

Table 2-1 Management Actions for Alternatives I Through V

AIR QUALITY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Protect air quality within and outside the Monument.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the air quality within the Monument meets State and Federal air quality standards and regulations. 2. Protect visibility at scenic and important vistas located within the Monument. 3. Cooperate with the State of Colorado, the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) regarding air quality issues at nearby Federal Class I (Clean Air Act) areas (Mesa Verde National Park and Weminuche Wilderness). 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
None.				
Report activities on non-Monument lands that are causing, or are expected to cause, water quality deterioration, soil degradation, or other damage – whether directly or indirectly – to the responsible management official.	Obtain State of Colorado permits for emissions for all prescribed burns.			
	Cooperate with the Four Corners Air Quality Task Force regarding emission-reducing measures for management actions to help meet regional air quality standards.			
	Require all new or replacement internal combustion engines associated with fluid mineral development to have emissions controls for NO ₂ as recommended by the Four Corners Air Quality Task Force process, or as required by the State of Colorado.			
	Construct no more than four fluid minerals well pads and associated access roads concurrently in any given square mile, with each well no closer than 0.5 mile to another well, to minimize air pollutant concentrations and to ensure compliance with State air quality standards.			
	Adopt emissions controls for new and replacement wellhead engines, as well as for new large compressor stations.			
Comply with State and Federal air quality standards.	Implement appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs [Appendix E]) and measures to reduce small particulate pollution (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}) resulting from management actions (e.g., dust abatement on existing and new road construction).			
	Ensure that management activities comply with all requirements of the State of Colorado regarding the protection of scenic and important vistas. In addition, design and implement management actions to avoid impacts to scenic vistas within the Monument.			
	Protect air quality in adjacent Class I areas commensurate with potential impacts identified through regional air quality modeling.			
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL A: Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources in order to ensure long-term public benefits (i.e., from research, education, and preservation of cultural heritage [FLPMA Sections 103(C), 201 (A), 202 (C); NHPA Sections 106 and 110; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Section 14(a); and the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Section 2)]).				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocate all cultural resources currently recorded, or projected to occur on the basis of existing data synthesis, to uses according to their nature and relative 				

CULTURAL RESOURCES				
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<p>preservation value (BLM Manual Section 8110.42). Cultural Use Allocations include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scientific Use; b. Conservation for Future Use; c. Traditional Use; d. Public Use (Developed and Undeveloped); e. Experimental Use; and f. Discharged from Management. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inventory, document, and evaluate cultural resources in order to facilitate proper management, protection, and research. 3. Cooperate with Hovenweep National Monument on protection and management of cultural resources. 				
<p>GOAL B: Ensure that the objects of the Monument are protected at the landscape level, and that all multiple-use resource management and authorizations for land and resource uses are conducted in compliance with Sections 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA, as amended.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage and protect cultural resources on a landscape level. 2. Manage multiple uses to ensure the protection of cultural resources, in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. 3. Manage cultural resources for protection, preservation, and realization of BLM cultural use allocations (Section 110 of NHPA). 4. Preserve the existing character of the cultural and physical landscape to the maximum extent possible. 5. Encourage, foster, and conduct scientific research on cultural resources in the Monument. 6. Manage all Monument/Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) collections in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79; U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI) Departmental Manual, Part 411; and USDOI Museum Property Handbook, 411 DM, Vols. I-II. 7. Strive toward responsive and sensitive stewardship and management of cultural heritage values associated with cultural resources and landscapes. 				
<p>GOAL C: Uphold Native American trust responsibilities and accommodate traditional uses in the Monument.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES: Develop a policy in consultation with Native American tribes that specifies how the Monument will provide products for traditional cultural use.</p>				
<p>GOAL D: Maintain the acoustic aspect of the traditional cultural landscape.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES: Manage all sources of noise in a manner that would not change the characteristics of the traditional landscape.</p>				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.</p>				
<p>A compilation and analysis of all available cultural resource data and literature was completed by December 15, 2000, to provide an informed basis for understanding cultural resources within the</p>	<p>Allocate all cultural resources to Uses A-D (Public Use D [Developed] and Public Use D [Undeveloped]) and E. Note: For the purposes of this DRMP/DEIS, the following distinction is made for Public Use D: sites allocated to Public Use D will be identified as: 1) “Public Use (Developed)” sites that the public is directed to that are promoted and hardened (see listing below); and 2) “Public Use D (Undeveloped)” sites that the public is not directed to that are not promoted or hardened, but which may be visited in the backcountry context. Both Public Use D (Developed) and Public Use D (Undeveloped) are considered components of the “outdoor museum” concept. No sites would be allocated to Use F (Discharged from Management). None of these uses would be mutually exclusive.</p>			

CULTURAL RESOURCES				
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<p>Monument and to provide immediate protection for cultural resources at risk.</p> <p>Evaluate site significance using the criteria and methods of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for site management. In addition, other methods would be used, including regional contexts; availability of similar resources; and potential for sociocultural use, current scientific use, management use, conservation for future use, potential scientific use, data needs, public use, and no use (discharged); as well as needs for in place preservation through time.</p> <p>Identify sites, site areas, and/or site groups for uses specified in the guidelines prescribed in 8110.2 (BLM Manual) by means of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMPs).</p>	<p>Allocate the following sites to Public Use D (Developed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lowry Pueblo (5MT1566); ▪ Sand Canyon Pueblo (5MT765); ▪ Painted Hand Pueblo (5MT502); ▪ Castlerock Pueblo (5MT1825); ▪ House With Standing Curved Wall (5MT132); ▪ Tucked Away Two Story House (5MT133); ▪ Wall Curves With Bedrock House (5MT134); ▪ Sunny Alcove (5MT135); ▪ Double Cliff House (5MT185); ▪ Corncob House (5MT186); ▪ Saddlehorn Hamlet (5MT262); ▪ Escalante Pueblo (5MT2149); and ▪ Dominguez Pueblo (5MT2148) 	<p>Same as Alternative II. The Interpretation Plan would identify types of sites that would meet education goals. Up to 12 additional specific sites would be evaluated by the Monument Archaeologist, based on criteria outlined in Appendix F.</p>		
<p>Develop new sites and areas for controlled visitation with various levels of interpretation.</p> <p>Develop CRMPs that outline specific management objectives for each site or</p>	<p>Add or drop sites from Public Use D (Developed) allocation, in response to changing conditions or as additional data and information are obtained. Allocation of sites to Public Use D (Developed) does not guarantee that these sites would be developed.</p>			

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area. Nominate appropriate sites and areas to the NRHP as surveys are completed. Prepare CRMPs for each site or group of sites.				
Identify 240 sites as needing stabilization or repair.	Document and allow standing walls to deteriorate.	Document and allow standing walls to deteriorate.	Stabilize and preserve standing walls.	Document and allow standing walls to deteriorate. Stabilization would be allowed at the discretion of the Monument Manager.
	Use the process and criterion detailed in Appendix F in evaluating the suitability of designating and developing future sites for Public Use D (Developed) that are determined suitable for development and that are proposed for development. Prepare Cultural Resource Management Plans for sites allocated to Public Use D (Developed).			
	Evaluate applications for all Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) requesting visitation to sites allocated to Public Use D (Developed and Undeveloped), as appropriate. Give priority to SRP applications to sites for educational and tribal visits.			
	Require all organized groups with SRPs to provide experienced and knowledgeable supervision for groups, and require them to educate participants about the cultural history of the Monument, backcountry site visitor etiquette, and stewardship (see Education and Interpretation alternatives). Train permittees in site monitoring techniques and require them to complete monitoring inspections for each visit and to submit written results to the BLM.		Require permits for educational visits to sites, as well as permits to visit sites ancillary to other permitted uses; encourage permittees to provide experienced and knowledgeable supervision for groups. Encourage permittees to provide education about the cultural history of the Monument, backcountry site visitor etiquette, and stewardship. Train permittees in site monitoring techniques and encourage them to complete monitoring inspections for each visit and to submit their written results to the BLM.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
Implement Block Class III surveys of cultural resource emphasis areas (as defined in	Conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory to comply with Section 110 of the NHPA and Section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as funding is available: Group 1 – Areas receiving high public use and/or those that lack intensive inventory to current standards:			

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<p>the San Juan/San Miguel RMP, December 1984) on a priority basis. Assign priorities on an annual basis. Evaluate sites only if they fall within a current project area.</p> <p>Establish program to comprehensively evaluate eligibility determinations through Section 106 and 110 processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lowry area; ▪ Woods Mesa; ▪ Cannonball Mesa; ▪ McLean Basin; ▪ Pedro Point area; ▪ Hamilton Mesa and Slopes; ▪ Cross Canyon; ▪ Ruin Canyon; ▪ Risley/Moccasin Canyon area; and ▪ Hovenweep Canyon (Sand Canyon Archaeological District [NRHP]). <p>Group 2 – Areas that lack intensive survey coverage and/or those that need records clarification/updating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ San Jose State Hovenweep Survey, resurvey; ▪ Cow Canyon and Cow Mesa; ▪ Rincon Canyon; ▪ Cahone Canyon; ▪ Middle/Upper Cross Canyon; ▪ Squaw/Spook Point; and ▪ Sandstone Canyon; <p>Group 3 – Areas with little previous inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bowdish Canyon/Bluewater Basin; ▪ Mockingbird Mesa slopes and secondary drainages; and ▪ Squaw/Papoose Canyons. <p>Note: Inventory priorities may change in response to changing conditions; uses and input from researchers, educators, and tribes; or other new information. This may result in the identification of additional areas. Inventory and site documentation would conform to the standards in the BLM 8100 Manual; the BLM Colorado Handbook of Guidelines and Procedures for Identification, Evaluation, and Mitigation of Cultural Resources; the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Colorado OAHP) Standards; and the Monument specific inventory requirements specified in Goal B, Objective 1.</p>			
	Design and use additional field recording protocols in response to research goals and designs, special management, or other needs as identified in the future.			
	Work with people conducting archaeological inventories in the Monument to promote awareness of, and sensitivity to, cultural heritage concerns of Native Americans and others.			
	Ensure that people conducting inventories utilize relevant literature, local chronological indicators, and references.			
Use current policies and procedures to collect,	Ensure that all inventories conducted in the Monument comply with: 1) the BLM 8100 Manual; 2) the BLM, Colorado State Office Handbook of Guidelines and Procedures for Identification, Evaluation, and Mitigation of Cultural Resources; 3) the			

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<p>document, and maintain data, records, and maps; issue appropriate inventory and excavation permits.</p> <p>Manage the data and collected material in order to enhance public awareness of resources through interpretation by AHC. Evaluate sites only if they fall within a current project area. No established program to evaluate eligibility exists.</p> <p>Base site boundaries primarily on surface indications. For some sites, testing may be needed; make decisions regarding the need for testing on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Evaluate site significance using the methods and criteria of the NRHP for site management. In addition, other methods would be used. These include, but are not limited to, regional contexts, potential for sociocultural use, current scientific use, management use, conservation for future use, potential scientific use, data needs, and public use, as well as the need for in-place preservation through time.</p>	<p>Colorado OAHP Cultural Resource Survey Manual, Volumes 1-2; and 4) the following additional specific requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain site and survey data to ensure completeness and accuracy, including both hard copy and Geographic Information System (GIS) database. ▪ Conduct all archaeological inventories in the Monument at the Class III level (conduct intensive field survey, not to simply summarizing previous inventory work, but to determine the need for additional Class III inventories). ▪ Use Monument archaeological records, in addition to Colorado OAHP records, for conducting all Class I inventories. ▪ Conduct inventories using BLM archaeologists and/or archaeologists authorized under a current BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit. ▪ Base definition of site boundaries primarily on surface indications. For some sites, evaluative testing may be warranted to determine site extent and subsurface potential. Make decisions about the need for evaluative testing on a case-by-case basis. ▪ Use Colorado OAHP records to determine the current NRHP eligibility status for known historic properties. ▪ Complete in-field artifact documentation and analysis during cultural resource inventories to determine the chronological and cultural placement of sites and to document an accurate representation of artifact types and materials on the site record. Exceptions to this policy may be made by the Monument Manager in situations where there is a threat of loss or destruction, a rare type of artifact, or research objectives that require artifact collections. ▪ Determine additional criteria for in-field analysis and/or collections during testing or data recovery projects on a case-by-case basis in the research design/data recovery plan for specific projects. ▪ Consider other factors, in addition to NRHP eligibility criteria, when developing management and protection requirements regarding cultural resources during projects or activities. Such factors may include BLM use allocations; traditional use values held by Native American tribes, other groups, and individuals; and/or regional research contexts. 			

CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Require a Class III Inventory (100 percent on-the-ground survey) for all proposed ground-disturbing projects. Continue cultural resources inventorying and evaluation as part of project-level planning.	Require monitoring during the implementation of ground-disturbing projects, even in areas having received intensive survey where no sites were located (due to the potential for buried subsurface cultural deposits with no surface indications within the Monument). Grant exceptions, as determined by the Monument Manager. Require post-project monitoring, as determined by the Monument Manager.			
	Design or modify multiple-use projects and/or activities when possible to avoid significant cultural resources to result in “no historic properties affected” or “no adverse effect” determinations.			
	Buffer identified cultural sites from any ground-disturbing activity, based on specific local conditions and type/extent of proposed surface disturbance.			
Stipulate testing and monitoring requirements for projects based on the prevalence and extent of subsurface cultural deposits in Class III surveyed areas. Monitor all depositional, deluvial, alluvial, and colluvial areas.	Identify and implement appropriate actions or treatments to mitigate adverse effect(s) to cultural resources from unavoidable impacts of an action, as defined by an “adverse effect” determination. Proceed with mitigation actions only when consultations and requirements under Section 106 are completed.			
	Implement natural resource management treatments that contribute to the long-term preservation of cultural resources when possible in addition to cultural resources preservation treatments (e.g., the removal of vegetation build-up and/or fuels from sites that are considered sensitive and vulnerable to the effects of wildfire, such as rock art sites, cliff dwellings, sites with standing architecture, and historic sites containing flammable materials).			
Conduct no subsurface probing or testing on sites encountered during project activities, unless the site is in danger of being impacted.	Conduct subsurface probing (3 square meters under a “non-disturbing” permit) to determine site eligibility for discovered cultural resources and to reduce the number of sites that need data. In addition to NRHP eligibility determinations, it may be used as a potential mitigation tool.			
Give special management emphasis to cultural resources on BLM lands within a 1-mile radius of Hovenweep National Monument (Goodman Point, Cutthroat Castle, Hackberry, and Holly Groups), while multiple-use continues. Require additional reclamation on surface disturbing operations, as				

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determined by the Monument Manager.				
	Require standard cultural resources protection Condition of Approvals (COAs) on all projects, in addition to project-specific protection stipulations. These would address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the requirements and procedures for notification of the discovery of unidentified cultural resources during project activities; ▪ the requirements and procedures for notification of the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony; and ▪ the responsibility of project proponent to inform employees, contractors, and subcontractors of legal protections under Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), such as confidentiality of site location information. 			
Coordinate with the NPS on a regular basis in order to address any problems or opportunities that arise regarding the management of Hovenweep and adjacent public lands.	Encourage cooperative efforts between BLM and NPS staff, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ law enforcement patrols and vandalism incident investigations; ▪ interpretation and education projects; ▪ visitor services; ▪ research; and ▪ access and Rights-of-Way (ROWs). 			
	Consider proposed NPS developments on lands adjacent to BLM lands, with an emphasis on the enhancement and protection of BLM cultural resources.			
	Encourage opportunities to work cooperatively with the NPS on cultural resource inventory, site evaluation, and site preservation projects.			
Coordinate with the State, Native American tribes, and other governmental entities (under existing agreements and any new arrangements deemed necessary) in order to disseminate and exchange information and to cooperate in management actions, consistent with applicable legal authorities and other directives (BLM Interim Management for all National Monuments). Coordinate with Native American tribal interests, and	Ensure that Native American tribes having religious, cultural, and/or historical connections to the Monument are involved in the earliest stages of activity or project planning. Initiate consultation with such tribes for Section 106 compliance with an annual letter of notification regarding upcoming projects and activities, such as with grazing permit renewals, road maintenance, noxious weed or other vegetation treatments, fuels management, and/or research and preservation activities in the Monument for which planning or NEPA analysis would be required for implementation.			
	Conduct follow-up consultations on projects and/or activities identified by Native American tribes for which they desire further			

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consult and coordinate closely with affected tribes in developing the comprehensive Management Plan and management plans for the cultural and natural resources of the area. Ensure that activities do not negatively impact tribal uses and/or access to places of traditional cultural or religious importance. Conduct face-to-face meetings with all interested tribes, in a group setting, in Montezuma County, as well as meet one-on-one with tribal representatives in tribal offices.	information or consultation, and/or for which they desire to identify places of importance for consideration. Consultations would be conducted through correspondence, telephone, meetings, and/or field visits, as appropriate.			
	Pursue the development of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with interested Native American tribes to streamline, focus, and facilitate consultations, information exchange, participation, and incorporation of tribal interests into research, interpretation, and resource management actions.			
Some sites were identified in the ACEC Plan. These sites have been receiving special management.	Implement a phased program of preservation assessments for sites allocated to Public Use D (Developed) that consider sources of site deterioration and that address the use of appropriate potential preservation treatments.			
	The initial method and minimum level of site preservation would be site documentation to BLM and OAHF standards. This includes plotting, mapping, photography, and recording written observations. Record all sites located by surveys in the Monument to these standards.			
	Archival preservation methods would include detailed recording, photography, scaled maps and drawings, Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation, archival research, oral histories, and laser scanning.			
More than 240 sites have been identified and prioritized as needing some form of stabilization and/or masonry repair. Require additional fieldwork, as necessary, to prescribe specific needs and methods.	Physical preservation methods would include stabilization, backfilling, conservation, fencing, construction of protective structures or barriers, fuels reduction, erosion control, and monitoring. Certain methods may also require testing/excavation/collection of dating specimens or artifacts as part of treatment.			
	Base decisions about the appropriate preservation treatment method on the evaluation and determination of the cause(s) of the deterioration and consideration for site use allocation.			
	Physical preservation intervention would be in response to deterioration resulting from human activity (e.g., a site that was excavated in the past but not backfilled, or a site that has been vandalized). Address site deterioration resulting from natural forces through archival preservation methods. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Monument Manager.			
	Document and allow standing walls to deteriorate, except in sites developed for public use where a mix of physical	Stabilize and preserve standing walls.	Same as Alternatives II and III.	

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	preservation and archival documentation would be used in response to human-caused impacts. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Monument Manager.			
	Consider closure of sites to visits by the public and/or groups a viable management tool.			
Develop CRMPs to outline specific management objectives for each site or area.	An increased level of documentation may be warranted at some cultural resources, based upon factors such as public use, research potential, architectural integrity, and cultural significance, or as part of the preparation of preservation plans. Additional documentation may consist of detailed, scaled plan-view maps, scaled plan-view and elevation drawings, large format photography, archival research, oral histories, and monitoring documentation.			
<p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Develop and protect suitable cultural resource properties for public enjoyment through such practices as interpretive signing, stabilization, and so forth.</p> <p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Emphasize cultural resource values in Cross, Cahone, and Squaw/Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Manage cultural resources for protection, preservation, investigation, and public use (i.e., development and interpretation), where appropriate.</p> <p>Emphasize management and develop cultural management plans on the following cultural sites/areas: Cahone Canyon, Cannonball Ruin, Cow Mesa, Cross Canyon, East Rock Canyon, Escalante-Dominguez Ruins,</p>	Complete preservation plans for sites allocated to Public Use D (Developed), and sites and archaeological districts listed on the NRHP (see Objective 1a). Write preservation plans for National Register Archaeological Districts to address the collective preservation needs of the contributing sites in the district.			
	Require backfilling for any ground-disturbing permit issued for testing/data recovery in the Monument.			
	Work with partners, volunteer groups, stakeholders, and other interested individuals to accomplish site preservation activities.			

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Hamilton Mesa, Lightning Tree Tower Group, Lowry Pueblo, McLean Basin Towers, Mockingbird Mesa, Painted Hand Petroglyphs, Painted Hand Ruin, Sand Canyon, and Squaw/Papoose Canyon.				
<p>Emphasis Area H: Public Land Disposal. - Provide cultural resource inventories and clearances so disposal of tracts can occur. Manage cultural resources under present laws and regulations, pending disposal.</p> <p>Emphasis Area L: ACECs.- Manage prehistoric or historic values, where appropriate.</p> <p>Manage the AHC as a focal point for cultural resources in the area.</p> <p>Provide intensive protection of cultural resources from vandals and pothunters through increased surveillance and law enforcement. Intensify public education for interpretation and recognition of the</p>	Develop a monitoring plan for cultural resources that considers factors such as use allocation status, NRHP status, public use patterns, vandalism occurrences, vulnerability (i.e., standing architecture, rock art), and cultural sensitivity.			

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<p>sensitivity of the resource. Provide for intensive inventory and evaluation of the cultural resources in order to more effectively provide protection. Require a cultural monitor on all surface-disturbing activities in order to protect subsurface resources, as necessary.</p> <p>Emphasize cultural management at the following areas: Cahone Canyon, Cannonball Ruin, Cow Mesa, Cross Canyon, East Rock Canyon, Escalante-Dominguez Ruins, Hamilton Mesa, Lightning Tree Tower, Lowry Pueblo, McLean Basin Towers, Mockingbird Mesa, Painted Hand Petroglyphs, Painted Hand Ruin, Sand Canyon, and Squaw/Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Develop an ACEC Management Plan with specific guidelines for management of the area.</p>	<p>Continue partnership with the Cultural Site Stewardship Program. Conduct monitoring at specified frequencies of sites identified in the monitoring plan. Assist in the annual on-site steward training and ongoing enrichment training for program stewards.</p> <p>Identify sites that are to receive regular patrols and documentation by the BLM law enforcement rangers.</p>			

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<p>Monitor specific sites for deterioration in order to plan for future site stabilization efforts.</p> <p>Inspect, periodically, all major sites to document damage and anticipate future stabilization needs.</p>	<p>Compile monitoring data into an annual summary and use the summary to update monitoring plans on a yearly basis.</p> <p>Organize and conduct ongoing education programs for the public, school groups, vocational archaeology groups, project proponents, permittees, contractors, and others about cultural resource visitor ethics; encourage their help in reporting incidents of vandalism in the Monument.</p>			
<p>Manage cultural resource patrols as a component of other resource protection activities.</p> <p>In order to provide surveillance and public safety, two full-time permanent BLM law enforcement rangers would be needed, with seasonal support. Close coordination with other local law enforcement personnel would be necessary. Explore opportunities for contracting law enforcement with the county sheriffs.</p> <p>Complement patrol activity through public education and awareness programs, in cooperation with the AHC.</p> <p>Use periodic aircraft flights, as well as ground and vehicle patrols, in order to reduce or prevent pot hunting.</p>	<p>Establish cultural resource vandalism, trespass, and human remains discovery reporting and investigation procedures and protocols between the Dolores Public Lands Office, AHC/Monument staff, BLM law enforcement rangers, and local law enforcement agencies. Ensure that BLM archaeology and law enforcement personnel maintain current training in investigation and case preparation, per the requirements of ARPA.</p>			

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Inspect, periodically, all major sites in order to document damage and anticipate future stabilization needs.				
Proceed with all scientific, archaeological, and historical investigations, consistent with current policies and practices, except that surface disturbance must be minimal with an emphasis on the use of existing archaeological collections and records.	Establish an advisory panel to develop research goals and requirements. Rely on the advisory panel to evaluate investigator-initiated research proposals.	Seek out and consider input from knowledgeable outside researchers during the process of developing research goals and requirements. Rely on an ad-hoc peer review committee of knowledgeable researchers to evaluate investigator-initiated research proposals.	Rely on Monument staff to evaluate investigator-initiated research proposals.	Same as Alternative III.
Allow traditional and experimental research by qualified institutions and individuals.	Avoid a-priori rejection of particular research methods when evaluating research proposals. Consider the benefits of the information that may be realized through such approaches, as well as the potential gains in future resource management that may result.			
Manage the data and collected material in order to enhance public awareness of resources through interpretation by Anasazi Heritage Center.	The AHC would serve as the headquarters and the primary visitor contact station for the Monument.			
	Encourage scientific research on cultural resources in the Monument that utilizes an interdisciplinary approach, achieves multiple management objectives when possible, and has the potential to contribute significant new knowledge.			
	Encourage non-disturbing research methods, including re-analysis and synthesis of existing data and artifact collections. Compile information on sites with extensive vandalism, or damage from other sources, and provide to researchers to encourage its consideration for future research. Encourage research projects that recover information (excavation) of such sites, when appropriate, to realize the remaining information potential, especially when physical in-place preservation or conservation may not be feasible over the long term.			
	Require the use of methods that minimize the impact on the resource (i.e., sampling) while maximizing the recovery of information for research that alters the in-situ archaeological record.			
	Promote involvement of Native American tribes and other descendant communities by researchers in designing research to ensure that their input and concerns are considered and incorporated into the design and conduct of such projects.			
	Share research results with the general public and with professionals through lectures, site tours, and a wide variety of publications.			

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	Consider regional scientific research goals and data needs in the design of management-related cultural resource studies.			
	Seek information and input from individuals and groups holding heritage values and having cultural connections to the Monument to learn and manage in consideration of these values. Strive to accomplish management without compromising confidentiality of information.			
	Allow and, if requested, facilitate visits by Native Americans, and/or other individuals or groups holding heritage values, to places of cultural importance or sacred sites in the Monument without notification requirements, as long as use is consistent with Monument purposes and protection of resources, and access is consistent with the Monument Transportation Plan.			
	Establish a protocol for conducting consultations with affiliated Native American tribes on inadvertent discoveries of human remains.			
	Consider the importance of setting and context in designing management approaches to preserving the heritage values of particular sites and areas.			
	The AHC would be the repository for all new collections from the Monument and would continue to accept transfers from other institutions, as possible.			
	Establish a broad-based scientific advisory panel to assist Monument staff in developing research goals and requirements and in reviewing and evaluating research proposals, to ensure that high-quality scientific and scholarly research is conducted in the Monument.			
	Establish protocols in consultation with Native American tribes who have used the Monument area for gathering materials for cultural and religious purposes.			
Discourage permanent and/or long-term audio disturbances not listed in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP (e.g., the prevention of rim-cutting, regulation of access placement, stringent reclamation, and the use of muffled generators). The 1985 San Juan/San Miguel RMP, the 1986 Anasazi ACEC, and the BLM Interim Management Plan for all National Monuments limit motor vehicle use to designated roads. This limits potential noise from these sources.	Manage maximum permissible noise levels to meet compliance with State of Colorado standards (State of Colorado Revised Statute [CRS]: Title 25 Health/Environmental Control: Article 12 Colorado Noise Statute - CRS§ 25-10-103).			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL A: Preserve and protect cultural and natural resources and public and private property while, at the same time, allowing fire to play a natural role in fire-dependent ecosystems.				
OBJECTIVES: Provide a basis for an appropriate management response for each reported wildland fire within the Monument by developing a Fire Management Plan (FMP) that integrates with the San Juan Public Lands 2003 FMP (SJPL FMP) and the Montezuma County and Dolores County Community Fire Plans. The FMP would be based on Fire Management Zones (FMZs), associated restrictions on fire management activities, and appropriate post-fire management. Fire management tactics and strategies would: maximize firefighter and public safety; minimize suppression costs, resource loss, and damage; and use prescribed fire in order to realize resource benefits, such as improving landscape diversity in the Monument's vegetation mosaic.				
GOAL B: Apply fuels and vegetation management treatments in order to reduce the likelihood of resource damage due to wildfire, to improve firefighter and public safety, and to achieve vegetation resource management objectives.				
OBJECTIVES: 1. Reduce hazardous fuels in and around sensitive cultural resources, critical infrastructure, and designated wildland-urban interface (WUI) boundary areas. 2. Utilize prescribed fire treatment methods in order to improve vegetation conditions in fire-adapted ecosystems.				
GOAL C: Use a collaborative approach in order to achieve fuels and fire management goals and objectives.				
OBJECTIVES: 1. Continue to develop and improve the Monument's fire program in partnership with relevant governments, agencies, and private landowners. 2. Integrate fire management strategies with the SJPL FMP and the Montezuma County and Dolores County Community Fire Plans.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.				
The SJPL FMP defines Fire Management Polygons A, B, C, and D based on desirability and feasibility of fire management strategies. (No Category D polygons exist within the Monument.)	Designate the entire Monument as Fire Management Zone B (areas where natural fire is not desired under current conditions and suppression is emphasized). The FMZ definition would be analogous to the Fire Management Polygon B, as defined in the San Juan Public Lands 2003 Fire Management Plan.			
	Classify no areas as FMZ A (areas where fire is not desired at all), FMZ C (areas where natural fire is desired with possible social, political, or ecological constraints), or FMZ D (areas where natural fire is desired and there are few to no constraints to its use).			
The Fire Management Polygons outline specific fire-planning objectives, including resource management objectives and resource and suppression constraints, and list resource contacts.	Conduct research to determine the historic ranges of variability (HRVs) in historic fire regimes, woodland structure, and adjacent vegetation types in the Monument, as funding becomes available. Use these data to develop ecologically sound, desired future conditions for all vegetation management decisions through adaptive management planning processes.			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Allow no fire in the riparian zone along Lower Yellow Jacket Canyon in Fire Management Polygon A-1 (SJPL FMP).</p> <p>Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities in Fire Management Polygon C-5 (SJPL FMP).</p> <p>Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management. - Provide a level of protection from wildfire that would result in least total cost and that would generally enhance range management values. Use prescribed fire when possible to enhance forage production.</p> <p>Continue and expand (where appropriate) the limited fire suppression plan in order to enhance vegetation conditions for livestock grazing.</p> <p>Emphasis Area H: Public Land Disposal. - Provide for a limited level of fire management. Suppress wildfires that may be threatening adjacent private, State, or Federal property.</p>	<p>Consider the following resources for wildfire hazard assessment and hazardous fuel reduction treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ B-1 – AHC; ▪ B-2 – Hovenweep National Monument Protective Zone; ▪ B-3 – all existing Public Use D (Developed and Undeveloped) cultural resource sites (such sites would be added to FMZ B when they are formally opened to the public); ▪ B-4 – all cultural resource sites and districts listed on the NRHP, including those listed in the future (only those sites and/or districts listed on the NRHP that the Monument currently directs the public to are included on Map 1); ▪ B-5 – all existing and future major oil and gas facilities, including Mockingbird Mesa, Moqui, Hovenweep, and Sand Canyon carbon dioxide (CO₂) facilities; ▪ B-6 – cultural resources with pictographs, petroglyphs, and standing walls (due to the sensitivity and large number of these types of sites, they are not located on Map 1); ▪ B-7 – all existing and future WUI or Wildfire Hazard Areas, as defined in the Montezuma County and Dolores County Community Fire Plans (these areas are updated annually in these plans and so are not included in Map 1); ▪ B-8 – Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) Communication Site; and ▪ B-9 – Shell Oil Company Communication Site. 			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Utilize fire management techniques that maintain long-term recreation quality objectives. Suppress wildfires, but allow prescribed burns if they will help staff meet or exceed recreation objectives.</p>				
<p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Provide level of protection on all fires that would protect the cultural resource values.</p>				
<p>Limit fire size to 1,000 acres in Fire Management Polygon C-5, unless the fire intensity and mosaic would cause minimal erosion. Require reseedling (FMP).</p>				
<p>Require Cultural Resource Monitor (CRM) for handlines in Fire Management Polygons A-1, C-5, B-21, B-12, and B-6 (FMP).</p> <p>Allow no heavy equipment in Fire Management Polygon A-1 (FMP).</p> <p>Survey all fires with potential for growth for cultural sites and oil and gas locations in Fire Management Polygon C-5. Make firefighters aware of hazards common to most oil</p>	<p>The following restrictions would apply to all fire suppression activities in FMZs B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require a minimum of one permitted and fireline-qualified archaeologist, or agency archaeologist, for all handlines during extended attacks. ▪ Prohibit the use of ground-disturbing, mechanized equipment, unless fire is threatening 	<p>The following restrictions would apply to all fire suppression activities in FMZs B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require a minimum of one permitted and fireline-qualified archaeologist, or agency archaeologist, for all handlines during extended attacks. ▪ Require a permitted and fireline-qualified archaeologist, or agency archaeologist, to monitor the use of all mechanized equipment. 		

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
and gas facilities, such as aboveground pipelines and aerial power lines. Protect known sensitive properties. Allow no mechanized equipment, unless fire is threatening life or property, and then only with CRM. Use full suppression tactics within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within 1/4 mile with discontinuous sparse fuels (SJPL FMP).	life or property, and if used, require a minimum of one permitted and fireline-qualified archaeologist, or agency archaeologist, to monitor the use of such equipment.			
Conduct suppression activities in order to protect and generally avoid cultural sites, keeping firefighter safety paramount at all times.	Provide cultural resource education to local area firefighters at the beginning of each fire season, with the goal of minimizing impacts potentially resulting from fire suppression activities.			
Allow mechanized equipment on the ground. Require, however, an archaeologist to be present in order to ensure that impacts are minimized and cultural sites are avoided whenever possible.	Apply restrictions limiting motorized and mechanized vehicle travel to designated roads for all fire activities. Exceptions to these restrictions would include emergency situations (e.g., threats to life or property) and/or authorized administrative purposes (e.g., fuels or vegetation management treatments).			
Allow no mechanized equipment around the petroglyph in Fire Management Polygon B-12 (SJPL FMP).	Suppress fire along all aerial power transmission lines in all FMZs.			
Allow no mechanized equipment in Fire Management Polygon B-6,				

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>unless fire is a threat to life or property, and then require a CRM with all heavy equipment (SJPL FMP).</p> <p>In C category areas, use natural roads and barriers, where practical (SJPL FMP).</p>				
<p>Allow, in general, no aerial fire retardant drops in streams and waterways (SJPL FMP).</p>	<p>Allow no aerial fire retardant drops in perennial streams (i.e., McElmo Creek, Trail Canyon, Yellow Jacket Canyon, Dawson Draw, Cross Canyon, and Cahone Canyon), nor in areas B-3, B-4, and B-6, unless fire is threatening life or property.</p>			
<p>Emphasize using minimum impact tactics whenever possible, as called for in the national firefighting standards. Emphasize limited impacts, even if fires in A and B category require more aggressive suppression tactics (SJPL FMP).</p>	<p>Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) Guidelines, in accordance with recognized USDOJ-BLM Standards, for all fire suppression activities.</p>			
<p>Emphasis Area L: ACECs.- Use fire management techniques that maintain ACEC values. Allow no wildfire suppression, unless needed to protect ACEC values.</p>	<p>Consult with a designated fire resource advisor familiar with Wilderness Study Area (WSA) management for wilderness characteristics on all fires within Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 4 (Squaw-Cross Canyon).</p>	<p>Consult with a designated fire resource advisor familiar with WSA management for wilderness characteristics on all extended attack fires within RMZ 4 (Squaw-Cross Canyon).</p>		
<p>Use the parameters listed below as guidelines to assist the field manager in deciding if a fire should be managed for resource benefit. Deviations from the parameters would require line officer approval. Another example would be where fires in Category B</p>	<p>Use the criteria listed below for decisions regarding prescribed fire ignition decisions. Require Monument Manager approval for situations that do not comply. Revise quantitative threshold criteria values with the acquisition of Monument-specific data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ annual precipitation departure (i.e., Palmer drought index [PDI]) not over 25 percent of average; ▪ 1,000-hour fuels not less than 16 percent; ▪ live fuel moistures (LFM) in oak not less than 150 percent; ▪ LFM in pinyon-juniper from 125 percent to 150 percent; ▪ commitment of initial attack resources not over 50 percent; ▪ pinyon-juniper energy release component (ERC) less than 40; and ▪ oak ERC less than 60. 			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>polygons would be allowed to burn when factors warrant it, such as beneficial topography and low risk, and distance from structures (SJPL FMP).</p> <p>Category A Polygons: Fire Exclusion.</p> <p>Category B Polygons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ annual precipitation departure not over 25 percent of average; ▪ 1,000-hour fuels not less than 16 percent; ▪ LFM in oak not less than 150 percent; and ▪ commitments of initial attack resources not over 50 percent. <p>Category C Polygons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ annual precipitation departure not over 25 percent of average; ▪ 1,000 hour fuels not less than 12 percent; ▪ LFM in oak not less than 126 percent; ▪ commitment of initial attack resources; not over 75 percent; and ▪ ERCs not over 50 percent from average departure. 				
	<p>Evaluate all burned areas to determine whether or not fire rehabilitation is required. This evaluation would include the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ would life or private property be threatened if rehabilitation practices are not implemented; 			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ would the vegetation that would reestablish naturally be unacceptable (e.g., exotic annual grasses or noxious weeds) or not meet vegetation resource management goals and objectives; ▪ would adequate desirable vegetation recover sufficiently to stabilize soil and prevent on- or offsite soil erosion problems; and ▪ would immediate or long-term damage (e.g., erosion) to cultural resources occur? <p>Prepare an Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan (EFRP) for all escaped wildland fires, if one or more of the above criteria are not met. This plan would be in accordance with the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook and the Monument RMP ROD.</p> <p>Address all critical resources, including cultural, air, water, vegetation, and soil in EFRPs, and specifically identify how these resources would be addressed in area rehabilitation.</p>			
	Conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory following wildland fires, if such an inventory has not been previously completed in the area, dependent on available funding as well as a determination by the Monument Manager that the potential cultural resources in the area justify such an inventory.		Determine if a Class I, II, or III cultural resource inventory should be conducted following wildland fires.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Report significant cultural resource finds to the Monument Archaeologist when potentially impacted by fire management activities as soon as practical. Dispatch an archaeologist to fires that exceed a few acres, have the potential to grow, and/or when there is significant fire activity, such as multiple ignitions.			
	Follow current direction for Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (initial attack fires) and Wildland Fire Situation Analysis for extended attack fires. Comply with all fire policies identified in Federal regulations on wilderness, threatened and endangered species, and cultural/historical preservation, as well as with all Federal and State regulations for air and water quality, where appropriate.			
Clear brush and vegetation away from rock art panels in Fire Management Polygon A-1 (FMP).	Allow all forms of fuels or vegetation management treatments (i.e., mechanical, biological, chemical, and prescribed fire) in the Monument where they promote vegetation and cultural resource management goals and objectives. Authorize no mechanical fuels or vegetation management treatment in RMZ 5.			
Allow resource-benefit fires only where risk to cultural resources is minimal.	<p>Determine a treatment’s location, size, and specific layout and project design features, as well as any measures needed to protect sensitive resources, through the environmental review process.</p> <p>Consider prescribed fire as a treatment option for ecosystems that are identified as fire-dependent or fire-adaptive. Assess fuel loads in the treatment area for expected fire behavior. Mitigate for heavy concentrations (hazardous fuels) prior to prescribed ignition. In these circumstances, prescribed fire would be used, and would attempt to simulate natural fire intensity and timing.</p> <p>Develop specific objectives for all prescribed fire prior to its use. Conduct and coordinate all fire activities with appropriate fire management personnel and adjacent landowners.</p>			

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Apply insecticides in order to protect high-value, following specific environmental analysis.				
Evaluate fuels treatments, both natural and planned, in Fire Management Polygons A-1, C-5, B-21, B-26, B-28, B-29, B-12, and B-6, each year following the fire season in order to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met, and/or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified (SJPL FMP).				
Allow no fire within 150 feet of the petroglyph in Fire Management Polygon B-12 (SJPL FMP).	Authorize no prescribed fire in mature pinyon-juniper woodlands or in biological crust communities.	Authorize prescribed fire in mature pinyon-juniper woodlands and/or in biological crust communities, if determined to not cause irreparable harm.		
Allow resource benefit fires only where risk to cultural resources is minimal.	Allow no prescribed fire within 150 feet of FMZ B areas B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6.	Determine the allowed proximity of prescribed fire to FMZ B areas B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6 through the environmental review process, giving specific consideration to the protection of cultural resources and public and private property within these polygons.		
Permit no chaining and/or other methods that cause substantial surface disturbance.	Prohibit chaining.			
	Authorize no mechanical fuels management or vegetation management treatment methods, including manual pulling and the use of hand tools (e.g., chainsaws, machetes, and pruners), within 50 feet of cultural resources or public and private property within FMZ areas B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6.	Determine the allowed proximity of mechanical fuels management or vegetation management treatment methods, including manual pulling and the use of hand tools (e.g., chainsaws, machetes, and pruners), to cultural resources and public and private property within FMZ areas B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6 through the environmental review process, giving specific consideration to their protection.		

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Require post-treatment monitoring in all areas where any fuels management or vegetation management treatment is implemented. Establish monitoring plots and use plant species frequency, density, and distribution data collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatments toward achieving management objectives and to provide general baseline data regarding general vegetation dynamics in the Monument.		Conduct post-treatment monitoring, as necessary, where any fuels management or vegetation management treatment is implemented. Establish monitoring plots and use plant species frequency, density, and distribution data collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatments toward achieving management objectives and to provide general baseline data regarding general vegetation dynamics in the Monument.	
	Approve, within 1 year following signing of the ROD, a list of areas requiring fuels management and vegetation management treatments, as determined by the Monument Manager. Prioritize this list based on such criteria as pending threats to life and property, protecting threatened Monument objects (e.g., cultural resources), opportunities to promote vegetation management goals and objectives, and consideration of areas where fire suppression has disrupted natural fire regimes, and areas where similar efforts are being pursued by adjacent landowners. Update this list annually to address changing threats, conditions, and opportunities.		Approve a list of areas requiring fuels management and vegetation management treatments, as determined by the Monument Manager. Prioritize this list based on such criteria as pending threats to life and property, protecting threatened Monument objects (e.g., cultural resources), opportunities to promote vegetation management goals and objectives, and consideration of areas where fire suppression has disrupted natural fire regimes, and areas where similar efforts are being pursued by adjacent landowners. Update this list as needed to address changing threats, conditions, and opportunities.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory prior to all prescribed fires, if such an inventory has not been previously completed in the area, based on whether or not the potential cultural	Conduct a Class II cultural resource inventory prior to all prescribed fires, if such an inventory has not been previously completed in the area, based on whether or not the potential cultural	Conduct a Class I, II, or III cultural resource inventory prior to all prescribed fires, as determined by the Monument Manager.	

FUELS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	resources in the area justify such an inventory, as determined by the Monument Manager.	resources in the area justify such an inventory, as determined by the Monument Manager.		
The BLM and the USFS would work in cooperation with authorization holders in order to reduce hazardous fuels that pose a threat to privately owned surface structures or improvements on public lands. In addition, the BLM would take appropriate suppression action on all wildland fires that pose a threat to these facilities or structures. However, the BLM and the USFS would not be held liable for damages to these facilities and/or structures as a result of wildland fire when suppression actions are being attempted.	<p>Review existing agreements between the BLM, local fire agencies, and the Montezuma County and Dolores County Community Wildfire Protection Plans to determine whether or not they continue to meet the needs of the growing number of small parcel landowners within, and adjacent to, the Monument.</p> <p>Coordinate all fire activities (i.e., suppression, fuels management and vegetation management treatment) with adjacent private landowners, the Navajo Nation, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and public land management agencies to meet fuels and fire management goals and objectives.</p> <p>Develop a MOU outlining agency and private landowner responsibilities, opportunities to share resources, and an organizational structure for suppression activities, as required. Update this operating plan annually.</p>			

GEOLOGY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL A: Manage multiple-use activities in order to preserve and protect geologic objects protected under the Proclamation.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage uses in order to prevent damage to sensitive geologic and geomorphologic features. 2. Facilitate appropriate geologic research in order to improve understanding of geological resources and processes. 				
GOAL B: Manage multiple-use activities in order to protect visitors from geologic hazards.				
OBJECTIVES:				
Manage uses in order to minimize activities in geological high-hazard areas.				

GEOLOGY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
None.				
	Restrict visitor activities in areas where damage is possible to sensitive geologic features, including outstanding examples of rock formations, faults, ripple marks, cross-bedding, lithified mudcracks, angular unconformities, or geomorphologic features.			
	Consider scientific research goals and data needs in the design of management-related geological studies. Encourage researchers to share non-sensitive information with the public through lectures, site tours, etc. Promote formal publication of research.			
	Encourage interdisciplinary projects that have the potential to produce significant new ecological and/or other scientific information, in addition to geological results.			
	Give priority to archeological resources in cases where geological and archaeological resources occur together, but notify a qualified (BLM or permitted) geologist as soon as possible.			
	Identify high-hazard areas (e.g., flash floods, landslides, rockfalls, and expansive and collapsible soils) and restrict visitor activities for public safety (e.g., allow no camping in flood channels, debris basins, or rockfall areas).			
	Require a geologic hazard survey prior to construction projects (e.g., camping areas, trailheads, communication structures, and oil and gas facilities).			
	Restrict visitor activities in areas where damage is possible to sensitive geologic features, including outstanding examples of rock formations, faults, ripple marks, cross-bedding, lithified mudcracks, angular unconformities, or geomorphologic features.			
	Consider scientific research goals and data needs in the design of management-related geological studies. Encourage researchers to share non-sensitive information with the public through lectures, site tours, etc. Promote formal publication of research.			
	Encourage interdisciplinary projects with the potential to produce significant new ecological or other scientific information, in addition to geological results.			
	In cases where geological and archaeological resources occur together, give priority to the archaeological resources, but notify a qualified (BLM or permitted) geologist as soon as possible.			
	Identify high-hazard areas (e.g., flash floods, landslides, rockfalls, and expansive and collapsible soils) and restrict visitor activities for public safety (e.g., no camping in flood channels, debris basins, or rockfall areas).			
	Require a geologic hazard survey prior to construction projects (e.g., camping areas, trailheads, communication structures, and oil and gas facilities).			

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Preserve and protect scientifically important paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.				
OBJECTIVES:				
1. Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources and evaluate the potential of such areas to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.				

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
2. Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote scientific research and other uses of fossils. 3. Protect and preserve important paleontological localities from natural and human-caused impacts. 4. Monitor areas where important paleontological localities have been identified.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
1. Complete the ongoing compilation and analysis of all available paleontological resource data and literature to provide an informed basis for understanding paleontological resources within and/or near the Monument and to provide immediate protection for paleontological resources at risk. Use current policies and procedures to collect, document, and maintain data, records, and maps and to issue appropriate surface collection and excavation permits. 2. Restrict paleontological collecting to scientific purposes and allow only with the use of valid BLM Paleontological Resources Use Permits. Prohibit recreational (non-permitted) collecting of any fossils, regardless of type (vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils).				
Evaluate localities only if they fall within a current project area. No established program for such evaluation exists.	Implement a phased program to evaluate the scientific importance of previously recorded localities that have not yet been evaluated. Prioritize localities for evaluation based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ vertebrate fossils (includes tracks, gastroliths, etc.); and ▪ scientifically important invertebrate and plant fossils (as determined on a case-by-case basis). 			
	Establish scientifically-based standards for paleontological research in the Monument. Until such time as a permanent repository for the Monument paleontological collection is identified, the AHC will serve as a temporary repository. For research that alters the in-situ fossils, require use of methods that minimize impact consistent with obtaining needed information.			
	Give priority to archeological resources in cases where paleontological and archaeological resources are found together, but notify a qualified (BLM or permitted) paleontologist as soon as possible.			
	Require paleontological clearances and/or mitigation prior to surface disturbance in Condition 1 and some Condition 2 areas. Avoid or recover significant resources through the authorization process.			
	Schedule regular monitoring of known surficial localities of vertebrate or other scientifically important fossils.			

SOIL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Manage soil resources in order to sustain multiple-uses and preserve and/or enhance existing ecological integrity and function.				
OBJECTIVES:				
1. Manage in order to ensure that the Land Health Standard for upland soils is met, or that significant progress is being made toward meeting this standard. 2. Manage uses in order to prevent damage to soil resources by protecting them from surface disturbance and by maintaining vegetation cover on slopes greater than 30 percent, as well as in other areas with high erosion potential. 3. Manage soils resource in order to support other resource management objectives.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
1. Amendment: Decision Record and Environmental Assessment (EA)/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Standards for Public Land Health and Guideline for Livestock Grazing Management in Colorado, March 1997.				

SOIL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
2. Report to the responsible management official all activities on non-Monument lands that are causing, or are expected to cause, soil degradation, water quality deterioration, and/or other damage to Monument lands, whether directly or indirectly. 3. Stipulate site-specific erosion control measures in Coordinated Resource Management Plans, unless emergency situations exist. 4. Emphasis Areas A, C, H, and L: Livestock Management, Recreation Resources, Public Land Disposal, and ACECs. Maintain soil productivity and minimize human-caused soil erosion.				
	Require implementation of soil resource BMPs (see Appendix E) as conditions of approval (COAs) to all new leases and permits. Implement applicable BMPs that protect of soil resources in all management actions and maintenance activities.			
	Establish a no-ground-disturbance/no-site-occupancy (NGD/NSO) restriction for areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or for soils with high erosion potential.			
	Apply special management practices to areas with biological soil crust communities, as outlined for Vegetation and Rangeland Resources management.			
Manage soils in order to maintain productivity and minimize erosion.	Maintain a zero-level accelerated erosion standard (accelerated erosion is soil loss caused by human land use decisions rather than by natural or geologic erosion occurring independently of human activities). Allow no rangeland use to contribute to reducing the protective attributes of vegetation below a Site Conservation Threshold (point beyond which vegetation is unable to hold the soil in place).			
Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Maintain soil productivity, minimize human-caused soil erosion, and stabilize and rehabilitate areas with severe human-caused soil erosion.	Approve a list of areas for stabilization and rehabilitation, required as a result of severe human-caused soil erosion, and begin restoration, as determined by the Monument Manager.			

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Manage habitat for native fish and wildlife species in order to optimize biological diversity.				
OBJECTIVES:				
1. Contribute to the maintenance or recovery of Federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species; State listed species; and BLM sensitive species. 2. Contribute to the recovery of the Mexican spotted owl. 3. Protect nesting and winter concentration areas for bald and golden eagles. 4. Protect active nest sites for raptors other than Mexican spotted owls, and for bald and golden eagles. 5. Contribute to the recovery of the SWWF. 6. Manage, conserve, and enhance habitat for neotropical migrant birds. 7. Manage, conserve, and enhance habitat for sensitive reptile species. 8. Protect breeding habitat for amphibians.				

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>9. Reintroduce bighorn sheep.</p> <p>10. Restore sagebrush grasslands in order to support populations of Gunnison sage-grouse on their historic range.</p> <p>11. Maintain and restore stable populations of BLM sensitive fish species.</p> <p>12. Improve tributaries that would contribute to restoring threatened and endangered fish populations within the San Juan River.</p> <p>13. Improve forage and cover conditions for mule deer.</p> <p>14. Manage and control wildlife species that have, or may have, detrimental impacts to other resources or land uses.</p> <p>15. Maintain and/or enhance habitats capable of sustaining existing or increasing wildlife and fish populations.</p>				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:</p> <p>1. Maintain and/or improve riparian wildlife habitat through interdisciplinary design of range improvement projects and diversity of native vegetation types. Allow habitat improvements. Give special consideration to aquatic and riparian resources at the activity planning stage to ensure the maintenance and/or improvement of these resources.</p> <p>2. Use BMPs (see Appendix E) and other management techniques designed to minimize degradation of aquatic and riparian habitats.</p> <p>3. Require that bridges, culverts, and other installations be designed to maintain adequate passage by aquatic life, including fishes.</p> <p>4. Require that management actions and/or projects within floodplains, wetlands, and/or aquatic/riparian habitats include measures designed to preserve, protect, and, if necessary, restore their natural functions.</p> <p>5. Monitor and maintain/improve crucial winter range (including winter concentration areas and severe winter range) for elk and deer, focusing initially on the “I” and “M” category grazing allotments. Monitoring the vegetation resource may indicate the need for mule deer and elk reductions (and, or domestic livestock) in localized areas to maintain use within the carrying capacity.</p> <p>6. Incorporate forage and cover requirements into Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) specific to primary use areas for deer and elk.</p> <p>7. Retain adequate cover and vegetation structural diversity in order to provide for game and non-game species habitat requirements. Implement habitat improvement projects, where necessary, in order to stabilize and/or improve unsatisfactory or declining habitat conditions. Evaluate and make recommendations on wildlife reintroductions and fish stocking proposals to the CDOW. Maintain all existing wildlife habitat improvement facilities. Focus this effort on guzzlers, exclosures, and vegetation treatments.</p> <p>8. Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. – Protect and maintain wildlife habitat. Complete wildlife habitat improvements in order to enhance wildlife viewing in association with cultural values, where feasible.</p>				
<p>Prohibit activities that would result in direct harm to individuals and/or to populations of threatened or endangered or BLM sensitive species, or that would jeopardize their continued existence through reductions in habitat quality and extent.</p> <p>This provision does not apply</p>	<p>Same as No Action Alternative. Follow additional precautions specific protective actions described by alternatives below, would be followed to protect special status subspecies (e.g., Federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species; State listed species; and BLM sensitive species) in accordance with Instruction Memorandum No. 09-140.</p>			

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
to scientific research or other activities specifically permitted or approved in writing by the USFWS, the CDOW, and/or the Monument Manager.				
Emphasis Area H: Public Land Disposal. - Provide for threatened and endangered species inventories and clearances prior to public land disposal.				
Emphasis Area L: ACECs. - Manage important or critical habitat for threatened and endangered, sensitive, or species of special importance in order to maintain a viable population level of each species. Invest wildlife funds for structural habitat improvements and vegetation restoration projects in order to improve the following high-priority riparian habitats: Cross, Cow, Cahone, Hovenweep, and Bridge Canyons.				Drop ACEC designation. The Presidential designation as a National Monument supersedes the administrative designation as an ACEC.
Apply seasonal restrictions, where needed, in order to mitigate the impacts of human activities on important seasonal wildlife habitat. Prohibit activities in threatened or endangered				Establish a Protected Activity Center (PAC) within 0.5 mile of any documented (active or inactive) Mexican spotted owl nest. Require a nesting survey for two consecutive breeding seasons using the protocol approved by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) prior to approving any permissible activity within a PAC (including tree removal, fuel reduction, vegetation treatments, and so forth). Consult with the USFWS to establish design standards for management actions, such as tree removal, fuel reduction, or vegetation treatments, if such activities are deemed critical to another resource value within the PAC.

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
species habitat that would jeopardize the continued existence of the species.				
	Establish a timing limitation (TL) restriction within a 0.5-mile buffer of a documented occupied or historic Mexican spotted owl nest to prohibit ground-disturbing activities (excluding research, monitoring, and routine livestock management) and/or excessive noise disturbance from March 15 to September 1.			
	Limit permitted or ground-disturbing activities within Mexican spotted owl Protected Activity Centers (PAC) or within 0.5 mile of the PAC to mesa tops and rims to reduce impacts to canyon floors.			
Provide protective oil and gas leasing restrictions for bald and golden eagle nests, roosts, and winter eagle concentration areas.	Establish a TL restriction for activities within 0.5 mile of active bald eagle or golden eagle nests during the period from March 1 through July 15.			
	Establish a TL restriction for activities within 0.5 mile of a known bald eagle winter roost or winter concentration area from November 16 through April 15.			
	Establish an NGD/NSO restriction for within 0.5 mile of a known bald eagle or golden eagle nest site, or a bald eagle winter roost site, whether active or historic. Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction.			
	Prohibit vegetation treatments (i.e., tree removal, fuel reduction, and vegetation treatments) during the raptor breeding season (March 1 through July 15), unless a nesting survey reveals no active nest(s) in the tree(s) to be removed or burned and within a 0.25-mile buffer. Prohibit any ground-disturbing activity or other potential major source of noise disturbance during the raptor nesting season without prior survey for active nests within 0.25 mile. Postpone the activity until nesting is completed or relocate more than 0.25 mile from an active nest.			
	Establish baseline data for suitable habitat areas, map the areas, and establish conservation management (described below) for occupied and unoccupied habitat patches for the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWWF).			
	Implement recovery actions as described in the August 2002 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Final Recovery Plan, or the most recent version of the recovery plan.			
	Fence suitable SWWF habitat to exclude livestock grazing.			
	Avoid vegetation removal or treatment, when practicable, including fuel reduction, from April 15 to July 15 to protect nesting by migratory birds.			
	Establish an NGD/NSO restriction prohibiting ground-disturbing activities within the habitat and within a 0.25-mile buffer of SWWF habitat patches, as defined in the Final Recovery Plan.	Establish a TL restriction for any mapped areas of suitable habitat and within a 0.25-mile buffer, as defined in the Final Recovery Plan, including during the breeding season (April 15 through July 15).	Conduct SWWF surveys using the approved USFWS protocol prior to any ground-disturbing activity or other source of major noise disturbance within 0.25 mile of suitable habitat. Postpone	Implement Final Recovery Plan guidelines for the SWWF. Prohibit ground-disturbing activities within SWWF habitat and within a 0.25-mile buffer of SWWF habitat patches or establish a

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction for oil and gas activities in these areas.	This TL would include livestock grazing. Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction for oil and gas activities in these areas.	activities until after nesting is complete if nesting flycatchers are found. Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction for oil and gas activities in these areas.	TL restriction for any mapped areas of suitable habitat and within a 0.25-mile buffer, including during the breeding season (April 15 through July 15). Conduct SWWF surveys using the approved USFWS protocol prior to any ground-disturbing activity or other source of major noise disturbance within 0.25 mile of suitable habitat. Postpone activities until after nesting is complete if nesting flycatchers are found.
Develop HMPs for implementation, including monitoring plans. Develop HMPs for sensitive reptiles and their habitat over the term of the plan, depending upon need, availability of funding, and manpower. Give priority to development of HMPs for threatened and endangered species.	Write an HMP for sensitive lizard species known to occur, or having the potential to occur, in the Monument. Include mapping of sensitive or occupied habitat areas in such plans. Apply timing and ground-disturbing restrictions on activities proposed in reptile management areas.	Write an HMP for sensitive lizard species on Hamilton and Cannonball Mesas.		Same as Alternative II.
	Prioritize the management of cheatgrass and other noxious weeds through phased weed control in all grassland, semi-desert shrubland, and sagebrush areas known to support, or with a high potential to support, sensitive reptile species. Reestablish native grasses and forbs following control of	Prioritize the management of cheatgrass and/or other noxious weeds in areas of occupied or high-potential habitat for these sensitive lizards. Reestablish native grasses and forbs in sagebrush stands in weed management sites.		

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	cheatgrass and/or other noxious weeds.			
	Maintain and/or improve habitat through interdisciplinary design of range improvement projects and diversity of native vegetation types. Give special consideration to pinyon-juniper woodland, native grassland, and semi-desert shrub habitats at the activity planning stage to ensure maintenance or improvement of these resources.			
	<p>Establish an NGD/NSO restriction to prohibit ground-disturbing activities within 150 feet of potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat.</p> <p>Establish a TL (with a 300-foot buffer) for potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season (April 1 through July 31).</p> <p>Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction for oil and gas activities in these areas.</p>	<p>Establish a TL to prohibit ground-disturbing activities within 150 feet of potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season (April 1 through July 31).</p> <p>Establish a Lease Notice regarding this restriction for oil and gas activities in these areas.</p>	Provide no specific protection for amphibian breeding habitat from ground-disturbing activities.	Same as Alternative II.
	Write an MOU with the CDOW to reintroduce bighorn sheep into Cross Canyon and Yellow Jacket Canyon. Work cooperatively with the CDOW to prevent conflicts between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep.	Write an MOU with the CDOW to reintroduce bighorn sheep into Yellow Jacket Canyon. Work cooperatively with the CDOW to prevent conflicts between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep.	Provide for no bighorn sheep reintroduction within the Monument.	Same as Alternative II.
	Write an MOU with the CDOW to facilitate future reintroduction of Gunnison sage-grouse.			

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Implement actions as described in the Rangewide Conservation Plan, the Colorado BLM statewide strategy, and the National grouse strategy for Gunnison sage-grouse.			
	Treat over-mature or overly dense sagebrush-steppe habitat to provide for a diversity of age classes and for a better shrub-grass mosaic. Plant desirable native grasses and forbs.	Treat over-mature or overly dense sagebrush-steppe habitat to provide for a diversity of age classes and for a better shrub-grass mosaic. Allow native grasses and forbs to establish without management.		Same as Alternative II.
Maintain and/or improve riparian habitat to good or excellent ecological conditions, utilizing acceptable grazing systems and fencing where needed.	Apply management actions to aquatic and riparian habitats to comply with vegetation and water resource management objectives listed elsewhere for Alternative II.			
Evaluate reintroductions of native fishes and make recommendations to the CDOW.	Work with the CDOW to restore roundtail chubs to Yellow Jacket Canyon.			
	Avoid water-depleting activities in tributaries to the San Juan River. Conduct Section 7 Consultation with the USFWS for unavoidable water depletions.			
Manage habitats for sustainable deer and elk population goals, as established in consultation with the CDOW, by providing sufficient forage, cover, and water on their seasonal habitat.	Same as Alternative I. Consider habitat management for deer within the context of the overall biodiversity goals and objectives for the Monument.			
	Cooperate with the CDOW to identify specific areas where enhancement measures are needed to maintain desired populations of deer. Measures may include, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prescribed fires; ▪ changes in grazing season/intensity; ▪ implementation of weed control; ▪ revegetation of severely degraded areas to increase quantity and quality of forage in specific allocations; and ▪ reduction in the amount of dead wood in areas chained in 		Manage the habitat for deer forage and cover only to the extent needed to maintain minimum viable populations. Cooperate with the CDOW and willing private landowners, when determined to be necessary, in identifying critical habitat types and	Same as Alternatives II and III.

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITATS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	the past to facilitate animal movement.		areas needed for viable populations.	
<p>Modify existing agreements with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) regarding animal damage control, specifically targeting individual predators rather than predator populations. Conduct animal damage control only when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the animal control measure targets the specific offending animal(s); and ▪ the Monument Manager determines that human health and safety associated with the control is not an issue. 	<p>Modify existing agreements with APHIS to prohibit the use of culling and shooting of individual predators, or the destruction of dens to control predators, except when an individual animal poses a safety risk to humans or on a case-by-case basis for individual requests. Apply this agreement throughout the Monument.</p>	<p>Designate specific areas in which existing agreements with APHIS would be modified to prohibit the use of culling, shooting, or the destruction of dens to control predators, except when an individual animal poses a safety risk to humans. Include occupied or high-quality habitat for threatened or endangered species, other habitat crucial to sensitive species and biodiversity, and areas managed for recreation or other visitor use in designated areas.</p>	Same as Alternative I - No Action.	Same as Alternative II.

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
HABITAT MANAGEMENT				
GOAL A: Sustain a biologically diverse landscape that supports a variety of habitats and native plant and animal species.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and/or enhance upland vegetation communities in order to ensure that the Land Health Standard for healthy, productive plant and animal communities is met, or that significant progress is being made toward achieving it. 2. Reclaim and rehabilitate disturbed areas affected by wildland fire and other surface-disturbing activities (e.g., well pad sites, pipeline roads, and closed roads) in order to protect soil, water, and vegetation resources. 3. Protect and/or enhance aquatic, wetland, and riparian areas in order to ensure that the Land Health Standard for riparian systems is met, or that significant progress is being made toward achieving it. 4. Cooperate with other agencies and landowners in the prevention, control, or eradication of invasive pests that threaten the health of the ecosystem. 				
GOAL B: Control existing noxious weed populations and prevent new infestations.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory and map existing noxious weed populations. 				

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
2. Develop and implement an integrated weed management program, in cooperation with adjacent landowners (i.e., counties, private landowners, Hovenweep National Monument, the Navajo Nation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe), which includes mechanical, biological, and chemical control techniques, and which emphasizes prevention, inventory, detection and monitoring, and project actions. 3. Prevent the establishment of new infestations of noxious weeds and the spread of existing populations. 4. Cooperate with neighboring land management agencies and private landowners in order to prevent, control, and eradicate noxious weed populations.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
1. Amendment: Decision Record and FONSI and EA for Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in Colorado, March 1997: Standard 3 – Plant and Animal Communities. 2. Amendment: Decision Record and FONSI and EA for Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in Colorado, March 1997: Standard 2– Riparian Systems. 3. Intensive livestock management plans developed through allotment management plans or other activity plans would be comparable with riparian system management goals. 4. Consider vegetation treatments on a case-by-case basis with weighted consideration of cultural resource values.				
	Encourage range, fuels and fire, and vegetation management activities that include the protection and/or enhancement of the health and productivity of native and other desirable plant and animal communities.			
	Prioritize areas for restoration and reclamation where management changes alone would not improve resource conditions. Implement and monitor new restoration projects every other year until prioritized areas are completed.	Mitigate by restoration and reclamation for disturbance on a project-level basis. Prioritize areas for restoration and reclamation where management changes alone would not improve resource conditions. Implement and monitor new restoration projects, as needed.		
Carry out reclamation in accordance with the reclamation requirements contained in the Monument Plan.	Actively manage past pinyon-juniper chaining areas to improve their ecological condition. Prioritize the areas for improvement first, and then apply the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ manage noxious weeds; ▪ manage the dead wood component as a desirable element of future stands; and ▪ seed with desirable native grasses and forbs. 			
Design future seeding and reclamation projects utilizing a mixture of well-adapted plant species in order to optimize soil stabilization, habitat, and forage values. Emphasize native species on	Use reclamation methods and materials that mimic natural disturbance and recovery patterns where small-scale disturbance occurs as a result of a land management activity (e.g., well pad construction).			
	Require a reclamation plan and reclamation budget for all proposed vegetation management treatment projects (i.e., mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments, and prescribed fire).			
	Require standardized reclamation practices and BMPs (see Appendix E) as COAs for all new leases and permits and surface disturbance areas.			
	Require a livestock exclusion period of at least two years	Require a livestock exclusion period of at least two growing seasons following prescribed fire, natural fire, or seeding. The		Require a livestock exclusion period of at least two years

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
projects that are extensive and/or that impact a variety of soil types in order to enhance reclamation and reestablish widespread seed sources of desirable native species, thereby accelerating natural rangeland improvement in nearby depleted range sites.	following vegetation management treatments (i.e., mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments, and prescribed fire), natural fire, seeding, or other reclamation treatments. The length of time may be greater, based on a site evaluation designed to determine when the desired plant species could be grazed again.	length of time may be greater, based on a site evaluation designed to determine when the desired plant species could be grazed again.		following natural fire or seeding. The length of time may be greater, based on a site evaluation designed to determine when the desired plant species could be grazed again. Evaluate livestock exclusion after prescribed fire on a case-by-case basis.
	Use native plant species, of local genetic stock if commercially available, for all reclamation seeding and/or planting actions. Require certified weed-free seed.	Use native plant species, of local genetic stock if commercially available, for all reclamation seeding and/or planting actions. Use non-native species in limited situations, where considered necessary to protect resources and/or to stabilize soils in a timely fashion. In situations where non-native species are required, short-lived perennial or annual species may be used. Require certified weed-free seed.	Use non-native species, in limited situations where considered necessary to protect resources and/or to stabilize soils in a timely fashion.	Same as Alternative III.
Evaluate all proposed projects in order to ensure compliance with BLM policies on riparian habitat management.	Encourage range, fuels and fire, and vegetation management activities that would protect and/or enhance riparian/aquatic resource conditions.			Same as Alternatives II – IV. Evaluate, in addition, all proposed projects to ensure compliance with BLM policies on riparian habitat management.
Allow no projects without designed for enhancement or improvement of riparian and	Manage riparian areas to achieve Proper Functioning Condition (PFC), or if not at PFC, to enhance condition rating.			Same as Alternatives II – IV. Allow, in addition, no projects not designed for

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
alluvial sites within 100 feet of active channel edges without appropriate mitigation.				enhancement or improvement of riparian and alluvial sites within 100 feet of active channel edges without appropriate mitigation.
Review road crossings of intermittent or perennial streams on a case-by-case basis.	Conduct PFC assessments for all riparian and wetland areas and springs, as determined necessary.			Same as Alternatives II – IV. Review, in addition, road crossings of intermittent or perennial streams on a case-by-case basis.
Use fencing to exclude livestock from some narrow canyon bottom sites in order to stop excessive utilization and/or to promote recovery of poor condition sites.				Use fencing to exclude livestock from some narrow canyon bottom sites stop excessive utilization and/or to promote recovery of poor condition sites.
Implement specific projects, such as cross-fencing of riparian areas, development of water sources outside of riparian areas, and use of seedlings in order to facilitate management and to promote recovery and maintenance of riparian/alluvial habitat. Design spring developments in order to maintain water flow in riparian channels while, at the same time, providing livestock water outside the channel and spring source area, if possible. Fence springs (and possible associated sites) in livestock use areas, if cultural sites are	Implement exclusions, including fencing and/or grazing management systems (regular rest and/or deferment), on riparian/wetland areas or springs that would result in achieving or making significant progress toward PFC and/or that would protect cultural resources located at or near these areas.			Same as Alternatives II – IV. Implement, in addition, specific projects, such as cross-fencing of riparian areas, development of water sources outside of riparian areas, and use of seedlings to facilitate management and promote recovery and maintenance of riparian/alluvial habitat. Design spring developments to maintain water flow in riparian channels while, at the same time, providing livestock water outside the channel and spring source area, if possible. Fence springs (and possible associated sites) in livestock

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
present. Place stock tanks away from cultural sites and features.				use areas, if cultural sites are present. Place stock tanks away from cultural sites and features.
	Develop an inventory and integrated pest management plan.			
	Apply pesticides to protect native trees/vegetation from insects, such as bark beetles and/or defoliators in administrative sites (e.g., trailheads, interpretation sites, and campgrounds).		Apply pesticides to protect native trees/vegetation from insects, such as bark beetles and/or defoliators in all areas outside RMZ 4. These treatments would not exceed 1,000 acres per year.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
Continue existing noxious weed control activities. Introduce no exotic species, unless doing so is essential in order to control noxious weeds or other undesirable species.	Implement a systematic weed inventory and mapping program for all noxious weeds listed by the State of Colorado, and both Montezuma and/or Dolores Counties within three years of signing of the ROD.	Inventory and map all noxious weeds listed by the State of Colorado, and both Montezuma and/or Dolores Counties, as encountered in conjunction with other management activities and/or monitoring programs.		Same as Alternative II.
	Inventory and prioritize areas for noxious weed treatment (e.g., roads, riparian areas, stock ponds, and areas of ground disturbance) within three years of signing of the ROD. Monitor at least 20 percent of treatment areas annually.	Inventory and prioritize areas for noxious weed treatment (e.g., roads, riparian areas, stock ponds and areas of ground disturbance) and treatment within three years of signing of the ROD.		Same as Alternative II.
	Develop a prioritized detection and eradication plan for all State of Colorado List A noxious weed species, in accordance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.	Eradicate Colorado List A noxious weed species, as they are located during other management activities, in accordance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.		Same as Alternative II.

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Control State of Colorado List B noxious weed species, in accordance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, using a management priority ranking index based on such factors as invasiveness, individual species life form, species distribution, sensitivity of habitat being invaded, and area accessibility.			
	Manage State of Colorado List C noxious weed species on a case-by-case basis, in consultation and cooperation with other local and regional land management organizations.			
	Incorporate an integrated method approach into every weed control management strategy. Include mechanical, biological, and chemical methods, as appropriate for each species, life form, distribution pattern, and management goal. Use chemical control after considering the effectiveness of all potential control methods and/or in combination with other control methods.			
	Maintain a noxious weed management database to record monitoring results and the effectiveness of integrated treatments.			
	Target noxious weed management activities in areas where similar efforts are being pursued by adjacent landowners.			
	Require pre-construction noxious weed inventories prior to all ground-disturbing activities and post-reclamation weed monitoring.			
	Require treatment of noxious weeds within the proposed ground-disturbing project area if noxious weeds are present, prior to construction activities.			
	Apply all weed prevention BMPs (see Appendix E) to ground-disturbing activities.			
	Road maintenance crews, permit and leaseholders, and the BLM Weed Coordinator should collaborate to establish roadside maintenance schedules that control seed produced by noxious weeds.			
	Manage cheatgrass (downy brome) in long-nosed leopard lizard habitat using an appropriate control plan to prevent negative impacts to the lizard.		Manage cheatgrass in occupied long-nosed leopard lizard habitat.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Conduct monitoring and treat all weed infestations for a minimum of three years, or until eradicated, for all wildland fire disturbances over 0.5 acre.	Conduct monitoring and treat all weed infestations for a minimum of one year, or until eradicated, for all wildland fire disturbances over 0.5 acre.		Same as Alternative II.
	Prohibit the use of feed for pack or saddle stock.	Prohibit the use of feed for pack or saddle stock in RMZs 1 and 2. Allow only certified weed-free feed outside of these zones.	Allow only certified weed-free feed for pack and saddle stock.	

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES AND SIGNIFICANT PLANT COMMUNITIES				
GOAL A: Manage listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species in order to comply with provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), including preventing the need for listing of proposed and candidate species.				
OBJECTIVES: Inventory potential habitat for Federally listed and candidate plant species.				
GOAL B: Manage the condition of special status plants and significant plant communities, and their habitats, to a point where special status recognition is no longer warranted.				
OBJECTIVES: 1. Inventory potential habitat for special status plants and significant plant and biological crust communities. 2. Monitor known populations of special status plants and significant plant and biological crust communities.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.				
	Establish a Lease Notice that would alert lessees when potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, and/or other special status plant or animal species may be impacted.			
	Conduct surveys for the Sleeping Ute milkvetch in all potential habitat.	Conduct surveys for the Sleeping Ute milkvetch in all potential habitats, in conjunction with other inventory/surveys for proposed development and/or activities.		
	Evaluate and, as necessary, relocate or realign roads if monitoring indicates damage or disturbance to special status plant species, and/or to significant plant and biological crust communities.			
	Monitor BLM sensitive plant species populations. Where disturbance to individuals or habitat is documented, remove the source of the disturbance to a location that avoids continued damage.	Monitor BLM sensitive plant species populations. Where disturbance to individuals or habitat is documented, implement mitigation to reduce the damage.		Same as Alternative II.
	Develop a monitoring plan for significant plant and biological crust communities. Monitor the condition and extent of these communities where disturbance is likely to occur annually.	Monitor the condition and extent of significant plant and/or biological crust communities, in conjunction with other inventory/surveys for proposed development or activities.		Same as Alternative II.
	Develop an inventory plan for sensitive plant species and significant plant and	Develop an inventory plan for sensitive plant species and significant plant and	Inventory sensitive plant species and significant plant and biological crust	Same as Alternative II.

VEGETATION RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	biological crust communities within two years of signing of the ROD.	biological crust communities within five years of signing of the ROD.	communities in conjunction with project activities.	
	Avoid locating facilities (e.g., oil and gas, recreation, and livestock improvements) in occupied and/or potential habitat for significant plant and biological crust communities.		Apply standards to avoid or minimize locating facilities in occupied and/or potential habitat for significant plant and biological crust communities.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Establish an NGD/NSO restriction for occupied and/or potential habitat for threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant species.			
	Close and restore social roads where biological crust communities occur in high-use recreation areas.			
	Locate new roads away from biological crust communities, with minimum 100-foot buffers.	Locate new roads away from biological crust communities, with minimum 50-foot buffers.		

VISUAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Manage all activities in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the Monument’s scenic resources (scenic resources include, but are not limited to, the extraordinary topography, geology, biology, and cultural history).				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designate Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes throughout the Monument, based on an inventory of visual resources and management considerations for other uses. 2. Manage activities within the Monument according to VRM Class objectives. 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage all Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) as VRM Class I, until such time that Congress makes a determination as to their permanent status. 2. Assign all units of Hovenweep National Monument within the boundary of the Monument as VRM Class II, along with a 0.5-mile buffer. 3. Assign the McElmo Resource Natural Area (RNA) as VRM Class I. 4. Assign The Trail of the Ancients Scenic and Historic Byway as VRM Class II, along with a 0.5-mile buffer. 				
	Consider the importance of visual values in all proposed actions and minimize the impacts the project may have on these values. Use the visual resource contrast rating system as a guide in analyzing potential visual impacts of the proposal while, at the same time, performing an environmental analysis for projects. Design projects to mitigate impacts and conform to the assigned VRM Class objective.			
Manage cultural resource emphasis areas with canyons	VRM Classes (by acre) include:	VRM Classes (by acre) include:	VRM Classes (by acre) include:	Same as Alternative II.

VISUAL RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>listed in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP according to Class II Visual Management standards.</p> <p>Discourage permanent or long-term visual intrusions in other canyon areas throughout the ACEC (e.g., prevention of rim-cutting, regulation of access placement, stringent reclamation, and use of muffled generators, and so forth).</p> <p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Preserve scenic values, enhance viewing opportunities, and increase variety, where appropriate. Establish site-specific visual quality objectives and design guidelines for landscape development projects during activity planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Class I: 38,598 ▪ Class II: 126,643 ▪ Class III: 94 ▪ Class IV: 0 ▪ Class V: 0 <p>Include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ McElmo Research Natural Area (RNA), plus expansion, Cannonball Mesa, and Sand Canyon units, as Class I. ▪ WSA, plus Citizen's Proposed Areas for expansion, as Class I. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Class I: 25,976 ▪ Class II: 34,754 ▪ Class III: 104,605 ▪ Class IV: 0 ▪ Class V: 0 <p>Include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ McElmo RNA Class I, with 0.5-mile buffer, as Class II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Class I: 25,976 ▪ Class II: 27,535 ▪ Class III: 94,327 ▪ Class IV: 17,497 ▪ Class V: 0 <p>Include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ McElmo RNA Class I, with 0.5-mile buffer, as Class II. 	
<p>Seek to prevent light pollution within the Monument. Propose no actions within the Monument that will contribute to light pollution. Work closely with the surrounding communities to minimize light pollution.</p>				

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>GOAL: Ensure that an appropriate quality and quantity of water resources are available in order to support the proper functioning of ecological processes, consistent with applicable standards (e.g., water quality).</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and restore water resources from physical disturbances and adverse impacts associated with land management activities. 2. Ensure continued availability of water in order to adequately manage resources and multiple-uses. Multiple-uses include both consumptive uses of water, 				

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>such as livestock, wildlife watering, recreation, and fire suppression, as well as non-consumptive uses, such as flow in streams sufficient to support riparian and fisheries values.</p> <p>3. Protect water quantity within and downstream from the Monument.</p> <p>4. Protect water quality within and downstream from the Monument.</p> <p>5. Identify and quantify hydrologic processes and relationships, and monitor changes in both water quality and quantity in order to ensure proper management of resources, as well as the multiple-uses that depend on them.</p>				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: Maintain and/or improve water quality, in accordance with State and Federal laws and approved standards, including consultation with State agencies on proposed projects that may significantly affect water quality.</p>				
Report activities on non-Monument lands that are causing, or are expected to cause, water quality deterioration, soil degradation, and/or other damage to Monument lands—whether directly or indirectly—to the responsible management official.	Report activities on public and private land outside the Monument boundary that are causing, or are expected to cause, water quality deterioration, soil degradation, and/or other damage to Monument lands—whether directly or indirectly—to the responsible management official to work out cooperative solutions.			
	Include terms and conditions that protect groundwater source areas for all springs, seeps, and wells on all land use authorizations requiring NEPA.			
	Prohibit ground-disturbing activities that could impair outstanding remarkable values (ORVs) responsible for stream segments being found suitable for Wild and Scenic River (WSR) designation.			
	Work in partnership with landowners to protect, improve, and/or enhance the quality of water located in watersheds shared between them and the Monument.			
	<p>Develop and implement a long-term hydrologic data collection program that includes, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ flow measurements on perennial streams; ▪ precipitation gauge(s) at locations sufficient to accurately characterize rainfall levels in the Monument; and ▪ regular flow measurements at select springs. <p>Implement additional monitoring protocols in areas where land use activities could potentially affect (e.g., dewater a spring) hydrologic resources.</p>			
Reconstruct previously constructed stream crossings that are inadequate in order to prevent washouts.	Require implementation of BMPs (see Appendix E), as determined appropriate, to protect aquatic resources from ground-disturbing activities.			
Review road crossings of				

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>intermittent or perennial streams on a case-by-case basis. Meet the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct all crossings perpendicular to the streambed, in a straight stretch of the bed. ▪ Construct temporary crossings to withstand a 10-year flood event by using culverts, rock bottom, or a “no fill”-style crossing. ▪ Construct permanent crossings to withstand a 50-year flood event. <p>Require construction of check dams, in order to hold erosion and slow stream velocity, as mitigation.</p>				
<p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Secure sufficient water rights to provide for recreation management needs.</p>	Secure water rights to support all water uses in the Monument.			
<p>Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management.- Secure water rights sufficient to provide for livestock management needs.</p>	Secure water rights to ensure the proper management of both natural resources (e.g., fish and wildlife and aquatic and riparian vegetation) and multiple-uses (e.g., livestock grazing and recreation).			
	Work cooperatively with the Colorado Department of Natural Resources and Colorado Water Conservation Board (through the MOU of September 14, 2005, or subsequent agreements) to ensure that water resources and instream flows necessary for the proper care and management of Monument resources are available. Areas of cooperation, to date, have included Yellow Jacket Creek. Evaluate other streams.			
	Permit new water developments only for the	Permit new water developments for traditional	Encourage development of new water sources to support	Same as Alternative II.

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<p>following purposes: to better distribute livestock, when deemed to have an overall beneficial effect on Monument resources; to restore or manage native species or populations; to support visitor facilities (e.g., toilets and parking areas), when consistent with the characteristics of the corresponding RMZ; and/or to mitigate impacts to cultural resources (e.g., relocating an existing water development away from an archaeological site). Conduct such developments only when a NEPA analysis determines that this tool is the best means of achieving the above objectives, and only when the water development would not dewater springs or streams.</p>	<p>water uses within the Monument. Encourage livestock water developments to improve forage use and range carrying capacity. Encourage wildlife water developments to meet terrestrial wildlife population objectives. Redevelop livestock and wildlife water developments to reduce impacts to cultural resources. Restrict recreation water developments to high-use locations, such as trailheads and visitor centers. Allow limited dewatering of water sources if such development assists in meeting livestock, wildlife, and recreation objectives.</p>	<p>expanded resource development and economic development. Permit new water developments for traditional water uses within the Monument. Encourage livestock water developments to improve forage use and range carrying capacity. Encourage wildlife water developments to meet terrestrial wildlife population objectives. Redevelop livestock and wildlife water developments to reduce impacts to cultural resources. Give priority for use of limited water supplies to resource development purposes over water-dependent natural resource values in areas of intense resource development.</p>	
	<p>Continue management of existing water infrastructure, including ditches, diversions, and dams. Continue to operate existing facilities under their historic authorizations. Work cooperatively with facility owners to reduce facility impacts on riparian and wildlife habitat. Allow increased diversions through existing facilities only where a NEPA analysis</p>	<p>Continue management of existing water infrastructure, including ditches, diversions, and dams. Continue to operate existing facilities under their historic authorizations. Allow increased diversions through existing facilities, with appropriate authorizations.</p>	<p>Continue management of existing water infrastructure, including ditches, diversions, and dams. Continue to operate existing facilities under their historic authorizations. Allow increased diversions through existing facilities, with appropriate authorizations. Allow conversion of water facilities from traditional uses (e.g., irrigation and livestock) to industrial and commercial</p>	<p>Same as Alternative II.</p>

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	demonstrates an overall benefit to Monument resources.		uses.	
	Work closely with the Colorado Water Conservation Board to establish instream flow rights for all types of streams in the Monument, including seasonal reaches that support riparian and wildlife values. Make any new land use authorizations conditional, to ensure that sufficient flows remain to support water-dependent values on any unprotected reaches.	Work with the Colorado Water Conservation Board to establish instream flow rights only for perennial streams within the Monument. Make any new land use authorizations conditional, to ensure that sufficient flows remain to support water-dependent values for other reaches.	Work with the Colorado Water Conservation Board to establish instream flow rights only for perennial streams within the Monument. Make available for appropriation any water not protected by instream flow rights for industrial, commercial, or traditional uses.	Same as Alternative II.
	Discourage groundwater development as a method for meeting water supply needs. Perform a full analysis on the impact of any proposed groundwater development on surrounding seeps, springs, and streams.	Allow groundwater development in areas of inadequate surface water supplies for the purposes of meeting livestock and wildlife watering needs. Perform a full analysis on the impact of any proposed groundwater development on surrounding seeps, springs, and streams to determine the lowest impact locations for development.	Encourage groundwater development for the purposes of meeting water supply needs for energy and minerals development projects. Perform a full analysis on the impact of any proposed groundwater development on surrounding seeps, springs, and streams to determine the lowest impact locations for development.	Same as Alternative II.
	Increase water flows by removing noxious weeds in and around seeps, springs, and streams when projects are performed at water sources.	Increase water flows by incorporating seeps, springs, and streams, where appropriate, into a list of high-priority areas for noxious weed control. Develop a specific list of these priority weed control	Increase water flows by incorporating seeps, springs, and streams, where appropriate, into a list of high-priority areas for noxious weed control. Treat as time and funding is available.	Same as Alternative III.

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
		areas and begin treatment within three years of signing of the ROD.		
<p>Riparian Systems. - Protect 2,415 acres of riparian systems.</p> <p>Evaluate all proposed projects in order to ensure compliance with BLM policies on riparian habitat management.</p> <p>Implement projects designed to improve riparian and alluvial floodplain habitat. Consider construction of rock check dams, gully plugs, and similar structures in order to slow water flow, trap silt, and reduce channel erosion. Design seeding of adjacent alluvial sites in order to reduce erosion, filter watershed runoff, improve forage production, and increase flora and fauna species diversity.</p> <p>Allow no projects that are not designed for the enhancement or improvement of riparian and alluvial sites within 100 feet of active channel edges without appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>Implement specific projects, such as cross-fencing of</p>	<p>Establish a NGD/NSO restriction to protect 5,312 acres of riparian systems. Review ground disturbing projects that are planned to benefit the health of riparian systems (i.e., enclosure fences, etc.) on a case-by-case basis, as authorized by the Monument Manager. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to the widest boundary when combining canyon bottoms, riparian areas, and floodplains. These areas include springs, as well as a combination of canyon bottoms, riparian areas, and floodplains associated with perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to springs with well-developed riparian vegetation (i.e., Blue Water, H-O, and Confluence Springs) as well, along with a 300-foot buffer, to protect adjoining wetlands. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to the remaining springs, along with a 100-foot buffer, to protect adjoining wetlands.</p> <p>Permit designated road crossings in canyon bottoms, riparian areas, and floodplains. However, it must be demonstrated that a road crossing would not contribute to a stream segment either not achieving, or not making progress toward achieving, PFC.</p>	<p>Establish NGD/NSO restriction to protect 3,217 acres of riparian systems. Emphasize management activities that benefit acres of riparian and floodplain values. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to the widest boundary when combining riparian areas and floodplains. These areas include springs, as well as a combination of riparian areas and floodplains associated with perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to springs with well-developed riparian vegetation (i.e., Blue Water, H-O, and Confluence Springs) as well, along with a 300-foot buffer, to protect adjoining wetlands. Apply the NGD/NSO restriction to the remaining springs, along with a 100-foot buffer, to protect adjoining wetlands.</p> <p>Permit designated road crossings in riparian areas and floodplains. However, it must be demonstrated that a road crossing would not contribute to a stream</p>	<p>Same as Alternative II and III.</p>	

WATER RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>riparian areas, development of water sources outside of riparian areas, and the use of seedings, in order to facilitate management and promote recovery and maintenance of riparian/alluvial habitat.</p> <p>Design spring developments in order to maintain water flow in riparian channels, while, at the same time, providing livestock water outside of the channel and spring source area, if possible.</p>			<p>segment either not achieving, or not making progress toward achieving, PFC.</p>	

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>GOAL A: Increase public education and appreciation of the objects identified in the Proclamation by creating opportunities for visitors and other users to learn about the Monument landscape and about its multiple-uses, as well as about the needs for protection and stewardship.</p> <p>GOAL B: Ensure long-term public benefits from research, education, and cultural heritage while, at the same time, balancing other uses and considering the effects on the local economy.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES: Develop and implement a comprehensive Interpretation and Education Plan for the Monument. Make available significant resources and areas for interpretation and education, including those identified within the Proclamation (e.g., the entire cultural landscape, the geology of McElmo Dome, the various species of wildlife, and the unique herpetological resources).</p>				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.</p>				
	<p>Develop a comprehensive Interpretation and Education Plan for the Monument within three years of signing the ROD, in partnership with Native American tribes, agencies, local governments, organizations, and the public. Address sites allocated as “Public Use D” (Developed) in this plan.</p>			
<p>Organize public involvement programs.</p>	<p>Organize and conduct ongoing education programs for the public, school groups, vocational archaeology groups, project proponents, permittees, contractors, and others about cultural resource visitor ethics; and encourage their help in reporting incidents of vandalism in the Monument.</p>			

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Initiate actions to interpret Monument resources and values and provide environmental education to visitors on important topics (e.g., visitor safety and resource protection).	Education and interpretation objectives are addressed by management actions throughout other resource sections. (See the Cultural Resource section tasks tied to education and interpretation pertaining to cultural resources, including the “outdoor museum” concept, sites allocated for public use [Developed and Undeveloped], and research, and education programs. For education and interpretation pertaining to heritage tourism and visitor use see Appendix F).			
	Encourage archaeological research that achieves multiple management objectives in addition to contributing significant new knowledge; and require researchers to share information with the public through lectures, site tours, etc.			
	Maintain and manage the McElmo RNA as a herpetological research area, a resource for educational institutions, and an outdoor classroom.			
<p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Develop and protect suitable cultural resource properties for public enjoyment through such practices as interpretive signing, stabilization, and so forth.</p> <p>Maintain developed recreation sites at Lowry for interpretation information opportunities.</p>	Evaluate applications for all Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) to visit sites allocated to Public Use D (Developed and Undeveloped) based on the table below. Give priority to SRP applicants for education and tribal visits. The primary purpose of this table is to address backcountry organized activities.			
	Organized Group		Public Use D (Developed)	Public Use D (Undeveloped)
	Commercial groups > 15 in size		Require SRP.	Not allowed.
	Commercial groups < 15 in size		Require SRP.	Allowed, if applicant is a partner (Assistance Agreement required). Require SRP. Otherwise allow at Manager’s discretion, provided criteria are met*.
	Private group, No payments, >15		Allow without SRP.	Allow with SRP, and at the discretion of the Monument Manager.
	Private group, No payments, <15		Allow without SRP.	Allow without SRP, however encourage notification and coordination with the BLM.
	Organizations with educational purpose related to public lands mgmt. (schools)		Allow without SRP.	Allow with SRP, and at the discretion of the Monument Manager.
	*Criteria: Require groups planning archaeological-oriented visits to obtain a SRP and to show that the trip leader has			

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	adequate training in archaeological interpretation, cultural resource law, site etiquette, and cultural heritage sensitivity.			
<p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Manage cultural resources for protection, preservation, investigation, and public use (i.e., development and interpretation), where appropriate.</p> <p>Manage the AHC as a focal point for the cultural program for public lands.</p>	<p>Allocate all cultural resources to Uses A-D (Public Use D [Developed] and Public Use D [Undeveloped]). Note: For the purposes of the DRMP/DEIS, the following distinction is made for Public Use D: sites allocated to Public Use D will be identified as: 1) “Public Use (Developed)” sites that the public is directed to, that are promoted and hardened (see listing below); and 2) “Public Use D (Undeveloped)” sites that the public is not directed to, and are not promoted or hardened, but may be visited in the backcountry context. Consider both Public Use D (Developed) and Public Use D (Undeveloped) as components of the “outdoor museum” concept.</p>			
	Identify in the Interpretation Plan the types of sites that will meet education goals. Specific sites will be evaluated by the Monument Archaeologist, based on criteria outlined in Appendix F.			
	Require all permittees to provide experienced and knowledgeable supervision for groups, and require them to educate participants about the cultural history of the Monument, backcountry site visitor etiquette, and stewardship.		Permits for educational visits to sites, as well as permits to visit sites ancillary to other permitted uses, would encourage permittee to provide experienced and knowledgeable supervision for groups. Encourage permittees to provide education about the cultural history of the Monument, backcountry site visitor etiquette, and stewardship.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
Develop new sites and areas for controlled visitation at various levels of interpretation.	Encourage cooperative efforts between BLM and NPS staff, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interpretation and education projects; ▪ visitor services; ▪ research; and ▪ heritage tourism. 			
Install interpretive signing at Lowry. Provide appropriate signs at Monument	Minimize the presence of on-the-ground interpretive media in most cases. Use low-profile visible media to orient visitors and to provide for resource protection. Focus on highly visible media at the staging areas (e.g., parking areas, trailheads, and visitor center). Provide visible interpretive media designed to draw attention to interpreted resources, where appropriate.			

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
boundaries and post other relevant information, as needed.				

FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Develop and maintain the least amount of facilities and infrastructure necessary to provide for public safety and to assist in meeting resource management objectives.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate the development and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, when appropriate, with adjacent landowners (i.e., Hovenweep National Monument, the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, the Navajo Nation, the Utah BLM Monticello Field Office, and private landowners). 2. Ensure that all major BLM facilities are located outside the Monument to protect Monument resources and provide economic opportunities in the local communities. 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow local communities to provide for facility-dependent settings and opportunities. The AHC would serve as the headquarters and primary visitor contact station for the Monument. 2. Maintain and/or rehabilitate, as appropriate, developed BLM camping facilities consistent with Monument purposes. 3. Permit maintenance of existing facilities, subject to compliance with current policies and practices, provided that Monument resources are protected. 4. Consider applications for new facilities, if they would serve to protect and/or enhance Monument resources. 5. Livestock, Watershed, and Wildlife Developments: Maintenance of existing projects would occur in the same general manner and degree as they have been in the past. 6. Livestock, Watershed, and Wildlife Developments: Implement non-structural alternatives whenever possible, in lieu of structural projects. 7. Coordinate new facility developments and existing facility improvements with the AHC to optimally meet the needs and desires of that sector of the recreating public interested in such facilities. Initial developments would probably involve Sand/East Rock Canyons and Painted Hand Ruin, and would include signs, register boxes, trails, and parking. 8. Livestock, Watershed, and Wildlife Developments: Construct new projects only where detailed NEPA assessment demonstrates that they would not have an adverse impact on Monument resources protected by the Proclamation. 				
	Work with Hovenweep National Monument to determine the feasibility of developing a western visitor contact station, using the existing NPS visitor center in Utah.			
	Develop visitor contact stations, as determined necessary, outside the boundary of the Monument, and outside Hovenweep National Monument, to mitigate resource impacts and to ensure public safety at high-use areas.			
	Implement facility and infrastructure BMPs, as determined appropriate.			
	Work with landowners to determine the need for fencing and/or signage along private/public land boundaries.			
	Develop a cost-sharing program with private landowners, within and adjacent to the Monument, to install and maintain fencing and/or signage along private/public land boundaries.			

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>GOAL: Allow for the harvesting of forestry products (i.e., fuelwood, posts, and Christmas trees), management of woodland stands, and collection of other resources, while, at the same time, protecting the objects (i.e., cultural, biological, and geological resources) identified in the Proclamation.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES: Manage the harvesting of forestry products and all woodland stands in order to help sustain a biologically diverse landscape that supports a variety of habitats and native plant and animal species.</p>				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.</p>				
<p>Permit no commercial forest product sales.</p> <p>Identify vegetative use areas for private fuelwood and vegetative use permits. Limit these areas to previously chained areas in order to remove dead-and-down wood to reduce fuel load and fire hazards. Vegetative uses are an integral part of traditional tribal subsistence activities.</p> <p>Continue to monitor existing dispersed fuelwood sale areas, and assess any concentration or increase in activity the same as for a new wood sales area.</p> <p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Manage lands suitable for timber and woodland production in order to enhance recreational opportunities and to maintain healthy stand conditions.</p>	<p>Authorize no forest product removal.</p>	<p>Allow personal fuelwood harvesting, post cutting, and Christmas tree cutting by permit only within designated forestry product areas. Use only dead-and-down wood for fuelwood harvesting. Authorize no commercial fuelwood cutting.</p>	<p>Allow personal fuelwood harvesting, post cutting, and Christmas tree cutting by permit in all areas, except in WSAs and the McElmo RNA. Use both dead-and-down wood and live trees for fuelwood harvesting. Authorize, by permit, commercial fuelwood cutting in these areas.</p>	<p>Permit no personal forest product removal. Authorize, by permit, commercial fuelwood cutting. Use both dead-and-down wood and live trees for fuelwood harvesting. Require a Class III cultural resource inventory in areas permitted for fuelwood harvesting.</p>
		<p>Designate as “open” all cutting areas following the completion of a Class III cultural resource inventory, and a determination by the Monument Manager that the use (i.e., fuelwood harvesting, post cutting, or Christmas tree cutting) would not create any new impacts that would interfere with the proper care and/or management of the objects (i.e., cultural, biological, and geological resources).</p> <p>Designate additional areas to meet the overall vegetation management objectives, but only within areas that are already disturbed and/or areas that are within 300 feet of a designated road. Designate, under a permit system, all cutting areas, and provide maps to ensure compliance.</p>		

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Allow removal of forest products only when compatible with cultural, wildlife, and/or recreation values, or when done to improve safety.</p> <p>Emphasis Area H: Public Land Disposal. - Allow timber to be harvested and forest products to be used.</p> <p>Emphasis Area L: ACECs. - Manage lands suitable for timber and woodland production in order to enhance ACEC values and to maintain healthy stands.</p> <p>Access into public use wood sale areas may be restricted.</p>				<p>Restrictions discussed in the transportation section of this document would apply to forestry product areas (i.e., motorized and mechanized vehicle travel is limited to designated road; no cross-country travel is authorized). However, because permits control forestry product collection activities and are issued to further overall management objectives, the BLM could authorize access on administrative roads. Delineate these areas/provisions in the permit prior to its issuance.</p>

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>GOAL A: Use land tenure adjustments in order to protect objects identified in the Proclamation, to improve management, and to reduce administration costs.</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify private land within and/or adjacent to the Monument boundary for possible acquisition from willing sellers, if the acquisition would contribute to achieving cultural and/or natural resource goals and objectives. 2. Work with landowners in order to resolve encroachment issues. 				

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL B: Develop ROW grants in order to accommodate facilities supporting multiple-use activities while, at the same time, protecting objects identified in the Proclamation.				
OBJECTIVES: 1. Manage commercial filming in order to assist in achieving resource protection goals and objectives. 2. Manage competitive and special events in order to assist in achieving resource protection goals and objectives.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: Limit, generally, ROWs for development of resources to a 16-foot running surface.				
	Manage all properties acquired at the time of the Final RMP/Final EIS ROD signing and in the future in accordance with the rest of the Monument.			
Pursue acquisition of private in-holdings within the ACEC boundary by means of exchange. Consider the various criteria for land ownership adjustments in land reports and in environmental assessments prepared for specific adjustment proposals. Evaluate major factors, including: threatened and endangered and sensitive species habitat; wetland and riparian areas; fisheries; nesting and breeding habitat for critical wildlife; key big game habitats (seasonal); developed recreation sites and recreation access sites; municipal watersheds; energy sites and areas with the potential for minerals; sites that are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; legal land	Work with willing sellers to acquire private in-holdings and edge-holdings by means of acquisition, exchange of BLM lands targeted for disposal outside of the Monument, donation, or conservation easement to be held by non-BLM entities. Acquire both surface and subsurface rights to avoid the creation of split estates, of private parcels that meet one or more of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adjoin, or are contained within, the Monument boundary; ▪ protect cultural and/or natural resources; ▪ enhance recreation experiences and benefits; ▪ provide additional access to public land; ▪ contain no, or few, improvements (i.e., houses, buildings, or facilities), unless they 	Work with willing sellers to acquire private in-holdings and edge-holdings by means of acquisition, exchange of other BLM lands targeted for disposal outside of the Monument, donation, or conservation easement. Acquire private parcels that meet one or more of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adjoin, or are contained within, the Monument boundary; ▪ protect cultural and/or natural resources; ▪ enhance recreation experiences and benefits; ▪ provide additional access to public land; ▪ contain no, or few, improvements (i.e., houses, buildings, or facilities), unless they can be utilized to further Monument management; or ▪ require little or no reclamation. 		

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>surveys, wilderness, and areas being studied for designation as wilderness; and other statutorily authorized sites.</p> <p>Consider land or easement acquisitions and land exchanges that would enhance the values of the Monument.</p>	<p>can be used to further Monument management, or require little or no reclamation</p>			
	<p>Authorize only one access road to private parcels, unless public safety or local ordinances warrant additional roads. The ROW width would be commensurate with the development needs of the individual private parcel. Work with private landowners to coordinate development of access roads across public lands to prevent proliferation of roads.</p>			
	<p>Develop a boundary management plan to prioritize areas for survey and boundary marking. Include areas needing immediate trespass resolution, and areas where trespass is resulting in resource impacts in the criteria used to prioritize these areas. Include in the plan a schedule and budget for completing this work.</p>			
	<p>Pursue cost-share agreements with willing private landowners, within and adjacent to the Monument, to survey and mark the Monument boundary.</p>			
	<p>Work with private landowners to resolve encroachment issues. Resolve historic encroachment issues on an individual basis, including by establishing ROWs, by issuing permits, and by treating as trespass. Manage all new encroachments, since the establishment of the Monument, through law enforcement requiring removal and rehabilitation.</p>			
	<p>Prohibit commercial filming, except for educational purposes relevant to the objectives of the Monument, as determined by the Monument Manager.</p>			
	<p>Prohibit nonrecreational competitive and special events, except for educational purposes relevant to the objectives of the Monument, as determined by the Monument Manager. Allow private special events, at the discretion of the Monument Manager.</p>			
<p>Use land tenure adjustments to ensure the accessibility of public lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained.</p>	<p>Within one year of signing of the ROD, develop and prioritize a list of easements needed to facilitate administrative access to public lands.</p> <p>Develop easements in partnership with affected landowners.</p>	<p>Develop and prioritize a list of easements needed to facilitate both administrative and public access to public lands.</p> <p>Develop easements in partnership with affected landowners.</p> <p>Acquire easements for both administrative and public access to public lands.</p>		<p>Same as Alternative II.</p>

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Acquire easements for both administrative and public access to public lands.			
Process no new ROWs or ancillary facilities, except for ROWs pursuant to existing policies and practices and/or those necessary for access to private or state in-holdings.	Subject new ROWs to all surface use restrictions (including NGD/NSO, TL, and protective considerations for cultural resources).			
Allow major utility corridors, with protective stipulations in order to prevent or limit impacts to resource management. Allow other land actions when there is a clear and significant public need, when they would result in minimal adverse impacts, and/or when they would benefit other resource management.	Permit no new ROWs in RMZ 4 (Squaw and Cross Canyons), except for access to private land.	Permit new ROWs in RMZ 4 (Squaw and Cross Canyons) only to access private land or in cases of extreme need, and where other alternatives are not available.		Same as Alternative II.
	Prohibit major utility ROW corridors.	Allow major utility ROW corridors only within or adjacent to the existing ROW for the 230-kilovolt (kV) aerial power line presently traversing the southwest corner of the Monument.	Allow major utility corridors only with protective stipulations to prevent or limit impacts to resource management. Allow other land actions when there is a clear and significant public need, when they would result in minimal adverse impacts, or when they would benefit other resource management.	Same as Alternative II.
	Prohibit the construction of new renewable energy projects (e.g., wind and solar).	Prepare a Monument-wide feasibility study prior to the construction of any new renewable energy projects (e.g., wind and solar) to determine the most appropriate location(s) for them.		Same as Alternative II.
	Prohibit the construction of new communication sites.	Prepare a Monument-wide feasibility study prior to the construction of any new communication sites to determine the most appropriate location(s) for them.		
Use existing ROWs for oil and gas development for new operations as much as possible in order to avoid impacts that interfere with the proper care of Monument resources. Reclaim ROWs not needed for other resource needs.	Apply the following considerations to the management of all ROWs: C-1: Use existing ROWs when constructing new facilities (including, but not limited to, communication sites and renewable energy projects), when possible. C-2: Align ROWs for new linear facilities (including, but not limited to, pipelines, utility lines, and designated roads) adjacent to existing or newly designated roads, when possible. C-3: Bury all new and reconstructed utility lines and pipelines, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ visual resource objectives can be met without burying; ▪ geologic conditions make burying infeasible; ▪ burying would potentially impact cultural resources; and/or 			

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Make available, in general, public land for utility and transportation corridor development. Encourage applicants to locate new facilities within existing corridors to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>Permit deviations from existing corridors based on consideration of the types of, and needs for, the proposed facilities; conflicts with other resource values and uses, including potential values and uses; and the availability of alternative roads and/or mitigation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ burying would produce more extensive long-term surface disturbance. <p>C-4: All reconstructed and future powerlines must meet non-electrocution standards for raptors. Take corrective measures, if problems with existing powerlines occur.</p> <p>C-5: Construct all powerlines using non-reflective wire. Construct steel towers using matte finish galvanized steel or non-reflective surfaces. Construct no powerlines along visual highpoints (e.g., ridgelines), unless no other location exists.</p> <p>C-6: Allow no strobe lights at any communication site if other acceptable methods are available to meet aircraft safety requirements.</p>			
	<p>C-7: Prepare communication site plans for all existing sites before any changes in use occur. Allow no new sites.</p>	<p>C-7: Prepare communication site plans for all existing or new sites, as determined necessary. Require communication service providers to share infrastructure (e.g., towers) and facilities.</p>	<p>C-7: Prepare communication site plans for all existing or new sites, as determined necessary. Encourage communication service providers to share existing facilities and infrastructure (e.g., towers) using existing ROWs, to limit the proliferation of communication sites.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative III.</p>
	<p>C-8: Require all new ROW facilities to meet visual resource objectives.</p>			
<p>Avoid blasting or cutting of canyon rims whenever a reasonable ROW routing alternative is available in the construction of access roads</p>	<p>C-9: Prohibit blasting or cutting of canyon rims in the construction of access roads or other ROWs.</p>		<p>C-9: Avoid blasting or cutting of canyon rims whenever a reasonable ROW routing alternative is available in the construction of access roads</p>	<p>Same as Alternatives II and III.</p>

LANDS AND REALTY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
or other ROWs.			or other ROWs.	
Where temporary access is needed, (e.g., construction access, access to drill an exploratory or wildcat well), keep road development to an absolute minimum standard sufficient to meet the purpose. The ROW grant would contain stipulations providing for additional upgrading, as well as for reclamation and rehabilitation.	C-10: Where temporary access is needed (e.g., construction access, or access to drill exploratory or wildcat wells), keep road development to an absolute minimum standard sufficient to meet the purpose. The ROW grant would contain stipulations providing for additional upgrading, as well as for reclamation and rehabilitation.			

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Ensure proper care and management of the objects protected under the Proclamation prior to authorizing continued exploration, development, production, and/or reclamation activity for fluid minerals (i.e., oil, gas, and CO ₂) in the Monument.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine if any of the 34,221 acres of unleased mineral estate in the Monument should be leased in order to promote conservation of oil and gas resources in any common reservoir now being produced under existing leases, or to protect against drainage. Identify stipulations for new leases in order to ensure that impacts are not created that interfere with the proper care and management of the objects protected by the Proclamation. Identify stipulations and BMPs for exploration, development, production, and reclamation in order to ensure that impacts are not created that interfere with the proper care and management of the objects protected by the Proclamation. 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization for activities on existing mineral leases would be governed by valid existing rights. Implement standard lease terms (individual leases). Allow no leasing in Cahone Canyon, Cross Canyon, and Squaw/Papoose Canyon WSAs. Permit off-lease seismic activities only for the purpose of defining the limits of common reservoirs now being produced. 				
With the exception of oil and gas leasing, withdraw Federal lands and interests in lands within the Monument from	Any existing lease that terminates for failure to pay on or before the anniversary date the full amount of rental may be reinstated under the regulations found in 43 CFR 3108, using the new lease stipulations (see below).			

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under public land laws, including, among others, the mineral leasing and mining laws.				
<p>Issue new leases only for the purpose of promoting the conservation of oil and gas resources in any common reservoir now being produced under existing leases, or to protect against drainage.</p> <p>“Therefore, the parties further acknowledge and agree that decisions pertaining to future oil and gas leasing within the Monument shall be deferred by the BLM until completion of the RMP EIS. The parties further acknowledge and agree that, as needed to make RMP leasing decisions, and subject to the best information then available, the RMP EIS shall present the known bounds of common reservoirs that produced under existing leases on the date of the Proclamation, and shall analyze alternative measures to protect against drainage” (2002 Stipulated Settlement Agreement, San Juan Citizens Alliance, et al.</p>	<p>Issue new fluid mineral leases in areas presently not under lease or in areas currently leased but that expire, for all Federally owned minerals only for the purpose of protecting against drainage, as defined and required in accordance with 43 CFR 3162.2-2 to 3162.2-15. Due to the majority of existing leases (i.e., 307 or 92 percent) being located within units held by production, the potential for existing leases to expire is low. Any new lease issued under this alternative would include the new lease stipulations outlined below.</p> <p>Based on the analysis presented in the Reasonable, Foreseeable Development (RFD), 880 acres of new fluid mineral leasing is estimated as necessary to protect against drainage over the next 20 years in areas currently not under lease. This estimate was derived using the</p>	<p>Issue new fluid mineral leases for all Federally owned minerals within the McElmo Dome Unit boundary. Issuance of any new fluid mineral lease would be for the purpose of promoting the conservation of oil and gas resources in any common reservoir now being produced under existing leases, and/or to protect against drainage as defined and required under 43 CFR 3162.2-2 to 3162.2-15.</p> <p>Under this alternative, the McElmo Dome Unit represents the administratively defined lateral extent of a common reservoir now being produced. All land within this boundary would be available for leasing, except for those areas unavailable to leasing (WSAs). Because the Leadville and Paradox Formations extend outside the McElmo Dome Unit boundary, new information</p>	<p>Issue new fluid mineral leases for all Federally owned minerals. Issuance of any new fluid mineral lease would be for the purpose of promoting the conservation of oil and gas resources in any common reservoir now being produced under existing leases, and/or to protect against drainage as defined and required under 43 CFR 3162.2-2 to 3162.2-15. Based on the geologic definition of “common reservoir” presented in the RFD, the entire Leadville Formation underlying the Monument is a “common reservoir.” As a result, all land would be available for leasing with no additional proof required from a prospective operator that a “common reservoir” exists. The Honaker Trail Formation is another potential source of fluid mineral supply. This alternative assumes that new fluid mineral leases are issued</p>	Same as Alternative II.

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>v. Gale Norton, et al.).</p>	<p>following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ that there would be 20 new oil and gas wildcat or exploratory wells over the next 20 years; ▪ that 11 (57 percent) of the 20 new oil and gas wells would experience drainage over the next 20 years; ▪ that each of these 11 wells would require a new fluid mineral lease of 80 acres to protect against drainage; and ▪ that the average spacing for each of the 11 wells would be 160 acres. <p>The area that could be re-leased (assuming they expire) to protect against drainage is 143,224 acres.^a However, as noted, 92 percent of existing leases are located within units held by production. As a result, the potential for these leases to expire is low. Therefore, the single estimate of 880 acres of new fluid mineral leasing occurring to protect against drainage is more probable under this alternative.</p> <p>All newly acquired lands that are obtained without mineral</p>	<p>may be obtained on the extent of fluid mineral reservoirs. Land outside of the administratively defined lateral extent of the common reservoir (i.e., McElmo Dome Unit) would be available for leasing if the prospective operator provides conclusive, scientific evidence (i.e., geologic and reservoir engineering data) that the area is also part of a common reservoir being produced under existing leases, or that it is necessary to protect against drainage. This evidence could apply to either the Leadville or Paradox Formation, both of which are currently producing within the Monument. The Honaker Trail Formation is another potential source of fluid mineral supply. This alternative assumes that new fluid mineral leases are issued for all geologic formations (i.e., Leadville, Paradox, and Honaker), not just one.</p>	<p>for all geologic formations (i.e., Leadville, Paradox, and Honaker), not just one.</p>	

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	leases would become part of the 880 acres considered for drainage only.			
	Of the 24,462 acres of Federal minerals available for leasing, it is estimated that only 880 acres would be leased to protect against drainage. Any new lease issued under this alternative would include the new lease stipulations.	3,021 acres ^b of Federal minerals would be available for leasing in the McElmo Dome Unit under this alternative, while 2,557 acres of Federal minerals would be unavailable (WSAs). Any new lease issued under this alternative would include the new lease stipulations.	24,462 acres ^c of Federal minerals would be available for leasing under this alternative, while 9,762 acres of Federal minerals would be unavailable for leasing (WSAs). Any new lease issued under this alternative would include the new lease stipulations.	Same as Alternative II.
	Require development of all new leases to incorporate a Geographic Area Development Plan (GADP).			
Stipulations from the San Juan/San Miguel RMP (1991) are as follows: NSO Stipulations. - (Stip. Code: SJ-1) NSO stipulations appended to leases issued within them for the protection of scenic, natural, and cultural values and according to the San Juan/San Miguel RMP (1985); (Stip. Code SJ-2) NSO stipulations appended to leases issued for the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry forward all existing stipulations, with the following modifications or with new stipulations applicable to new leases only: <p>Provide NSO stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cultural resources, including communities, sites, and isolated finds; ▪ areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or soil with high erosion potential; ▪ southwestern willow flycatcher habitat (0.25-mile buffer), as defined in the Final Recovery 	<p>Carry forward all existing stipulations, with the following modifications or with new stipulations applicable to new leases only:</p> <p>Provide NSO stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cultural resources, including communities and sites; ▪ areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or soil with high erosion potential; ▪ occupied and potential habitat for threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant 	<p>Carry forward all existing stipulations, with the following modifications or with new stipulations applicable to new leases only:</p> <p>Provide NSO stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or soil with high erosion potential; ▪ occupied and potential habitat for threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant species; ▪ riparian/wetland habitat (3,217 acres); and 	<p>Carry forward all existing stipulations, with the following modifications or with new stipulations applicable to new leases only:</p> <p>Provide NSO stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cultural resources, including communities and sites; ▪ areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or soil with high erosion potential; ▪ occupied and potential habitat for threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>protection of archaeological values according to the San Juan/San Miguel RMP (1985); and</p> <p>(Stip. Code: SJ-4) Bridge Canyon (McElmo) RNA: Protection of habitat for rare species of flora and fauna.</p> <p>Provide Timing Limitations stipulations for big game species (including mule deer, American elk, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep) (Stip. Code: CO-9). Note: Crucial winter habitat includes severe big game winter range and/or other definable winter ranges, as mapped by the CDOW.</p> <p>Provide TL stipulations for Big Game Crucial Winter Habitat – from December 1 to April 30.</p> <p>Exception for big game crucial winter habitat: Under mild conditions, the last 60</p>	<p>Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat (with 150 foot buffer); ▪ occupied and potential habitat for threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant species; ▪ riparian/wetland habitat (5,312 acres); and ▪ areas with wilderness characteristics. <p>Provide Timing Limitations stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexican spotted owl nest sites (documented occupied or historic) - from March 15 to September 1; ▪ active bald eagle or golden eagle nests - from March 1 to July 15; ▪ known bald eagle winter roost or winter concentration areas - from November 16 to April 15; and ▪ potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to 	<p>species;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ riparian/wetland habitat (5,312 acres); ▪ Cannonball and Sand Canyon Potential Conservation Areas (PCAs); and ▪ areas with wilderness characteristics. <p>Provide Timing Limitations stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexican spotted owl nest sites (documented occupied or historic) - from March 15 to September 1; ▪ active bald eagle or golden eagle nests - from March 1 to July 15; ▪ known bald eagle winter roost or winter concentration areas - from November 16 to April 15; ▪ SWWF habitat (0.25-mile buffer), as defined in the Final Recovery Plan – from April 15 to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ areas with wilderness characteristics. <p>Site Specific Relocation (SSR)/Controlled Surface Use (CSU). -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs. <p>Provide Timing Limitations stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexican spotted owl nest sites (documented occupied or historic) - from March 15 to September 1; ▪ active bald eagle or golden eagle nests - from March 1 to July 15; and ▪ known bald eagle winter roost or winter concentration areas - from November 16 to April 15. 	<p>species;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ riparian/wetland habitat (5,312 acres); ▪ Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs; and ▪ areas with wilderness characteristics. <p>Provide Timing Limitations stipulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexican spotted owl nest sites (documented occupied or historic) - from March 15 to September 1; ▪ active bald eagle or golden eagle nests - from March 1 to July 15; and ▪ known bald eagle winter roost or winter concentration areas - from November 16 to April 15.

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>days of the seasonal limitation period may be suspended. Severity of the winter would be determined on the basis of snow depth, snow crusting, daily mean temperatures, and whether or not animals were concentrated on the crucial winter range during the winter months. This limitation may not apply to work requiring a Sundry Notice pending environmental analysis of any operational or production aspects.</p> <p>Controlled Surface Use (CSU) Stipulations. - (Stip. Code: CO-27) Approve an engineering/reclamation plan, as approved by the Monument Manager, prior to surface disturbance on slopes of, or greater than, 40 percent. Such plans must demonstrate how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ site productivity will be restored; ▪ surface runoff will be adequately controlled; ▪ offsite areas will be protected from accelerated erosion, such as rilling, gullying, 	<p>support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season - from April 1 through July 31 (with 300 foot buffer).</p> <p>Provide Lease Notices that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alert lessees that no APDs will be granted where physical cultural remains are dense, continuous, and/or chronologically related and/or determined to be communities, throughout the survey area (constant-no breaks); ▪ alert lessees to NGD/NSO for southwestern willow flycatcher habitat (0.25-mile buffer), as defined in the Final Recovery Plan; ▪ alert lessees to TL for potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to 	<p>July 15; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season - From April 1 through July 31 (with 150 foot buffer). <p>Provide Lease Notices that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alert lessees that no APDs will be granted where physical cultural remains are dense, continuous, and/or chronologically related and/or determined to be communities, throughout the survey area (constant-no breaks); ▪ alert lessees of TL for potholes, seasonal pools, stock ponds, streams, and/or other areas of surface water known to support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season, which is from April 1 through July 31 (with 150 foot buffer); and ▪ alert lessees to potential 	<p>Provide Lease Notices that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alert lessees that no APDs will be granted where physical cultural remains are dense, continuous, and/or chronologically related and/or determined to be communities, throughout the survey area (constant-no breaks); and ▪ alert lessees to potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal species. 	<p>Provide Lease Notices that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alert lessees that no APDs will be granted where physical cultural remains are dense, continuous, and/or chronologically related and/or determined to be communities, throughout the survey area (constant-no breaks); and ▪ alert lessees to potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal species.

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p> piping, and mass wasting; ■ surface-disturbing activities will not be conducted during extended wet periods; and ■ construction will not be allowed when soil is frozen. </p> <p> (Stip. Code: CO-28) Restrict activities associated with oil and gas exploration and development, including roads, transmission lines, storage facilities, to an area beyond the riparian vegetation zone for the protection of perennial water impoundments and streams, and/or riparian/wetland vegetation zones. </p> <p> Exceptions: This stipulation may be excepted subject to an on-site impact analysis with consideration given to degree of slope, soil, importance to the amount and type of wildlife and fish use, water quality, and other related resource values </p> <p> This stipulation would not be applied where the Monument </p>	<p> support native amphibian breeding habitat during the breeding season, which is from April 1 through July 31 (with 300 foot buffer); and ■ alert lessees to potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal species. </p>	<p> habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal species. </p>		

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Manager determines that relocation of up to 200 meters can be applied to protect the riparian system during well sighting.</p>				
	<p>Consider all new lease offerings as undertakings, under Section 106 of the NHPA.</p> <p>To manage and protect the nationally significant cultural landscape encompassed by the Monument, subject all new lease offerings (lands open to development) within the Monument to existing and new stipulations to protect cultural, natural, scenic resources, and objects of the Monument that are protected under the Proclamation.</p> <p>Use current, existing archaeological information to determine if specific stipulations in addition to NSO are needed for the protection of cultural resources within an area proposed for leasing. Allow stipulations beyond the standard lease form for oil and gas development in a NSO form for areas where significant surface values warrant complete avoidance.</p>			
	<p>Allow no direct impacts to cultural resource communities, sites, or isolated finds resulting from any managed activity.</p> <p>Allow activities, as determined through interdisciplinary review (other resources), subject to all surface restrictions and stipulations, in areas where cultural resource communities, sites, and/or isolated finds would not be impacted.</p> <p>Accomplish site protection through monitoring, fencing construction limits, and site-specific cultural resources protection BMPs (as COAs</p>	<p>Allow no direct impacts to cultural resource communities or sites resulting from any managed activity.</p> <p>Allow activities, as determined through interdisciplinary review (other resources), subject to all surface restrictions and stipulations, in areas where cultural resource communities or sites will not be impacted.</p> <p>Accomplish site protection through monitoring, fencing construction limits, and site-specific cultural resources protection BMPs (as COAs for fluid mineral leases).</p>		<p>Same as Alternatives III and IV.</p>

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	for fluid mineral leases).			
Apply COAs to operational approvals (Applications for Permits to Drill and Sundry Notices), as determined necessary by the Monument Manager, in order to protect other resources and values within the terms, conditions, and stipulations of the lease contract. A list of the most common COAs is found in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP.	Apply COAs to operational approvals (Applications for Permits to Drill and Sundry Notices), as determined necessary by the Monument Manager, to protect other resources and values within the terms, conditions, and stipulations of the lease contract. A number of BMPs may be applied as COAs (see Appendix E).			
Use the current APD review process, including a 30-day public review of the proposed decision identified in an EA or EIS.	Require the implementation of fluid minerals and energy resource BMPs.			
Require permits for all seismic operations.	Complete an EA or EIS, as necessary, prior to approving a seismic operation.		Complete an EA or EIS, as necessary, prior to approving a seismic operation, unless the operation, is determined to be a “casual use” as defined in 43 CFR 3150.0-5(b).	Same as Alternatives II and III.
Permit off-lease seismic activities only for the purpose of defining the limits of	Allow off-lease seismic activities only for the purpose of defining the limits of common reservoirs now being produced.			

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
common reservoirs now being produced.				
	Require an inventory of all helicopter landing zones, staging areas, parking areas for vibroseis buggies, and/or other associated surface disturbance for cultural resources.			
	Prohibit vehicle traffic along receiver lines.			
Require that a permitted or agency archaeologist monitor all phases of seismic operations in order to protect sites from damage via access and collection in sensitive areas.	Require that a minimum of one permitted or agency archaeologist monitor all phases of geophysical operations.		Require that a permitted or agency archaeologist monitor all phases of geophysical operations, as determined necessary on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Require that all source lines, receiver lines (if vehicles are driven on the receiver lines), or other temporary access roads be reclaimed to protect cultural resources. Conduct reclamation of these roads using methods appropriate to the area, including, but not limited to, the use of natural barriers, such as boulders or dead-and-down wood; and ripping, reseeding, and/or signing.			
	Limit geophysical operations using vibroseis to a distance of at least 500 feet from any cultural resource site (including rock art).		Limit geophysical operations using vibroseis to a distance from any cultural resource site (including rock art), as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Include, for cultural resource inventory for geophysical explorations not using vibroseis, a minimum of a 100-foot radius around each shot point; a minimum of a 300-foot radius around each shot point located near a rim or rock/cliff face; a 100-foot-wide swath (i.e., 50 feet on either side of centerline) on all source lines/points and receiver lines (if vehicles are to be driven down the receiver lines), and access roads; and a 500-foot-wide swath on all source lines/points that are located on or near a rim or rock/cliff face or for geophysical operations using vibroseis.			
Include inventories and mitigative measures in all geophysical permits in order to avoid new impacts that interfere with the proper care and management of the objects protected by the Proclamation.	Limit geophysical operations to only BLM-authorized roads.	Permit geophysical operations on BLM-authorized roads, or user-developed roads, as authorized on a case-by-case basis.	Allow geophysical operations travel throughout the Monument, as authorized on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative II.

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Require that geophysical operations avoid all biological soil crust communities.		Require that geophysical operations minimize disturbance of known biological crust communities.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Require that all vehicles associated with geophysical operations cross only on BLM-authorized roads if water is visible in the channel at washes, alluvial valleys, and perennial water features, and/or where riparian vegetation is present.	Require that all vehicles associated with geophysical operations cross only on BLM-authorized roads at perennial water features, and/or where riparian vegetation is present.	Require that all vehicles associated with geophysical operations cross only at locations authorized following field-based exemption if water is visible in the channel at washes, alluvial valleys, and perennial water features, and/or where riparian vegetation is present.	Same as Alternative II.
Limit seismic operation-related work by bulldozers and/or other earthmoving equipment to maintenance and/or repair of existing roads and trails.	Prohibit seismic operation-related work by bulldozers and/or other earthmoving equipment.	Limit seismic operation-related work by bulldozers and/or other earthmoving equipment to maintenance and/or repair of legally designated roads.	Allow use of seismic operation-related work by bulldozers and/or other earthmoving equipment, as necessary to mitigate impacts to objects identified in the Proclamation.	Same as Alternative II.
Keep geophysical operations that use explosives at least 500 feet from standing walls; allow a maximum of 20-40 pound charges in order to minimize impacts from concussion and vibration.	Prohibit the use of explosives in geophysical operations.	Limit geophysical operations using explosives to at least 500 feet from cultural resource sites (including rock art) and to a maximum of 20-40 pound charges to avoid or minimize impacts.	Limit geophysical operations using explosives to a distance from cultural resource sites (including rock art) determined to be appropriate to avoid impacts or minimize impacts, based on depth and size of charge for shot hole testing.	Same as Alternative III.
<p>^aTotal acres of unleased Federal minerals in the Monument.</p> <p>^bTotal acres of unleased Federal minerals within the portion of the McElmo Dome Unit inside the Monument. This calculation subtracts the 2,557 acres of unleased Federal minerals within existing WSAs that are located in the portion of the McElmo Dome Unit inside the Monument.</p> <p>^cTotal acres of unleased Federal minerals within existing WSAs that are located in the portion of the McElmo Done Unit inside the Monument.</p>				

MINERALS				
FLUID MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
SOLID MINERALS				
GOAL: Honor valid existing rights for solid minerals while, at the same time, mitigating any impacts from new leases to the proper care and management of objects protected under the Proclamation.				
OBJECTIVES: Enforce mineral resource withdrawal as specifically stated in the Proclamation.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the exception of oil and gas leasing, withdraw all Federal lands and interests in lands within the Monument from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including, among others, the mineral leasing and mining laws. 2. As to hardrock minerals, locate no new mining claims and undertake no new prospecting or exploration activities designed to identify new locatable minerals or to establish the discovery of valuable mineral deposits. Approve no operating plans for mining operations, unless the Department of the Interior has made a final determination regarding the validity of the mining claims and mill sites covered by the plan. 3. With the exception of oil and gas leases, issue no new Federal mineral leases within the Monument. Authorization for activities on existing mineral leases would be governed by valid existing rights. 				

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL A: Manage livestock grazing in order to be consistent with Public Land Health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in Colorado; maintain a thriving natural ecological balance, multiple-use relationships, and productive forage resources.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a rangeland monitoring strategy and plan in order to assess rangeland health conditions on a regular basis and a process to implement necessary management revisions based on monitoring results. 2. Manage livestock grazing in order to achieve Land Health Standards for upland and riparian/wetland plant communities by adjusting use levels, timing, and intensity, and implementing rangeland improvement projects. 3. Manage livestock grazing in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of rangeland ecosystems and to promote the resistance and resilience of rangeland plants and soil to the effects of recurring drought. 4. Manage livestock grazing in order to meet vegetation, recreation, fish and wildlife, water quality, and cultural resource objectives and to protect sensitive or high-quality resources from negative impacts of grazing and associated ground-disturbing activities. 				
GOAL B: Develop and encourage public and stakeholder understanding of livestock grazing management within the Monument.				
OBJECTIVES: Improve communication and understanding of range standards and expectations between BLM, grazing permittees, and the general public.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to authorize enforcement actions against trespassers and/or other violators. 2. Comply with Instruction Memorandum CO-2002-29: Interim Historic Preservation Guidelines and Procedures for Evaluating the Effect of Rangeland 				

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Management Activities on Historic Properties (BLM 2002). Analyze existing conditions and identify additional fieldwork during preparation of NEPA documentation for issuance of permits.				
<p>Current stocking (adjustments taken since implementing the AUMs in the San Juan/San Miguel Plan) include 8,492 active AUMs.</p> <p>There are currently 28 grazing allotments, covering 159,676 acres, within the ACEC. Fifteen of these allotments, with 141,000 acres, have been identified for intensive management in the DRMP/DEIS. Three allotments, containing 2,247 acres, are presently unallotted.</p> <p>Grazing preference for the 28 allotments presently amounts to 10,305 AUMs.</p> <p>While most livestock use adjustments will occur in the “I” allotments, use adjustments are permitted for allotments in “C” and “M” categories.</p> <p>Continue to govern grazing activities through applicable laws and regulations other than the Proclamation.</p>	Permit 6,437 active AUMs (calculated capacity, based on inventory information including the Rangeland Health Assessment, PFC from riparian area assessments, rangeland trend, vegetation production studies, and water quality data).	Permit 8,368 active AUMs.	Same as Alternative I.	Same as Alternative II.
	Administer twenty-three (23) allotments.	Remove five allotments from availability: the East and West Sand Canyon, Rock Creek, Goodman Gulch, and Trail Canyon allotments.	Administer twenty-eight (28) allotments.	Same as Alternatives II and III.
	Allow no grazing on the small number of capable acres outside current allotment boundaries.			Continue to graze the small number of capable acres outside current allotment boundaries.
	Suspend active preference of 3,706 AUMs. Identify these suspended active preference AUMs in all affected grazing permits.	Suspend active use of 1,655 AUMs. Identify these suspended active preference AUMs in all affected grazing permits.	Suspend active use of 1,692 AUMs. Identify these suspended active preference AUMs in all affected grazing permits.	Same as Alternative II.
Limit grazing use during any portion of the critical period to no more than 30 percent of	Limit, as a guideline, allowable utilization levels to no more than 30 percent of upland shrub and riparian woody species (current year’s growth). Monitor woody species to ensure multiple age classes are represented, ensuring recruitment of young shrubs. Limit grazing use during any portion of the critical period to no more than 30 percent of the active preference.			

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
the active preference and to no more than 50 percent utilization of key forage species' current season growth.				
Require livestock operators to haul water to livestock in order to lessen impacts to riparian zones in specific problem areas.	Establish minimum stubble height standards for herbaceous vegetation of 4 inches in spring-use pastures and 6 inches in fall-use and winter-use pastures, to be measured when livestock are removed, in riparian systems where perennial herbaceous vegetation (grasses and forbs) is important for achieving PFC and Land Health Standards.			
Rangeland management requires improving conditions on all sites to meet Rangeland Health Standards.	Limit, as a guideline, allowable utilization level to no more than 35 percent of the current year's production of desired cool-season and warm-season perennial grass species.	Limit, as a guideline, allowable utilization level to no more than 50 percent of the current year's production of desired cool-season and warm-season perennial grass species, where Rangeland Health Standards are being met. Implement, as a guideline, an allowable utilization level of 35 percent on a by-pasture basis where the Rangeland Health Standards for upland soil and healthy and productive plant and animal communities are not being met and progress is not being made toward meeting these standards.	Limit, as a guideline, allowable utilization levels to no more than 50 percent of the current year's production of desired perennial cool-season and warm-season grass species.	Same as Alternative III.
Typical range improvements and the general procedures to be followed in implementing them are described in Appendix D. The extent, location, and timing of such actions would be based on the allotment-specific management objectives	Typical range improvement BMPs are described in Appendix E. Additional considerations for planning decisions are listed in Appendix F. These address those improvements appropriate for implementation in WSAs; those improvements specific to the physical protection of cultural resources; and those improvements to be applied to reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and recreation use. The extent, location, and timing of such actions would be based on the allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the grazing permit process, interdisciplinary development and review of proposed actions, contributions from operators and others, and BLM funding capability.			

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>adopted through the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) process, interdisciplinary development and review of proposed actions, contributions from operators and others, and BLM funding capability.</p> <p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Manage livestock under reduced intensity in order to utilize available forage and maintain plant vigor while, at the same time, not degrading recreation values. Do not attempt to maintain or improve forage composition and production through range vegetation treatments with the exception of prescribed fire, where appropriate. Use “rustic” range improvements near developed recreation areas. Manage livestock grazing for compatibility with recreation use.</p> <p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Reduce or control, when necessary, livestock grazing in order to protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Emphasis Area L: ACECs. - Manage livestock under low</p>				

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
to moderate intensity in order to use available forage and to maintain plant vigor while, at the same time, not degrading any present ACEC values.				
Leave unallotted tracts available for further consideration for authorized grazing, as provided in the BLM grazing regulations (43 CFR 4110 and 43 CFR 4130). However, certain tracts not currently authorized for grazing use would remain unallotted.	<p>Pursue establishing common reserve allotments, as they become available, to allow for periodic rest and deferment in other allotments.</p> <p>Make one of the following determinations in the event a grazing permit is relinquished or cancelled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reissue a term grazing permit; 2. Close, either temporarily or permanently, the allotment to grazing, where any of the following exists and is attributed to livestock grazing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ damage to cultural resources; ▪ fragile soil/biological crusts essential for soil and water resource protection; ▪ low forage production (less than 200 pounds/acre); ▪ inadequate facilities to manage livestock grazing (i.e., fencing, water, or availability); and/or ▪ degraded riparian and/or upland conditions; or 3. Create, temporarily or permanently, a reserve forage allotment. Permits for reserve forage allotments would not be held by specific grazing operators. Require grazing to meet the goals described for the area in the RMP and, if applicable, in an AMP. Grant temporary, non-renewable use to Federal permit holders when there is a demonstrated need to rest a permittee's allotment. "Need" for rest would include, but not be limited to, the following reasons: to improve resource condition of other allotments prior to prescribed fire or necessary fence construction; and during/after rehabilitation projects, such as wildland fire, prescribed fire, drought, flood, insect damage, and/or disease. 			
Conduct cultural resource inventory of livestock concentration areas, and assess livestock impacts for all unevaluated, eligible, or listed sites and mitigate impacts during the 10-year term of the permit.	Conduct cultural resource inventories of livestock concentration areas; evaluate all previously unevaluated sites; assess livestock impacts for all unevaluated, eligible, or listed sites in livestock concentration areas; determine mitigation measures to address identified impacts; and mitigate those impacts during the term of the grazing permit.			
	Fence streams and riparian areas where reduced livestock numbers or season of use adjustments do not result in achieving PFC and Land Health Standards.			
	Work cooperatively with the CDOW to meet range conditions and forage needs for both wildlife and livestock, making livestock and/or wildlife adjustments, as needed.			
Establish a monitoring program that would determine whether or not the	Involve permittees and interested members of the public in the ongoing monitoring program.			

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
goals and objectives of the RMP are being achieved by the management systems.				
	Allow no livestock supplemental feeding or temporary range improvement structures.	Consider allowing livestock supplemental feeding and/or temporary range improvement structures on a case-by-case basis, where risk of damage to other resource values is low.		Allow no livestock supplemental feeding. Consider allowing temporary range improvement structures on a case-by-case basis, where risk of damage to other resource values is low.
	Implement protective measures, such as winter grazing only (December and January), while soil is frozen where biological crust communities are identified.			
	Make adjustments annually in the form of rest for an entire growing season, in reduced livestock numbers, or in change in season of use if utilization or stubble height guidelines are not met based on livestock grazing.	Make adjustments annually in the form of reduced livestock numbers or in change in season of use if utilization or stubble height guidelines are not met based on livestock grazing.		Same as Alternative II.
Permit no spring use by domestic livestock in all allotments on native ranges during the critical period of early growth, unless a grazing system is implemented that provides critical period rest once every three years, or a spring use pasture is developed to absorb grazing use in meeting the rest requirements. (See Table 1 in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP/ROD for specific periods by allotment.)	Authorize grazing during the critical spring growth period (from March 1 to May 31) within a grazing unit for no more than one year in any three-year period. Accomplish this by implementing a rotational grazing system or by taking total non-use for two out of three years.	Authorize grazing during the critical spring growth period (from March 1 to May 31) within a grazing unit for no more than two years in any three-year period. Accomplish this by implementing a rotational grazing system or by taking total non-use every third spring.		
	Allow no spring use where Land Health Standards are not being met.	Implement more stringent spring deferment (two out of three years) or allow no spring use where Land Health Standards are not being met.		Implement more stringent spring deferment or allow no spring use where Land Health Standards are not being met, or where major progress is not being made and current livestock management is

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
				determined to be a substantial contributing factor.
<p>Base range improvements, such as fences, stock ponds, springs, and vegetation treatments (including burning, and their extent, location, and timing), on specific management objectives in AMPs.</p> <p>Implement all livestock use adjustments through documented mutual agreement or by decision. Revise existing AMPs, as necessary, and develop new AMPs, as necessary.</p> <p>Develop types of grazing systems to be implemented in cooperation with the livestock operator, based on consideration of the following factors: allotment-specific management actions (see Appendix D); resource characteristics, including vegetation potential and water availability; general management actions; operator's needs; and implementation costs.</p> <p>Suggested Stock Rates – Management Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allotment category “M” management status: 				<p>Review existing grazing permits on a regular schedule and revise, as necessary, to address current conditions and operator needs in the context of achieving Land Health Standards and other resource management objectives. Make adjustments to grazing permits based on utilization monitoring.</p> <p>Use revisions to grazing permits as the management vehicle to accomplish specific utilization goals, stocking rates, season of use, and proposed range improvements.</p> <p>Develop new grazing permits, as required, addressing the same management issues and objectives.</p>

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing preference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base future adjustments on monitor data. ▪ Allotment category “I” management status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate – Use existing preference unless amount varies by +20 percent of inventory data (allowable by livestock kind). If amount exceeds +20 percent, then use inventory data. Determine actual adjustments through monitoring data. ▪ Allotment category “C” management status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate – Same as category “I,” except consider change where feasible to 100 percent 				
<p>Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management. - Manage suitable vegetation types for increased, sustained livestock production. Improve, as one goal, range condition and productivity on native rangeland. Use improved management systems, such as rest-rotation and deferred-rotation, if appropriate. Invest in range</p>				

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>improvements necessary to implement management systems.</p> <p>Develop AMPs where needed.</p> <p>Emphasize increasing forage, red meat, and animal fiber production, and improving forage composition and watershed conditions, contingent on meeting Public Land Health Standards.</p>				
<p>Initiate intensive Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management. - Manage suitable vegetation types for increased, sustained livestock production. One goal is to improve range condition and productivity on native rangeland. Use improved management systems such as rest-rotation and deferred-rotation, if appropriate. Invest in range improvements necessary to implement management systems.</p> <p>Develop AMPs where needed.</p> <p>Emphasis is on increasing forage, red meat, and animal fiber production, and improving forage</p>				

RANGELAND RESOURCES				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
composition and watershed conditions, contingent on meeting Public Land Health Standards.				
Intensive livestock management within the McElmo RNA as soon as fence construction is completed.	Remove livestock grazing from the McElmo RNA when fence construction is complete.	Limit livestock grazing in the McElmo RNA to the period from November 15 to March 15.	Impose no restrictions on grazing in the McElmo RNA.	Limit livestock grazing in the McElmo RNA to the period from November 15 to March 15, as soon as fence construction is completed.
	Build on current monitoring program by developing a simple proactive permittee and public monitoring approach to enhance understanding of grazing management regulations and guidance, monitoring methods, and current monitoring results.			

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Manage and enable access to the Monument for recreational activities while, at the same time, protecting cultural and natural resources, ensuring compatibility with other existing and permitted uses, and considering effects on adjacent landowners and the local community.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce Recreation Management Objectives for specific recreation opportunities, consisting of activities, experiences, and benefits. 2. Sustain Recreation Setting Prescriptions setting character essential/required in order to produce targeted recreation opportunities and to facilitate the attainment of experiences and benefits. 3. Use Providers' Implementing Actions to conduct, yet constrain, all management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative support actions, as necessary in order to produce targeted recreation opportunities, facilitate outcome attainment, and sustain prescribed recreation setting character. 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
Achieve recreation objectives through the management of the following Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs), consisting of the following Recreation Management Zones (RMZs):				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pueblo Sites SRMA, including Painted Hand Pueblo RMZ, Lowry Pueblo RMZ, and Sand Canyon Pueblo RMZ; 2. Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMA, including Sand Canyon RMZ, and Rock Creek RMZ; 3. Mockingbird Mesa-Rincon SRMA, including Mockingbird Mesa RMZ, and Rincon RMZ; 4. Squaw-Cross Canyons SRMA, including Squaw-Cross Canyons RMZ; 5. Goodman Point SRMA, including Goodman Point RMZ; and 6. AHC SRMA, including AHC RMZ. 				
Recreation Management Area Configuration, Management Objectives, and Setting Prescriptions				
Maintain developed recreation sites at Lowry, Painted Hand, and Sand	PUEBLO SITES SRMA: Configuration. - Include 240 acres in three	PUEBLO SITES SRMA: Configuration. - Include 12,478 acres in	PUEBLO SITES SRMA: Configuration. - Include 41,115 acres in three	PUEBLO SITES SRMA: Configuration. - Include 240 acres in three

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Canyon for interpretation information opportunities, picnicking, sightseeing, photography, etc.</p> <p>Maintain a broad range of recreation settings and activities while, at the same time, preventing or reducing resource degradation caused by recreation use, and providing for visitor health and safety.</p> <p>Continue to evaluate recreation opportunities on a case-by-case basis, as a part of project level planning.</p> <p>Provide for a blend of settings and opportunities that tend toward the resource-dependent end of the BLM’s Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system. Allow local communities to provide for facility-dependent settings and opportunities.</p>	<p>tracts with Painted Hand, Lowry, and Sand Canyon Pueblos.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> day hiking, and viewing archaeological ruins. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about the Monument, and contemplating people’s relationship with the land. <u>Benefits might include:</u> a greater respect for cultural heritage, and a greater desire for the protection of archaeological structures and sites.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Mid-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Mid-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Mid-Front</p>	<p>three tracts with Painted Hand, Lowry, and Sand Canyon Pueblos, and approximately eight adjoining sections.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> day hiking, and exploring native cultures. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional experiences that might include enjoying exploring alone. <u>Benefits might include:</u> an enlarged sense of wonder, improved physical fitness and health maintenance, stress reduction and mental restoration, a greater sensitivity to outdoor and cultural aesthetics, a greater respect for cultural heritage, a greater desire for the protection of archaeological structures/sites and reduced incidents of looting and vandalism of prehistoric sites.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>tracts with Painted Hand, Lowry, and Sand Canyon Pueblos, eight adjoining sections, and public lands surrounding Hovenweep National Monument.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> cultural resource studies, backpacking, sketching, and painting. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about prehistoric lifestyles, enjoying teaching others about natural and cultural history, and enjoying exploring alone. <u>Benefits might include:</u> an enlarged sense of wonder, an improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, a more holistic sense of wellness, a greater respect for cultural heritage, an increased capacity for artistic expression, an increased sense of stewardship and a desire for the protection of cultural resources, reduced incidents of looting and vandalism of prehistoric site; and increased local tourism revenue.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front</p>	<p>tracts with Painted Hand, Lowry, and Sand Canyon Pueblos.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> day hiking, and viewing archaeological ruins. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about the Monument, and contemplating people’s relationship with the land. <u>Benefits might include:</u> a greater respect for cultural heritage, and a greater desire for the protection of archaeological structures and sites.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Mid-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Mid-Front</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Country	<u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country	Country	Country
<p>Periodically inspect the condition of the recreation lands and sites in order to determine the levels of resource damage occurring.</p> <p>Emphasize semi-primitive recreation opportunities in Cross, Cahone, and Squaw/Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Review recreation area management plans periodically in order to determine if revisions are necessary due to changing conditions.</p> <p>Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management. - Manage for dispersed recreation as the primary recreation activity. Permit year-long, non-motorized recreation activities throughout the area. Establish site-specific visual quality objectives and design guidelines for landscape development projects during activity planning.</p>	<p>SAND CANYON-ROCK CREEK SRMA: Configuration. – 7,877 acres, including most of Sand, Rock, and East Rock Creek Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> hiking. <u>Experiences might include:</u> outdoor exercise, solitary exploration; enjoying solitude, isolation, and independence, and enjoying access to Monument amenities. Benefits might include: improved fitness and health, improved mental well-being, a greater respect for cultural heritage, and an increased sense of stewardship and a greater desire for the protection of cultural resources.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>	<p>SAND CANYON-ROCK CREEK SRMA: Configuration. – 6,303 acres, including the south half of Sand, Rock, and East Rock Creek Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> hiking, horseback riding, biking, and viewing cultural sites. <u>Experiences might include:</u> outdoor exercise, relishing group affiliations and connections, escaping human-made machinery and noise, and enjoying access to close-to-home amenities. <u>Benefits might include:</u> improved fitness and health, improved mental well-being, a closer relationship with the natural world, a greater respect for cultural heritage, and an increased sense of stewardship and a greater desire for the protection of cultural resources.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front</p>	<p>SAND CANYON-ROCK CREEK SRMA: Configuration. – 5,847 acres, including the south half of Sand, Rock, and East Rock Creek Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> hiking, and studying prehistoric human habitation. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about prehistoric lifestyles, relishing group affiliations and connections, escaping human-made machinery and noise, enjoying teaching others about natural and cultural history, and reduced vandalism of prehistoric sites. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional benefits that might include: increased local tourism revenue.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>	<p>SAND CANYON-ROCK CREEK SRMA: Configuration. – 7,541 acres, including most of Sand, Rock, and East Rock Creek Canyons. Remove Big Point from this SRMA and include it in the Mockingbird/Rincon SRMA</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and viewing cultural sites. <u>Experiences might include:</u> outdoor exercise, relishing group affiliation and connections, escaping human-made machinery and noise, and enjoying access to close-to-home amenities. <u>Benefits might include:</u> improved fitness and health, improved mental well-being, a closer relationship with the natural world, a greater respect for cultural heritage, and an increased sense of stewardship and a greater desire for the protection of cultural resources.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country	Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country	<u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country	<u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country
<p>Emphasis Area B: Wildlife. - Manage for dispersed recreation as the primary recreation activity. Permit year-long, non-motorized recreation activities throughout the area, except restrict recreation use in order to resolve people/wildlife conflicts, (favoring wildlife in such cases). Establish site-specific visual quality objectives and design guidelines for landscape development projects during activity planning.</p> <p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Manage for a variety of recreation opportunities, consistent with classifications determined in ROS inventories. Provide necessary visitor management services and facilities required to meet recreation program goals.</p> <p>Emphasis Area E: Mineral Resources. - Establish site-specific visual</p>	<p>MOCKINGBIRD MESA-RINCON SRMA: Configuration. - 109,872 acres, including the heart and southwest corner of the Monument.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> driving, horseback riding, mountain biking, hiking, and viewing archaeological ruins. <u>Experiences might include:</u> enjoying solitude, isolation, and independence; enjoying contemplation; outdoor exercise; and solitary exploration. <u>Benefits might include:</u> improved mental well-being, an enlarged sense of wonder, a greater respect for cultural heritage, and improved physical fitness and health maintenance.</p>	<p>MOCKINGBIRD MESA-RINCON SRMA: Configuration. - 104,511 acres, including the heart and southwest corner of the Monument.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional experiences that might include a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional benefits that might include: a closer relationship with nature, a greater respect for cultural heritage, a greater desire for the protection of archaeological and historic sites, and a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.</p>	<p>MOCKINGBIRD MESA-RINCON SRMA: Configuration. - 99,842 acres, including the heart and the southwest corner of the Monument.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional experiences that might include: learning about the Monument, contemplating people’s relationship with the land, and having others nearby who could help if needed. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional benefits that might include: increased experiential understanding of people’s relationship to/dependence on the land, a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle, an increased</p>	<p>MOCKINGBIRD MESA-RINCON SRMA: Configuration. - 109,637 acres, including the heart and southwestern corner of the Monument. Include Big Point in the Mockingbird Mesa-Rincon SRMA. Move the portion of this SRMA included in the Citizen’s proposal for Wilderness into the Squaw/Cross Canyon SRMA.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> driving, horseback riding, mountain biking, hiking, and viewing archaeological ruins. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional experiences that might include a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle. <u>Benefits might include:</u> improved mental well-being, an enlarged sense of wonder, a greater respect for cultural heritage, and improved physical fitness and health maintenance.</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>quality objectives and design guidelines for landscape development projects during activity planning.</p>	<p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>	<p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>	<p>sense of stewardship and a greater desire for the protection of cultural resources, reduced incidents of looting and vandalism of prehistoric sites, and increased local tourism revenue.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>	<p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Rural Country</p>
<p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Make areas available for day use activities, where feasible. Construct public convenience developments, such as restrooms, observation areas, and/or interpretative trails. Provide input into development and operation of Anasazi Heritage Center. Develop public or visitor management plans for areas.</p> <p>Establish site-specific visual quality objectives and design guidelines for interpretation and visitor management during activity planning. Develop recreation activity management plans for Lowry cultural sites.</p>	<p>CROSS-SQUAW CANYONS SRMA: Configuration. - 37,030 acres, including Cross, Cahone, Cow, and Squaw – Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> backpacking, camping, and exploring. <u>Experiences might include:</u> outdoor exercise; enjoying contemplation, enjoying solitude, isolation, and independence; learning about the Monument, and enjoying exploring alone.</p>	<p>CROSS-SQUAW CANYONS SRMA: Configuration. - 31,730 acres, including Cross, Cahone, Cow, and Squaw – Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II.</p>	<p>CROSS-SQUAW CANYONS SRMA: Configuration. - 8,218 acres, including Cross, Cahone, Cow, and Squaw – Papoose Canyons.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II.</p>	<p>CROSS-SQUAW CANYONS SRMA: Configuration. - 37,604 acres, including Cross, Cahone, Cow, and Squaw – Papoose Canyons. Move the portion of the Mockingbird SRMA included in the Citizen’s proposal for Wilderness into the Squaw/Cross Canyon SRMA.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> backpacking, camping, and exploring. <u>Experiences might include:</u> outdoor exercise; enjoying contemplation; enjoying solitude, isolation, and independence; learning about the Monument; and enjoying exploring alone.</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Emphasis Area L: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). - Manage recreational opportunities according to ACEC guidelines. Establish site-specific visual quality objectives and design guidelines for landscape development projects during activity planning. Close Cross, Cahone, and Squaw/Papoose Canyons to OHVs. Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Manage the McElmo Research Natural Area for its special research value.</p>	<p><u>Benefits might include:</u> improved physical fitness, improved mental well-being, a closer relationship with the natural world, an enlarged sense of wonder, a greater desire for the protection of archaeological structures and sites, and confirmation and/or development of self-value.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p><u>Benefits might include:</u> improved physical fitness, improved mental well-being, a closer relationship with the natural world, an enlarged sense of wonder, and a greater desire for the protection of archaeological structures and sites.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>
	<p>GOODMAN POINT SRMA: Configuration. - 10,219 acres, including public lands in Goodman, Trail and Alkali Canyons and associated uplands.</p> <p>Management Objectives: ERMA objectives do not target activities, experiences, or benefits. Instead, they address the following:</p> <p>User Conflicts: By 2010, manage conflicts among active recreation participants and experiential learners (based on</p>	<p>GOODMAN POINT SRMA: Configuration. - 10,219 acres, including public lands in Goodman, Trail and Alkali Canyons and associated uplands.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> viewing/studying/working with archaeological ruins, hiking, and exploring. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about prehistoric lifestyles, more highly motivated students/improved</p>	<p>GOODMAN POINT SRMA: Configuration. - 10,219 acres, including public lands in Goodman, Trail and Alkali Canyons and associated uplands.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> backpacking, camping, and exploring. <u>Experiences might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional experiences that might include: an enlarged sense of wonder, reduced incidents of vandalism of</p>	<p>GOODMAN POINT SRMA: Configuration. - 10,219 acres, including public lands in Goodman, Trail and Alkali Canyons and associated uplands.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> viewing/studying/working with archaeological ruins, hiking, and exploring. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about prehistoric lifestyles, more highly motivated students/improved scholarship, reduced exposure</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<p>incident reports filed with the BLM), with the goal of fewer than one per month, accomplished through proactive heritage tourism, visitor ethics outreach messages on-site, at AHC, and through local chamber offices.</p> <p>Resource Protection: By 2010, heighten visitor understanding and visitor behavior to maintain the intrinsic character of on-site cultural resources at which on-site cultural resource research and/or educational tourism are being run to prevent the loss of any significant cultural resources.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>scholarship, reduced exposure to at-risk youth, enjoying teaching others about natural and cultural history, reduced vandalism of prehistoric sites, greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions, and enjoying greater access to close-to-home recreation. <u>Benefits might include:</u> an enlarged sense of wonder, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, a more holistic sense of wellness, a greater respect for cultural heritage, increased capacity for artistic expression, an increased sense of stewardship and a greater desire for the protection of cultural resources, reduced incidents of looting and vandalism of prehistoric sites, and increased local tourism revenue.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>prehistoric sites, a heightened sense of community satisfaction, a greater household awareness of and appreciation for cultural heritage, improved local economic stability, enjoying having greater access to close-to-home recreation. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>	<p>to at-risk youth, enjoying teaching others about natural and cultural history, reduced incidents of vandalism of prehistoric sites, greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions, enjoying having greater access to close-to-home recreation. <u>Benefits might include:</u> an enlarged sense of wonder, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, a more holistic sense of wellness, greater respect for cultural heritage, increased capacity for artistic expression, an increased sense of stewardship and protection of cultural resources, reduced incidents of looting and vandalism of prehistoric sites, and increased local tourism revenue.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Social.</u> -Back-Front Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Back-Front Country</p>
	ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER SRMA: Configuration. -	ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER SRMA: Configuration. -	ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER SRMA: Configuration. -	ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER SRMA: Configuration. -

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<p>94 acres, including the Anasazi Heritage Center and associated property.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> viewing interpretive exhibits, learning about ancient cultures, hiking, and viewing archaeological ruins. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about the Monument, contemplating people’s relationship with the land, and doing something new and different. <u>Benefits might include:</u> a greater respect for cultural heritage, greater access to hands-on learning, improved environmental ethics, and an increased sense of stewardship of cultural resources.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Front-Rural Country</p>	<p>94 acres, including the Anasazi Heritage Center and associated property.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional activities that might include: learning about ancient cultures and lifestyles, and learning about recreation opportunities in the Monument. <u>Experiences might include:</u> contemplating people’s relationship with the land, learning how to respect other users and land uses, and learning new places to go. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional benefits that might include: improved ability to relate to local cultures, more highly motivated students, enhanced ability for visitors to find what they want, and improved local economic stability.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Front-</p>	<p>94 acres, including the Anasazi Heritage Center and associated property.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional activities that might include: learning about recreation opportunities in the Monument. <u>Experiences might include:</u> learning about the value and methods of preservation, and curation of heritage tourism resources. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Front-Rural Country</p>	<p>94 acres, including the Anasazi Heritage Center and associated property.</p> <p>Management Objectives: <u>Activities might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional activities that might include: learning about ancient cultures and lifestyles, and learning about recreation opportunities in the Monument. <u>Experiences might include:</u> contemplating people’s relationship with the land, learning how to respect other users and land uses, and learning new places to go with a group. <u>Benefits might include:</u> same as Alternative II, with additional benefits that might include: improved ability to relate to local cultures, more highly motivated students, enhanced ability for visitors to find what they want, and improved local economic stability.</p> <p>Setting Prescription: <u>Physical.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Social.</u> -Front-Rural Country <u>Administrative.</u> -Front-Rural Country</p>

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
		Rural Country		
Management and Implementation Actions				
Continue dispersed recreational camping, consistent with current policies and practices and with the Proclamation. Retain existing limitations and closures. Exercise management discretion, where necessary, through emergency closures or other actions in order to protect Monument resources.	Promote an undeveloped management strategy. Manage mostly for custodial purposes, including user conflicts, visitor safety, and resource protection. Focus on incidental visitors and/or local residents. Minimize infrastructure and visitor facilities.	Promote a destination management strategy. Focus on establishing destinations for regional visitors, actively marketing to communities in the Four Corners area. Provide specific public access points and appropriate support facilities. Employ a greater reliance on collaboration with counties.	Promote a destination management strategy. Focus on establishing destinations for national and international, as well as local and regional, visitors. Provide specific public access points and appropriate support with more infrastructure and visitor facilities. Employ a greater reliance on collaboration with counties, local tourism industries, and the NPS.	Promote an undeveloped management strategy (same as Alternative II) for Sand Canyon/Rock Creek, Mockingbird Mesa, Goodman Point, and Squaw/Cross Canyon SRMAs. Promote a destination management strategy (same as Alternative III) for Painted Hand Pueblo and Sand Canyon Pueblo RMZs. Promote a destination management strategy (same as Alternative IV) for the AHC and Lowry Pueblo RMZs.
	157,124 acres managed as backcountry and 8,211 acres managed as front country settings.	146,460 acres managed as backcountry and 18,875 acres managed as front country settings	118,279 acres managed as backcountry and 47,056 acres managed as front country settings	157,460 acres managed as backcountry and 7,875 acres managed as front country settings
	Prohibit recreational shooting (target shooting), geocaching, or climbing (rock climbing, repelling, and/or bouldering) anywhere in the Monument. Prohibit camping and campfires in all SRMAs.	Prohibit recreational shooting (target shooting), geocaching, or climbing (rock climbing, repelling, and/or bouldering) anywhere in the Monument. Prohibit camping and campfires in the Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon-Rock Creek, and AHC SRMAs, but allow such activities in	Prohibit recreational shooting (target shooting), geocaching, or climbing (rock climbing, repelling, and/or bouldering) anywhere in the Monument. Prohibit camping and Campfires in Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon-Rock Creek, and AHC SRMAs, <u>except</u> in designated sites with fire pits,	Recreational shooting (target shooting) and geocaching would be prohibited anywhere in the Monument. Climbing (rock climbing, repelling, and/or bouldering) would be allowed in designated areas only.

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
		the Mockingbird Mesa-Rincon, Squaw-Cross Canyon, and Goodman Point SRMAs.	grates, or firepans. Allow camping and campfires in the Mockingbird Mesa-Rincon, Squaw-Cross Canyons, and Goodman Point SRMAs.	Prohibit camping and campfires in the Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon-Rock Creek, and AHC SRMAs, but allow such activities in the Mockingbird Mesa-Rincon, Squaw-Cross Canyon, and Goodman Point SRMAs. Maintain developed recreation sites and interpretation information opportunities in the Pueblo Sites SRMA. Consider mechanized travel (bicycles) a conditional use, with continued monitoring, in the Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMA. If damage begins to occur to the objects of the Monument as a result of mechanized travel, this use would no longer be allowed.
As identified in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP, some OHV designations will occur. Close public land within areas identified as closed to motorized vehicle use year-round to all forms of motorized vehicle use. Allow exceptions in WSAs based on applying BLM's Interim Management Policy (BLM Revised, July 12, 1983). Provide increased semi-primitive, motorized	Designate no additional trails, routes will be designated except where necessary in order to reroute for the protection of the objects of the Monument. Construct no new parking areas; better delineate existing parking areas with barriers to prevent further expansion.	Additional routes may be designated outside of WSAs. Establish parking areas to accommodate up to 10 vehicles at the Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMAs, and for trails leading to NPS units within the Monument.	Additional routes may be designated. Establish parking areas to accommodate up to 20 vehicles the Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMAs, and for trails leading to NPS units within the Monument.	Additional routes may be designated outside of WSAs. Establish parking areas to accommodate up to 20 vehicles at the Pueblo Sites, Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMAs, and for trails leading to NPS units within the Monument.

RECREATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>opportunities with some primitive, semi-primitive, non-motorized, and roaded natural settings and management objectives.</p> <p>Implement an off-road vehicle management program, as per that described in accordance with the San Juan/San Miguel RMP/EIS ROD.</p>				
	<p>Establish an entrance fee for Pueblo Sites and Sand Canyon/Rock Creek SRMAs, and continue the entrance fee for the AHC SRMA.</p>	<p>Continue the entrance fee for the AHC SRMA.</p>		
<p>Issue no new commercial permits; grant no expansions of existing permits.</p>	<p>Issue no special recreation use permits. Continue current existing special uses, but allow no renewal, extension, or transfer.</p>	<p>Continue existing special recreation use permits; extend, renew, transfer and/or adjust on a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the Monument Manager.</p>	<p>Allow special recreation use permits on a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the Monument Manager.</p>	<p>Continue existing special recreation use permits, and allow extension, renewal or transfer, and/or adjustment, on a case-by-case basis. Allow up to 10 special use permits, at the discretion of the Monument Manager.</p>

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>GOAL: Define a travel management network (i.e., system of areas and roads), with supporting facilities (e.g., parking areas), that provides reasonable access to the public, private landowners, and authorized users (e.g., fluid mineral operators and livestock grazing permittees) while, at the same time, protecting the objects identified in the Proclamation. (NOTE: For the purpose of this DRMP/DEIS, a “road” is defined as an open way for the passage of vehicles, persons, or animals on land, regardless of the type of travel; and “off-road” is defined as cross-country travel between designated roads. All off-road travel by motorized and/or mechanized vehicles is prohibited in the Monument.)</p>				
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designate administrative roads, by type of use (e.g., street-legal motorized vehicle and off-highway vehicle [OHV]) for authorized users only. These are roads that lead to private land or developments that have an administrative purpose where the BLM or permitted user/private landowner must have access for regular maintenance or operation. These authorized developments include such things as power lines, weather stations, oil and gas facilities, spring developments, corrals, and water troughs. All types of use include street legal motorized vehicle, OHV, dirt bike, foot, horse, and bicycle. 2. Designate existing and new roads to different types (e.g., street-legal motorized vehicle and OHV) of motorized and non-motorized public access, following the travel management network methodology in Appendix G. In summary, this methodology closes existing roads that do not access a destination (e.g., scenic overlook, camping site, or archaeological site allocated for public use) and/or that pose a threat to Monument resources. All types of use include street-legal motorized vehicle, OHV, dirt bike, foot, horse, and bicycle. 3. Designate travel management areas in order to protect Monument objects and to prohibit all off-road motorized and mechanized vehicle use, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, as required under the Proclamation. 4. Identify the types and locations of facilities necessary in order to support the functions of the transportation management network. 5. Identify maintenance activities required to protect road surfacing in order to protect the objects of the Monument. 6. Identify criteria that would assist in deciding if additional roads should be added or removed from the transportation management network in the future. 7. Work in partnership with the CDOW to determine limitations (e.g., season of use and density level), if any, on new road construction in order to protect big game winter range and migration corridors within the Monument. 8. Identify guidelines and/or limitations to properly maintain, manage, and/or monitor the travel management network. 9. Work in partnership with affected interests in order to manage overflights toward achieving and maintaining both visitor experiences and benefits within RMZs. 10. Manage access to oil and gas leases issued prior to passage of the FLPMA in existing WSAs, to ensure that the BLM non-impairment standard is not violated. 11. Identify maintenance activities needed to protect road surfacing, to protect the objects of the Monument. 12. Work in partnership with affected interest groups to manage roads to protect resources and maintain visitor experiences and benefits. 				
<p>MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:</p>				
<p>None.</p>				
	<p>Permit access to private in- and edge-holdings through the transportation plan.</p>			
	<p>Consult with the CDOW to determine what, if any, limitations (e.g., season of use and density level) are necessary to protect elk and mule deer habitats prior to authorizing new roads within elk and mule deer winter range, and elk migration corridors, as defined by the CDOW.</p>			

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	Work cooperatively with aircraft operators, adjacent land management agencies, and Native American tribes (i.e., Hovenweep National Monument, the Utah BLM Monticello Field Office, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and the Navajo Nation), and the Federal Aviation Administration to direct overflights to appropriate RMZs.			
	<p>The following questions would assist the Monument Manager in adding or removing additional roads from the transportation management network in the future. If all answers are “no,” the road would be closed. If any answer is “yes,” consideration for keeping the road open should be made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is the road officially recognized as a county road by both the BLM and the county it is located within? ▪ Does the road lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where the BLM or a permitted user (not including private land access) must have access for regular maintenance or operation? ▪ Is the road a primary or secondary unpaved road? ▪ If so, does the road have a destination? ▪ If so, does it contribute to the management objectives and framework and setting prescriptions of the RMZ it is located within? ▪ If so, does the road avoid impacts to Monument objects and/or other resources? 			
	Comprehensive transportation plan established			
<p>Roads are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse = 7 miles; ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 3 miles ▪ Public Foot = 2 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 6 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, OHV = 0 miles 	<p>Roads designated open to different types of motorized and non-motorized public access are shown on Map 5.</p> <p>Roads are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse = 79 miles ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot = 9 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, OHV = 0 miles 	<p>Roads designated open to different types of motorized and non-motorized public access are shown on Map 5.</p> <p>Roads are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse = 64 miles ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 11 miles ▪ Public Foot = 11 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse = 21 miles ▪ Public Foot, Bicycle = 1 mile ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 9 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, OHV = 9 miles 	<p>Roads designated open to different types of motorized and non-motorized public access are shown on Map 5.</p> <p>Roads are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse = 31 miles ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 7 miles ▪ Public Foot = 4 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse = 12 miles ▪ Public Foot, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 19 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, OHV = 19 miles 	<p>Roads designated open to different types of motorized and non-motorized public access are shown on Map 5.</p> <p>Roads are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse = 59 miles ▪ Administrative + Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot = 3 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse = 1 miles ▪ Public Foot, Bicycle = 0 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle = 235 miles ▪ Public Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, OHV = 8 miles

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Public Open to All Travel Means = 131 miles	Public Open to All Travel Means = 50 miles	Public Open to All Travel Means = 60 miles	Public Open to All Travel Means = 102 miles	Public Open to All Travel Means = 74 miles
Total roads (public access + Administrative, not new mineral roads) = 149 miles	Total roads (public access + Administrative, not new mineral roads) = 138 miles	Total roads (public access + Administrative, not new mineral roads) = 186 miles	Total roads (public access + Administrative, not new mineral roads) = 194 miles	Total roads (public access + Administrative, not new mineral roads) = 168 miles
Seven facilities required to support the transportation management network are identified on Map 5.	Seven facilities required to support the transportation management network are identified on Map 5.	Thirteen facilities required to support the transportation management network are identified on Map 5.	Twenty facilities required to support the transportation management network are identified on Map 5.	Eleven facilities required to support the transportation management network are identified on Map 5.
In general, improvements should be minimal and designed solely to correct those conditions that are unsafe or hazardous. Permit activities that maintain, as opposed to enhance, existing roads. Keep grading and surfacing to a minimum, as needed for user safety. Allow existing unimproved vehicle trails that are not necessary for currently authorized users to deteriorate and reclaim naturally. Rehabilitate trails, as necessary. Keep access roads on public land near the Hovenweep Ruin primitive in order to provide cultural resources protection from heavy	Maintain open roads within the disturbed travel surface area as of the date the ROD was signed; allow no widening, passing lanes, or other travel surface upgrades. Authorize maintenance to protect (e.g., prevent erosion and sediment loading in drainages) Monument resources outside the disturbed travel surface following site- specific environmental analysis. Maintain administrative roads to the minimum level necessary to keep them open for limited use by high- clearance vehicles. Administrative roads that only go to BLM range monitoring and study areas would not be maintained; however, periodic vehicular access to these sites would be allowed for required range monitoring uses.	Same as Alternative II, except that travel surface upgrades would be authorized to ensure public safety and/or to protect Monument resources.		Same as Alternative II.

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
uncontrolled visitation.				
<p>Close the area to cross-country, off-road travel by motorized vehicles and mechanized vehicles, including mountain bikes, in order to reduce inadvertent damage to cultural resources, except for authorized administrative and emergency purposes.</p> <p>Restrict public access, by vehicles, on road ROWs in order to prevent impacts to cultural resource sites from vandalism. Allow public access via foot or horse.</p>	<p>Allow foot travel and horseback riding only on designated roads in Recreation Management Zones 2 (Sand Canyon/Rock Creek).</p> <p>Authorize cross-country travel by horseback and foot, outside Zone 2.</p> <p>Prohibit new roads in RMZ 4 (Squaw/Cross Canyon), and within the McElmo RNA.</p>	<p>Limit horseback riding to designated roads in RMZ 2 (Sand Canyon/Rock Creek).</p> <p>Authorize cross-country travel by horseback and foot, outside Zone 2.</p> <p>Develop no new roads, except those limited to foot-traffic and those necessary to protect Monument resources, in RMZ 4 (Squaw/Cross Canyon), and within the McElmo RNA. Allow cross-country foot traffic and horseback riding.</p>	<p>Develop no new roads, except those limited to foot traffic and those necessary to protect Monument resources, in RMZ 4 (Squaw/Cross Canyon), and within the McElmo RNA. Allow cross-country foot traffic and horseback riding.</p>	Same as Alternative II.
	<p>Designate 38,598 acres as “closed” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 126,737 acres as “limited” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 0 acres as “open” to OHV travel.</p>	<p>Designate 25,976 acres as “closed” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 139,359 acres as “limited” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 0 acres as “open” to OHV travel.</p>	<p>Designate 25,976 acres as “closed” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 139,359 acres as “limited” to OHV travel.</p> <p>Designate 0 acres as “open” to OHV travel.</p>	Same as Alternative II.
Allow motorized and mechanical vehicular use only on designated roads.	Prohibit cross-country motorized and mechanized (e.g., mountain bike) travel. Limit motorized and mechanized vehicle use to designated roads. Allow no cross-country travel for game retrieval. Prohibit OHVs in Sand and East Rock Canyons and Mockingbird Mesa. Sand and East Rock Canyons include the area within RMZs 1 and 2, and the area within Mockingbird Mesa includes the topographic extent of this feature.			
Motorized and mechanical vehicular use would be allowed only on designated roads or routes.	Determine public use designations, if appropriate or if open or closed, as part of the development process when there are new proposed administrative roads. Outline closure method and maintenance in the plans for operation if administrative roads are closed to public use.			
<p>Reclaim roads not needed for other operations.</p> <p>Gate oil and gas roads not needed for other authorized</p>	Consider any road not shown on Map 5 closed upon signing of the ROD, subject to valid existing rights. Reclaim closed roads within 10 years	Same as Alternative II, except assign no specific time period to the BLM for either developing a strategy for, or actually restoring, closed roads.		Same as Alternative II.

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>uses in order to protect Monument resources.</p> <p>Close upgraded or new access roads into cultural resource emphasis areas to public vehicular traffic via gating or other means in order to protect sites.</p> <p>Sample visitor use using various methods, including road and trail counters and visitor registers.</p>	<p>of signing of the ROD. Develop a strategy for restoring closed roads within the first year of signing of the ROD. Prioritize roads for restoration based on actual and/or probable impacts to resources, and on levels of use. Prioritize closed roads located in historical, high-use areas (e.g., RMZs 1 [Pueblo Sites] and 2 [Sand Canyon/Rock Creek]) or restoration first. Require that each closed road be considered individually, and select the best, least intrusive method for restoration, based on the geography, topography, soil, hydrology, and vegetation in the area. Other guidelines that would be incorporated in this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ not repairing washed out roads; ▪ using natural barriers, such as boulders; ▪ using dead-and-down wood to obscure road entryways; ▪ using fencing, when necessary, to prohibit access; ▪ ripping up the road bed and reseeding with vegetation natural to the area; and ▪ providing visitor 			

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<p>education and information (e.g., maps and signing) on road closures.</p> <p>For administrative roads, strictly limit access and grant only for legitimate and specific purposes.</p> <p>Authorized users could include oil and gas permittees, grazing permittees, researchers, State or Federal agencies, Native Americans accessing recognized traditional cultural properties, and others carrying out authorized activities under a permit or other authorization.</p> <p>Evaluate roads for closure, following public notification and opportunity to comment, if the administrative purpose of a road ceases. Work with any individual operating within the Monument under existing permits or authorizations to document where access must continue to allow operations of a current permit of authorization if other than that shown on Map 5. Provide administrative access, other than that shown on Map 5, to livestock grazing permittees to meet the terms and conditions of the permits. Some administrative access</p>			

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	does not follow a visible road, but requires cross-country travel. As a result, this administrative access is not identified on Map 5, but would be authorized, as needed, and with proper clearances.			
	<p>Develop a strategy for complying with the transportation management system within one year of signing of the ROD. Guidelines for this strategy could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. keeping all types of use (e.g., street-legal motorized vehicle, bicycle, and OHV) on designated roads by hiring additional staff (e.g., law enforcement personnel and backcountry rangers) to patrol by foot, horse, and vehicle; 2. developing and distributing maps and installing signs to assist in educating the public about roads that are open and closed; 3. specifying in existing law enforcement MOUs with agencies (i.e., Hovenweep National Monument, the USFS), and those currently under development with the Sheriffs departments in 	Same as Alternative II, except assign no specific time period to the BLM for developing a strategy for, or actually restoring, closed routes.		Same as Alternative II.

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
	<p>Montezuma and Dolores Counties, the need to jointly enforce the Monument’s travel management system;</p> <p>4. work in partnership with affected interest groups to help gain compliance and protect resources; and</p> <p>5. incorporate Four E’s Strategy – education, engineering, enforcement, and evaluation.</p>			
<p>Jeep trails and unimproved roads may be closed to public vehicle traffic in cultural resource emphasis areas in order to prevent vandalism. Provide for oil, gas and CO₂ activities, and related ROWs for access, power, and transportation in order to explore, develop, produce, and transport these leasable commodities in a manner consistent with ACEC guidelines.</p> <p>Acquire access for administrative/public use, where funding permits, for cultural resource management, in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand/East Rock Canyons; ▪ Hamilton Mesa; ▪ Yellow Jacket Canyon; 				

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cahone Canyon; ▪ Woods Canyon; and ▪ Negro Canyon. <p>Emphasis Area A: Livestock Management. - Provide administrative access to public land in order to enhance management of the range resource. Provide maintenance of roads in the BLM transportation plan to minimum standards for user safety.</p> <p>Acquire access to the following grazing allotments: 8011, 8013, 8018, and 8019.</p> <p>Emphasis Area B: Wildlife.- Provide administrative access to public land for managing wildlife habitat. Provide very little, or no, maintenance to roads. Close and reclaim any abandoned and/or poorly designed roads. Acquire public access, where needed, to allow wildlife-related recreation (including hunting and fishing in underutilized areas).</p> <p>Emphasis Area F: Cultural Resources. - Provide administrative access to public land in order to</p>				

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>enhance the management of cultural resources. Provide public access to some of the cultural areas where public use will be managed. Provide maintenance of roads to a level of minimum standards for user safety. Close roads, when necessary, to limit access in order to protect cultural values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limit public access to Mockingbird Mesa and Sand and East Rock Canyons to foot or horse only and limit vehicle access to authorized vehicles only. ▪ Acquire easement into Sand Canyon area. ▪ Acquire administrative access into Cannonball Mesa and Yellow Jacket Canyon. <p>Emphasis Area L: ACECs.- Provide administrative and public access, where needed, for ACEC management. Provide maintenance on only those roads needed for management purposes.</p> <p>Limit public access in Mockingbird Mesa and Sand and East Rock Canyons to foot or horse only and restrict vehicle access to authorized</p>				

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>vehicles only.</p> <p>Acquire administrative access into Sand and Yellow Jacket Canyons and Cannonball Mesa. Keep established roads and trails open to use as presently authorized.</p> <p>Initiate emergency closures prior to completion of the management plan only if significant resource damage is documented.</p> <p>Establish final decisions on designated roads for vehicular travel, including mountain bikes, through the management plan. Develop no new roads or trails, pending completion of the management plan.</p> <p>Employ existing roads for new operations, as much as possible, in order to avoid impacts that interfere with proper care of Monument resources.</p> <p>Utilize roads using existing access roads or trails before allowing new construction.</p> <p>Direct roads for planned public use away from visible sites.</p>				

TRANSPORTATION				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
<p>Maintain and develop trails and other means of public access, where necessary, in order to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use.</p> <p>Emphasis Area C: Recreation Resources. - Provide public access to the public lands in order to enhance the recreation values. Provide a moderate level of maintenance on primary roads in order to promote user safety. Provide minimal levels of maintenance on secondary roads.</p> <p>Emphasis Area E: Mineral Resources. Provide or maintain public access in order to minimize impacts to mineral development. Work with mineral developers in order to ensure roads are maintained for public safety.</p>				

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Provide consistent protection and management of important cultural sites.				
OBJECTIVES: Manage to maintain and/or enhance the special resource values within the Monument Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (The Monument).				

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.				
The public land west of Cortez (approximately 156,000 acres) is designated as an ACEC - the Anasazi Cultural Multiple-use Area ACEC.	Drop the ACEC designation, except where applicable to RNAs (see RNA alternatives).			
Private lands within the ACEC would not be affected by the proposed designation.				
165,335 acres ACEC	7,826 acres ACEC	427 acres ACEC		Same as Alternative II.
Provide high-quality habitat for livestock and wildlife and also provide opportunities for recreation pursuits while, at the same time, emphasizing the cultural and mineral values.	Same as Alternative I, No Action, with the primary emphasis on cultural resource values.			Provide high quality habitat for livestock and wildlife and also provide opportunities for recreation pursuits while, at the same time, emphasizing the cultural values.
Undertake closer monitoring of the surface-disturbing activities; request additional employees and money in order to more intensively manage this significant area.	Same as Alternative I, No Action, with the primary emphasis on cultural resource values.			

SCENIC AND HISTORIC BYWAY				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Cooperate with management partners in order to implement corridor management plans for the Trail of the Ancients Scenic and Historic Byway.				
OBJECTIVES: Preserve resource values while, at the same time, implementing site-specific actions in the Corridor Management Plan.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.				
	Implement all site-specific actions in the Corridor Management Plan for interpretation at the Anasazi Heritage Center and at the Lowry Pueblo.			

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Provide a natural and undisturbed setting for scientific research and public education within the McElmo RNA.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and manage the McElmo RNA (427 acres) as a herpetological research area, a resource for educational institutions, and an outdoor classroom. 2. Enhance McElmo RNA surface disturbance protections. 3. Enhance research and outdoor educational opportunities within McElmo RNA. 4. Reduce livestock grazing pressure within the RNA. 5. Protect Potential Conservation Areas (PCAs) proposed by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) from negative impacts of ground-disturbing activities. 6. Evaluate the potential expansion of the RNA boundary. 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain Bridge Canyon NSO stipulation. 2. Continue to manage the existing RNA as an Instant Study Area (ISA). An ISA is managed as a WSA, but does not meet acreage requirement. 3. Maintain the ACEC designation for RNAs. 				
Acquire through exchange, if possible, adjacent private land in W1/2NE1/2, Sec. 27, T. 35N., R. 20W., and include this land within the RNA.	Expand the RNA boundary (Map 8). Acquire adjacent private land from willing sellers and incorporate it into the RNA.	Acquire through exchange, if possible, adjacent private land in W1/2NE1/2, Sec. 27, T. 35N., R. 20W., and include this land within the RNA.		Same as Alternative II.
	Close the two-track access road.	Improve existing 2-track road to a natural surface (dirt) road to the north end of the RNA along the mesa above Bridge Canyon for administrative purposes only.	Improve existing 2-track road to a natural surface (dirt) road to the north end of the RNA along the mesa above Bridge Canyon and open to the public.	Same as Alternative III.
	Prohibit all seismic operation.			
	Limit surface-disturbing authorizations and activities within McElmo RNA to only those uses that support research and education (e.g., trails, parking areas, signs, toilets, and shelters).			
	Develop no established Recreation Activity Management plan.	Prepare a Recreation Activity Management Plan within 5 years of plan completion, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ establish delineated native surface parking area; ▪ permit primitive facilities; and 	Prepare a Recreation Activity Management Plan within 5 years of plan completion, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ establish developed parking area with improved surface; ▪ permit improved facilities (picnic sites and 	Same as Alternative II.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish a primitive trail (up to 1 mile). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restroom); and establish a hard surface interpretive trail (up to 1 mile). 	
<p>RNA is currently fenced, but grazing is allowed.</p> <p>After the immediate above action statement is accomplished, for logical management, include those BLM lands below the canyon rim (E1/2NE1/2, Sec. 27, T. 35N., R. 20W.) in the RNA.</p> <p>Construct boundary and/or gap fences in order to provide management control.</p>	Close the RNA to livestock grazing.	Limit livestock grazing use (from November 15 to March 15).	Same as Alternative I.	Same as Alternative III.
	Designate as RNAs the Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs proposed by CNHP.	Establish an NGD/NSO restriction for the Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs.	Establish a SSR/CSU stipulation for the Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs.	Designate as RNAs the Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs proposed by the CNHP. Establish an NGD/NSO restriction for the Cannonball and Sand Canyon PCAs.
427 acres managed as an RNA	7,826 acres managed as an RNA	427 acres managed as an RNA		Same as Alternative II.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (WSR)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Preserve free-flowing rivers with special values in their natural condition.				
OBJECTIVES: Manage rivers found suitable for WSR designation in order to protect their Outstandingly Remarkable Values and Classification, as identified in the suitability determination in the final RMP.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES: None.				

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (WSR)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Complete eligibility and tentative classification study.	Manage all river segments determined to be eligible for WSR designation as WSRs.	Consider no river segments suitable for WSR designation; therefore consider no eligible segments as WSRs.		
0 miles managed as WSR.	25.3 miles managed as WSR.	0 miles managed as WSR.		

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Determine management guidance for WSAs, should Congress release them from WSA status.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the non-impairment standard for WSAs, in accordance with the FLPMA, in order to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of wilderness characteristics. Protect and preserve wilderness characteristics where appropriate (i.e., their “naturalness,” their outstanding opportunities for solitude, and their potential for primitive and unconfined recreation) where they occur in identified areas outside of WSAs (see Map 8). 				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> WSAs will be patrolled periodically in order to detect and prevent unauthorized actions that could impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness. Continue to manage the existing RNA as a WSA. 				
Continue to apply the non-impairment standards under the FLPMA to WSAs within the Monument. Apply existing non-impairment standards and practices to activities in order to protect WSA values and to assess proposed actions that may affect wilderness values. (See H-8550-1, Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review.)	Manage the citizen’s proposed expansion of WSAs (5,223 acres) along with existing WSAs, for wilderness characteristics. If Congress releases WSAs from their designation, management of wilderness characteristics would be the same as the No Action Alternative.	Continue to manage existing WSAs, excluding the citizens proposed expansion, for wilderness characteristics. If Congress releases WSAs from their designation, wilderness characteristics would continue to be emphasized while, at the same time, allowing minimum development, for research purposes only.	Continue to manage existing WSAs, excluding the citizens proposed expansion, for wilderness characteristics. If Congress releases WSAs from their designation, wilderness characteristics would continue to be emphasized while, at the same time, allowing minimum development, for purposes of recreation interpretation, research, rangeland management structures, fuels and fire management, and vegetation	Same as Alternative II.
Continue to manage WSAs in compliance with BLM’s				

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA)				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
Interim Management Policy (BLM Revised July 12, 1983), until they are reviewed and acted upon by Congress.			manipulation for wildlife habitat.	
Continue interim management of the WSAs in order to provide opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, photography, rock-climbing, and so forth, in primitive and unconfined settings.				
25,549 acres managed as WSA.	25,549 acres managed as WSA; An additional 5,223 acres managed for wilderness character.	25,549 acres managed as WSA.	25,549 acres managed as WSA.	25,549 acres managed as WSA; An additional 5,223 acres managed for wilderness character.
	Provide range improvements appropriate for implementation in WSAs, as appropriate under WSA management guidelines.			
	Remove water-related developments (non-domestic) and fencing when they are no longer required for management purposes.			
	Designate no travel roads in areas with wilderness characteristics.			
	Construct no new fencing or water-related developments (non-domestic) in WSAs (and citizen's proposed expansion area).	Construction of new fencing or water-related development (non-domestic) in WSAs (and citizen's proposed expansion area) would rarely be permitted, and then only when necessary to further enhance wilderness values, such as improved ecological conditions.		
	Establish an NGD/NSO to protect areas with wilderness characteristics from ground-disturbing activities.			

PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
GOAL: Provide for public safety and enforcement of all Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of Monument lands and resources.				
OBJECTIVES:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address law enforcement strategies recommended in existing Monument Law Enforcement Plan including: 2. hazardous waste public safety; 3. drug and controlled substance; and 4. unauthorized use and development of Monument lands, resources, and objects. 				

PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative II	Alternative III	Alternative IV	Alternative V (Preferred)
5. Provide appropriate law enforcement training for specific Monument resources and objects.				
6. Maintain coordination with other agencies and jurisdictions for fire control, emergency response, and search and rescue functions.				
MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES:				
1. Continue cooperative efforts between the BLM and the NPS Stabilization Unit at Mesa Verde and BLM patrol rangers and NPS rangers.				
2. Follow State laws.				
	Develop and implement a protocol to identify, respond to, and remove hazardous materials within one year following signing of the ROD.			
	Investigate, aggressively, suspected illegal dumping to determine liability and cost recovery.			
	Integrate considerations in Appendix F when updating the Monument Law Enforcement Plan, as appropriate.			
	Ensure that all law enforcement staff attends the Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Protection Training Program. Use cooperating agreements with local law enforcement agencies. Establish liaison with local law enforcement for paleontological and cultural resource law enforcement and assist local law enforcement personnel in obtaining training in paleontological and cultural resource law enforcement.			
	Coordinate with other Federal and State agencies to provide training and updates for all law enforcement personnel who respond to the Monument in applicable management policies and enforcement needs (i.e., recreation, wildlife, trespass, range, travel management system, WSAs, natural resource use permits, Special Use permits, and fluid minerals development).			
	Cooperate with local law enforcement with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ high-profile patrols during period with high to extreme fire conditions; ▪ prevention and investigation of human-caused fires; and ▪ investigation of all wildland fires of a suspicious nature. 			
	Cooperate with County teams with regard to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assisting county search and rescue teams and emergency medical services; ▪ participating in county search and rescue training meetings; and ▪ enforcing cultural resource laws, regulations, and policies. 			
	Conduct investigations of vandalism within cultural resource sites jointly with Monument Law Enforcement and Cultural Resource staff, and others, as needed.			
Increase patrol efforts in cultural resource areas.	Issue activity permits in compliance with stated Lands and Realty goals and objectives. Include permit areas in regularly scheduled patrols.			
In order to provide surveillance and public safety in cultural resource areas, two full time permanent BLM law enforcement rangers are needed, with seasonal support. Implement other preservation and protection measures, as needed.	Coordinate with law enforcement personnel and AHC desk staff to create a protocol for visitor and private landowner reporting of looting, vandalism, trespass, or other resource management violations.			