMP, as they apply.

See appendix B for other restrictions that may be applied to surface-disturbing activities, as appropriate.

Five Springs Falls ACEC

Designation and Management Objective

The Five Springs Falls area (about 160 acres) is designated an ACEC (map 16).

The objective for management of the Five Springs Falls ACEC is to protect existing populations of four near-endemic rare and sensitive plant species in the Five Springs Falls area.

Management Actions

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Management

Class III cultural resource inventories will be conducted before surface-disturbing activities are authorized. Adverse effects on significant cultural and paleontological resources will be mitigated or avoided.

Fire Management

The ACEC is a full suppression area for wildfire. Prescribed fire will be used as appropriate to accomplish multiple use management objectives as they are identified.

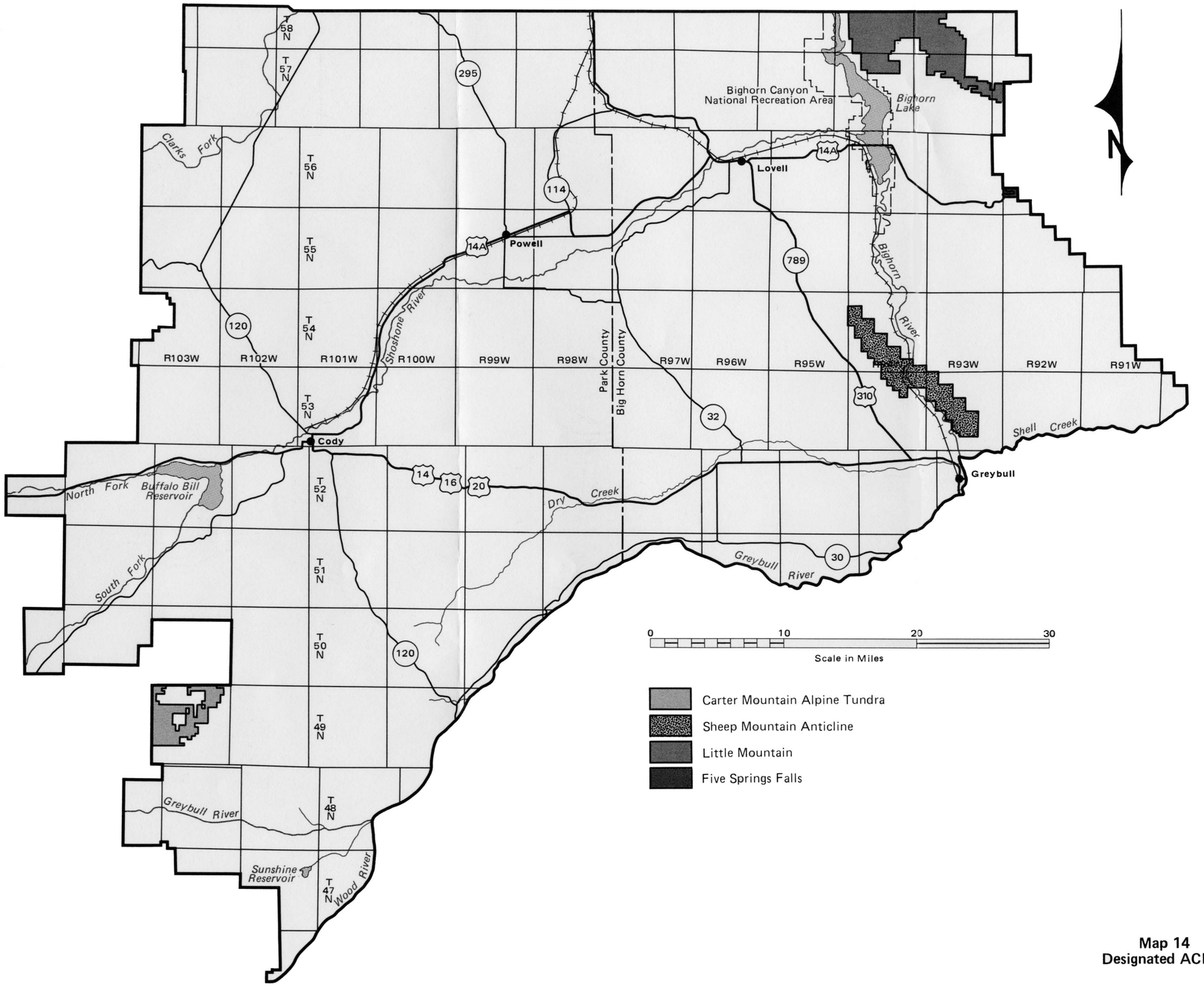
Forest Management

Forest resources in the Five Springs Falls area will be managed to emphasize native plant, wildlife, watershed, and recreation values.

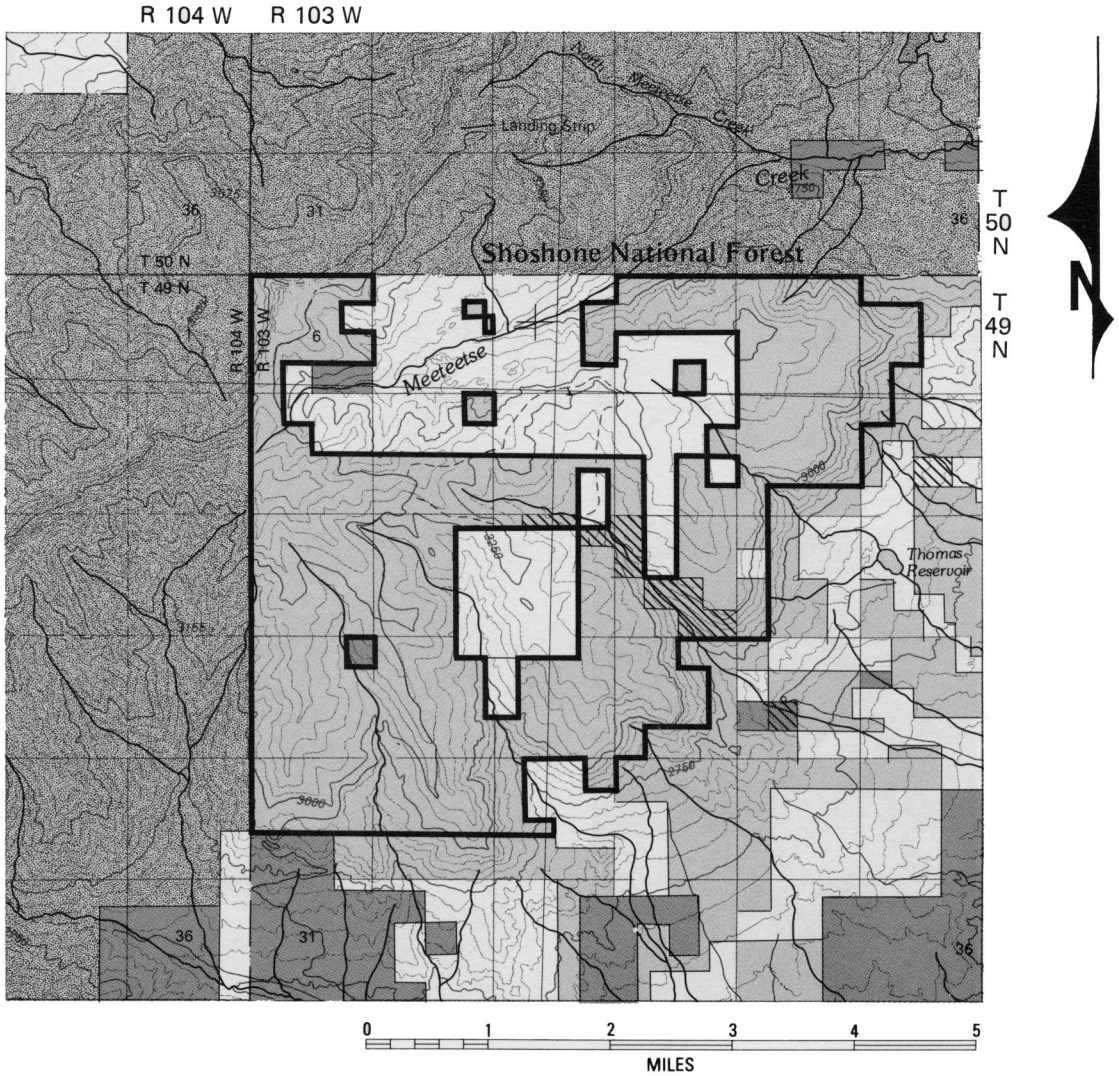
Hazardous Materials and Wastes Management

Hazardous Materials. For activities on public lands that involve hazardous materials, precautionary measures, and contingency plans will be monitored for their effectiveness and to guard against releases or spills into the environment.

Hazardous Wastes. Public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs as prescribed in federal and state regulations.



Map 14
Designated ACECs



ACEC Boundary

BLM-Managed Public Land

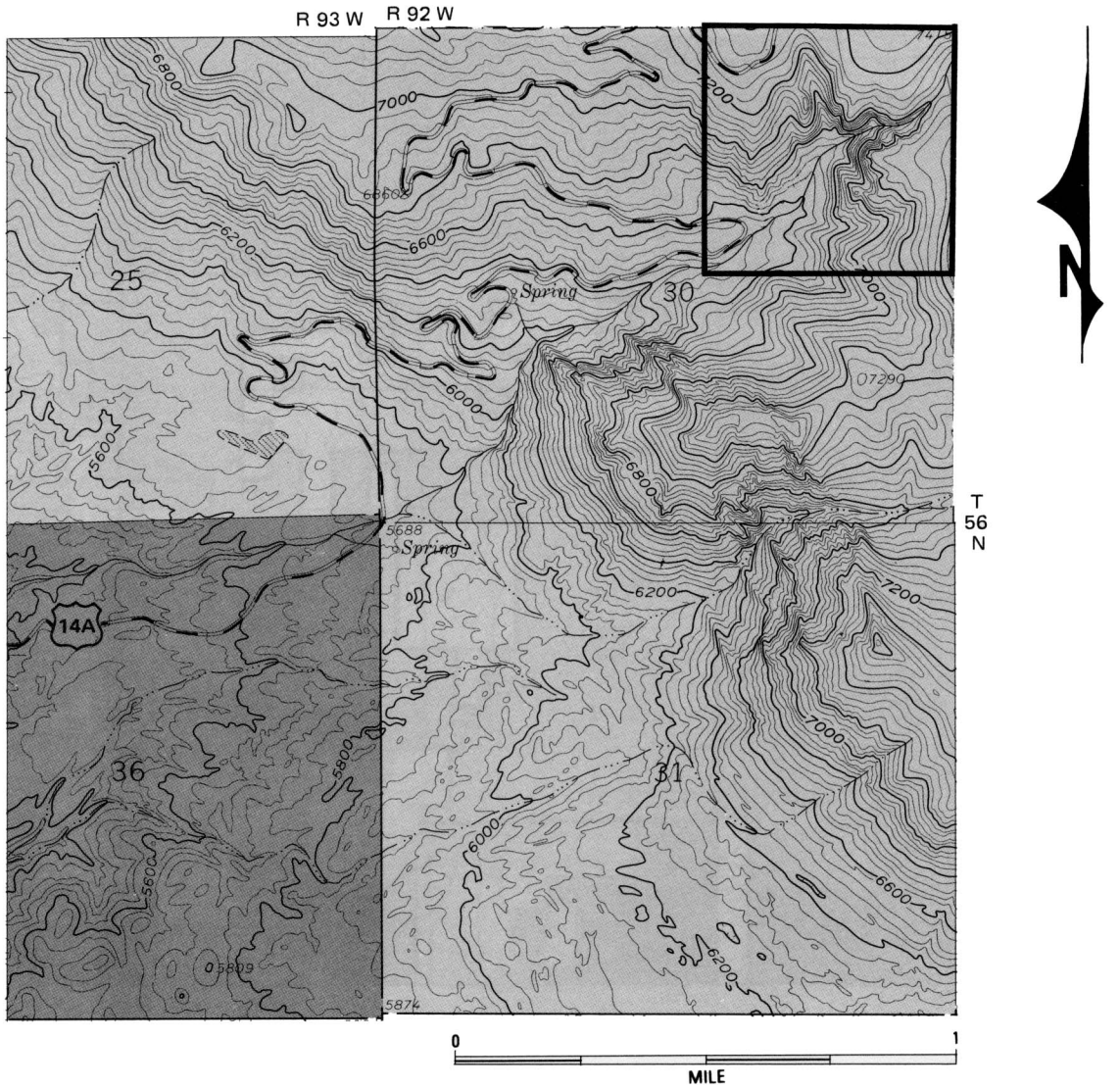
State Land

Private Land

National Forest Land

Withdrawn Land (Power Site; Public Water Reserve; Military; etc.)

Map 15
Carter Mountain ACEC



ACEC Boundary

BLM-Managed Public Land

State Land

Map 16
Five Springs Falls ACEC

Other Hazards. If hazards should be identified, the BLM will provide warnings as appropriate and establish precautions regarding safety hazards associated with the use of any areas on BLM-administered public land.

Lands and Realty Management

Access. Existing access in the ACEC will be retained. Additional access will not be acquired.

Utility/Transportation Systems. The Five Springs Falls ACEC is designated an avoidance area for future rights-of-way. If rights-of-way through the ACEC will be required or the ACEC cannot reasonably be avoided, the effects of right-of-way construction will be intensively mitigated.

Livestock Grazing Management

The occasional livestock grazing use that occurs in the area will continue. However, the Five Springs Falls Campground area (about 40 acres) is closed to livestock grazing.

Minerals Management

The Five Springs Falls ACEC is open to exploration and development of leasable minerals. A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied to these activities.

The ACEC is closed to future locatable mineral exploration and development. A protective withdrawal will be initiated to implement this closure.

For existing mining claims, a plan of operations will be required for all locatable mineral exploration (except casual use) and development, including disturbances of 5 acres or less.

Off-Road Vehicle Management

The ACEC will be closed to ORV use. Vehicular travel in the area will be allowed only on the road to the Five Springs Falls Campground.

Recreation Management

Recreational facilities at the Five Springs Falls Campground will be maintained. Interpretive signs will be used in the ACEC to explain the importance of protecting rare plants and their habitat.

To protect rare plants, hiking will be limited to existing trails. Except for purposes of approved monitoring and research, no climbing will be allowed on the cliff that forms Five Springs Falls.

Vegetation Management

The ACEC is closed to surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, and construction activities (except those related to development of recreation or interpretation of rare plants).

Visual Resource Management

Visual resources will be managed for Class I VRM objectives (appendix H).

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

Wildlife habitat management in the Five Springs Falls area will be consistent with the objectives of the West Slope HMP for management of mule deer crucial winter range.

Other Resource Management

All other resource values in the ACEC, that are not specifically mentioned, will be managed under the various provisions and management decisions of the Cody RMP, as they apply.

See appendix B for other restrictions that may be applied to surface-disturbing activities, as appropriate.

Little Mountain ACEC

Designation and Management Objective

The Little Mountain area (about 22,270 acres) is designated an ACEC (map 17).

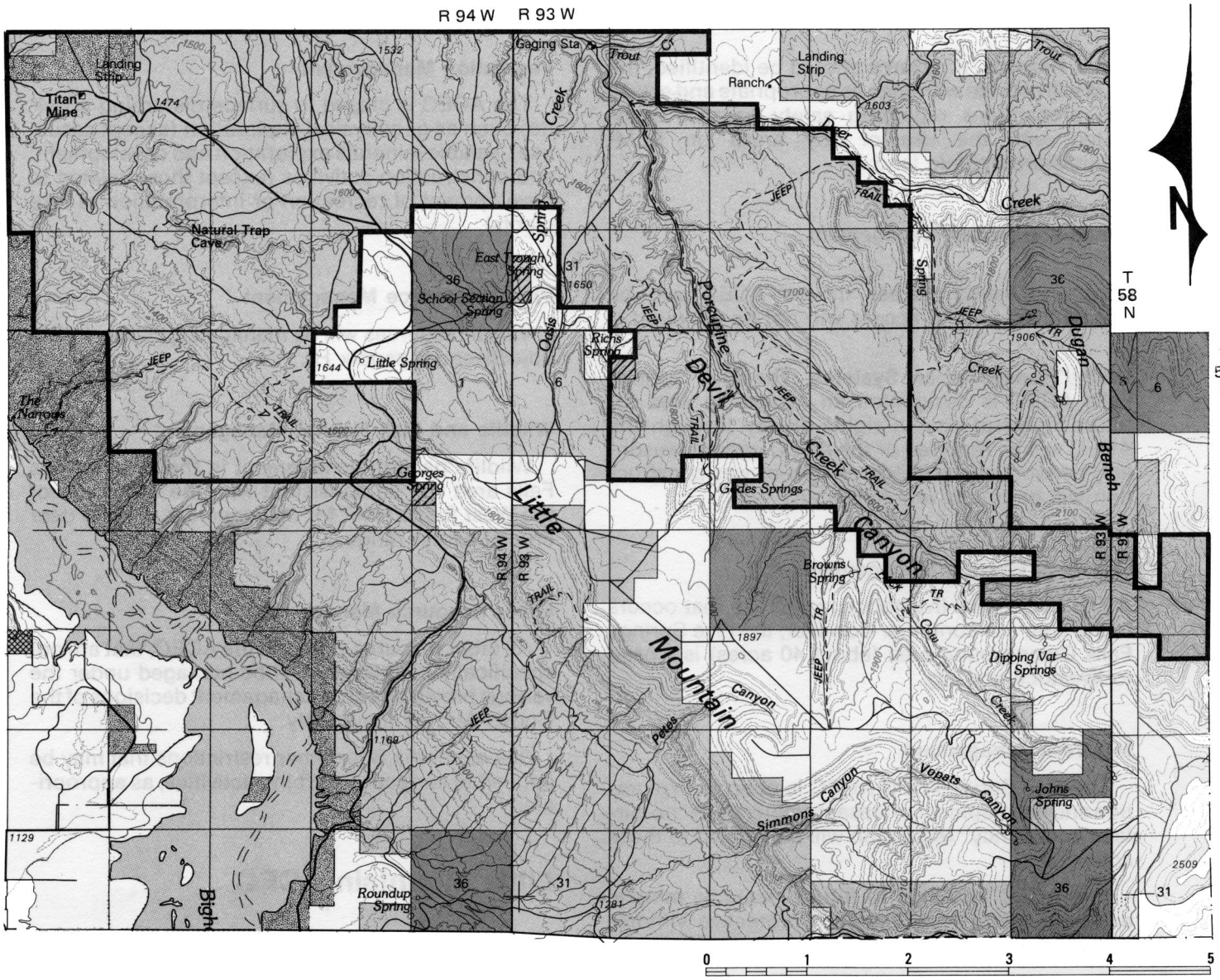
The objectives for management of the Little Mountain ACEC are to protect and manage important cave, cultural, and paleontological resources, and to maintain scenic values.

Management Actions

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Management

The activity plan for the area will be developed to address management of significant cultural and paleontological resources and scenic values in the ACEC.

Areas in the immediate vicinity of significant cultural and paleontological resource sites are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities.



Proposed ACEC Boundary

BLM-Managed Public Land

State Land

Private Land

National Recreation Area (NPS-administered)

Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawal

Other Withdrawn Land (Power Site Public Water Reserve; Military; etc.)

Map 17
Little Mountain ACEC

Class III cultural resource inventories will be conducted before surface-disturbing activities are authorized and before the use of prescribed fire. Adverse effects on cultural and paleontological resources will be mitigated or avoided.

Fire Management

The ACEC is a full suppression area for wildfire. However, the use of heavy equipment will be restricted over important caves and cave passages.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes Management

Hazardous Materials. For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials on their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment.

Hazardous Wastes. Public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs as prescribed in federal and state regulations. The BLM will encourage and cooperate with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to clean up and rehabilitate abandoned uranium mines, prospects, and tailings.

Other Hazards. The BLM will provide warnings as appropriate and establish precautions regarding safety hazards associated with the use of any areas on BLM-administered public land. For example, temporary fencing and signs will be erected at abandoned mines in the ACEC warning the public of health and safety hazards posed by radioactivity and uncovered mine entrances and adits.

Lands and Realty Management

Utility/Transportation Systems. The Little Mountain ACEC is an avoidance area for future rights-of-way. If rights-of-way through the ACEC will be required or the ACEC cannot reasonably be avoided, the effects of right-of-way construction will be intensively mitigated.

Livestock Grazing Management

Livestock grazing will continue on the three grazing allotments in the ACEC.

Minerals Management

The ACEC is open to exploration and development of leasable minerals, subject to application of the standard mitigation guidelines (appendix B).

About 528 acres over Horsethief and Natural Trap caves will be closed to locatable mineral exploration and development. Closures will also be established for lands above other important caves and cave passages that are identified in the future. Mineral withdrawals will be initiated to implement these closures.

Existing C&MU segregations from locatable mineral exploration and development (about 3,277 acres) will remain in effect, until mineral withdrawals are completed for these closures.

A plan of operations will be required for all locatable mineral exploration (except casual use) and development, including disturbances of 5 acres or less.

Off-Road Vehicle Management

Vehicular use in the ACEC is limited to **designated** roads and trails.

Recreation Management

A "no surface occupancy" restriction for leasable minerals exploration and development will be applied to about 528 acres above Natural Trap and Horsethief caves.

Other surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, and road and reservoir construction will be prohibited above Natural Trap and Horsethief caves.

Other important caves or cave passages identified in the future will be protected in the same manner.

Visitor facilities for cavers will be constructed near caves as needed. Visitor services and cave patrols will be increased, and interpretive and directional signs will be posted.

The issuance of cave permits will be limited to ensure a "wild" experience for cave users.

Recreation management in the ACEC will be consistent with that of the West Slope SRMA.

Visual Resource Management

Visual resources will be managed for Class II and Class III VRM objectives (map 10 and appendix H).

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

Wildlife habitat management will be consistent with the objectives of the West Slope HMP for management of crucial winter range for bighorn sheep and mule deer.

During periods of severe winter weather, approval of the BLM will be required before snow can be removed from roads on BLM-administered lands in big game crucial winter ranges in the ACEC. The purpose is to minimize disturbance of the animals during periods when wildlife are under high stress.

During raptor nesting periods, road construction and improvement will be avoided whenever possible within 0.75 mile of special status raptor species nest sites or the visual horizon of such nests, whichever is closer. The purpose is to limit increased mechanized vehicle use and related disturbances that could occur during the nesting period because of improved vehicle access. Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited in these areas if they would result in the loss of an active special status raptor species nest or a structure on which such a nest is built, or if they would cause loss of significant portions of concentration, foraging, or nesting habitat for these raptors.

Other Resource Management

All other resource values in the ACEC, that are not specifically mentioned, will be managed under the various provisions and management decisions of the Cody RMP, as they apply.

See appendix B for other restrictions that may be applied to surface-disturbing activities, as appropriate.

Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC

Designation and Management Objective

The Sheep Mountain Anticline area (about 12,285 acres) is designated an ACEC (map 18).

The objective for management of the Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC is to protect an important natural area with unique geological features.

Management Actions

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Management

Class III cultural resource inventories will be conducted before surface-disturbing activities are authorized. Adverse effects on significant cultural and paleontological resources will be mitigated or avoided.

Fire Management

The ACEC is a limited suppression area for wildfire.

Prescribed fire will be used as appropriate to accomplish multiple use management objectives as they are identified.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes Management

Hazardous Materials. For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment.

Hazardous Wastes. Public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs as prescribed in federal and state regulations.

Other Hazards. If hazards should be identified, the BLM will provide warnings as appropriate and establish precautions regarding safety hazards associated with the use of any areas on BLM-administered public land.

Lands and Realty Management

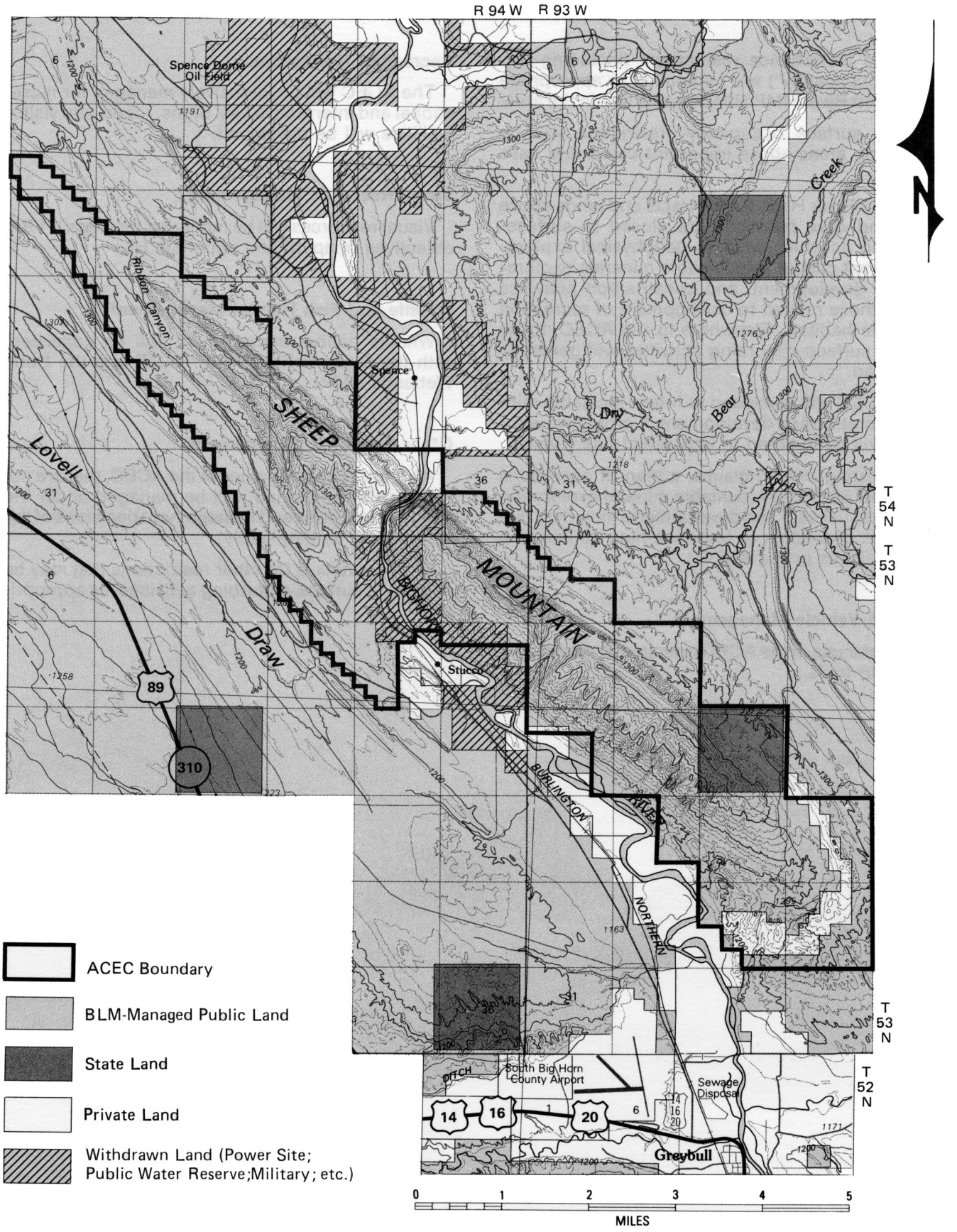
Utility/Transportation Systems. The Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts in the ACEC are avoidance areas for rights-of-way. If rights-of-way through these areas will be required or if they cannot reasonably be avoided, the effects of right-of-way construction will be intensively mitigated.

Livestock Grazing Management

Livestock grazing will continue on the four allotments in the ACEC.

Minerals Management

All lands in the Sheep Mountain Anticline area will be open to exploration and development of leasable minerals subject to application of the standard mitigation guidelines (appendix B).



Map 18
Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC
Location

Surface disturbance restrictions (including "no surface occupancy") will be applied as appropriate on Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts within the area.

A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied on areas above important caves and cave passages.

Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts and lands above caves and cave passages are closed to surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, and construction activities (except those related to development of recreation or wildlife habitat). Elsewhere in the ACEC, these types of surface-disturbing activities will generally be allowed.

The ACEC will be closed to future locatable mineral exploration and development. A protective withdrawal will be initiated to implement this closure.

For existing mining claims, a plan of operations will be required for all locatable mineral exploration (except casual use) and development, including disturbances of 5 acres or less (see map 19 showing mineral claims in the ACEC.)

Off-Road Vehicle Management

Vehicular use in the ACEC is limited to **designated** roads and trails.

Recreation Management

The ACEC will be intensively managed for recreational and interpretive use. Signs, roads, and visitor facilities will be developed.

Visual Resource Management

Visual resources will be managed for Class II VRM objectives (map 10 and appendix H).

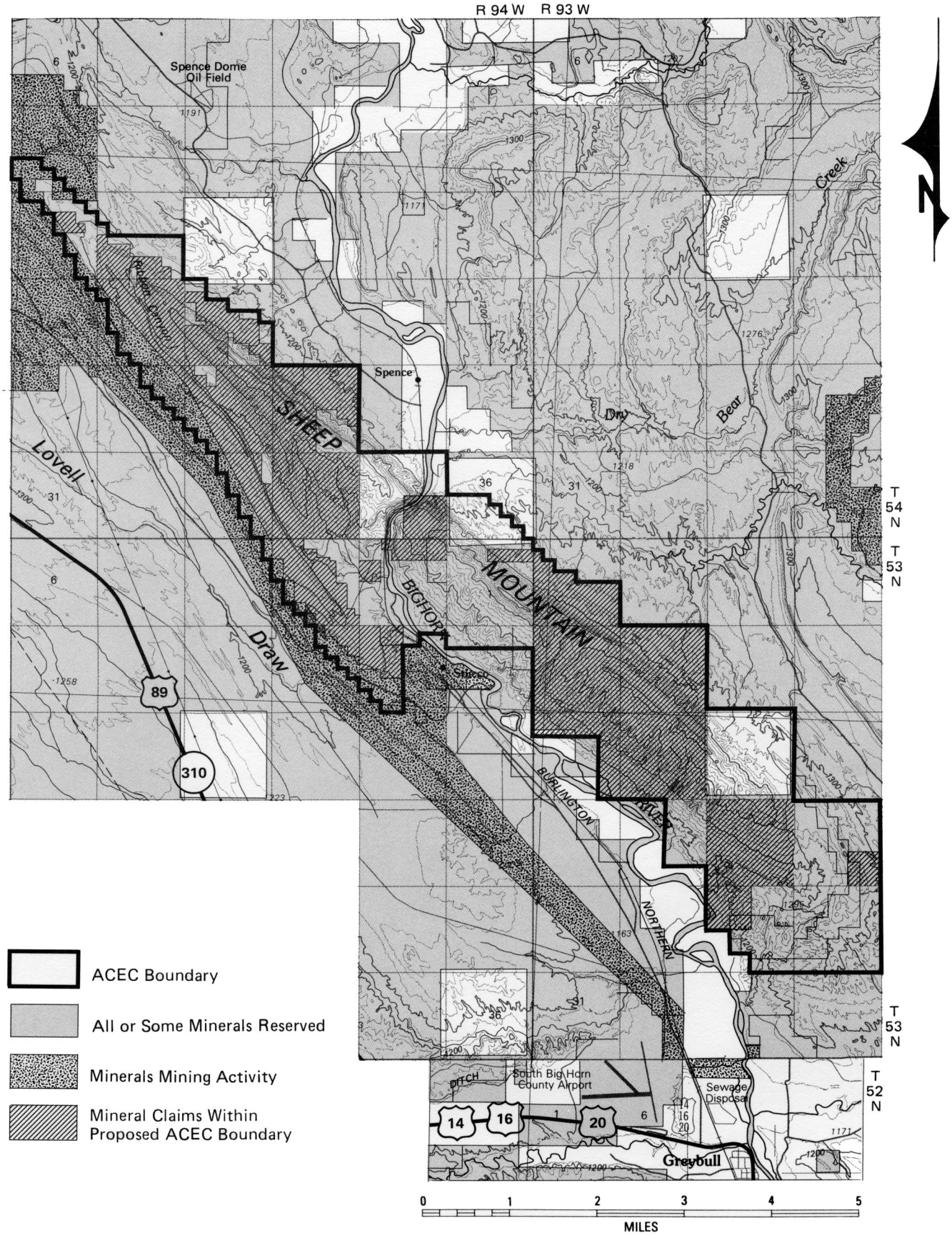
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

Wildlife habitat management will be consistent with the Bighorn River HMP/RAMP and the Cody Wetlands HMP.

Other Resource Management

All other resource values in the ACEC, that are not specifically mentioned, will be managed under the various provisions and management decisions of the Cody RMP, as they apply.

See appendix B for other restrictions that may be applied to surface-disturbing activities, as appropriate.



Map 19
Sheep Mountain Anticline ACEC
Mineral Claims

APPENDIX B

WYOMING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) STANDARD MITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR SURFACE-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The "Wyoming BLM Standard Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations" were developed in 1986. During their implementation, it was recognized that various land uses, other than those related to oil and gas exploration and development, should be subject to similar kinds of environmental protection requirements. Using the Wyoming BLM standard oil and gas lease stipulations as a basis, development of the "Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Measures for Surface-Disturbing Activities" began.

The term "guidelines" better describes the intent and use of these mitigation standards than the terms "stipulations" or "measures." These guidelines are primarily for the purpose of attaining statewide consistency in how requirements are determined for avoiding and mitigating environmental impacts and resource and land use conflicts. Consistency in this sense does not mean that identical requirements would be applied for all similar types of land use activities that may cause similar types of impacts. Nor does it mean that the requirements or guidelines for a single land use activity would be identical in all areas.

There are two ways the standard mitigation guidelines are used in the resource management plan/environmental impact statement (RMP/EIS) process: (1) as part of the planning criteria in developing the RMP alternatives, and (2) in the analytical processes of both developing the alternatives and analyzing the impacts of the alternatives. In the first case, an assumption is made that any one or more of the standard mitigations will be appropriately included as conditions of relevant actions being proposed or considered in each alternative. In the second case, the standard mitigations are used (1) to develop a baseline for measuring and comparing impacts among the alternatives; (2) to identify other actions and alternatives that should be considered, and (3) to help determine whether more stringent or less stringent mitigations should be considered.

Some of the seasonal restrictions in the standard oil and gas lease stipulations contain the statement, "This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells." This statement was included because the stipulations were developed specifically for application to oil and gas leases at the time of issuance, not for activities associated with producing wells. At lease issuance, the only action that can be generally contemplated is the possibility that exploratory drilling may occur somewhere on the lease area. Unfortunately, the provision has been interpreted by some people to mean that the seasonal restriction disappears at the operational stage (that is, if a producing well is attained). It must be understood that at both the oil and gas exploration stage and the operation or development stages, additional site-specific environmental analyses are conducted and any needed restrictions or mitigations identified become part of the operation or development plan. For example, wells may continue to produce, but related activity may be limited. Thus, it is possible for such seasonal restrictions to continue in effect and be applicable to maintenance and operation of producing wells, if supported by the environmental analyses.

The RMP/EIS does not decide or dictate the exact wording or inclusion of these guidelines. Rather, the standard guidelines are used in the RMP/EIS process as a tool to help develop the RMP alternatives and to provide a baseline for comparative impact analysis in arriving at RMP decisions. These guidelines will be used in the same manner in analyzing activity plans and other site-specific proposals. These guidelines and their wording are matters of policy. As such, specific wording is subject to change primarily through administrative review, not through the RMP/EIS process. Any further changes that may be made in the continuing refinement of these guidelines and any development of program-specific standard stipulations will be handled in another forum, including appropriate public involvement and input.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the "Standard Mitigation Guidelines" are (1) to reserve, for the BLM, the right to modify the operations of all surface and other human presence disturbance activities as part of the statutory requirements for environmental protection, and (2) to inform a potential lessee, permittee, or operator of the requirements that must be met when using BLM-administered public lands. These guide-

lines have been written in a format that will allow for (1) their direct use as stipulations, and (2) the addition of specific or specialized mitigation following the submission of a detailed plan of development, other project proposal, and an environmental analysis.

Those resource activities or programs currently without a standardized set of permit or operation stipulations can use the mitigation guidelines as stipulations, as conditions of approval, or as a baseline for developing specific stipulations for a given activity or program.

Because use of the mitigation guidelines was integrated into the RMP/EIS process and will be integrated into the site-specific environmental analysis process, the application of stipulations or mitigation requirements derived through the guidelines will provide more consistency with planning decisions and plan implementation than has occurred in the past. Application of the standard mitigation guidelines to all surface and other human presence disturbance activities concerning BLM-administered public lands and resources will provide more uniformity in mitigation than has occurred in the past.

STANDARD MITIGATION GUIDELINES

1. Surface Disturbance Mitigation Guideline

Surface disturbance will be prohibited in any of the following areas or conditions. Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.

a. Slopes in excess of 25 percent.

b. Within important scenic areas (Class I and II Visual Resource Management Areas).

c. Within 500 feet of surface water and(or) riparian areas.

d. Within either one-quarter mile or visual horizon (whichever is closer) of historic trails.

e. Construction with frozen material or during periods when the soil material is saturated or when watershed damage is likely to occur.

Guidance

The intent of the **Surface Disturbance Mitigation Guideline** is to inform interested parties (potential lessees, permittees, or operators) that when one or more of the five (1a through 1e) conditions exist, surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited unless or until the lessee or his designated representative and the surface management agency (SMA) arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts. This negotiation will occur prior to development.

Specific criteria (for example, 500 feet from water) have been established based upon the best information available. However, such items as geographical areas and seasons must be delineated at the field level.

Exception, waiver, or modification of requirements developed from this guideline must be based upon environmental analysis of proposals (for example, activity plans, plans of development, plans of operation, applications for Permit to Drill) and, if necessary, must allow for other mitigation to be applied on a site-specific basis.

2. Wildlife Mitigation Guideline

a. To protect important big game winter habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from November 15 to April 30 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria applied to defined big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30.

   Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects.

   Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.

b. To protect important raptor and(or) sage and sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat, activities or surface use will not be allowed from February 1 to July 31 within certain areas encompassed by the authorization. The same criteria applies to defined raptor and game bird winter concentration areas from November 15 to April 30.

   Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects.

   Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.

c. No activities or surface use will be allowed on that portion of the authorization area identified

within (*legal description*) for the purpose of protecting (such as sage/sharp-tailed grouse breeding grounds, and/or other species/activities) habitat.

Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.

d. Portions of the authorized use area legally described as (*legal description*), are known or suspected to be essential habitat for (*name*) which is a threatened or endangered species. Prior to conducting any onsite activities, the lessee/permittee will be required to conduct inventories or studies in accordance with BLM and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines to verify the presence or absence of this species. In the event that (*name*) occurrence is identified, the lessee/permittee will be required to modify operational plans to include the protection requirements of this species and its habitat (for example, seasonal use restrictions, occupancy limitations, facility design modifications).

Guidance

The **Wildlife Mitigation Guideline** is intended to provide two basic types of protection, seasonal restrictions (2a and 2b) and prohibition of activities or surface use (2c). Item 2d is specific to situations involving threatened or endangered species. Legal descriptions will ultimately be required and should be measurable and legally definable. There are no minimum subdivision requirements at this time. The area delineated can and should be defined as necessary, based upon current biological data, prior to the time of processing an application and issuing the use authorization. The legal description must eventually become a part of the condition for approval for the permit, plan of development, and(or) other use authorization.

The seasonal restriction section identified three example groups of species and delineated three similar time frame restrictions. The big game species including elk, moose, deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep, all require protection of crucial winter range between November 15 and April 30. Elk and bighorn sheep also require protection from disturbance from May 1 to June 30, when they typically occupy distinct calving and lambing areas. Raptors include eagles; accipiters, falcons (peregrine, prairie, and merlin); buteos (ferruginous and Swainson's hawks); osprey, and burrowing owls. The raptors and sage and sharp-tailed grouse require protection from disturbance from November 15 through April 30 while they occupy winter concentration areas.

Item 2c, the prohibition of activity or surface use, is intended for protection of unique wildlife habitat areas or values within the use area. These areas or values must be factors that limit life-cycle activities (for example, sage grouse strutting grounds, known threatened and endangered species habitat) that cannot be protected using seasonal restrictions.

Exception, waiver, or modification of requirements developed from this guideline must be based upon environmental analysis of proposals (such as activity plans, plan of development, plans of operation, Applications for Permit to drill) and, if necessary, must allow for other mitigation to be applied on a site-specific basis.

3. Cultural Resource Mitigation Guideline

When a proposed discretionary land use has potential for affecting the characteristics which qualify a cultural property for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), mitigation will be considered In accordance with section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, procedures specified in 36 CFR 800 will be used in consultation with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation in arriving at determinations regarding the need and type of mitigation to be required.

Guidance

The preferred strategy for treating potential adverse effects on cultural properties is "avoidance." If avoidance involves project relocation, the new project area may also require cultural resource inventory. If avoidance is imprudent or unfeasible, appropriate mitigation may include excavation (data recovery), stabilization, monitoring, protection barriers and signs, or other physical and administrative measures.

Reports documenting results of cultural resource inventory, evaluation, and the establishment of mitigation alternatives (if necessary) shall be written according to standards contained in BLM Manuals, the cultural resource permit stipulations, and in other policy issues by the BLM. These reports must provide sufficient information for section 106 consultation. Reports shall be reviewed for adequacy by the appropriate BLM cultural resource specialist. If cultural properties on, or eligible for, the National Register are located within these areas of potential impact and cannot be avoided, the Authorized Officer shall begin the section 106 consultation process in accordance with the procedures contained in 36 CFR 800.

Mitigation measures shall be implemented according to the mitigation plan approved by the BLM Authorized Officer. Such plans are usually prepared by the land use applicant according to BLM specifications. Mitigation plans will be reviewed as part of section 106 consultation for National Register eligible or listed properties. The extent and nature of recommended mitigation shall be commensurate with the significance of the cultural resource involved and the anticipated extent of damage. Reasonable costs for mitigation will be borne by the land use applicant. Mitigation must be cost effective and realistic. It must consider project requirements and limitations, input from concerned parties, and be BLM approved or BLM formulated.

Mitigation of paleontological and natural history sites will be treated on a case-by-case basis. Factors such as site significance, economics, safety, and project urgency must be taken into account when making a decision to mitigate. Authority to protect (through mitigation) such values is provided for in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 102(a)(8). When avoidance is not possible, appropriate mitigation may include excavation (data recovery), stabilization, monitoring, protection barriers and signs, and other physical and administrative protection measures.

4. Special Resource Mitigation Guideline

To protect (*resource value*), activities or surface use will not be allowed (that is, *within a specific distance of the resource value* or *between date-to-date*) in (*legal description*).

Application of this limitation to operation and maintenance of a developed project must be based on environmental analysis of the operational or production aspects.

Exception, waiver, or modification of this limitation in any year may be approved in writing, including documented supporting analysis, by the Authorized Officer.

Example Resource Categories (*Select or identify category and specific resource value*):

a. Recreation areas.

b. Special natural history or paleontological features.

c. Special management areas.

d. Section of major rivers.

e. Prior existing rights-of-way.

f. Occupied dwellings.

g. Other (specify).

Guidance

The **Special Resource Mitigation Guideline** is intended for use only in site-specific situations where one of the first three general mitigation guidelines will not adequately address the concern. The resource value, location, and specific restriction must be clearly identified. A detail plan addressing specific mitigation and special restrictions will be required prior to disturbance or development and will become a condition for approval of the permit, plan of development, or other use authorization.

Exception, waiver, or modification of requirements developed from this guideline must be based upon environmental analysis of proposals (for example, activity plan, plans of development, plans of operation, Applications for Permit to Drill) and, if necessary, must allow for other mitigation to be applied on a site-specific basis.

5. No Surface Occupancy Guideline

No surface occupancy (NSO) will be allowed on the following described lands (*legal description*) because of (*resource value*).

Example Resource Categories (*Select or identify category and specific resource value*):

a. Recreation areas (such as campgrounds, historic trails, national monuments).

b. Major reservoirs/dams.

c. Special management area (such as areas of critical environmental concern, known threatened or endangered species habitat, wild and scenic rivers).

d. Other (specify).

Guidance

The **No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Mitigation Guideline** is intended for use only when other mitigation is determined insufficient to adequately protect the public interest and is the only alternative to "no development" or "no leasing." The legal subdivision and resource value of concern must be identified and be tied to an NSO land use planning decision.

Waiver of or exception(s) to the NSO requirements will be subject to the same test used to initially justify its imposition. If, upon evaluation of a site-specific proposal, it is found that less restrictive mitigation would adequately protect the public interest or value of concern, then a waiver or exception to the NSO requirement is possible. The record must show that because conditions or uses have changed, less restrictive requirements will protect the public interest. An environment analysis must be conducted and documents (for example, environmental assessment or environmental impact state, as necessary) in order to provide the basis for a waiver or exception to the NSO planning decision. Modification of the location(s) to which it applied. If the waiver, exception, or modification is found to be consistent with the intent of the planning decision, it may be granted. If found inconsistent with the intent of the planning decision, a plan amendment would be required before the waiver, exception, or modification could be granted.

When considering the "no development" or "no leasing" option, a rigorous test must be met and fully documented in the record. This test must be based upon stringent standards described in the land use planning document. Since rejection of all development rights is more severe than the most restrictive mitigation requirements, the record must show that consideration was given to development subject to reasonable mitigation, including "no surface occupancy." The record must also show that other mitigation was determined to be insufficient to adequately protect the public interest. A "no development" or "no leasing" decision should not be made solely because it appears that conventional methods of development would be unfeasible, especially where an NSO restriction may be acceptable to a potential permittee. In such cases, the potential permittee should have the opportunity to decide whether or not to go ahead with the proposal (or accept the use authorization), recognizing that an NSO restriction is involved.

SUMMARY OF RESTRICTIONS OR MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN THE CODY RMP PLANNING AREA

This section summarizes the restrictions or mitigations that will be applied to surface-disturbing activities throughout the planning area. These restrictions or mitigations apply to all types of activities involving surface disturbance or human presence impacts and were derived through application of the Wyoming BLM Standard Mitigation Guidelines for Surface Disturbing Activities, in the course of developing the proposed Cody RMP/final EIS and the Cody RMP.

As appropriate, surface-disturbing activities will be subject to one or more of the standard mitigations. Mitigation requirements developed through the use of the standard mitigation guidelines could be modified or combined with other conditions of land and resource uses. Whenever practicable, BLM will consult with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) in applying mitigation for wildlife needs and before waiving, allowing exceptions to, or modifying wildlife-related land use restrictions and mitigations.

Exception, waiver, or modification of mitigation requirements must be based on environmental analysis of proposals for development, plans of operation, or applications for various types of land use authorizations or permits. If necessary, other mitigation will be applied on a site-specific basis.

Where the waiver, exception, or modification of a mitigation is consistent with the intent of the RMP, the waiver, exception or modification may be granted without a plan amendment. If the waiver, exception or modification is not consistent with the intent of the RMP, it may only be granted after amending the plan. In the Cody Resource Area, the BLM will not grant a waiver or exception to mitigation requirements without supporting environmental analysis, any appropriate or required public involvement, and, where required, a plan amendment.

The following land and resource values in the Cody planning area will be protected by application of the standard mitigation guidelines: Riparian areas and surface water, important caves, significant cultural and paleontological resources, scenic values, soil and watershed values, big game crucial habitat (including winter ranges and elk calving areas), sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse habitat areas, raptor habitat (including nest sites and concentration areas), and threatened and endangered plant and animal species and other special status species and their habitats.

Examples of activities that will usually be affected by the surface disturbance restrictions and mitigation requirements described in this RMP are leasable and salable minerals exploration and development activities, geophysical exploration activities, vehicular use and recreation activities, use of heavy equipment and construction activities related to range improvements, fire suppression, and development of roads and other types of rights-of-way. The BLM authorizes these types of activities and places lease

or permit stipulations on them. In contrast, the BLM has limited management authority over mining claim operations conducted under the General Mining Law of 1872. Such operations are managed under the surface management regulations in 43 CFR 3809. Under the provisions of these regulations, the restrictions described in this RMP are applied to mining claim activities as necessary to protect threatened and endangered plant and animal species or significant cultural resources, and to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.

Mitigation requirements for surface-disturbing activities will be applied in the planning area as follows, to provide needed protection of important land and resource values.

Important Caves and Cave Passages

A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied on about 690 acres above Natural Trap, Horsethief, and Spirit Mountain caves. This restriction applies to such things as leasable minerals exploration and development activities (map 7).

These same areas will be closed to other surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration (except casual use), salable minerals exploration and development, right-of-way construction, and the use of heavy equipment.

Other important caves or cave passages identified in the future will be protected in the same manner.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Areas in the immediate vicinity of significant cultural, historical, and paleontological resource sites, and within 0.25 mile or the visual horizon (whichever is closer) of significant segments of historic trails and canals, are avoidance areas for surface-disturbing activities. This applies to such things as leasable and salable minerals exploration and development, geophysical exploration (exception casual use), and construction activities in these types of areas. Included under these provisions are the Bridger Trail, the Nez Perce (Nee-me-poo) Trail, the Fort Washakie to Red Lodge stage route, and the Wiley and Sidon canals. See the "Lands and Realty" section for a map of the avoidance areas.

Riparian Areas and Surface Water

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within 500 feet of surface water and(or) riparian areas except when such activities are necessary and when impacts can be mitigated or avoided. This restriction applies to such things as leasable and salable minerals exploration and development, geophysical exploration (except casual use), and construction activities.

Scenic Values

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited in Class I and II visual resource management (VRM) areas except when visual impacts can be mitigated or avoided.

Soil and Watershed Values

Timber cutting will be allowed on slopes up to 45 percent. For the protection of fragile soils, other types of surface-disturbing activities, including haul road and landing construction, will not be allowed on slopes of more than 25 percent.

Special Purpose Management Areas

A "no surface occupancy" restriction will be applied on identified fishing and hunting access areas (about 3,460 acres), the Five Springs Falls ACEC (about 160 acres), Recreation and Public Purpose Act of 1926 as amended (R&PP) lease areas for the Buffalo Bill Shooting Complex and the Lovell Rod and Gun Club shooting range (about 400 acres), BLM-administered tracts managed under the Bighorn River Habitat Management Plan/Recreation Area Management Plan (HMP/RAMP—about 2,500 acres), and on BLM-administered tracts in the Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management Unit (about 4,070 acres) (map 7). This restriction applies to such things as leasable minerals exploration and development activities.

These areas will generally be closed to other surface-disturbing activities such as geophysical exploration, salable minerals exploration and development, and construction activities (except those related to development or improvement of recreation facilities and wildlife habitat).

Important Wildlife Species and Habitat

Bald Eagles

Surface-disturbing and other disruptive activities will be controlled to avoid or mitigate adverse effects within 2.5 miles of active bald eagle nest sites (currently involving about 2,480 acres of BLM-administered public land) (map 7).

This restriction applies to such things as leasable and salable minerals exploration and development, geophysical exploration, and construction activities. This restriction will remain in effect until completion of site-specific activity plans, after which the restriction will be reassessed for its continued appropriateness.

Recovery Habitat for Peregrine Falcons

Restrictions (including "no surface occupancy") will be applied to surface-disturbing and other disruptive activities, as appropriate, in peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas (currently about 9,000 acres in six locations). This restriction applies to any activities and BLM authorizations that may be conducted or issued in peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas (map 7).

Peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas are avoidance areas for upgrading of existing roads and trails and for the construction of roads and aboveground power lines. Maintenance of existing roads and trails will be allowed (map 4).

In peregrine falcon recovery habitat areas, a seasonal restriction will be applied to disruptive activities during the nesting season (April 1 through July 31). This restriction applies to such things as timber management activities, leasable minerals exploration and development activities, geophysical exploration activities, construction activities, and vehicular use. Use of access roads will not be restricted (map 8).

These restrictions will continue for ten years or until peregrine falcons become reestablished (whichever occurs first), after which the restrictions will be reassessed for their continued appropriateness.

Raptors (General)

Areas within 0.75 mile of special status raptor species nest sites or the visual horizon of such nests, whichever is closer, are avoidance areas for road construction and upgrading. The purpose is to limit increased vehicle use and related disruption or disturbance of special status raptors that could occur during the nesting period because of improved vehicle access. In these same areas, a seasonal restriction will be applied to surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during the nesting season (map 8).

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within these areas, if they would result in the loss of an active special status raptor species nest or a structure on which such a nest is built, or if they would cause loss of significant portions of concentration, foraging, or nesting habitat for these raptors.

Black-Footed Ferrets Essential Habitat

Surface-disturbing and other disruptive activities will be controlled to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on about 1,300 acres of active prairie dog colonies within the area identified as black-footed ferret essential habitat (map 7).

This requirement will remain in effect until completion of a site-specific activity plan being prepared to manage ferrets in this area. The restriction will then be reassessed for its continued appropriateness. This restriction applies to such things as leasable minerals exploration and development, geophysical exploration (except casual use), and construction activities.

Recovery Habitat for Black-Footed Ferrets, Swift Fox, and Other Special Status Species

In potential recovery habitat areas (low, moderate, or high value for these species), outside of the identified essential black-footed ferret habitat, surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited until the areas can be searched for these species. If any such animals are located, proposed activities in these areas will be appropriately designed or modified to protect the animals and their habitat.

As actual recovery habitat areas for these species are identified, surface-disturbing activities will be controlled to protect the areas until specific recovery plans are developed. The recovery plans will then direct the management of surface-disturbing activities in these areas.

Big Game

A seasonal restriction will be applied to surface-disturbing or disruptive activities and land uses on big game crucial habitat, including winter ranges and elk calving areas.

During periods of severe winter weather, approval of the BLM will be required before snow removal can be conducted on BLM-administered roads in big game crucial winter ranges. The purpose is to minimize disruption and disturbance of the animals during periods when they are under high stress.

Grouse

Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse strutting grounds (leks).

A seasonal restriction will be applied to surface-disturbing or disruptive activities and land uses within a 2-mile radius of the center of active grouse leks.

A 10 percent unreclaimed surface disturbance objective will be used as a guide and alert to conduct site-specific evaluations of mitigation needs in any individual grouse habitat area. That is, before unreclaimed surface disturbance within 2 miles of an active lek would reach or exceed 10 percent, evaluations will be conducted to determine if and what type of mitigation is needed and practicable. Emphasis will be placed on accelerated reclamation of disturbed habitat, improvement of present grouse habitat, or development of other habitat suitable for grouse.

APPENDIX E

POSSIBLE LANDOWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Possible transfer of lands by disposal or acquisition will be considered individually. Acquisition of lands by the BLM usually will be accomplished by exchange. Disposal may be accomplished by exchange, public sale, R&PP patent, or desert land entry.

REVIEW PROCESS

No landownership adjustments will be implemented without a feasibility study, site-specific environmental analyses, and a determination that the transfer is in the public interest. Lands in certain categories will not be considered for disposal.

LAND DISPOSAL CRITERIA

Lands Not To Be Disposed of

The following lands will not be disposed of:

Lands withdrawn from operation of the public land laws or segregated pending withdrawal

Lands in wilderness study areas

Lands with mining claims of record under section 314 of FLPMA will not be disposed of unless BLM policy is changed in the future to allow for their disposal.

Lands Not Eligible for Desert Land Entry

Lands with the following characteristics will not be disposed of by desert land entry:

Lands that are mineral in character

Lands segregated from desert land entry by withdrawal and/or Secretarial Order

Lands where the water source has been fully appropriated

Lands where less than one-eighth of any particular parcel can be irrigated

Timbered lands

Other Factors to Be Considered

The following conditions will be evaluated during the review process for proposed land disposals or acquisitions. The degree to which any of these conditions apply to a proposed landownership adjustment may or may not make the lands suitable for disposal or acquisition.

Mineral values

Location of the lands in relation to ACECs, protective withdrawals, or other areas of special management emphasis, including VRM Class I and II areas and areas with opportunities for semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation

The importance of the lands for wildlife resources, as in the following examples,

Use by federally listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species

Use by other special status species or species in need of special management

Significant use by wildlife species of high federal interest

Tracts identified as potential recovery habitat for federally listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or other special status species

Tracts with high value wildlife habitats such as wetlands, mountain shrublands, or Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, or aspen-conifer forestlands

Whether the lands are in approved management plan areas; for example, those covered by an AMP or HMP

Whether the lands contain cultural resource sites suitable for National Register listing

Whether the lands contain karst areas

LANDS SUITABLE FOR DISPOSAL

The lands identified below by tract may be suitable for disposal under section 203 or 206 of FLPMA. These lands, at this planning level, meet criteria 1 and/or 3 of section 203 because they are difficult and uneconomical to manage or because they have the potential to meet important public objectives (such as community expansion or economic development) after disposal.

APPENDIX E

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the lands described are now segregated against disposal (7,155.16 acres). Before these lands could be disposed of, the withdrawal or classification would need to be removed.]

Sixth Principal Meridian

T. 46 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 3, lot 5 (15.61);
sec. 4, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 9, E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 10, lot 4 (38.47);
sec. 11, lot 2 (2.12);
sec. 21, lot 7 (40.00).

T. 47 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 6, lot 5 (37.64);
sec. 17, SE1/4NW1/4.

T. 47 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 8, lots 1 (7.46), 2 (7.33), 3 (7.20), 4 (13.98);
* sec. 9, lots 1 (47.31), 2 (46.88), 3 (46.45), 4 (46.02);
sec. 10, lots 1 (45.64), 4 (4.93);
sec. 11, lots 1 (5.06), 2 (5.15), 3 (5.24), 4 (5.32);
sec. 12, lots 2 (5.70), 3 (6.42).

T. 48 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 6, lots 7 (44.65), 9 (24.33), 10 (26.48), SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, lot 3 (44.42), NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 48 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 1, lot 4 (41.19), 7 (25.49);
sec. 2, lots 1 (40.98), 5 (26.46);
sec. 3, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 9, N1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 10, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 11, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 12, N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 15, NW1/4;
sec. 31, lot 4 (38.26).

T. 48 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 1, NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 6, lot 11 (17.98);
sec. 9, SW1/4NE1/4.

T. 48 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 19, lots 2 (34.64), 3 (34.46), NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 21, NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 31, lot 2 (33.95), SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

T. 481/2 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 31, lots 3 (18.48), 4 (21.88).

T. 48 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 10, lots 1 (24.43), 2 (30.40), 3 (30.32), 4 (30.24);
sec. 27, lots 2 (7.46), 3 (34.76), 5 (36.38), NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 34, lots 3 (38.78), 4 (39.59).

T. 49 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 31, lots 1 (16.15), 2 (38.78);
sec. 32, lots 1 (40.46), 2 (40.31).

T. 49 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 6, lot 9 (14.64);
sec. 7, lots 1 (25.39), 2 (18.83);
sec. 8, lots 9 (34.56), 11 (20.62);
sec. 13, lot 3 (24.96);
sec. 14, lot 7 (52.09);
sec. 17, lots 1 (19.52), 6 (15.29), 7 (52.28), 8 (57.54);
sec. 19, NE1/4NE1/4;
* sec. 20, lots 1 (19.43), 2 (37.63), NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 22, lots 1 (5.73), 2 (8.96);
sec. 23, lot 5 (24.89), N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 27, lot 1 (48.92), tract 42C (40.00), D (40,00), E (40,00), F (40.00);
sec. 34, lot 1 (36.63);
sec. 36, lots 1 (20.05), 2 (44.86), 4 (43.07).

T. 49 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 1, lot 5 (42.85);
sec. 5, lots 11 (28.12), 14 (26.22), 15 (25.75);
sec. 9, lots 9 (22.00), 10 (16.71);
sec. 10, lot 2 (51.04);
sec. 11, lots 2 (26.24), 3 (24.30);
sec. 22, lots 3 (29.12), 7 (13.53).

T. 49 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 3, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 5, lots 6 (15.08), 7 (5.34);
sec. 8, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 35, lots 4 (28.24), 5 (28.24), SW1/4.

T. 50 N., R. 99 W.,
sec. 17, lot 8 (23.88), NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 21, lots 6 (17.09), 7 (28.37), 11 (28.67), 14 (7.15);
sec. 29, lot 8 (4.09);
sec. 30, lots 13 (27.95), 14 (23.75), 37 (6.13). T. 50 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 25, lot 4 (10.21);
sec. 32, S1/2N1/2;
sec. 35, lot 1 (55.42), NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 36, lots 2 (23.92), 6 (15.17).

T. 50 N. R. 101 W.,
sec. 4, lot 5 (38.00), NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 6, lots 3 (39.78), 4 (37.05), 5 (37.17), 6 (37.24), 7 (37.31);
sec. 10, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 14, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4;
sec. 16, lots 1 (44.75), 6 (20.20), SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 18, lot 1 (23.66), NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 21, lots 1 (22.58), 2 (22.58);
sec. 22, lots 1 (23.19), 2 (23.02), 3 (22.84), 4 (22.67);
sec. 23, lots 1 (19.89), 2 (23.21), 3 (23.26);
sec. 26, lot 1 (16.95), SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 29, lots 1 (22.44), 2 (22.47), 3 (22.50), 4 (22.53);
sec. 30, lot 3 (37.87), NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
* tract 38A (40.00), B (40.00), C (40.00), D (40.00), E (40.00) F (40.00), G (40.00), H (40.00);
tract 52 (80.00).

T. 50 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 7, lots 10 (0.36), 14 (30.26);
sec. 9, lot 1 (0.09);
sec. 10, lots 1 (0.24), 2 (0.24);
sec. 16, lot 1 (11.49);
sec. 17, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 18, lots 5 (43.59), 7 (37.14), 8 (39.14), 9 (30.75), 10 (31.28), SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 19, lots 3 (37.36), 4 (37.31), 5 (30.73), 6 (36.90), W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 20, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, lot 9 (28.42);
sec. 30, lot 17 (19.74), SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 31, lot 1 (4.91). T. 50 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 5, lots 1 (6.16), 2 (15.16).

T. 50 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 1, lots 10 (1.62), 11 (2.93), 14 (3.12);
sec. 2, lot 6 (3.22);
sec. 5, lot 36 (2.50);
sec. 6, lots 31 (4.82), 34 (1.82);
* sec. 7, lots 16 (24.62), 17 (40.00), 20 (34.23), 25 (5.28), 26 (3.27);
sec. 10, lots 8 (20.30), 10 (24.59), 16 (3.98);
sec. 11, lot 13 (2.24), NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 14, lots 7 (2.38), 11 (25.13), 14 (2.45);
sec. 17, lot 7 (2.90).

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T. 50 N., R. 105 W.,
sec. 1, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 12, NW1/4NE1/4.

T. 51 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 4, lots 17 (21.13), 18 (16.93), 25 (17.13).

T. 51 N., R. 96 W.,
tract 111A (40.33).

T. 51 N., R. 97 W.,
* sec. 7, lot 42 (18.92).

T. 51 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 3, NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 4, lots 1 (45.85), 10 (45.17), 11 (45.19), tract 79B (39.98);
sec. 27, E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 28, lot 2 (38.98), S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 31, lots 1 (39.84), 2 (36.03), 3 (36.89), 4 (36.97), 5 (37.04), W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 32, lots 2 (33.23), 3 (39.83), 4 (33.05);
sec. 34, lots 1 (23.24), 2 (23.29);
lot 38A (40.00), B (40.00), C (40.00);
tract 67A (39.94).

T. 51 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 16, lot 4 (1.56);
sec. 19, SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 23, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 26, W1/2NE1/4;
sec. 36, lots 1 (39.08), 6 (25.88), SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
tract 72C (9.00);
tract 80A (8.68).

T. 52 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 7, lots 1 (34.12), 2 (34.21), 4 (26.71), 5 (34.29), 6 (34.38), 7 (25.52), W1/2E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 18, lots 1 (23.00), 2 (34.45), 3 (34.50), 4 (34.56), 5 (34.61), NW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 19, lots 1 (26.25), 2 (29.60), 3 (34.60), 4 (34.50), NE1/4NW1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 4, lots 44 B (40.66), C (40.70), D (40.73), E(40.79), F (40.69), G (40.65);
sec. 5, lots 46 A (40.85), B (40.81), C (40.77), D (40.76), E (40.79), F (40.83), G (40.87);
sec. 12, lot 1 (21.20), NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;
sec. 13;
sec. 24, lots 1 (27.33), 2 (39.93), 3 (27.62), 4 (39.93), 5 (39.43), N1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
sec. 25, lots 1 (39.42), 2 (28.29), 3 (29.72), W1/2NW1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 33, lots 1, (22.61), 3 (0.58), 5 (0.30), 8 (15.63), 9 (15.95), S1/2N1/2.

T. 52 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 15, SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 20, lot 23 (29.23);
tracts 90H (41.01), I (41.29).

T. 52 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 1, lot 5 (26.74), tract 41S (24.81), T (24.83);
sec. 2, lot 5 (21.74);
* sec. 17, lots 1 (53.02), 2 (53.15), 3 (53.29), 4 (32.71), W1/2W1/2, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 18, E1/2;
* sec. 20, W1/2NW1/4, N1/2N1/2NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 33, lot 4 (43.66).

T. 52 N., R. 102 W.,
* sec. 11, lots 1 (34.45), 2 (34.52), 5 (23.44), 6 (25.35), 9 (26.42);
sec. 12, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 13, W1/2W1/2NW1/4;
sec. 14, lots 1 (37.15, 3 (37.48), NE1/4, N1/2N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 16, lots 1 (41.46), 2 (26.18), 3 (24.10), NE1/4NE1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 5, lots 1 (55.57), 17 (42.86) NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 6, lots 2 (55.86), 3 (55.85), 4 (45.25), 5 (32.40), 6 (40.00), 7 (40.00), 10 (40.00), 11 (40.00), 12 (32.43);
sec. 7: lot 3 (32.52).

T. 52 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 1, lots 5 (56.05), 6 (56.14), 7 (56.24), 8 (56.33), 10 (40.00), 11 (40.00), 12 (40.00);
sec. 2, lots 5 (56.39), 8 (56.43), 9 (40.00), 16 (40.00);
sec. 3, lots 5 (56.39), 6 (56.30), 7 (56.20), 8 (56.11), 9 (40.00), 10 (40.00), 11 (40.00), 12 (40.00), 13 (40.00), 14 (40.00), 15 (40.00), 16 (40.00), N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 4, lots 5 (56.00), 6 (51.22), 10 (55.60), 11 (40.00), 15 (30.96), 16 (40.00), 17 (40.00), NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 10, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 14, lots 10 (0.91), 11 (1.27), 26 (4.90), 27 (0.02);
sec. 15, lots 21 (11.14), 22 (9.81), 23 (4.51);
sec. 16, lots 21 (3.10), 22 (11.63), 27 (14.35);
sec. 18, lots 30 (27.51), 43 (1.83);
sec. 19, tract 45 lots 35 (12.26) 44 (21.89), 45 (12.53);
sec. 30, lots 9 (3.59), 14 (3.52), 26 (3.44), 32 (2.34).

T. 52 N., R. 105 W.,
sec. 13, lot 6 (38.48);
sec. 14, lots 1 (37.88), 2 (38.12), 3 (38.36), 4 (37.11), 5 (38.72), 7 (38.91), SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 24, NE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 25, lot 4 (39.09), S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 53 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 19, lots 2 (34.21), 3 (39.30), 4 (39.34), 7 (39.38), 8 (39.42), SW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 29, W1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 1 (39.46), 2 (39.50), 3 (39.54), 4 (39.58), E1/2, E1/2W1/2, E1/2;
sec. 31, lots 1 (39.65), 2 (39.75), 3 (39.85), 4 (39.95), NE1/4, E1/2W1/2, N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 32, lots 3 (33.88), 4 (33.33), N1/2NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 53 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 13, SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 24.

T. 53 N., R. 100 W.,
* sec. 30, lot 8 (18.92);
* sec. 31, lots 5 (50.64), 6 (50.65), 7 (50.65), 8 (50.66),

tract 41E (40.00), F (40.00), K (40.00), L (40.00), M (15.17), N (15.19).

T. 53 N., R. 101 W.,
* sec. 11, S1/2N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 25, lots 5 (14.98), 6 (29.33), 7 (21.59), 8 (14.93);
* sec. 36, lots 1 (18.27), 2 (35.98), 3 (29.34), 4 (18.01), 5 (35.89), 6 (29.34).

APPENDIX E

T. 53 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 4, lot 8 (39.56);
sec. 5, lots 5 (1.63), 6 (31.43), NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, lots 10 (29.40), 11 (37.25), 12 (19.76), SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 8, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 16, lots 1 (12.59), 2 (15.92);
sec. 17, lots 1 (12.28), 2 (11.95).

T. 53 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 12, lot 10 (9.71);
sec. 31, lots 5 (40.11), 6 (40.07), 7 (40.05), 8 (40.01), NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 32, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 33, SE1/4NW1/4.

T. 54 N., R. 92 W.,
sec. 17, S1/2NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 18, S1/2NE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NE1/4NW1/4.

T. 54 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 19, lots 1 (37.90), 2 (38.10), 3 (38.22), 4 (38.34), E1/2W1/2.

T. 54 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 24, E1/2.

T. 54 N., R. 97 W.,
sec. 8, W1/2NW1/4SW1/4.

T. 54 N., R. 100 W.,
* sec. 7, lots 34 (12.80), 35 (25.08), 46 tract 10 (10.41), tract 11 (8.58), tract 19 (17.06).

T. 54 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 1, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 2, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 5, lot 8 (39.64);
sec. 9, lot 1 (23.22);
sec. 11, lot 5 (22.67), NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 14, lots 1 (17.29), 2 (32.27), NE1/4NW1/4;
tract 62 G (40.00).

T. 55 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 5, S1/2S1/2NE1/4, S1/2SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SW1/4SW1/4, S1/2N1/2SE1/4, N1/2SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 6, lot 8 (17.85), S1/2NE1/4SW1/4.

T. 55 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 6, lots 1 (39.72), 2 (39.80), 7 (40.00).

T. 55 N., R. 97 W.,
sec. 2, lots 2 (37.32), 4 (37.41), 6 (35.81), 7 (40.12), 8 (41.56), 40B (40.00);
sec. 3, lot 2 (43.32);
sec. 9, lots 1 (46.95), 2 (52.87), 5 (36.10);
sec. 10, lots 1 (39.53), 2 (42.92), 5 (35.91), 6 (35.90), N1/2SW1/4;
sec. 11, lot 2 (2.09);
sec. 31, W1/2W1/2NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4SE1/4.

T. 55 N., R. 98 W.,
* tract 59, I(40.24), J(40.24), K(40.24), L(40.24), M(40.26), N(40.26), O(40.26), P(40.26).

T. 55 N., R. 100 W.,
* sec. 5, N1/2NE1/4NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2S1/2NW1/4 NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2S1/2NE1/4NW1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 15, Remaining portion of Farm Unit C (120.00);
* sec. 21, lots 7 (6.04), 9 (9.39), 10 (0.92), lot 101 tract 8 (19.99), lot 101 tract 11 (13.33), lot 101 tract 13 (0.29);
* sec. 23: tract 100 F(40.60), M(40.60).

T. 55 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 26, SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 33, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 34, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 35, E1/2SW1/4.

T. 55 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 4, lot 9 (19.91), 10 (20.04), 13 (20.16), SW1/4SW1/4;
* sec. 5, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 8, SW1/4NE1/4;
sec. 9, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 10, S1/2S1/2;
sec. 11, lot 3 (38.15), SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 12, lot 8 (21.30);
sec. 14, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 15, NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 17, SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 18, lots 7 (36.35), 8 (36.34), SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4.

T. 56 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 11, SW1/4NE1/4;
sec. 27, lot 7 (7.54);
sec. 28, lot 6 (8.43);
sec. 33, lot 1 (36.00);
sec. 34, lots 2 (31.25), 3 (36.00).

T. 56 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 17, lot 58D (41.00).

T. 56 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 17, lot 9 (16.77);
sec. 20, W1/2NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 30, NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 31, lots 1 (34.92), 2 (35.00), 3 (35.00), 4 (35.16); E1/2W1/2.

T. 56 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 2, lot 12 (45.81);
sec. 3, lots 86A (40.00), 86B (41.47), 86C (41.43), 86G (41.50), 86H (40.00);
sec. 30, lots 7 (40.90), 8 (9.73);
sec. 31, lots 3 (36.70), 4 (36.79), E1/2W1/2, W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 56 N., R. 97 W.,
sec. 21, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 3 (24.66), 4 (31.05), 9 (28.21), 8 (9.00), 47D (41.60), NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
sec. 27, lots 47E (41.65), 54E (42.78);
* sec. 33, lot 1 (17.80);
sec. 36, lots 2 (38.83), 3 (47.24), 6 (0.32).

T. 56 N., R. 98 W.,
* sec. 6, lots 9 (40.00), 10 (remaining 15 acres), E1/2 of lot 29 (5.00), 31 (10.00), 32 (10.00), 33 (10.00), E1/2NW1/4SE1/4, E1/2E1/2SW1/4SE1/4.

T. 56 N., R. 99 W.,
sec. 17, lot 6 (25.86);
* sec. 24, lot 46 (40.00).

T. 56 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 23, lot 5 (40.63);
sec. 27, lots 3 (29.18), 4 (47.75), 5 (19.42), 6 (19.22), 7 (27.94), 9 (28.54), 10 (32.52), 11 (12.32);
sec. 34, lot 1 (26.09);
sec. 36, lots 5 (46.56), 6 (30.27).

T. 57 N., R. 92 W.,
sec. 5, SW1/4SW1/4.

T. 57 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 24, SW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 25, SE1/4SW1/4.

APPENDIX E

T. 57 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 28, N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 35, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

T. 57 N., R. 97 W.,
* sec. 6, lot 7 (39.00), S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 7, lot 1 (39.22), NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;
* sec. 16, SW1/4SW1/4;
* sec. 18, S1/2NW1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 27, E1/2NW1/4 (FmUC);
* sec. 28, tract 2 (7.84), 3 (52.97), 6 (60.70), E1/2NW1/4;
* sec. 29, tract 6 (1.82), tract 19 (18.87);
* sec. 30, tract 30 (8.63);
* sec. 32, tract 6 (1.82).

T. 57 N., R. 98 W.,
* sec. 4, lots 1 (40.67), 2 (40.57), 3 (40.47), 4 (40.37), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 8, S1/2;
sec. 12, tract 1 (91.30), Fm UJ tract 4 (111.11);
sec. 27, tract 1 (7.19), 4 (25.98), 5 (44.55), 8 (62.51).

T. 57 N., R. 99 W.,
sec. 2, lots 1 (39.44), 2 (39.39), 3 (39.33), 4 (39.27), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 4, lots 1 (39.34), 2 (39.22), 3 (39.10), 4 (38.97), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 8;
* sec. 10;
* sec. 14, W1/2;
sec. 20.

T. 57 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 4, lots 2 (40.87), 3 (40.85), 4 (40.82), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 6, lots 1 (40.42), 2 (40.30), 3 (40.18), 4 (44.00), 5 (43.79), 6 (43.64), 7 (43.48), S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 8;
sec. 10, lots 1 (34.18), 2 (34.17), 3 (34.17), 4 (34.16), E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 14;
sec. 18, lots 1 (42.62), 2 (42.45), 3 (42.27), 4 (42.09), E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 20;
sec. 22, lots 1 (34.58), 2 (34.52), 3 (34.48), 4 (34.42), E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 24;
sec. 26;
sec. 28.

T. 57 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 4, lot 4 (38.19), SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 6, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 7, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 8;
sec. 10, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 14;
* sec. 18, lots 1 (40.00), 2 (40.00), 3 (28.28), 4, 28.28, 5 (40.00), 6 (40.00), 7 (40.00), 8 (40.00), 9 (28.28), 10 (28.29), 11 (40.00), 12 (40.00, E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

T. 57 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 4, lots 1 (38.24), 2 (38.00), 3 (37.76), 4 (37.52), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 6, lots 1 (37.58), 2 (38.26), 3 (38.95), 4 (47.03), 5 (45.45), 6 (43.75), 7 (42.05), S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 8;
sec. 10;
sec. 13, E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 18, lots 2 (41.05), 3 (41.27), 4 (41.49), E1/2;
sec. 22, SW1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 24, SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 26, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 28, S1/2;
sec. 30, lots 3 (41.35), 4 (41.41),SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 32;
sec. 34.

T. 57 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 12, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 24, lots 1 (34.07). 2 (34.32), 3 (34.69), 4 (35.20) W1/2E1/2, W1/2.

T. 58 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 22, lots 1 (37.96), 2 (37.89), 3 (37.81).

T. 58 N., R. 97 W.,
sec. 22, lot 4 (22.24), S1/2SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;
sec. 24, lots 1 (23.22), 2 (23.10), 3 (22.98), 4 (22.86), S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4;
sec. 26;
* sec. 28, E1/2.

T. 58 N., R. 98 W.,
sec. 20, SE1/4SE1/4;
* sec. 24, lots 3 (20.50), 4 (20.90), 5 (4.99), 6 (5.01), 7 (10.10), S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;
* sec. 25, W1/2;
* sec. 28;
sec. 30, lots 1 (34.02), 2 (34.06), 3 (34.11), 4 (34.17), E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
sec. 34.

T. 58 N., R. 99 W.,
sec. 21, S1/2N1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, lots 1 (21.90), 2 (21.70), S1/2NW1/4;
sec. 23, SE1/4;
sec. 24, lots 3 (22.23), 4 (22.44), S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;
sec. 27, NE1/4;
sec. 33, E1/2.

T. 58 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 20, lots (17.72), 2 (17.12), 3 (16.52), 4 (16.49), S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
sec. 28;
sec. 30, lots 1 (34.92), 2 (35.04), 3 (35.16), 4 (35.28), E1/2W1/2;
sec. 32, lots 1 (40.31), 2 (40.17), 3 (40.13), 4 (40.29), N1/2, N1/2S1/2.

T. 58 N., R. 101 W.,
sec. 18, lots 3 (46.34) 4 (14.80), 5 (14.80), 6 (37.00), 7 (40.00), 8 (40.00);
* sec. 30, lots 1 (40.00), 2 (40.00), 3 (26.53), 4 (26.77), 5 (40.00), NE1/4NW1/4.

T. 58 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 16, lots 1 (16.35), 2 (16.45), 3 (16.55), 4 (16.65), S1/2S1/2;
sec. 18, lots 1 (18.12), 2 (18.36), 3 (18.60), 4 (23.52), 5 (48.42), SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 20, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;
sec. 26, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 28;
sec. 32, S1/2;
sec. 34, N1/2N1/2, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
* sec. 35, SW1/4SE1/4.

PROPOSED EXCHANGES

Introduction

Recently proposed land exchanges are listed below. The BLM-administered lands in the proposals have been tentatively identified as suitable for exchange, subject to review of land disposal criteria and site-specific environmental analyses. These land descriptions are general and subject to modification. (Any other exchange proposals would be considered individually.)

Franklin Floyd Proposed Exchange

Lands for BLM acquisition:

T. 55 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 20, lots 2 (35.81), 3 (31.97);
sec. 21, lot 8 (43.99).

Lands for BLM disposal:

T. 52 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 7, lots 16 (40.00), 23 (40.00), SE1/4 of lot 24 (10.00), E1/2SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 8, S1/2NW1/4NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4NW1/4SW1/4, West 180.8 feet of lot 4;
sec. 18, lots 30 (27.51), 43 (1.83).

E. O. Somerwine Proposed Exchange

Lands for BLM acquisition:

T. 52 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 6, lots 13 (56.75) 14 (52.24).

Lands for BLM disposal:

T. 52 N., R. 104 W.,
sec. 4, lots 10 (55.60), lot 11 (40.00), NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 5, NE1/4SE1/4.

Dan Brown Proposed Exchange

Lands for BLM acquisition:

T. 53 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 18, lots 2 (33.74), 3 (50.26).

T. 53 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 13, lot 1 (30.19).

Lands for BLM disposal:

T. 52 N., R. 88 W. (Washakie RA),
sec. 9, SE1/4NE1/4

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACQUISITIONS

Wildlife Habitat Management Enhancement

The following private lands have been identified for possible future acquisition to enhance wildlife habitat management.

T. 56 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 28;
sec. 29;
sec. 32;
sec. 33.

T. 55 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 4;
sec. 5.

Carter Mountain Management Enhancement

The following private lands have been identified for possible future acquisition to enhance management in the Carter Mountain proposed ACEC.

T. 49 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 9, tract 43 (80.00);
sec.16, tract 42 (640.00);
sec.19, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec.21, tract 41 (80.00).

Wetland/Riparian Management Enhancement

To improve management of wetland/riparian areas, the following lands along streams surrounded by public lands have been identified for possible future acquisition. Land descriptions are approximate. Private lands within these general areas would be identified for possible acquisition by exchange.

Bureau acquisition lands:

T. 45 N., R. 91 W.,
sec. 28, SE1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4.

T. 45 N., R. 92 W.,
sec. 4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 9, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4;
sec. 14, NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 16, SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 18, S1/2NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 22, SW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 27, NW1/4NW1/4.

T. 45 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 13, E1/2SE1/4.

APPENDIX E

T. 49 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, W1/2W1/2NE1/4;
sec. 6, S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 7, S1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 17, NW1/4SE1/4, NW1/4;
sec. 18, N1/2;
sec. 19, S1/2NW1/4NW1/4.

T. 49 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 1, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 3, S1/2;
sec. 4, W1/2, W1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 5;
sec. 6, SE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 7, NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 8, N1/2;
sec. 9, N1/2, E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 12, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, N1/2NE1/4;
sec. 13, SW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4;
sec. 14, E1/2E1/2, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4,
sec. 15, E1/2NW1/4;
sec. 16, N1/2NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 20, E1/2E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 21, W1/2NW1/4;
sec. 23, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 24, NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 27, SW1/4, S1/2S1/2NW1/4;
sec. 28, N1/2SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;
sec. 34, N1/2NW1/4.

T. 50 N., R. 100 W.,
sec. 7, W1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 10, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 14, S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 15, E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2;
sec. 23, NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 27, NW1/4NE1/4.

T. 50 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 33, W1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 34, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 3, S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 4, S1/2S1/2, N1/2SW1/4;
sec. 5, NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 10, N1/2;
sec. 11, S1/2NW1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 4, N1/2;
sec. 5, SE1/4;
sec. 7, S1/2NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

T. 52 N., R. 97 W.,
sec. 12, S1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 22, NW1/4.

T. 53 N., R. 90 W.,
sec. 17, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

T. 53 N., R. 95 W.,
sec. 31, S1/2;
sec. 32, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, W1/2W1/2SE1/4.

T. 53 N., R. 96 W.,
sec. 34, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 35, S1/2,
sec. 36, S1/2.

T. 56 N., R. 93 W.,
sec. 17, S1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 18, SE1/4SE1/4, S1/2S1/2SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 19, NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4.

T. 56 N., R. 94 W.,
sec. 14, S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 23, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 24, N1/2N1/2.

T. 56 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 5, S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 8, W1/2W1/2;
sec. 17, E1/2, E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 18, E1/2SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 19, SE1/4, E1/2E1/2NE1/4;
sec. 20, W1/2W1/2;
sec. 30, W1/2E1/2;
sec. 31, W1/2NE1/4.

T. 56 N., R. 103 W.,
sec. 7, SE 1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 8, NW1/4.

APPENDIX G

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

VEGETATION INVENTORY METHODS AND HISTORY IN THE PLANNING AREA

Background

In December 1982, the BLM adopted as its principal rangeland inventory method the Range Site Inventory procedure described in the *National Range Handbook*. This procedure involves the correlation of a soil series to a specific range site. A range site is a distinctive kind of rangeland that differs from other types of rangeland in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. The species composition and total production levels vary between range sites, providing different potentials, objectives, and stocking capabilities for each specific plant community.

Inventories in the Planning Area

The Cody range staff conducted a vegetative inventory to meet the requirements addressed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 during 1984 through 1986. The method involved the ocular estimation of plant species composition, production, and plant cover for each delineated site. The seral stage (ecological condition) of each range site was then recorded, or if more than one stage existed within a given range site, that site was listed under two or more seral stages.

Ecological condition classes were determined by comparing the present plant community with that of the climax plant community or potential as indicated by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) range condition guide for the site. Four classes are used to express the degree that a present plant community reflects its potential climax community: for example, if the seral stage or ecological status represents 76 percent to 100 percent of the climax plant community, it is rated excellent; 51 percent to 75 percent (late seral), good; 26 percent to 50 percent (mid-seral), fair; or 0 percent to 25 percent (early seral), poor.

The SCS range site guides used in the Cody planning area did not accurately reflect the true production capabilities of the inventoried plant communities in some cases. For example, some range sites in the planning area that would be in good condition because of plant species composition alone did not have a sufficient level of vegetative production to correspond to a good condition rating as suggested in the range site guides. Therefore, the ecological condition classes shown in table G-2 may not convey the true condition of the rangeland in the planning area without further analysis.

An effort will be made, based on manpower and funding capabilities, to evaluate and revise range site descriptions to ensure that proper condition classes have been assessed. This effort will be done in coordination with the SCS and results will be published in an appropriate Rangeland Program Summary (RPS). However, ecological condition as displayed represents a baseline or starting point for establishing management objectives for future range condition, for providing reasonable stocking level proposals, and for measuring range improvement over time.

The ecological condition classes assigned to each range site were further adjusted, if necessary, on the basis of current production levels obtained in the specific geographical area around Cody. A condition rating based on the percentage of composition alone may need adjustment if the total production is less than that characteristic for the condition class. This concept is in accordance with the National Range Handbook (305.5(a)) for the determination of range condition classes. Annual climatic data was also considered before a condition class was adjusted because of lower production levels.

The final condition classes by range site were associated with a proposed stocking level, as suggested by the Soil Conservation Service in its range site descriptions. This information was used to establish the projected stocking rates for the alternatives in the RMP/draft EIS and for the proposed RMP/final EIS, in conjunction with management objectives specific to each allotment. However, since no one-time inventory can accurately and consistently determine livestock grazing capacity and many variables are associated with each site (climatic fluctuations, seasons of use, and distribution), grazing use, up to recognized preference, would be allowed until sufficient data is obtained through a monitoring program to make any needed adjustments.

Time and funding constraints prevented a complete inventory of the Cody planning area. However, approximately 814,423 acres have been mapped by range site. This represents 75 percent of the total planning area. The remaining acres are to be

mapped as time and personnel become available. The inventory effort was concentrated on allotments that had been initially placed in "I" category because of existing management, vegetative condition or resource conflicts (allotment categorization is described in the next section of this appendix).

Concerns expressed by other resource specialists provided the basis for assigning priority to areas requiring vegetative information for the determination of actual resource conflicts. As a result of this interdisciplinary approach in initial categorization of the allotments, the range staff was able to obtain vegetative information on all the final "I" category allotments and a large portion of the "M" and "C" allotments within the planning area.

THE ALLOTMENT CATEGORIZATION PROCESS

Assignment of Category

The criteria used for the placement of the allotments into the categories were based on resource potential, resource use conflicts or controversy, opportunity for positive economic return on public investments, and the present management situation. The specific criteria used for each category are as follows:

Category "M": Maintain Existing Resource Conditions

The present range condition and management are satisfactory

Good to excellent condition and will be maintained under present management, or

Fair condition and improving with improvement expected to continue under present management, or

Opportunities for BLM management are limited because percentage of public land is low or acreage of public lands is small.

Allotment has a potential for moderate or high vegetative production and is producing at or near this potential.

There are no significant land-use resource conflicts with livestock grazing.

Landownership status may or may not limit management opportunities.

Opportunities for positive economic return from public investment may exist.

Category "I": Improve Existing Resource Conditions

Present range condition is unsatisfactory.

Range condition is poor to fair.

Range condition is fair to good.

Range condition is expected to decline further.

Present grazing management is not adequate.

Allotment has potential for medium to high vegetative production but production is low to moderate.

Resource conflicts/controversy with livestock grazing are evident.

There is potential for positive economic return on public investment.

Category "C": Custodial Management

Present range condition is not in a downward trend.

Allotment has a low vegetative production potential and is producing near this level.

There may or may not be limited conflicts between livestock grazing and other resources.

Present management is satisfactory or is the only logical management under existing conditions.

Opportunities for positive economic return on public investments do not exist.

Management Objectives

"M" Allotments

To authorize actions that are consistent with or will maintain current uses and satisfactory range condition and productivity. Monitoring studies will be established at a level that will detect changes in present resource management and/or condition. The intensity and workload requirements of the studies will depend on the resource values involved.

"I" Allotments

To implement management actions that will improve existing resource condition and productivity and enhance overall multiple use opportunities. Monitoring will be carried out at an intensity sufficient to support actions taken toward achieving management objectives and will be implemented on a priority basis. Monitoring will continue at a lower intensity to ensure the effectiveness of the actions.

"C" Allotments

To manage the allotment in a custodial manner while protecting the existing resource values. Management actions will emphasize the issuance of billings, grazing leases, and transfers. Monitoring will consist of periodic allotment inspections and use supervision to detect possible changes in existing resource values. A specific schedule for monitoring will not be developed, but monitoring will be conducted as the opportunity arises in conjunction with other range management work.

CURRENT GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Table G-1 lists livestock grazing information specific to each allotment in the planning area.

Table G-2 shows the range condition for each inventoried allotment. About 75 percent of the planning area was included in the ecological condition class inventory. Because the inventory focused on "I" category allotments and areas of perceived vegetation conflicts, ecological condition for the planning area as a whole may be somewhat better than conditions shown by the inventory. Ecological condition could also be subject to modification based on further analysis of SCS range guidelines in the Bighorn Basin as described previously in this appendix.

A new table (G-2a) displays range condition by allotment as it would exist based on plant species composition, without consideration for plant production. Total inventoried acreage has changed from that displayed in table G-2 because of additional inventory that was conducted since G-2 was prepared.

PROBLEMS, CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Identification of Problems

Through consultation with grazing permittees and lessees during the categorization process and by analysis of baseline vegetation inventory data, BLM personnel have identified problems associated with livestock grazing in the planning area. Opportunities are available for resolution of livestock grazing problems and conflicts.

"I" category allotments generally show the greatest need for development and present the greatest opportunities to resolve both management problems and individual concerns. Problems associated with "I" category allotments are listed, and possible management opportunities or actions to resolve them are discussed. "C" and "M" category allotments are not discussed, because no conflicts have been identified or because intensive management is not warranted for a variety of reasons.

Adjustments will not be made until monitoring verifies the conflict and determined its extent. Data gathered by monitoring and through additional consultation and coordination with affected parties will support management decisions related to livestock and wildlife stocking levels and other adjustments.

Problems, Conflicts and Opportunities in the Planning Area

Problems in grazing management in the planning area are identified in table G-3, which also indicates possible solutions.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Table G-4 lists allotment-specific proposals for range methods and treatments.

Table G-5 shows the projected stocking level for each allotment.

PROCEDURES FOR RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Procedures and Regulations

The following is a discussion on the standard operating procedures and regulations that govern the development of range improvement projects in the planning area. A number of specific design features not mentioned here also may be incorporated in the construction of such projects; for example, a requirement for a specific color of fence post to minimize the impacts associated with visual quality. These types of mitigative specifications will be incorporated individually into a required environmental assessment.

TABLE G-1

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Allotment Number	Allotment Name[1]	Management Category	Total Federal Acres	Forage Condition (acreage) Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undetermined	Season of Use[2]	Grazing Preference by Livestock Class (in AUMs) Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Held in Suspension (AUMs)
SECTION 3 PERMITS												
0632	Dick Creek	M	175			175	S,F	25			25	
0666	Reclamation	M	6,640	2,830	3,810		Sp	293	462		755	164
0677	104	M	1,960			1,960	Sp		124		124	51
1001	Table Mountain	C	16,728			16,728	Sp,W		1,044		1,044	
1002	Whistle Creek(WH)	I	25,000	5,844	19,156		Sp,F,W		718		718	
1003	Stateline	M	19,397			19,397	S,F,W		1,143		1,143	
1004	Airport	C	840	41	799		Sp	45			45	
1005	Gravel Crossing	M	2,240			2,240	Sp	137			137	
1006	Sand Draw	I	37,188	16,967	20,221		Sp,F,W	700	1,695		2,395	720
1007	Little Dry Creek	I	50,005	25,336	24,669		Sp,F		3,504		3,504	328
1008	Gyp Creek	M	7,485	805	6,680		Sp	251			251	
1010	Little Mountain	C	389	73	316		S	16			16	
1012	West River	M	6,441	2,929	3,512		Sp,F		472		472	203
1013	Bear Creek	I	20,883	10,711	10,172		Sp,F,W		1,477		1,477	659
1014	Sheep Mountain	I	12,621	1,472	11,149		Sp,F,W		664		664	296
1015	Lower Bear Creek	I	13,701	2,453	11,248		Sp,F,W		1,194		1,194	747
1016	Home Place	C	325	216	109		Sp		21		21	28
1017	Beaver Creek	M	1,682	828	854		Sp,F		128		128	80
1018	Individual	I	6,850	3,412	3,438		Sp,F		395		395	384
1019	North Beaver	C	376	40	336		S		18		18	18
1020	McKinnie Reservoir	C	1,726			1,726	Sp		110		110	246
1023	Crystal Creek	I	15,432	4,786	10,646		Sp,F	889			889	1,516
1024	Many Springs	M	1,331	422	909		F	67			67	108
1025	Mills	I	5,106	1,048	4,058		Sp,F,W	175			175	383
1026	Burnham	M	2,139	1,508	631		Sp,F	190			190	246
1027	Moss Ranch	I	14,272	10,211	4,061		Sp,F	1,467			1,467	4,385
1028	Little Mountain	I	37,110	13,951	23,159		Y	1,905		37	1,942	3,013
1029	Moncur	C	2,360	1,745	615		Sp	129			129	108
1031	Himes Group	I	19,440	5,234	14,206		Sp,F	524			524	1,300
1032	Lovell Group	C	11,018	4,258	6,760		Sp	343			343	1,071
1033	One-Forty	M	1,745	225	1,520		S,F	145			145	7
1034	Willow Creek	M	2,136	651	1,485		F	192			192	133
1035	North Shoshone	M	3,760	272	3,488		Sp	145			145	151
1036	North Shoshone	I	14,573	2,338	12,235		F,W	461			461	706
1037	Himes Spence	M	17,280			17,280	F,W	908			908	292
1038	Firing Range	M	7,070	3,414	3,656		Sp,F	308			308	292
1039	Foster Gulch	I	38,874	12,324	26,550		W	2,325			2,325	1,316
1040	Blue Wash	M	2,365	140	2,225		Sp	82			82	3
1041	Sand Hills	I	7,375	1,817	5,558		F,W		531		531	91
1042	Blue Wash	M	3,510	471	3,039		S,F		132		132	19
1043	Sand Hills	M	7,904	1,840	6,064		W	408			408	
1044	Individual	C	1,149			1,149	Sp		66		66	90
1046	Bench Canal	M	739	427	312		Sp	47			47	111
1047	County Line	M	651	644	7		S	41			41	7
1048	Dry Creek	M	720	487	233		Sp,S	64			64	86
1049	Individual	I	1,289	1,027	262		Sp	101			101	237

TABLE G-1 (Continued)

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Allotment Number	Allotment Name[1]	Management Category	Total Federal Acres	Forage Condition (acreage) Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undetermined	Season of Use[2]	Grazing Preference by Livestock Class (in AUMs) Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Held in Suspension (AUMs)
SECTION 3 PERMITS (continued)												
1050	Lovell Group5	C	2,338	492	1,846		Sp	156			156	
1051	Greybull Group	M	11,283			11,283	Sp,S	559			559	303
1052	South Lovell Group	M	4,275	1,090	3,185		Sp	279			279	218
1053	Little Sheep Mtn	I	9,293	4,221	5,072		Sp,F	552	201		753	178
1054	Sand Hills	M	6,392	5,369	1,023		Y	562		18	580	
1055	Sidon Canal	M	1,054	858	196		Sp	46			46	105
1056	Kane	M	8,675	4,346	4,329		Sp	181			181	282
1057	Polecat-Frannie	C	1,586			1,586	Sp,S,F	155			155	
1058	Black Draw	C	811	305	506		Sp	39			39	36
1059	Thumper	I	29,639	11,864	17,775		Sp,F,W		2,159		2,159	1,439
1060	East-West (WH)	I	56,849	16,531	40,318		Sp,F,W	909	2,976		3,885	1.431
1061	Individual	C	4,842	1,003	3,839		Sp,S	200			200	
1062	Dry Creek	M	3,974			3,974	S,F		319		319	241
1064	Peaks	I	14,855	4,875	9,980		S,F	657			657	1,343
1065	YU Bench	C	170			170	S,F	13		5	18	
1066	Corbett Dam	M	3,574			3,574	Sp,S,F	300			300	20
1067	Fernandez	M	2,997			2,997	S,F	331			331	
1068	Boundary Well	M	1,060	765	295		F	169			169	91
1069	Peaks	I	10,008	1,976	8,032		F,W	1,539			1,539	358
1072	Sorensen	M	572			572	S,F	71			71	34
1073	Sage Creek Group	I	11,744	7,009	4,735		S,F	1,411			1,411	
1074	Keystone	C	94			94	Sp	27			27	31
1075	Clarksfork	I	11,200	223	10,977		Sp,F,W	1,089			1,089	
1076	Clark	C	548			548	Sp	47			47	
1078	Individual	C	100			100	Sp	8			8	1
1079	River	C	82			82	S	15			15	
1080	Two Dot	I	54,600	4,454	34,918	15,228	Sp,F,W	4,463			4,463	
1081	Individual	C	57			57	Sp	17			17	
1082	Bennett Creek	M	406			406	Sp	33			33	6
1083	Hill	M	548			548	F	225			225	
1084	Three M	C	197	181	16		F,W	11			11	49
1085	Individual	C	10			10	S	10			10	
1086	Schlaf/Common	M	4,775	1,880	2,895		Sp,F		309		309	
1501	Cedar Creek	I	1,800	1,494	306		Sp,F	200			200	226
1505	Clay Pits	I	5,401	816	4,585		Sp		237		237	295
1506	Beaver Creek	I	360		360		Sp		4		4	
1509	Red Canyon	I	5,635	3,873	1,762		Sp	192			192	155
1516	Sunlight	I	4,506	698	3,808		Sp	325			325	
1522	West of Ranch	I	1,190	857	333		F	92			92	95
1528	East Beaver	I	760	220	540		Sp		25		25	11
1529	West Beaver	I	625		625		Sp		21		21	15
1532	Lost	I	5,230	498	4,732		Sp,F,W		482		482	411
1533	Crandall	M	400	94	306		Sp		12		12	
1534	One-Twenty-One	I	3,715	990	2,725		Sp	189			189	187
1538	North Shell Group	C	18,240	1,541	16,699		Sp	1,008		53	1,061	741
1540	One-Eighth Acre	C	1			1	Sp			1	1	
1541	Red	I	720	449	271		Sp	64			64	61
	Section 3 Permits subtotal		**759,191**	**222,169**	**435,137**	**101,885**		**28,527**	**20,643**	**114**	**49,284**	**27,958**

TABLE G-1 (Continued)

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Allotment Number	Allotment Name[1]	Management Category	Total Federal Acres	Forage Condition (acreage) Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undetermined	Season of Use[2]	Grazing Preference by Livestock Class (in AUMs) Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Held in Suspension (AUMs)
SECTION 15 LEASES												
2502	Armstrong	C	361			361	S	42			42	
2504	Carter Mountain	I	5,859		5,859		S		804		804	
2511		M	566			566	F,W	127			127	
2519	Newell Springs	M	1,320			1,320	S,F	156			156	
2523		M	1,191			1,191	W		144		144	
2524	Jack Creek	M	409			409	S	35		5	40	
2528	Mountain Meadows	M	696			696	S	140			140	
2532	Pitchfork	M	6,056			6,056	F,W	1,245			1,245	
2535	Wood River	M	40			40	Sp	8			8	
2544	Tonopah Ridge	M	3,026			3,026	S,F,W	408			408	
2545	91 Rand	M	8,758			8,758	Y	1,632			1,632	
2551		M	3,778			3,778	Sp,S	820			820	
2553	Winniger	M	1,749			1,749	Sp,S,F	317			317	
2561	Little Dry Creek	M	7,754			7,754	Sp,S,F	1,059			1,059	
3001	Bennett Creek	M	3,382			3,382	Sp,S,F	235			235	
3002	Stonewall Creek	M	40			40	S	8			8	
3003	Lower Slope	M	3,426			3,426	Sp,F	308		18	326	
3004	Stonebridge Res.	I	4,436	965	3,471		Sp,S,F	579			579	
3005	Natural Corral	C	193			193	S,F	39			39	
3006	Coal Creek	M	2,192			2,192	Sp,S,F	185			185	
3007	Bennett Creek	M	3,921			3,921	Sp,S,F	318		14	332	
3008	Sage Creek Addition	I	140	35	105		S,F	18			18	
3009	Keystone	M	547			547	S	32			32	
3010	Osborne	M	933			933	S	94			94	
3011	Heart Mountain	M	8,131			8,131	Sp,S,F	1,040			1,040	
3012	Question Creek	I	960		960		Sp,S,F	134			134	
3013	Billy Goat	C	260			260	S	20		11	31	
3014	Buchanan	C	278			278	S	13			13	
3015	Dunn Creek	C	25			25	F			3	3	
3017	Eagle Valley	C	40			40	S			4	4	
3018	Ishawooa Station	C	44			44	S	5			5	
3019	TE Ranch	C	148			148	S,F	21			21	
3020	Post Creek	C	453			453	Sp,S	20		23	43	
3021	Spirit Basin	C	480			480	Sp,S	68			68	
3022	Fernandez	M	1,079			1,079	S,F	202			202	
3023	Diamond Creek	M	457			457	S	42			42	
3024	Four Bear	C	609			609	S,F	56			56	
3025	Jim Creek	C	833			833	Sp,S			60	60	
3026	Cedar Mountain	C	886			886	Sp,S	37			37	
3027	Bunn	C	968			968	Sp,S	120			120	
3028	Close Pasture	C	1,702			1,702	S	230			230	
3029	Oregon Basin	I	9,483	7,654	1,829		S,F	2,290	199		2,489	
3030	Diamond Basin	C	641			641	Sp,S,F	70			70	
3032	River Pasture	C	274			274	W	15			15	

TABLE G-1 (Continued)

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Allotment Number	Allotment Name[1]	Management Category	Total Federal Acres	Forage Condition (acreage) Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undetermined	Season of Use[2]	Grazing Preference by Livestock Class (In AUMs) Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Held in Suspension (AUMs)
SECTION 15 LEASES (continued)												
3033	Hogg	C	760			760	Y	80			80	
3034	Devils Tooth	C	143			143	S,F			14	14	
3035	Eagle Pass	I	25,581	350	25,231		Sp,S,F	2,825			2,825	
3036	Lakeshore	C	863			863	Sp,S,F	16		20	36	
3037	River	C	40			40	S,F	4			4	
3038	New Highway	M	210			210	S,F			35	35	
3040	Lakeview	M	178			178	S	28			28	
3041	Twin Creek	C	154			154	Sp,S,F			13	13	
3042	River Pastures	C	169			169	Sp	35			35	
3043	Diamond Bar Ranch	M	1,563			1,563	Y	198			198	
3044	Sheep Mountain	M	1,464			1,464	S	150			150	
3045	Greenwald	C	427			427	Sp	38			38	
3046	Wall Creek	C	193			193	S	20			20	
3047	Timber Creek	I	730	329	401		S	72			72	
3048	Hoodoo	M	7,007			7,007	Y	591			591	
3049	Haffey Place	C	440			440	S,F	67		3	70	
3050	Bull Creek	C	74			74	S	14			14	
3051	Cottonwood Creek	M	1,301	757	544		Sp	236			236	
3052	Desert	M	31,884			31,884	Sp,F,W	4,038			4,038	
3053	Trail Creek	I	20,228	4,576	15,652		Y	3,248			3,248	
3054	Dorrance	C	110			110	S,F	20			20	
3055	Red Pole	M	1,249			1,249	F,W			44	44	
3056	Upton	C	80			80	Sp	8			8	
3057	Ishawooa	M	23			23	S			2	2	
3058	Rand Creek	M	159			159	S	20			20	
3059	Indian Pass	I	2,252	1,001	1,251		Sp,S	206			206	
3060	Hidden Valley	M	1,743			1,743	S,F	10		140	150	
3062	Upper Sage Pasture	C	333			333	F,W	20			20	
3063	EL	M	80			80	Sp	7			7	
3064	Lower Sage Creek	M	3,755			3,755	F,W,Sp	365			365	
3065	Canyon Entrance	M	141			141	Sp	11			11	
3066	Little Rock Ck.No. 1	M	618			618	S	49			49	
3067	Red Point (WH)	I	13,999	6,629	7,370		Y	903	652		1,555	
3068	Oregon Coulee	I	4,436	2,094	2,342		F,W	851			851	
3069	Lower YU Bench	I	4,350		4,350		S,F	396			396	
3070	Rivers Rest	M	287			287	S,F			43	43	
3071	Wiley Rim	M	1,122			1,122	S,F,W	211			211	
3072	Red Creek	M	298			298	Sp	20			20	
3073	Rimrock	M	2,916	2,833	83		Sp,S	605			605	
3074	Alexander	M	372			372	Sp	63			63	
3075	Hardpan Creek	M	197			197	S			30	30	
3076	LL Bar	M	1,034			1,034	S	168			168	
3078	Lake Creek	I	428	398	30		Sp,S,F	40			40	
3079	Red Cabin	M	5,442			5,442	Sp,S,F	864			864	
3080	Sleeper	C	73			73	Y	95			95	
3081	Sorensen	M	429			429	Sp,S,F	60			60	

TABLE G-1 (Continued)

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

Allotment Number	Allotment Name[1]	Management Category	Total Federal Acres	Forage Condition (acreage) Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undetermined	Season of Use[2]	Grazing Preference by Livestock Class (in AUMs) Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Held in Suspension (AUMs)
SECTION 15 LEASES (continued)												
3082	Castle Rock	M	674			674	S,F			40	40	
3083	Clarksfork Canyon	I	375	138	237		S,F	28		12	40	
3084	Big Dipper	M	1,709			1,709	Sp,S	65		44	109	
3085	Sulphur Creek	C	48			48	Sp			8	8	
3086	Two Dot	M	25,430			25,430	Sp	2,696			2,696	
3087	State	M	4,023			4,023	Y	145		84	229	
3088	Reclamation (WH)	M	2,696	1,550	1,146		Sp		275		275	
3089	Newmeyer Creek	M	1,219			1,219	S,F,W			89	89	
3090	Palette	C	1,377			1,377	S,F	344			344	
3091	YU Bench	I	21,883	17,579	4,304		Y	2,283		14	2,297	
3092	Peterson	M	282			282	Sp	26			26	
3093	Mountain Slope	M	1,730			1,730	S,F	215			215	
3094	Dry Creek	M	2,389			2,389	F		300		300	
3095	Marlow Basin	M	732			732	Sp,S,F	177			177	
3096	Meeteetse Rim	M	500			500	Sp,S,F	83			83	
3097	Isolated 40	M	40			40	W	4			4	
3098	Headquarters Pasture	C	22			22	W	3			3	
3099	Ridge Pasture	C	135			135	S	19			19	
3100	Big Bend Pasture	C	462			462	S	65			65	
3101	Meadow	C	56			56	F	8			8	
3102	Bench	I	9,395	1,586	7,809		Sp,S,F	1,182			1,182	
3104	Lone Tree	I	1,615		1,615		S	259			259	
3105	Pasture No. 4	C	17			17	F	2			2	
3106	Trout Creek	M	2,141			2,141	S,F,W	120		14	134	
3107	Highway Trans	M	843			843	Sp,S,F	77			77	
3108	Rattlesnake	M	2,506			2,506	Sp,S	209			209	
3109	Southfork	C	16			16	S			1	1	
3110	Boundary Well	M	542	409	133		F	91			91	
3111	Canyon Pasture	M	3,058			3,058	W	254			254	
3112	Stone Barn 15	I	8,284	1,847	6,437		W	1,254			1,254	
	Section 15 Leases subtotal		**322,058**	**50,730**	**91,159**	**180,169**		**38,449**	**2,374**	**788**	**41,611**	**0**
	TOTAL FOR PLANNING AREA		**1,081,249**	**272,899**	**526,296**	**282,054**		**66,976**	**23,017**	**902**	**90,895**	**27,958**

[1] (WH) by an allotment name indicates that the allotment is inside a wild horse range. Allotments 2511, 2523, and 2551 are not named.

[2] The following are abbreviations for season of use: Sp = spring grazing, S = summer grazing, F = fall grazing, W = winter grazing, and Y = grazing allowed in any season.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-2

SUMMARY OF RANGE CONDITION BY ALLOTMENT BASED ON PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION AND PRODUCTION[1]

Allotment Number	Range Condition as Percentage of Allotment				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unconditioned[2]
0666	41	37	17	0	5
1002	38	22	1	0	39
1004	94	5	0	0	1
1006	45	34	11	less than 1	10
1007	36	31	20	1	12
1008	58	15	2	2	23
1010	10	2	7	10	71
1012	37	15	34	0	14
1013	40	25	19	8	8
1014	59	4	7	1	29
1015	59	20	6	1	14
1016	25	0	38	28	9
1017	31	11	34	6	18
1018	33	20	23	10	14
1019	77	8	1	0	14
1023	45	13	19	less than 1	23
1024	63	5	26	0	6
1025	78	14	6	0	2
1026	23	42	25	2	8
1027	14	22	51	8	5
1028	22	35	15	10	18
1029	6	18	15	41	20
1031	47	22	8	0	23
1032	43	17	13	6	21
1033	73	14	7	6	less than 1
1034	63	0	2	0	35
1035	65	11	less than 1	0	24
1036	60	14	2	less than 1	24
1037	36	11	14	less than 1	39
1038	40	20	30	less than 1	10
1039	56	19	9	5	11
1040	71	8	0	0	21
1041	62	7	20	1	10
1042	46	26	3	0	25
1043	42	13	16	4	25
1046	0	94	6	0	0
1047	0	48	42	9	1
1048	0	32	68	0	0
1049	0	96	3	0	1
1050	52	19	8	4	17
1052	47	23	15	0	15
1053	38	48	3	0	11
1054	less than 1	21	54	17	8
1055	0	6	15	65	14
1056	38	22	10	13	17
1058	40	41	17	0	2
1059	42	35	6	1	16
1060	44	28	3	less than 1	25
1061	14	45	8	0	33
1064	20	28	5	0	47
1068	19	31	41	0	9
1069	69	12	12	0	7
1073	19	47	13	0	21

TABLE G-2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF RANGE CONDITION BY ALLOTMENT BASED ON PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION AND PRODUCTION[1]

Allotment Number	Range Condition as Percentage of Allotment				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unconditioned[2]
1075	90	5	0	0	5
1080[3]	47	8	2	2	41
1084	0	8	92	0	less than 1
1086	4	60	35	1	less than 1
1501	17	26	26	31	less than 1
1505	64	17	less than 1	0	19
1506	77	0	0	0	23
1509	28	33	29	7	3
1516	83	14	1	0	2
1522	28	33	18	21	less than 1
1528	68	29	0	0	3
1529	39	less than 1	0	0	61
1532	66	8	3	0	23
1533	51	41	5	0	3
1534	73	9	17	1	0
1538	52	13	2	0	33
1541	38	12	48	2	0
2504	0	47	44	0	9
3004	74	15	6	1	4
3008[4]	70	25	0	0	5
3012	100	0	0	0	less than 1
3029	16	64	17	less than 1	3
3035	95	1	1	0	3
3047	17	45	0	0	38
3051	38	58	0	0	4
3053	61	15	7	0	17
3059	39	33	16	0	12
3067	49	26	2	19	4
3068	35	45	2	0	18
3069	89	0	0	0	11
3073	0	0	97	0	3
3078	0	22	71	0	7
3083	5	52	37	0	6
3088	24	57	11	0	8
3091	16	46	32	2	4
3102	78	6	0	10	6
3104	99	0	0	0	1
3110	23	59	16	0	2
3112	72	3	21	0	4
Acres by Condition Class for the Planning Area That Has Been Inventoried					
	371,477	187,235	92,486	22,064	141,161

Total = 814,423

[1] Includes only those allotments that have been inventoried for ecological condition.

[2] Applies to areas unsuitable for livestock grazing such as rock outcrop, woodlands, and disturbed areas (for example, mines).

[3] Includes 15,228 acres not inventoried in time for this analysis; this acreage is presently displayed in the "unconditioned" column.

[4] Small allotment (140 acres) encompassed by a large colony of black-tailed prairie dogs.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-2a

SUMMARY OF RANGE CONDITION BY ALLOTMENT BASED ON PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION ONLY

Allotment Number	Range Condition as Percentage of Allotment				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unconditioned
0666	3	74	18	0	5
1002	12	23	24	2	39
1004	3	49	47	0	1
1006	2	20	43	25	10
1007	3	6	64	15	12
1008	12	34	26	5	23
1010	0	0	19	10	71
1012	4	18	43	21	14
1013	3	26	54	9	8
1014	6	42	22	1	29
1015	10	31	36	9	14
1016	3	7	53	28	9
1017	7	11	54	10	18
1018	6	30	39	11	14
1019	5	70	11	0	14
1023	7	20	38	12	23
1024	47	21	26	6	0
1025	55	39	3	2	1
1026	0	12	50	30	8
1027	0	5	72	18	5
1028	5	18	47	12	18
1029	less than 1	3	33	43	20
1031	2	33	39	3	23
1032	9	20	41	9	21
1033	29	48	18	5	less than 1
1034	4	41	50	1	4
1035	4	46	24	2	24
1036	2	27	35	12	24
1037	4	21	35	5	35
1038	14	12	46	18	10
1039	10	17	47	15	11
1040	11	29	33	6	21
1041	10	29	50	1	10
1042	14	28	25	8	25
1043	33	20	18	4	25
1046	0	94	6	0	0
1047	0	48	42	9	1
1048	0	32	68	0	0
1049	0	96	3	0	1
1050	34	29	16	4	17
1052	17	42	26	0	15
1053	1	25	56	7	11
1054	1	16	51	25	7
1055	0	6	15	65	14
1056	2	18	30	33	17
1058	0	42	24	32	2
1059	1	15	60	8	16
1060	1	19	48	7	25
1061	14	45	8	0	33
1064	7	20	26	0	47

TABLE G-2a (Continued)

SUMMARY OF RANGE CONDITION BY ALLOTMENT BASED ON PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION ONLY

Allotment Number	Range Condition as Percentage of Allotment				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unconditioned
1068	0	47	44	0	9
1069	3	43	47	0	7
1073	0	5	72	1	22
1075	4	82	9	0	5
1080	4	42	12	1	41
1084	0	8	92	0	less than 1
1086	0	64	35	1	less than 1
1501	1	8	46	45	less than 1
1505	5	42	34	1	18
1506	0	29	48	0	23
1509	11	13	67	6	3
1516	26	51	20	1	2
1522	0	5	74	21	less than 1
1528	9	52	36	0	3
1529	8	29	2	0	61
1532	1	27	43	6	23
1533	0	55	24	18	3
1534	3	33	62	2	0
1538	7	32	24	4	33
1541	23	15	60	2	0
2504	0	46	45	0	9
3004	0	58	38	1	3
3008	0	70	25	0	5
3012	0	85	15	0	less than 1
3029	3	9	81	4	3
3035	25	60	12	1	2
3047	0	15	47	0	38
3051	0	30	66	0	4
3053	0	42	41	0	17
3059	0	32	56	0	12
3067	16	23	37	20	4
3068	3	21	56	2	18
3069	12	14	63	0	11
3073	0	0	97	0	3
3078	0	23	70	0	7
3083	0	57	37	0	6
3088	3	45	44	0	8
3091	3	26	65	2	4
3102	8	44	32	10	6
3104	1	82	16	0	1
3110	0	45	53	0	2
3112	8	49	38	1	4
Acres by Condition Class for the Planning Area That Has Been Inventoried					
	47,433	228,035	340,343	68,674	130,753

Total = 815,238[1]

[1] An additional 815 acres were inventoried since the preparation of Table G-2.

TABLE G-3
PROBLEMS, CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Types of problems and conflicts that can occur in livestock grazing management are listed in Part One of this table by number. Management opportunities for actions to improve management and resolve conflicts also are listed by number.

Part Two of this table is an allotment-specific listing of livestock grazing problems and conflicts in the planning area and the management opportunities to alleviate those conflicts in each allotment. The referenced allotments are presently in the "I" category or have existing AMPs requiring modification.

Part One

Types of Problems and Conflicts	Management Opportunities
1. Existing water sources are insufficient to allow uniform distribution in the allotment as a whole or are unreliable. Some areas are being overutilized near existing water; other portions of the allotment are not providing the number of AUMs authorized.	1. Improve livestock distribution by developing additional water projects and/or salting. Implement grazing management systems that would alter traditional grazing patterns. Adjust the existing stocking levels to reflect actual production levels and accessible units. On the basis of season of use and vegetative types, specify theappropriate class or or kind of livestock that will best utilize the allotment.
2. The boundary of the allotment is not fenced or secured by natural boundaries that will control authorized livestock. Livestock occasionally drift into or out of the authorized allotment, resulting in trespass situations.	2. Control livestock use by constructing boundary fences or additional cross-fences.
3. Certain portions of the riparian habitat in one or more of the following areas are in an unsatisfactory condition:	3. Improve riparian habitat conditions by installing protective fencing, developing range improvement projects to provide off-site waters, developingspecial use pastures, changing season of use orclass of livestock, improving water distributionand quality, improving upland forage, implementingintensive rotational grazing, or increasinglivestock herding.

Riparian Zones in "I" Category Allotments

a. Bear Creek	j. Slack Creek
b. Big Sand Coulee	k. Little Rose
c. Cedar Creek	l. Oregon Coulee
d. Cottonwood Creek	m. Post Creek
e. Crystal Creek	n. Rawhide Creek
f. Deer Creek	o. Rose Creek
g. Dry Creek	p. South Fork Dry Creek
h. Little Sand Coulee	q. Sulphur Creek
i. Horse Creek	r. Sunlight Gulch

4. Existing preference exceeds the current production capabilities of the vegetation communities involved.	4. Monitor actual livestock utilization in relation to actual numbers to determine proper carrying carrying capacity.
5. Occupation of this allotment by wildlife during traditional livestock grazing periods has resulted in dietary overlaps and forage competition in one or more of the following:	5. Monitor actual numbers of both livestock and wildlife during critical periods to determine appropriate or acceptable levels. Actions may then be necessary to redistribute large concentrations of animals.

a. Pronghorn	f. Spring, summer conflict
b. Mule deer	g. Winter, fall conflict
c. Elk	h. Insufficient grasses
d. Bighorn sheep	i. Insufficient forbs
e. Moose	j. Insufficient shrubs

6. The existing AMP is no longer meeting the management objectives set forth for this allotment.	6. Revise existing AMP to meet the operator's needs to develop a system that will enhance livestock grazing use and other resource values.

TABLE G-3 (Continued)
PROBLEMS, CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Part One

7. Certain portions of this allotment have excessive sagebrush canopy, which reduces the amount of desirable forage available for both wildlife and livestock.	7. Improve forage quality through the implementation of various vegetative manipulations such as prescribed burning or ripping and reseeding (vegetative manipulations are described in this appendix).
8. Excessive soil erosion is occurring on certain portions of the allotment because of a lack of vegetative cover.	8. Improve soil stability on highly erosive soils by constructing improvement projects designed to provide watershed stability.
9. Continuous early spring grazing is resulting in stress to desirable forage species that require rest or regrowth opportunities during this critical growing period.	9. Limit the number of livestock on the allotment during the critical spring season to a level that will provide appropriate utilization objectives. These objectives will be developed in consultation and coordination with the affected permittee to meet the needs of both the operator and the affected resource.
10. Trailing requirements through this allotment have resulted in overutilization of route areas and the mixing of existing livestock.	10. Trailing will be authorized on existing stock trails consistent with the overall objectives set forth for the allotments affected.
11. Plant and animal pests have posed a problem to the livestock and vegetative productivity of the allotment.	11. Act in cooperation with other affected landowners and agencies to control concentrations of noxious weeds or pests.
12. Recreational activities by the public are resulting in gates being left open. This causes livestock to drift in and out of authorized areas.	12. Install cattle guards in various trouble locations to minimize the probability of livestock drifting.
13. Some of the vegetative sites in the allotment are producing well below the potential in both quality and quantity levels. Changes in grazing management alone will not constitute a response.	13. Restore productivity of these sites through the implementation of various mechanical treatments.
14. The placement of supplemental feed on and around public lands has resulted in locally depleted range conditions.	14. Through consultation, and coordination with the affected permittee, develop a system of rotating the feed locations throughout the allotment. Options also may exist to place the required supplement material on private lands within the allotment, if fenced.
15. There is stress on the available vegetative resources of the area from the present wild horse population and the existing livestock grazing preference.	15. Monitor forage utilization by both wildhorses and livestock to determine acceptable levels of both species. Supplement data with aerial reconnaissance of the wild horse herd areas to develop distribution patterns of the wild horse population.
16. Bentonite exploration and mining is resulting in conflicts with existing livestock grazing.	16. In coordination with the Wyoming DEQ increase abandonment compliance requirements to ensure that adequate reclamation is accomplished. Adjust livestock numbers to reflect available forage after mining claim abandonment.
17. Periodic ORV use within the allotment is resulting in accelerated erosion on areas with fragile soils.	17. Restrict ORV use to existing roads and trails in the affected areas.

TABLE G-3

PROBLEMS, CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT
Part Two

Allotment Number	Resource Conflict/Problem	Management Opportunities
1002	1,2,5a,5f,5i,13,15	1,5,7,15
1006	4,5a,5b,5f,5i,8	4,5,8
1007	4,8,13	4,8,13
1013	3a,3e,5c,5g,5i	3,5
1014	1,3a,4,5b,5g,5i,13	1,3,4,5,13
1015	3a,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,16	3,4,5,16
1018	1,5c,5b,5g,5i,11-coyote	1,5,11
1023	2,3e,4,5a,5b,5c,5g,5h,13	2,3,4,5,13
1027	5b,5c,5d,5g,5h	5
1028	2,3d	2,3
1031	3e	3
1036	1,2,16	1,2,16
1039	2,4,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i	2,4,5
1041	8	8
1049	5a,5b,5f,5h,5i,5b,5g,5h,5i,7,9	5,7,9
1053	8	8
1059	1,3g,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,5j	1,3,4,5
1060	2,3g,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,9,11-coyote,12	2,3,4,5,9,11,12
1064	3f,4	3,4
1069	4,14	4,14
1073	4,6,11-prairie dogs	4,6,11
1075	3b,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,9	3,4,5,9
1079	13	4
1080	3h,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,5j,6,8	3,5,6,8
1505	4,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,16	4,5,16
1506	5b,5g,5h,5i	5
1509	3c,5b,5c,5g,5h,5i,5j	3,5
1516	3q,4,5b,5f,5h,5i,5b,5c,5g,5h,,5i,8,9	3,4,5,8,9
1522	3h,5b,5g,5h,5i,5j	3,5
1528	5b,5g,5h,5i	5
1529	4,5b,5f,5h,5i,5b,5g,5h,5i,5j	4,5
1534	5b,5c,5g,5h,7,8,9	5,7,8,9
1541	5b,5c,5g,5h,5i,5j	5
2504	3m,3n,3j,5a,5b,5c,5d,5e,5g,5h,5i,17	3,5,17
3004	3l,3i,5a,5b,5c,5d,5g,5h,7	3,5,7
3008	4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,5j,11-prairie dogs	4,5,11
3012	4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,10	4,5,10
3029	3o,4,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i,5j,5a,5b,5f,5h,5i,7,12	3,4,5,7,12
3035	1,3k,3o,4,5a,5b,5f,5h,5i,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i, 5j,8,13	1,3,4,5,8,13
3047	5a,5d,5f,5h,5a,5b,5c,5g,5h,5j	5
3051	3d,4	3d,4
3053	4,5a,5b,5c,5d,5e,5f,5h,5b,5c,5d,5e, 5g,5h,5i,5j,6,7,12	4,5,6,7,12
3059	3p,4,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,16	3,4,5,16
3067	3g,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5i,9,11-coyote,12,15	3,4,5,9,11,12,15
3068	3k,3g,4,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i,5j,8,12	3,4,5,8,12
3069	4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,5j,7,12	4,5,7,12
3091	3o,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,10,12	3,4,5,10,12
3102	3g,4,5a,5b,5f,5g,5h,5i,7,9,10	3,4,5,7,9,10
3104	1,4,5a,5b,5f,5h,5i,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i,5j,8	1,4,5,8
3112	4,5a,5b,5g,5h,5i,8	4,5,8

TABLE G-4

PROPOSED RANGE METHODS AND TREATMENTS BY ALLOTMENT

Allotment Number	Grazing Systems		Vegetation Manipulations						Structural Projects					
										Fencing				
	Spring Defer	Rest-Rotate	Burn	Burn & Reseed	Chemical	Inter-seed	Rip & seed	Contour Furrow	Reservoirs	Div.	Boundary	Springs	Pipe-lines	Wells
1002			X						X		X			
1006								X						X
1007								X	X					
1013													X	X
1014									X					
1015			X											
1018									X					
1023											X		X	X
1027									X					
1028		X								X	X	X	X	
1031									X	X				
1036		X							X	X	X			
1039											X			
1041								X						
1049	X		X											
1053								X	X					
1059								X	X					
1060	X								X	X				
1064							X					X		
1069		X												
1073		X												
1075	X						X							
1079											X			
1080							X	X					X	X
1505					X									
1506								X						
1509									X					
1516	X							X	X					
1522									X					
1528					X									
1529		X												
1534	X		X											
1541		X												
2504												X	X	
3004			X						X					
3008					X									

TABLE G-4 (Continued)

PROPOSED RANGE METHODS AND TREATMENTS BY ALLOTMENT

Allotment Number	Grazing Systems		Vegetation Manipulations						Structural Projects					
										Fencing				
	Spring Defer	Rest-Rotate	Burn	Burn & Reseed	Chemical	Inter-seed	Rip & seed	Contour Furrow	Reservoirs	Div.	Boundary	Springs	Pipe-lines	Wells
3012									X					
3029			X						X					
3035		X					X						X	X
3047					X									
3053			X											
3059								X						
3067	X													
3068							X		X					
3069			X											
3091							X						X	
3102	X		X				X	X						
3104							X		X					
3112								X					X	
Total acreage	7	7	8,488	0	369	0	7,422	10,716	18	4	6	3	8	5

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-5
PROJECTED STOCKING RATES

Allotment Number	Short-term (AUMS)[1]	Long-term (AUMS)[2]
SECTION 3 PERMITS		
0632	25	25
0666	755	872
0677	124	124
1001	1,044	1,044
1002	656-718	907
1003	1,143	1,143
1004	45	35
1005	137	137
1006	1,578-2,395	1,689
1007	2,500-3,504	2,640
1008	251	241
1010	16	11
1012	472	472
1013	1,456-1,477	1,456
1014	468-664	468
1015	449-1194	479
1016	21	40
1017	128	147
1018	394-395	394
1019	18	23
1020	110	110
1023	619-889	619
1024	67	119
1025	175	229
1026	190	241
1027	1,466-1,467	1,466
1028	1,941-1,942	2,038
1029	129	259
1031	524	763
1032	343	359
1033	145	145
1034	192	114
1035	145	98
1036	402-461	422
1037	908	704
1038	308	486
1039	1,809-2,325	1,809
1040	82	68
1041	485-531	523
1042	132	90
1043	408	487
1044	66	66
1046	47	74
1047	41	78
1048	64	102
1049	100-101	161
1050	156	112
1051	559	559
1052	279	222
1053	749-753	765
1054	580	769
1055	46	154
1056	181	432
1057	155	155
1058	39	45
1059	1,066-2,159	1,119
1060	2,085-3,885	2,189
1061	200	204
1062	319	319
1064	407-657	502
1065	18	18
1066	300	300
1067	331	331
1068	169	90
1069	643-1,539	675
1072	71	71
1073	806-1,411	846
1074	27	27
1075	371-1,089	446
1076	47	47
1078	8	8
1079	15	15
1080	3,000-4,463	3,175
1081	17	17
1082	33	33
1083	225	225
1084	11	18
1085	10	10
1086	309	522
1501	200	247
1505	127-237	127
1506	3-4	9
1509	191-192	191
1516	323-325	350
1522	91-92	91
1528	24-25	24
1529	8-21	8
1532	482	482
1533	12	15
1534	188-189	299
1538	1,061	1,061
1540	1	1
1541	63-64	66
Section 3 Totals	**38,584-49,284**	**41,368**
SECTION 15 LEASES		
2502	42	42
2504	778-804	778
2511	127	127
2519	156	156
2523	144	144
2524	40	40
2528	140	140
2532	1,245	1,245
2535	8	8
2544	408	408
2545	1,632	1,632
2551	820	820
2553	317	317
2561	1,059	1,059
3001	235	235
3002	8	8

TABLE G-5 (Continued)

PROJECTED STOCKING RATES

Allotment Number	Short-term (AUMS)[1]	Long-term (AUMS)[2]
SECTION 15 LEASES (Continued)		
3003	326	326
3004	574-579	801
3005	39	39
3006	185	185
3007	332	332
3008	7-18	7
3009	32	32
3010	94	94
3011	1,040	1,040
3012	31-134	31
3013	31	31
3014	13	13
3015	3	3
3017	4	4
3018	5	5
3019	21	21
3020	43	43
3021	68	68
3022	202	202
3023	42	42
3024	56	56
3025	60	60
3026	37	37
3027	120	120
3028	230	230
3029	806-2,489	874
3030	70	70
3032	15	15
3033	80	80
3034	14	14
3035	1,099-2,825	1,407
3036	36	36
3037	4	4
3038	35	35
3040	28	28
3041	13	13
3042	35	35
3043	198	198
3044	150	150
3045	38	38
3046	20	20
3047	71-72	71
3048	591	591
3049	70	70
3050	14	14
3051	236	112
3052	4,038	4,038
3053	1,617-3,248	1,799
3054	20	20
3055	44	44
3056	8	8
3057	2	2
3058	20	20
3059	130-206	151
3060	150	150
3062	20	20
3063	7	7
3064	365	365
3065	11	11
3066	49	49
3067	1,154-1,555	1,211
3068	252-851	312
3069	171-396	372
3070	43	43
3071	211	211
3072	20	20
3073	605	373
3074	63	63
3075	30	30
3076	68-168	68
3078	40	37
3079	864	864
3080	95	95
3081	60	60
3082	40	40
3083	40	27
3084	109	109
3085	8	8
3086	2,696	2,629
3087	229	229
3088	275	182
3089	89	89
3090	344	344
3091	2,046-2,297	2,095
3092	26	26
3093	215	215
3094	300	300
3095	177	177
3096	83	83
3097	4	4
3098	3	3
3099	19	19
3100	65	65
3101	8	8
3102	477-1,182	689
3104	72-259	79
3105	2	2
3106	134	134
3107	77	77
3108	209	209

TABLE G-5 (Continued)

PROJECTED STOCKING RATES

Allotment Number	Short-term (AUMS)[1]	Long-term (AUMS)[2]
SECTION 15 LEASES (Continued)		
3109	1	1
3110	91	45
3111	254	254
3111	254	254
3112	530-1,254	545
Section 15 Totals	**33,157-41,611**	**33,986**
PLANNING AREA TOTALS	**71,741-90,895**	**75,354**

[1] Projected stocking rates range from the suggested stocking rates in the technical range site guides up to existing active preference. Suggested stocking levels are based on the present and the predicted ecological condition of the range sites in the allotment.

[2] The long-term livestock grazing use is anticipated to vary from about 73,070 to 75,354 annually. This estimated range of livestock grazing use was used to determine comparative environmental consequences in the Cody environmental impact statement. These levels of grazing use will not be applied as a basis for determining stocking levels in the RMP or as a starting point for monitoring studies.

The following procedures would be followed in the construction of all management facilities and the implementation of vegetative manipulations.

To ensure the protection of other resources that could be adversely affected, an environmental assessment would be required before the development and/or approval of any range improvement project proposed on public lands.

All range improvement projects involving surface-disturbing activities would be inventoried for prehistoric and historic features to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 36 CFR 800, and Executive Order 11593. All sites found during such inventories would be protected, where feasible. If buried sites were discovered during construction, operations would cease until such time as BLM could evaluate the discovery and determine the appropriate actions.

The construction or development of a range improvement project would be denied if the proposal would affect or jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species and/or its habitat. Consultation and coordination with the USFWS would be required under such conditions to determine acceptable mitigating measures to avoid possible impacts.

The development of new range improvement projects or the maintenance of existing facilities within wilderness study areas would follow the guidelines set forth in the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review* (USDI, BLM 1979, 1983).

Specific schedules would be set for the construction of projects in crucial wildlife areas such as winter ranges, fawning/calving areas, or strutting grounds to avoid possible stress of the species involved.

All actions would address the BLM's visual resource management criteria in the project planning stages for activities that would affect the existing landscape, disturb the soils, or remove vegetation. This type of analysis would determine the amount of contrast that would exist between the proposal and the landscape so that actions required to reduce the visual impacts could be determined.

Cooperative agreements or range improvement permits would be required on all projects constructed on public lands so that maintenance responsibilities for those projects could be assigned.

Benefit/cost analysis would be conducted on all projects before approval to determine if there would be a positive economic return on investment.

Structural Projects

Fences

Fencing is one of many ways of controlling wild and domestic animals to achieve resource management objectives within specific areas. It is commonly used on range and forested lands to control domestic livestock, to exclude certain livestock and wildlife species from hazard, study, or regeneration areas, and to gain uniform distribution of livestock for proper utilization of the range or for protection of human and cultural values. Fencing also has been used in the past for the protection of riparian zones for restoration purposes.

Fences would be constructed according to the specifications outlined in BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1 for the control of livestock and for the protection and enhancement of wildlife species and their habitats. These specifications consider areas of seasonal movement by big game species, big

game habitat areas, crucial wildlife habitat, wild horse range, and drainage crossings for the development of standards that would minimize effects on those affected resources.

An example of certain stipulations that could be applied is a given spacing of the strands and total height of the fence that will allow ease of movement by certain wildlife species. Variances of these requirements can be exercised by the authorized officer after consultation with the affected parties.

Water Developments

General

Water developments such as springs, stock ponds, reservoirs, catchments, pipeline systems, and wells are constructed to provide water sources for both domestic and wildlife species, to make available areas otherwise restricted from livestock grazing because of the lack of water, and to relieve areas associated with existing watering facilities, where grazing pressures generally are heavy.

Springs

The development of a spring involves the placement of a collection system to funnel the water into a buried box structure. The box normally is made from a section of metal culvert with a cover and an outlet fitting in which a delivery pipe is connected. A pipeline delivers the water to an outside trough for use by wildlife and livestock. The spring area is commonly fenced to exclude possible damage resulting from trampling.

Catchments

Catchments are constructed with the use of an asphalt or butyl lined collection pit with an attached storage tank. Pipelines are then used to distribute the stored water source to various locations throughout an allotment or management area.

Reservoirs

Reservoir sites are selected on the basis of specific allotment management objectives and through consultation with hydrologists, engineers, range conservationists, and the affected permittees. BLM guidelines and specifications are followed in the construction of dams or earthwork type activities.

Wells

The placement of a well is based on geological reports that predict the probability of success and determine the expected depth of drilling to reaching the aquifer. All federal, state, and local regulations are observed in the development of groundwater facilities.

Pipelines

Whenever practical, pipelines are buried to a depth of approximately 12 to 18 inches to protect them from adverse weather conditions and surface activities. In cases where soil structures or terrain prevents this method, the pipeline is placed on the surface of the ground and made of higher quality materials to avoid or minimize damage. Most pipelines have water tanks located every half-mile along the routes.

Vegetative Manipulations

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning generally is an acceptable method of reducing the amount of sagebrush that has increased to an undesirable level. It would be initiated through consultation among the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the WGFD, the BLM, the affected landowners, and the owners of adjacent property. Burning in the spring before perennial growth or in the fall after the desirable grasses have become dormant achieves the best results. Burn plans that identify specific operational procedures would be developed before burning is carried out.

Reseeding after the burn would be authorized for areas or vegetative communities not capable of natural regeneration. Seed mixtures would be prescribed on the basis of adaptability, management objectives, and surrounding vegetation of the area. Seedbed preparation normally would not be required.

Contour Furrowing

The primary objective of contour furrowing is to retain water on the land and prevent erosion through the development of an increased forage yield. The spacing and depth of the furrows vary depending on the soils, terrain, and overall objectives on the site,

but furrows commonly are spaced 2 feet apart and made 4 to 8 inches deep. A seed mixture is applied to speed up the recovery rate of the natural community. Species to be seeded would be selected to meet management objectives developed for the allotment.

Interseeding

Interseeding is considered an alternative to complete seedbed preparation when erosion hazards are too high, the preparation and costs of preparing a seedbed are undesirable, or the overall objective is to modify or restore rather than to replace the existing plant stand. The primary purpose of interseeding is to reestablish native plant communities of higher successional order than the existing ones and to raise overall range condition to fair or good in a relatively short time.

Periods of rest from livestock are essential following interseeding. Closely regulated grazing may be required for several years to protect the young seedlings (which the grazing animals prefer) until stability and establishment have occurred.

Chemical Treatments

The application of chemicals for the control of noxious weeds and sagebrush would be cleared by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Specific methods of applying chemicals on the ground would be used for the control of noxious weeds and the reduction of sagebrush canopies that have increased to undesirable levels. All applications of chemicals would be accomplished under the environmental constraints of the Big Horn Basin Designated Noxious Weed Treatment Program and the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Environmental Statement. Only four herbicide formulations will be approved for use on public lands at this time: picloram, glyphosate, 2,4-D and dicamba. Other formulations may be approved in the future if an acceptable "worst case analysis" is performed for the specific chemical. Water quality monitoring of treated areas will be established according to the criteria outlined in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Final EIS.

Ripping and Seeding

The purpose of ripping is to break up compacted soil layers that are restricting root and moisture penetration. The depth of penetration depends on the depth of the restrictive layer, but it generally ranges from 10 to 36 inches. Because of the high costs associated with this method, this technique would be limited to responsive sites that will yield a high rate of return. A seed mixture would be selected on the basis of adaptability and specific allotment objectives.

RANGE MONITORING STUDIES

Purpose

The purpose of monitoring studies is to provide the data needed for making management decisions, determining the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions, and evaluating progress toward meeting management objectives on high priority allotments. Management objectives in the planning area are (a) to gather adequate data on all "I" and "M" category allotments, (b) to determine the effects of management actions on the rangeland resources, and (c) to provide quantifiable data needed to support management decisions. All monitoring plans will follow BLM Manual 4400, Technical References 4400-1 through 4, Instruction Memo 87-236, and the Wyoming Monitoring Handbook (H-4423-1) as modified.

Methods

A formal evaluation of any allotment or management unit must examine the effects of consumptive uses in that area, such as livestock grazing, wild horses, and wildlife. A high degree of interdisciplinary coordination will ensure that multiple use principles are considered and that all interested and affected parties are involved in the development of the objectives. These objectives must be meaningful, specific, and measurable.

The monitoring studies established in specific allotments where wildlife-livestock conflicts have been identified will be designed to provide information for wildlife and range management personnel to determine actual problems or conflicts. At a minimum, information will be needed on actual use levels and forage utilization by each ungulate species involved. This will require close cooperation and specific input from the WGFD during the planning, implementation, and analysis of the monitoring studies.

Data will be collected in areas identified in the McCullough Peaks Wild Horse Herd Area Management Plan (USDI, BLM 1985) during winter through aerial and ground observations. Actual numbers, distribution patterns, and utilization levels specific to the wild horses will be determined to provide feasible baseline data for determining impacts.

Monitoring

Monitoring plans will include consultation, cooperation, and coordination with range users both before and during the development of allotment monitoring studies. The most important objective is to develop trust, understanding, and a sound working relationship between BLM and the users. Range users can help with the monitoring plan by collecting ground data, making observations, and providing specific operational experience that the individual range specialist may lack.

Monitoring objectives for the state of Wyoming are consistent with those identified for the BLM in BLM instruction memorandum 86-706. In general, the instruction memorandum directs that adequate data be collected on all "I" and "M" category allotments to determine the effects of management actions on rangeland resources and to provide quantifiable data needed to support management decisions. Objectives for each specific allotment will be developed in conjunction with the range user and other interested parties. These specific objectives will be included in allotment monitoring plans that will be prepared in conjunction with allotment grazing plans.

The method, amount and intensity of monitoring established and conducted for each allotment will vary depending on category, resource values, and specific allotment objectives. High intensity monitoring will be implemented in allotments identified as top "I" priority. Low-intensity monitoring studies will be carried out on the remaining lower priority "I" and "M" category allotments so that significant changes in current management or resource values can be detected.

High-intensity studies provide sufficient data to support decisions that establish grazing capacities, seasons of use, and the kind and number of grazing animals by allotment. Studies at this level of monitoring are those that determine actual use and forage utilization as well as climatic studies.

Annual production data will be collected to relate forage utilization levels to an annual amount of biomass. Trend studies will be used along with annual climatic data and information on actual use and forage utilization to analyze the effectiveness of the management decisions taken to achieve specific allotment objectives. Trend studies will be based upon on-the-ground vegetation production and species composition when established.

Low-intensity studies are those that detect undesirable changes in existing range condition that could warrant re-evaluation of the priority or category for that allotment. At a minimum, such studies include an allotment inspection and the completion of form WY 4120-2 (which indicates when the allotment was inspected) and form WY 4120-3 (on which the employee records consultation with the operator, vegetation condition, kind and location of livestock, range improvements and management practices, and other information noted). This level of monitoring will be required at least every five years. Actual use data will be submitted for all "I" and "M" allotments.

APPENDIX H

BLM VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SCENIC QUALITY CLASSES

Scenic quality classes are defined by a system rating seven key factors: landform, vegetation, water, color, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modification. There are three scenic quality classes.

Class A areas are areas that combine the most outstanding characteristics of each rating factor.

Class B areas are areas in which there is a combination of some outstanding features and some that are fairly common to the physiographic region.

Class C areas are areas in which the features are fairly common to the physiographic region.

MANAGEMENT CLASSES

Management classes determine the amount of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. There are five classes.

Class I: Very limited management activity is allowed. Created contrasts must not attract attention. This classification applies to wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and so forth.

Class II: Changes in any of the basic elements caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Contrasts are seen but must not attract attention.

Class III: Contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity are evident but should remain subordinate to the existing landscape.

Class IV: Any contrast attracts attention and is a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale, but it should repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the characteristic landscape.

Class V: The Class V classification is applied to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it up to one of the four other classifications. The classification also applies to areas where there is potential to increase the landscape's visual quality. It is often used as an interim classification until objectives of another class can be reached.

APPENDIX I

WATERSHED

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Introduction

The recommended best management practices (BMPs) for watershed are listed below. These practices are based on the state of Wyoming's Big Horn Basin 208 and 305b plans. These practices and the management prescriptions in the Cody RMP may be certified for use by the Wyoming DEQ.

Recommendations

Sedimentation is a concern throughout the planning area. The Big Horn Basin 208 Plan cited two specific drainages that showed signs of accelerated erosion problems caused largely by grazing practices. As required by the cooperative agreements between the BLM and the state of Wyoming, BMPs from this plan are cited verbatim.

Recommendation 1: That the BLM conducted monitoring programs for water quality on the following watersheds:

> In the Shoshone River Subbasin, the following drainages: Whistle Creek, Deer Creek, Coon Creek, Sand Draw, Roan Wash, and Foster Gulch. In the Bighorn River Subbasin, the following drainages: Crystal Creek, Bear Creek, and Dry Bear Creek. This monitoring should be coordinated with range management activities on allotments in these designated drainages, such as the preparation of allotment management plans.

The data necessary to make assessments of sediment load in these drainages include rainfall characteristics, soil properties, slope factors, land cover conditions, and cultural or conservation practices. The data should be sufficient to satisfy appropriate models for determining proper grazing intensity. By varying the values of certain parameters, such as vegetation cover and management yields resulting from alterations in grazing use.

Recommendation 2: That the appropriate federal agency identify and implement suitable BMPs to bring about necessary improvements in grazing practices, when sufficient evidence is available to demonstrate that rangeland and water quality, can be improved by these practices.

Selected BMPs from which to choose shall include but not be limited to:

- Reducing numbers of livestock
- Regulating types and seasons of livestock use
- Implementing grazing systems that protect vegetation
- Eliminating grazing use from identified sensitive areas
- Developing adequate water and salting systems
- Reducing numbers of wildlife (including wild horses)
- Revegetation of disturbed areas
- Constructing mechanical structures
- Developing cooperative watershed management plans
- Controlling sagebrush and noxious weed in selected areas with proper techniques, and
- Any combination of the above.

WATER WELL CONVERSION CRITERIA

The BLM has authority for converting abandoned oil and gas wells to water wells through the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 CFR 3160, 43 CFR 2300, and the Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1

The following criteria are used to determine if the BLM will convert abandoned oil and gas wells or exploration test holes into water wells:

> Wells with artesian flow have priority for funding by the BLM.
>
> Water quality must at least meet Wyoming State standards for surface discharge.
>
> For the project to receive priority for BLM funding, the well should be located in an "I" category allotment, be located so that it can service an "I" category allotments, or be in a habitat management area.
>
> The water development must help to achieve the objectives for the allotment.
>
> The new water source should be at least 1 mile from existing reliable waters.

The BLM will not normally fund wells that do not meet these criteria. However, if the location of a water well is particularly advantageous, the BLM will consider funding nonflowing wells or wells within 1 miles of existing water sources. When the well is located in an "M" or "C" category allotments and/or the permittee/lessee wishes to fund the project, the well must meet the water quality criteria and help meet AMP and HMP objectives. The BLM will reserve all water rights and the project must be authorized under a cooperative agreement.

All conversions of oil and gas wells or exploration test holes into water wells will meet the standards and requirements of the Wyoming State Engineer's Office and the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.

If the BLM decides to acquire a well as a water well, it must assume responsibility at the time of abandonment. The operator will plug the well at the bottom of the desired fresh-water zone and leave casing in place. The operators will begin surface cleanup as required. The BLM may reimburse the operators for any recoverable casing or surface equipment to be left in or on the hole.

★ U.S GPO:1990 573-071/44003