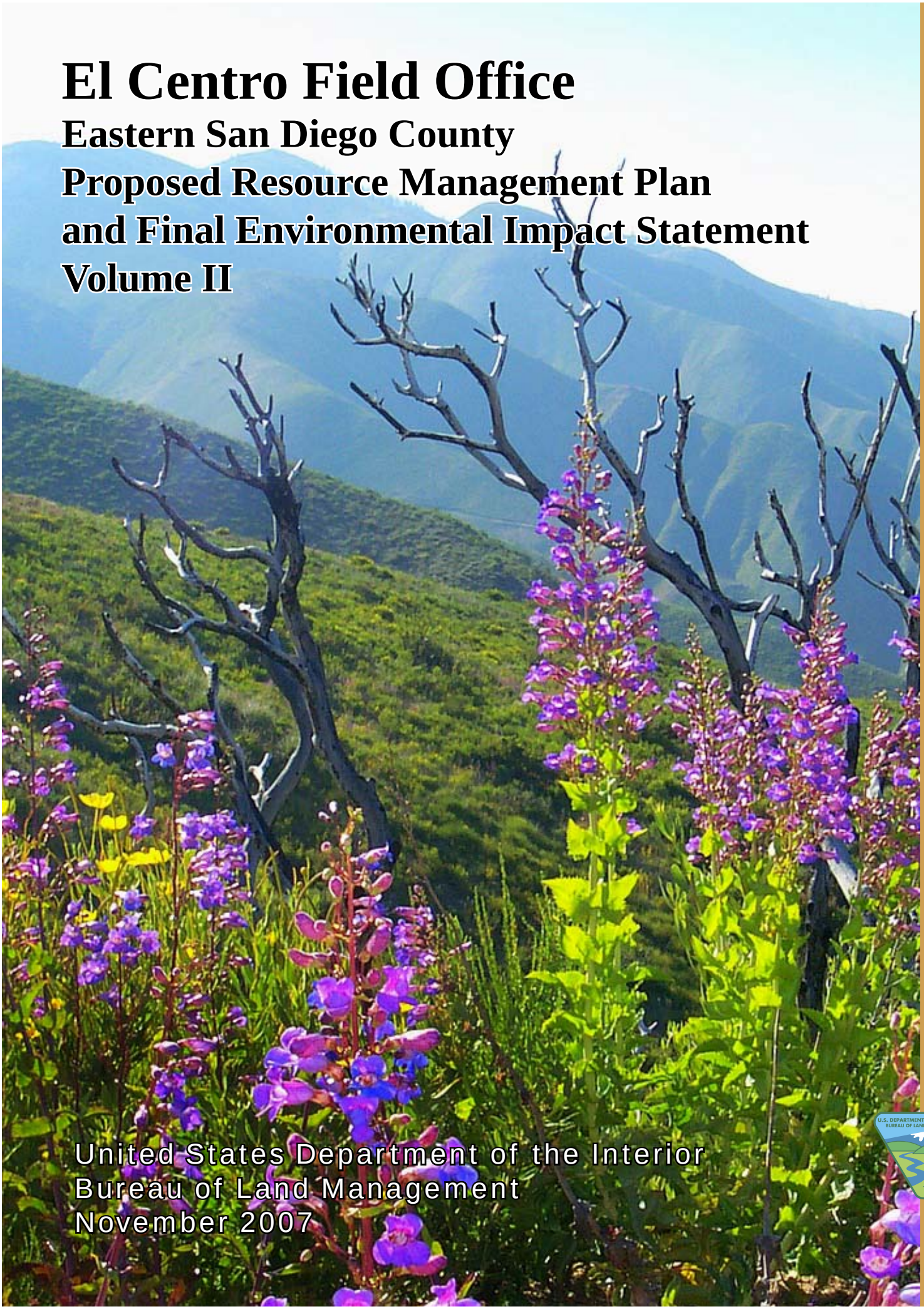
El Centro Field Office

Eastern San Diego County

Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume II



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El Centro Field Office

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CHAPTER 5.0
Consultation and Coordination

5.1 Interrelationships

The scattered nature of BLM-administered land in the Planning Area makes it essential for BLM to collaborate, cooperate, and coordinate with adjacent and intermingled land owners and managers in the development and implementation of this land use plan.

5.1.1 Other Federal Agencies

As a part of this planning effort and in implementing on-the-ground activities, BLM executes ESA Section 7 consultation with the USFWS. In 2001, BLM and USFWS finalized a consultation agreement to establish an effective and cooperative ESA Section 7 consultation process. The agreement defines the process, products, actions, schedule, and expectations of BLM and USFWS on project consultation. One Biological Assessment will be prepared to determine the effect of the Preferred Alternative on all relevant listed, proposed, and candidate species, and associated critical habitat. The Biological Assessment will expose all expected environmental effects, conservation actions, mitigation, and monitoring including analysis of all direct and indirect effects of plan decisions and any interrelated and interdependent actions. As this plan's decisions are implemented, actions determined through environmental analysis to potentially affect species listed or candidate species for listing under ESA will initiate more site-specific consultation on those actions.

The Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) authorizes the DOI in cooperation with state agencies responsible for administering fish and game laws to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for conserving and rehabilitating wildlife, fish, and game on public lands within its jurisdiction. The plans must conform to overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. The plans could include habitat improvement projects and related activities and adequate protection for species of fish, wildlife, and plants considered endangered or threatened. BLM must also coordinate with suitable state agencies in managing state-listed plant and animal species when the state has formally made such designations.

The BLM coordinates its fire management activities with the actions of related federal and state agencies responsible for fire management. The Federal Wildland Fire Policy is a collaborative effort that includes the BLM, USFS, National Park Service (NPS), USFWS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Biological Service, and state wildlife management organizations. The collaborative effort has formulated and standardized the guiding principals and priorities of wildland fire management. Collaboration of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy on a nationwide scale has provided common priorities and objectives for federal land management agencies including protection of human life, property, and natural/cultural resources as secondary priorities. This policy also provides recognition of wildland fire as a critical natural process that should be safely reintroduced into ecosystems that are wildfire dependent across agency boundaries. The National Fire Plan is a collaborative interagency effort to apply the Federal Wildland Policy to all Federal Land Management Agencies and partners in state forestry or lands departments. Operational collaboration between the BLM, USFS, NPS, and USFWS is included in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2003. This federally approved document addresses fire management, wildfire suppression, fuels management and prescribed fire safety, interagency coordination and cooperation, qualifications and training, objectives, performance standards, and fire management program administration.

The BLM or project applicant would coordinate with the USACE regarding any future activities within or affecting jurisdictional waters or wetlands; invasive plant removal within jurisdictional wetlands may require a permit, if the soil would be disturbed or if heavy equipment is used. EPA and USACE regulate wetland habitats under the CWA.

BLM would coordinate with Department of Defense prior to approval of ROWs for renewable energy, utility, and communication facilities to ensure that these facilities would not interfere with military training routes.

BLM coordinates with the USBP on border initiatives and the protection of cultural resources.

BLM coordinates with the USFS in the management of that portion of the Pacific Crest NST that crosses BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area.

5.1.2 State, County, and Local Governmental Agencies

The BLM works cooperatively with CDFG. Under California laws, the CDFG is responsible for the preservation and management of fish and wildlife found within the State of California. The BLM is likewise responsible for the management of fish and wildlife habitat on BLM-administered lands. BLM assists CDFG by providing the appropriate agreements or permits for conducting wildlife management activities on BLM lands, as well as assisting with the collection of and sharing of data. BLM law enforcement patrols and enforces game violations on BLM lands. Under the Sikes Act, BLM contributed to development of the McCain Valley Wildlife Management Area and Management Plan.

Regional transportation planning and construction of roadways and highways is generally conducted by state or regional agencies, such as California Department of Transportation, county departments of transportation, and city transportation departments. When these agencies plan and develop roadways that cross public lands, BLM will coordinate with the responsible agency to develop design features that minimize the fragmenting effect of the planned roadway. BLM will work with the responsible agency to evaluate and incorporate safe and effective wildlife crossings to ensure species long-term viability and maintain habitat connectivity. Where planned roadways potentially fragment other resources, such as (but not limited to) recreation routes or trails, grazing allotments, or mining operations, BLM will work with the responsible agency to provide continued connectivity for those purposes as well. BLM will also work with the agency to provide continued safe access to public lands from any developed roadway for recreation and other public land users.

The BLM will coordinate with the County of San Diego's Department of Environmental Health Land Use Program which regulates the design, construction, maintenance, and destruction of water wells throughout San Diego County, and with the DWR for water quality testing of any new wells. BLM coordinates with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the U.S. Forest Service on fire suppression under a Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement, and coordinates with CAL FIRE on water use for water tanks used in fire suppression.

The BLM cooperates with the County of San Diego's East County MSHCP planning efforts through data collection and sharing. In addition, BLM cooperates on other issues, as they arise, that are of mutual interest to both BLM and the County of San Diego.

BLM is one of the leaders of a newly formed binational biodiversity working group, which is bringing together local, state, and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations from both sides of the border to coordinate conservation planning in the border region, known as Las Californias. Las Californias lies at the center of a global biodiversity hotspot. It is also a growing metropolitan area of more than 5 million people, where habitat fragmentation from development and roads severely challenges the integrity and functionality of the ecosystems and the natural resources they support. However, there are still large patches of habitat that are not currently altered by human uses. Major investments have been made in conserving public lands on the U.S. side of the border. Within the region, nearly 61 percent of undeveloped lands are in public ownership, which includes lands administered by the BLM, FS, USFWS, CDFG, Cuyamaca Rancho and Anza-Borrego Desert State Parks, CAL FIRE, and the City and County of San Diego (CBI et al. 2004). By contrast, less than 1 percent of undeveloped land in the Baja California border region is in public ownership (CBI et al. 2004). However, land use patterns on both sides of the border are such that there remain opportunities to achieve conservation of the unique natural resources of the region.

In 2003, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation Biology Institute, and Pronatura, a Mexican NGO, launched an effort to create a vision for a conservation network that protects the plants, animals and natural communities of the California – Baja California borderlands. This was memorialized in the *Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative* report. Working in the border region presents challenges due to cross-border differences in land ownership, conservation patterns, legal mechanisms, and available financial resources for achieving land conservation. Achieving the *Las Californias* goals will require the work of many partners.

BLM also highlights implementation of the *Las Californias Initiative* in other forums such as the DOI Border Field Coordinating Committee and the Border Management Task Forces.

BLM would coordinate with local communities, Native American tribes and groups, Cleveland National Forest, California State Historic Preservation Office, San Diego Archaeological Society, San Diego County, CDFG, USFWS, USBP, California State Parks, CAL FIRE, California State Lands Commission, and local public health and safety organizations, and various NGOs in the administration of the SRMAs. BLM also coordinates with California Department of Conservation for gating mines for bats.

5.1.3 Consultation with Native Americans

Consultation with Native Americans to comply with EOs regarding Government-to-Government relations with Native Americans and other federal laws and regulations, formal and informal consultation and contacts were made with interested tribal entities at several points in the planning process. BLM initially invited Native American tribes to formally consult on this project through letters, which were sent in December 2004. A letter was sent to the chairman of each band or tribe which could have cultural ties to the Planning Area or had expressed an interest in the Planning Area. Letters were also sent to council members, staff, and individuals who might have an interest or special knowledge of the Planning Area. Each letter detailed the need for a new plan, described the Planning Area, and requested comments on any and all issues that may have been of concern to the tribe, including religious or cultural values that may be affected by planning decisions. In January 2005, BLM, several other federal agencies, and the tribes participated in two general coordination meetings and, at these meetings, BLM announced that development of a plan was in process. In January and February 2005, BLM also followed the formal invitations to consult with telephone calls to those tribes which had not responded to the invitation to consult or provide comments on the plan. In September 2006, an additional letter was sent to the tribes informing them that the planning process was still underway, reinviting their participation in the process. This was followed up by the mailing of a copy of the DRMP/DEIS in spring of 2007, telephone calls, and face-to-face meetings with certain tribes to discuss the plan. Native American tribes and interested persons will continue to be consulted and comments requested at key milestone points in the planning process and will continue through plan implementation. Native American tribal governments and organizations contacted are listed below.

- Campo Band of Mission Indians
- La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Mission Indians
- Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians
- Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Los Coyotes Indian Reservation
- Barona Band of Mission Indians

- Jamul Indian Village
- Sycuan Band of Mission Indians
- Viejas Band of Mission Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
- Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Rincon Band of Mission Indians
- Cocopah Indian Tribe
- Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe
- Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
- Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee

5.1.4 Consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer

The Bureau of Land Management initiated formal consultation with the SHPO by letter in December 2004. BLM initiated consultation in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers regarding the Manner in which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (1997) and the Protocol Agreement between the California State Director of the BLM and the California SHPO (1998). Consultation regarding historic properties that might be affected by this plan is ongoing. BLM provided the SHPO with a presentation and briefing on the plan in July 2007, including BLM's efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties that might be affected by plan decisions as well as BLM's efforts to plan for the future management and protection of historic properties within the planning area. BLM and SHPO also discussed consultation issues related to process and plan implementation, including the designation of routes of travel as part of plan implementation. Consultation regarding historic properties that might be

affected by this plan will continue, and final determinations and findings for both the plan and the designation of routes of travel will be completed and reflected in the Record of Decision.

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5.2 Public Comment Process

5.2.1 DRMP/DEIS Public Meetings

Three formal public meetings were held during the public comment period on the DRMP/DEIS. These meetings were held April 2 through 4, 2007 in San Diego, Julian, and Boulevard, California. The meetings provided an opportunity for interested members of the public to learn more about the analysis contained in the DRMP/DEIS, as well as provide an opportunity for attendees to provide written comments on the document.

5.2.2 Comment Analysis Process

The BLM received 201 comment letters, and 238 comments were coded. Comment letters were submitted through public comment forms from public meetings, postal letters, faxes, e-mails, and website submittal from individuals, agencies, organizations, and groups during the public comment period on the DRMP/DEIS. Comment letters were received from four different states, with the majority from California (98%).

Two sets of form letters were received; 99 form postcards were received, and seven letters were received with form comments included. Ten comment letters requested time extensions. The State Director considered this issue and determined that extension requests would not be granted. Several themes were noted in the comment letters: nine letters expressed a preference for Alternative A; 117 letters expressed a preference for Alternative C, including the set of 99 form postcards; three letters expressed a preference for alternative D; two letters expressed a preference for Alternative E; 18 letters expressed a preference for higher VRM ratings in certain areas of the Planning Area or restrictions on the consideration of wind energy ROWs; and seven letters expressed a preference for the consideration of wind energy rights of way.

All individuals and organizations requesting to be put on the project mailing list in an official comment letter during the public comment period have been added, including the Boulevard Planning Group and the Jacumba Sponsor Group, as requested. Furthermore, all individuals and organizations who submitted comments during the public comment period have been added to the mailing list, as well as individuals and groups that did not submit formal comments, but either asked to be put on the mailing list or requested a copy of the DRMP/DEIS.

5.2.3 Coding and Summary of Comments

Public comment letters resulted in 241 individual comments. To analyze these comments, BLM followed the USDA Forest Service Content Analysis Team (CAT) process for comment analysis. This process has been used to analyze hundreds of thousands comments over numerous EISs, and BLM believes it to be a defensible process to catalog and address comments.

An Excel letter log and an Access software database were created to track letters and comments. The letter log maintained information such as the type of response (e.g., received at a public meeting or through a comment letter, received through postal mail or e-mail), respondent information (e.g., from an individual, government, tribe, or interest group), name and address, and number of signatures on the letter. The software database sorted each individual comment by code (see below).

When a letter was received, the original was date-stamped and photocopied, with one copy retained for the Administrative Record. Each letter was scanned and assigned a number both on the electronic scanned file and on a label affixed to a “working” copy of the letter. The working copy was logged into the letter log, and similar information was also noted on the label, including items such as type of response, the number of signatures, and if the comment was a form letter.

The coding process required identification of standalone comments. Three “first readers” read and coded the comment letters. A fourth person was the “second reader” who verified the accuracy and consistency of the coding. The coded comments were then entered into the Access database. The coding included an action code (which included 222 codes categorized by section related to a range of actions that the commenter was asking (hypothetical example: “Permanently cancel the X grazing allotment”) and a rationale code, which comprised the expressed reason for the comment (e.g., impacts to archaeological sites). The section categories are listed below in the order of the issues identified by the public for this PRMP/FEIS.

- Processes
- Alternatives/Options
- Natural Resources Management
- Access and Transportation System Management
- Recreation Management

- Lands and Realty Actions
- Special Area Designations
- Social and Economic

All comment letters received during the public comment period were reviewed and considered. Comments that presented new data or addressed the adequacy of the document, the alternatives, or the analysis are responded to in this PRMP/FEIS pursuant to BLM policy. There were also many comments received which requested further clarification in the document. Although not required to be addressed, these comments requesting clarification may have resulted in additional language or revisions throughout the PRMP/FEIS.

Comments expressing personal opinions or with no specific relevance to the adequacy or accuracy of the DRMP/DEIS were considered but may not have been responded to directly.

Not all comments are presented in this section. Some of these comments are examples, and similar comments may be repeated in other letters. Complete comment letters are on the compact disc published with this PRMP/FEIS. Although 201 comment letters were received during the public comment period, the numbering of the comments included some repeated submittals (i.e., e-mail, fax, and mail submittal of the same letter); while repeat submittals may have received a number, they are not counted in the total. Consequently, the numbering of comment letters on the CD and in the Response to Public Comments below includes 201 comment letters, but numbering of letters up to 227.

5.2.4 Response to Public Comments

Section: Processes

Action Code 10000 Decision Making Process and Methods

Rationale Codes 61 Local Citizens/Communities

Comment # 172

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0062	MITCHELL	MARISA	ASPEN SF

I'm trying to find out when a final decision is expected on the ESDRMP.

RESPONSE: The anticipated date of the proposed RMP/ FEIS is August 2007. The anticipated date of the approved RMP and ROD is December 2007.

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Comment #146

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0001	TERZICH	CHRIS	SEMPRA UTILITIES

Under the 2005 Energy Policy Act it may be advisable to include the Sunrise Powerlink alternatives where applicable within the Eastern San Diego Resource Management Plan.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. Several of the currently proposed alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink do conform with this corridor designation. The issuance of a major utility ROW, such as for the Sunrise Powerlink, is an implementation level decision and must either conform to the RMP or would require an amendment to the RMP before approval. Furthermore, the planning process, which began in August 2004 with the publication of the NOI, cannot be put on hold, as CEQ regulations provide (40 CFR 1506.1) that once a NEPA process begins, no action may be taken that would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #20

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

Furthermore, the Plan reduces access to outdoor recreation and limits recreational use by taking lands now used for recreation out of the public domain.

RESPONSE: Section 102(a)(7) of FLPMA mandates that BLM-administered lands be managed for "multiple use and sustained yield". Concurrent multiple uses occurring on BLM-administered lands are typically lands and realty actions (such as issuance of a right-of-way), recreational activities, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat management, mineral extraction, etc. As such, the issuance of a right-of-way, such as authorizing a major utility power line or wind energy generation facility, does not constitute a land disposal action. Land disposal actions constitute removal of land from federal ownership (from the public domain) via sale, exchange, or R&PP lease conveyance. While specific facilities (such as the immediate area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc.) may be restricted for security and safety reasons, the general ROW area would remain available for public use.

Comment #101

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0167	FILNER	BOB	U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I believe that any decisions on the Resource Management Plan should be placed on hold while the future of the proposed Sunrise Powerlink and other projects are debated within the community.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. Several of the currently proposed alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink do conform with this corridor designation. The issuance of a major utility ROW, such as for the Sunrise Powerlink, is an implementation level decision and must either conform to the RMP or would require an amendment to the RMP before approval. Furthermore, the planning process, which began in August 2004 with the publication

of the NOI cannot be put on hold, as CEQ regulations provide (40 CFR 1506.1) that once a NEPA process begins, no action may be taken that would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

Rationale Codes 161 Previous Resource Management Plans & Amendments

Comment #18

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

BLM is attempting to make the Plan conform to a future project, rather than requiring any future project to conform to the Plan. The fact that project proponents have already erected test windmills in the area - in violation of the current Resources Management Plan - further highlights BLM's predetermination that a wind farm should be sited in the McCain Valley, and not in alternative locations in the planning area.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as Visual Resource Management objectives. The existing MFP (DOI BLM 1981a) allows for multiple uses and does not preclude the authorization and construction of meteorological/wind test towers.

Section: Processes

Action Code 10010 Levels of Decision Making

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #202

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

…what will be the impact of wind energy development in McCain Valley on the Class I air quality areas of Sawtooth Mountains Wilderness and Carrizo Gorge Wilderness? McCain Valley Road is not wide enough for turbines to be brought in on it (22' to 30' would be closer to industry standards) and so would have to be widened. New access roads for turbines would also have to be cut. This increase in dirt road surface, occurring

in an area that sees much OHV use, would definitely result in increased dust in the air. However, very nearby are two federal wilderness areas that are both mandatory Class I areas under the Clean Air Act: Carrizo Gorge Wilderness and Sawtooth Mountains wilderness.

RESPONSE: The Wilderness Management Policy (DOI BLM 1981b), Chapter II Management Policy for BLM-administered Wilderness, B.9 Buffer Zones and Adjacent Lands, states "No buffer zones will be created around Wilderness Areas to protect them from the influence of activities on adjacent land. The fact that non-wilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Wilderness Area.

When activities on adjacent lands are proposed, the specific impacts on those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the wilderness area will be addressed in environmental assessments or environmental impact statements as appropriate. Mitigation of impacts from outside wilderness will not be so restrictive as to preclude or seriously impede such activities."

The authorization of a wind energy facility is a subsequent implementation-level decision (rather than an RMP-level decision) and the NEPA process for any future applications for wind energy must comply with this Wilderness Management Policy.

Federal Class I areas are defined in the Clean Air Act as national parks over 6,000 acres and wilderness areas and memorial parks over 5,000 acres, established as of 1977 (http://www.epa.gov/air/visibility/report/). In 1999, under the 1990 CAAA, the EPA promulgated the Regional Haze Rule to protect visibility in 156 mandatory Federal Class I areas. The Wilderness Areas within the Planning Area are not mandatory Federal Class I areas and therefore not subject to the Regional Haze Rule (40 CFR Part 51 Regional Haze Regulations; Final Rule, Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 126 / Thursday, July 1, 1999 / Rules and Regulations).

Comment #88

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Is there not a long process that must be followed before any decision on PPM's request could be made?

RESPONSE: The authorization of a wind energy facility is a subsequent implementation-level decision (rather than an RMP-level decision) and a site-specific NEPA process would be required before the right-of-way application could be approved. This process would include public involvement opportunities.

Comment #114

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

The controversy and legal challenge to the Powerlink and its proposed routes, (a third alternate through our area was just added this month) warrants a public comment extension and/or a delay in a decision on this DRMP. It should be placed on hold until a final decision is made on the need for the new 500kV Sunrise Powerlink and the actual route. A very strong case has emerged challenging the need for the Sunrise Powerlink proposal overall. At this point, that decision is not expected until January 2008.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. Several of the currently proposed alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink do conform with this corridor designation. The issuance of a major utility ROW, such as for the Sunrise Powerlink, is an implementation level decision and must either conform to the RMP or would require an amendment to the RMP before approval. Furthermore, the planning process which began in August 2004 with the publication of the NOI cannot be put on hold, as CEQ regulations provide (40 CFR 1506.1) that once a NEPA process begins, no action may be taken that would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

Comment #120

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Pre-selection of site violates NEPA…

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as Visual Resource Management objectives.

Comment #121

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

...with the influx of new energy leases, projects, and plan updates… Where are the cumulative impact studies and a proper layout of all these proposals overall? How are they coordinated with other proposals being studied/pursued by other local, state and federal jurisdictions?

RESPONSE: The types of projects referenced in this comment as well as their detailed designs or layout are implementation-level decisions, rather than RMP-level decisions. Upon receipt of an application for these types of projects, BLM would require a site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. Cumulative impacts as described in 40 CFR 1508.7 would be analyzed at that time, which would include a review of reasonably foreseeable future proposals by other jurisdictions, as appropriate.

Comment #128

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Negative impacts to sole source groundwater resources from wind and geothermal facilities…

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy and geothermal facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to sole source groundwater resources would be made at that time.

Comment #134

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

one fairly large gemstone operation (greater than 10 acres of surface disturbance) is already projected to be developed in bighorn critical habitat within the next ten years. Id. At 4-78. As to this, the DRMP/DEIS merely notes that "mineral entry could result in effects to this species," which is wholly inadequate to meet NEPA's requirement that such effects be analyzed.

RESPONSE: The approval of a mining plan for this type of operation is a subsequent implementation-level decision (rather than an RMP-level decision) and a site-specific NEPA process would be required before the mining plan may be approved. As the site is located within critical habitat, approval of the mining plan would be subject to Section 7 consultation with USFWS. This information has also been added to Section 2.3.15.4 of the PRMP/FEIS.

Also note that this reference to a gemstone operation is a potential future development based on locatable mineral potential rather than based on a specific proposal. The text in Section 4.16.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to read as follows: “There is a potential, based on locatable mineral availability, for a gemstone mining operation greater than 10 acres to be implemented within the next 10 years. This locatable mineral potential is found within Peninsular Bighorn Sheep critical habitat in the Jacumba region of the Planning Area.”

Comment #227

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

…Sunrise Power Link. San Diego Gas & Electric and the California Public Utilities Commission have introduced new routes since the DRMP and DEIS were published which puts some of the lines right through the ESDC planning area.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. Several of the currently proposed alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink do conform to this corridor designation. The issuance of a major utility ROW, such as for the Sunrise Powerlink, is an implementation level decision and must either conform to the RMP or would require an amendment to the RMP before approval.

Comment #236

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0182	PEUGH	JAMES A.	SAN DIEGO AUDOBON SOCIETY

we cannot support proposed wind farm sites that will significantly degrade wildlife habitat or floristic areas, important cultural sites, or undeveloped or roadless areas of significant scenic, recreational, or resource value.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as Visual Resource Management, biological, and cultural objectives. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to biological, visual, and cultural resources would be made at that time.

Comment #264

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0202	SCHOECK	ARNOLD F.	

The RMP calls for adding campgrounds, parking areas in some of the alternatives. But no estimate is made of the number, the location and the estimated size.

RESPONSE: These activities are implementation-level actions for which development proposals and NEPA analysis would be conducted at the time a site-specific proposal and funding become available. The text in Section 2.3.16 has been revised to indicate that these are implementation-level decisions for future consideration.

Comment #269

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0213	STOVIN	ED	SAN DIEGO OFF-ROAD COALITION

While it is clear that windmills are being considered in the Lark Canyon OHV area, there is no mention of how many would be installed, where they might be placed and how many OHV trails would be lost.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as energy development and OHV recreation. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. While the facilities (such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc.) may be restricted for security and safety reasons, the general area would remain available for public use.

Note that in response to public comments, the Lark Canyon OHV area has been identified as an exclusion area for renewable energy development (e.g., wind and solar) under Alternatives B, C, and E.

Comment #6

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

The greatest danger in the backcountry is fire. And wind turbines catch fire.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas

for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. The NEPA analysis would require evaluation of wildfire potential from the proposed action, a plan of development, appropriate mitigation, and emergency response plan, before an ROW can be approved.

Comment #237

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0010	SINGLETON	DAVE	NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Your agency is urged to assess whether any proposed projects will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE),' and if so, to mitigate that effect.

RESPONSE: A Sacred Lands request has been submitted to the NAHC. BLM has been and will continue to consult with local tribal entities throughout this planning process.

Rationale Codes 61 Local Citizens/Communities

Comment #178

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0092	CARRICK	MATTHEW	

It would be nice if there was a public discussion on this where citizens could look at maps that better outline the proposed areas because the map in the article shows all of McCain Valley and then some for use.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. This process would include public involvement opportunities.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #214

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

The proposed placement of multitudes of windmills and appurtenant facilities, including transmission lines and service roads, would violate the public's interest in preserving this pristine area by substantially degrading the recreational experience of visitors and by threatening the continued existence of endangered species in the area. Additionally, the Plan and the DEIR should not be approved because they violate the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) for the reasons discussed below.

The Plan and DEIS Fail to Accurately Portray the Impacts of Potential Future Wind Power Development on the Endangered Quino Checkerspot Butterflies in the McCain Valley and Therefore Violate NEPA….

…the Plan's proposed industrial development of wind turbines in potential habitat areas of the endangered butterfly is not adequately addressed in the DEIS.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as visual, recreational, and biological objectives. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to visual, biological, and recreational resources would be made at that time.

Comment #252

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Parks is very concerned that wind-related energy development in McCain Valley

will have significant visual impacts to the adjacent State Wilderness. With the typical tall wind turbine towers associated with this type of development, there is the potential for this development to be visible for many miles, thus seriously compromising the public's wilderness experience within Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as Visual Resource Management and wilderness values. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to visual resources and wilderness values would be made at this time.

Generally, BLM would treat state designated wilderness in the same manner as designated wilderness is managed on BLM-administered public lands. BLM's Wilderness Management Policy (DOI BLM 1981b), Chapter II Management Policy for BLM-administered Wilderness, B.9 Buffer Zones and Adjacent Lands, states "No buffer zones will be created around Wilderness Areas to protect them from the influence of activities on adjacent land. The fact that non-wilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Wilderness Area.

When activities on adjacent lands are proposed, the specific impacts on those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the wilderness area will be addressed in environmental assessments or environmental impact statements as appropriate. Mitigation of impacts from outside wilderness will not be so restrictive as to preclude or seriously impede such activities."

Rationale Codes 400 Roads and Trails, Trans System

Comment #219

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0174	KLAASEN	LARRY B.	SIERRA CLUB, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

7. Para 2.3.17 pg 2-106. A significant impact to the area is Routes of Travel. They should be included in the RMP, so they can be evaluated in the context of the entire plan.

14. Para 2.3.17 pg 2-107. What public notification is made for Designation of routes of travel within the Planning Area as Implementation-Level Decisions?

15. When will public comment and notification occur for routes of travel in the RMP?

RESPONSE: Section 2.3.17 of the DRMP/DEIS provides information related to the RMP-level decisions, which are OHV Area Designations. Section 2.3.17.2 provides the Implementation Level Decisions for Routes of Travel being considered for each alternative. This section also provides maps illustrating the proposed routes of travel for each alternative (see Maps 2-19 to 2-22 of the PRMP/FEIS). The decision on these implementation level decisions will be made in the ROD. The 90-day public review and comment period on routes of travel as presented in the DRMP/DEIS for each alternative ended on May 31, 2007.

Rationale Codes 640 Utility Corridors

Comment #144

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0001	TERZICH	CHRIS	SEMPRA UTILITIES

SDG&E would like to ensure that there is coordination of effort between the Eastern San Diego District of the BLM and the El Centro District with regards to the Sunrise Powerlink project and the existing joint EIR/EIS document currently being prepared by BLM El Centro and the California Public Utilities Commission

RESPONSE: The El Centro Field Office manages the BLM-administered lands within the Eastern San Diego County Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 641 Wind Energy

Comment #119

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Right of Way for 17,616.68 acres granted without public notice or comment

RESPONSE: A ROW was issued for testing and monitoring (meteorological towers). In the application, the applicant advised BLM that they were interested in the potential development of wind resources on 17,616.68 acres. No rights were authorized on those lands beyond testing and monitoring. An environmental assessment of the testing and monitoring ROW application was prepared in accordance with BLM NEPA procedures.

Rationale Codes 815 Scenery, Visual Resources

Comment #80

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

The Plan and DEIS Improperly Minimize Degradation of Recreational and Visual Resources in the McCain Valley and Surrounding Areas and Therefore Violate NEPA.

The proposed alternative improperly minimizes the significant degradation of recreation and visual resources in the McCain Valley and surrounding areas and therefore also fails NEPA's "hard look" test. The DEIS does not adequately consider the impacts of the industrialization of an area that is widely known and frequently visited for its scenic qualities and wilderness activities. In its DEIS, BLM fails to acknowledge that the visitor experience will be substantially diminished by the creation of wind farms throughout the valley.

Additionally, the DEIS fails to accurately portray the loss of unimpaired vistas from many locations around and outside of the McCain Valley. These vast, spectacular visual resources are critically important to residents and visitors alike and will be significantly impaired by the presence of wind turbines, access roads, and electrical transmission lines.

Nighttime vistas, both within and outside of the valley, will also be significantly degraded by flashing, bright lights. Where currently only dark, shadowy ridgelines separate the horizon from the darkness of the night sky, a line of intrusive lights – like a massive airport landing strip spread across the hills – will take its place. The DEIS failed to adequately address this impact both on aesthetic values and on wildlife.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). In so doing, BLM strives to minimize conflicts between multiple resource uses of the same area such as Visual Resource Management and recreation objectives. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to recreation and visual resources would be made at that time.

Section: Processes

Action Code 10200 Coordination and Consultation with Other Agencies

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #29

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

The Desert Protective Council encourages BLM El Centro to be proactive in this management plan in being especially vigilant and protective of the areas of the management area that border on areas administered by other agencies and plan actions and measures that protect the goals and enhance the management plans of the Cleveland National Forest and that conform to the general management plan and goals of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

RESPONSE: The scattered nature of BLM-administered land in the Planning Area makes it essential for BLM to collaborate, cooperate, and coordinate with adjacent and intermingled land owners and managers in the development and implementation of this land use plan. Sections 5.1.1 through 5.1.4 discusses how BLM coordinates and consults with the various stakeholders in the Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 530 Off Highway Vehicle Use (OHV)

Comment #87

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

BLM should… commit to working with the County of San Diego on OHV issues. The County is trying to design an OHV ordinance to address the same issues you have and your input could be helpful.

RESPONSE: Section 5.1.2 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include the following statement: "In addition, BLM cooperates on other issues, as they arise, that are of mutual interest to both BLM and the County of San Diego."

Section: Processes

Action Code 10300 Coordination and Consultation with Tribes

Rationale Codes 40 American Indians/Tribes

Comment #259

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0190	PINTO	HARLAN	EWIIAAPAYYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

The Tribe also renews its re-affirms its previous request for government-to-government consultation with the BLM El Centro Field Office for implementation of the final adopted RMP/EIS and Alternative.

RESPONSE: BLM has consulted and will continue to consult with the Ewiiaapayyp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and all other tribes located or involved in the Planning Area, in accordance with BLM policy.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #53

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Ms. Lucas respectfully requests to be consulted on cultural resource surveys, ACEC designation refinements, ACEC plan development and management, restoration and monitoring of acquired properties on and in the vicinity of the Laguna Mountains.

RESPONSE: BLM has consulted and will continue to consult with Ms. Lucas of the

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians and all other tribes located or involved in the Planning Area, in accordance with BLM policy.

Rationale Codes 640 Utility Corridors

Comment #57

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME #
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Continue and deepen consultation with tribal entities during Final RMP/EIS and Plan implementation processes including the Management Actions described in Table 2-6.

RESPONSE: BLM has consulted and will continue to consult with the tribal entities located or involved in the Planning Area, in accordance with BLM policy.

Section: Processes

Action Code 10400 Consistency with Other Actions/Agencies

Rationale Codes 133 FLPMA

Comment #124

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

This DRMP must be fully consistent/compatible with the Anza Borrego State land use plan and protection of state listed sensitive species and habitat. There can be no conflict. This DRMP conflicts with the current Mtn. Empire Subregional plan for San Diego County under Industrial Goal Policy and recommendations (pg 9) states: #11: Deny future industrial or commercial development which adversely impacts the Mountain Empire Subregional area, such as wind turbine generators, for any of the following reasons: a) Safety of the general public; b) Noise pollution emanating from the site exceeding 65 (decibels) dBs at the property line, as it creates great human discomfort and adversely affects the tranquility of the rural environment; c) Such development may lead to the economic devaluation of contiguous properties (Ex. 12).

RESPONSE: BLM planning regulations in 43CFR1610.3-2 Consistency Requirements state the following: “(a) Guidance and resource management plans and amendments to management framework plans shall be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and programs

contained therein, of other Federal agencies, State, and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to the public lands,...”

Section: Processes

Action Code 10500 Influences on Decision Making

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #126

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Page 4-92 of this DRMP states that "Solar and wind facilities may alter access to some backcountry areas and may adversely impact recreational use of nearby areas as well. Both solar and wind facilities require a number of acres to be withdrawn from other uses, but this is small in comparison to the Planning Area as a whole. Based on informal comments from the public and anecdotal evidence, this is not a significant concern on the part of the user communities."

For the record, the loss of any access to the much-loved McCain Valley area is a major concern and strongly opposed. Where did your anecdotal evidence and informal comments come from? They obviously did not come from this community. It would be interesting to see how and to whom these supposed questions were posed.

RESPONSE: While facilities, such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc., may be restricted for security and safety reasons (e.g. fencing), the general area would remain available for public use. On BLM-administered lands, a withdrawal removes an area of federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction over an area of federal land from one department, bureau, or agency to another. To clarify the intent, the term withdrawn has been deleted in cited section and the text revised accordingly.

Section 4.18.2.2 has been revised to reflect concerns expressed in public comments both for and against the potential for future wind energy development in the Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 133 FLPMA

Comment #132

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thus, to comply with its FLPMA mandate to "take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" and "minimize adverse impacts on the natural [and] environmental resources within BLM-administered lands, the BLM must exclude riparian areas from surface disturbance activities,…"

RESPONSE: Section 302(b) of FLPMA begins by stating, “In managing the public lands, the Secretary shall, subject to this Act and other applicable law and under such terms and conditions as are consistent with such law, regulate, through easements, permits, leases, licenses, published rules, or other instruments as the Secretary deems appropriate, the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands, including, but not limited to, long-term leases to permit individuals to utilize public lands for habitation, cultivation, and the development of small trade or manufacturing concerns: …”

BLM direction is to assure that the “unnecessary or undue degradation” clause does not require either exclusion or avoidance but mitigation (e.g. avoidance, minimization) of the impact to the greatest extent possible by law.

Section: Processes

Action Code 11100 Multiple Use Management Emphasis

Rationale Codes 133 FLPMA

Comment #19

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

43 U.S.C.A. § 1701(a)(8). The Plan's approval of industrial development in the McCain Valley does not satisfy FLPMA because it does not protect the quality of the scenic and environmental values of the valley or preserve the land in its natural condition, and because it reduces and degrades wildlife habitat including Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat.

RESPONSE: 43USC1701.Section 102(a)(7) of FLPMA mandates that BLM-administered lands be managed for "multiple use and sustained yield" and Section 102(a)(8) states that "the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use."

Concurrent multiple uses occurring on BLM-administered lands are typically lands and realty actions (such as issuance of a right-of-way), recreational activities, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat management, mineral extraction, etc.

The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). Approval of wind energy facilities (referred to in the comment as industrial development) is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. The NEPA analysis would require evaluation of impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat prior to site-specific BLM use authorization approval.

Section: Processes

Action Code 12000 Public Involvement

Rationale Codes 10 Persons and Groups

Comment #213

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0148	SPROFERA	CHRIS	

Making the document available in El Centro and Jacumba library and not in greater San Diego seems like an attempt to avoid public input.

RESPONSE: According to 40CFR1502.19, the El Centro Field Office published a notice of availability in the Federal Register, distributed copies to applicable federal, state, and local agencies, distributed copies to parties requesting copies. In an attempt to maximize public input, three public meetings were held, including one in downtown San Diego, in which copies were available. A press release identifying the availability of the DRMP/DEIS to the public was also prepared and submitted to media outlets within the Planning Area. Documents were also available both online and from the El Centro Field office and hard copies were also provided to the local libraries within the Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #192

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0129	CROUSE	SAM	

…you want to shut down this area which is supposed to be open to the public…

RESPONSE: 43USC1701.Section 102(a)(7) of FLPMA mandates that BLM-administered lands be managed for “multiple use and sustained yield”. Concurrent multiple uses occurring on BLM-administered lands are typically lands and realty actions (such as issuance of a right-of-way), recreational activities, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat management, mineral extraction, etc. As such, the issuance of a right-of-way, such as authorizing a major utility power line or wind energy generation facility, does not constitute a land disposal action. Land disposal actions constitute removal of land from federal ownership (from the public domain) via sale, exchange, or R&PP lease conveyance. While facilities, such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc., may be restricted for security and safety reasons (e.g. fencing), the general area would remain available for public use.

Section: Processes

Action Code 12110 Adequacy/Availability of Information

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #263

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0202	SCHOECK	ARNOLD F.	

1996 EA Westside routes of travel had a detailed breakdown of the routes in the planning area with average widths and lengths.

RESPONSE: The FONSI for the referenced EA was never signed and a decision was never issued for the referenced project. In 2003, the ECFO used that information to prepare a subsequent NEPA document, Environmental Assessment and Draft Plan Amendment for Western Colorado Desert Routes of Travel Designation (DOI BLM 2002c), that only applies to routes on BLM-administered lands in Imperial County. The FONSI and final decision were signed in January 2003.

Rationale Codes 246 Water Quality

Comment #8

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0221	BLAZEJ	NOVA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The DEIS notes that data collected in 1978 showed that four springs were in excess of, or approaching, the recommended limits of chloride and/or sulfate concentrations for livestock and wildlife consumption (p. 3-20)...Recommendations: The FEIS should include the most recent information on water quality in the Planning Area and determine if the project will exacerbate any water quality issues. The FEIS should include appropriate mitigation measures, as necessary.

RESPONSE: The water quality data included in the DRMP/DIES on four springs in the Planning Area is the most recent available from the USGS.

Rationale Codes 340 Specially Listed Species, General/Multiple

Comment #240

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 3-35, Section 3.7.11 PENINSULAR BIGHORN SHEEP. State Parks recommends updating the population estimate for the Peninsular Ranges in the document from 335 to "almost 800, as of October 2006".

In the section entitled, "Occurrence in Planning Area", we recommend changing the description near the bottom of the page to read "The Carrizo Canyon subpopulation occurs on BLM and State Park lands while the Vallecito Mts. And N. and S. San Ysidros groups occur primarily on Anza-Borrego Desert State Park land."

RESPONSE: Edits completed as requested in Chapter 3.

Comment #241

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 3-50, 3.7.1.7 Unarmored Three-Spined Stickleback. In section "Occurrence in Planning Area," change ownership from "private" to "State Parks and Fish & Game lands near Scissors Crossing".

RESPONSE: Edit made as requested in Chapter 3.

Section: Processes

Action Code 12130 Outreach/Education

Rationale Codes 10 Persons and Groups
Comment #257

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0186	RICHARDSON	CHRIS E.	

Notice of Intent
Why wasn't I notified of this by mail. When I expressed interest to Chris Knauf.

RESPONSE: BLM apologizes for this oversight. You have been included on the mailing list and will be contacted for all future BLM correspondence regarding this plan.

Section: Processes

Action Code 13000 Use of Science; Best Avail. Science

Rationale Codes 50 Interest Groups
Comment #230

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

…the Conservation Biology Institute plan for the area of eastern San Diego County. This report, which is titled Las Californias Linkages is an important input into the MSCP. It is also a major component of land conservation acquisition efforts of a number of large conservation organizations in the area of the county east of Laguna Mountains. We believe this plan should be reviewed and consulted and included in the evaluation of this MP.

RESPONSE: BLM is one of the leaders of a newly formed binational biodiversity working group, which is bringing together local, state and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations from both sides of the border to coordinate conservation planning in the border region by building on the *Las Californias* effort that was spearheaded by the Nature Conservancy, Conservation Biology Institute and Pronatura, a Mexican non-governmental organization, in 2003. BLM highlights

implementation of the *Las Californias Initiative* in other forums such as the Department of Interior Border Field Coordinating Committee and the Border Management Task Forces. A more detailed discussion of the Las Californias Linkages report and BLM's participation in the binational working group has been added to Chapter 5 of the PRMP/FEIS.

Rationale Codes 237 Paleontological Resources
Comment #253

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Literature Cited

RESPONSE: Rogers (1992) and Jefferson (2006) were consulted during the preparation of the paleontological section. Section 3.10 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include references to these documents.

Rationale Codes 250 Climate, Weather, and Atmospheric Processes
Comment #102

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

[Page 3-2] the historical data on rainfall does not provide an accurate context for planning. Data prepared by the County of San Diego Groundwater Hydrologist reviewed rainfall at Campo and Cuyamaca. Rainfall had increased from the late 1800's up to 1940. Since 1940 rainfall has continually been decreasing. Despite one or two large rainfall years in any 10 year period the average rainfall is below the thirty year average used by NOAA in seven of every 10 years. For plants and animals the water available is less than the average. Furthermore a statistical analysis of the rainfall data to factor out the infrequent heavy rain years shows that rainfall is on a continually decreasing trend line. In Campo the current average rainfall is less than 11 inches per year while the 30 year rainfall is 15.7 inches. The long term average often used is over 17 inches.

RESPONSE: The climate section in Chapter 3 of the DRMP/DEIS provides a general overview of existing conditions based on the best available information at the time of preparation. We were unable to locate and verify the information provided in the comment.

However, to address the concerns of the commenter, a discussion of potential effects from extended periods of drought has been added to Unavoidable Adverse Impact Sections 4.4.4 (Water Resources), 4.5.5 (Vegetation Resources), 4.6.7 (Wildlife Resources), 4.7.3 (Special Status Species), 4.8.5 (Wildland Fire), and 4.14.2 (Livestock Grazing) of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 300 Biological Elements General/Multiple Biological

Comment #200

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

Did PPM or its contractors provide data/information/research for this RMP?

RESPONSE: The biological and environmental documents in preparation by PPM Energy have not yet been submitted to BLM, with the exception of a habitat assessment conducted in 2005 for quino checkerspot butterfly by a USFWS permitted biologist. As this represented current information on this listed species, this habitat assessment was evaluated as part of this planning process. Please note that this same individual also conducted a habitat assessment and focused protocol survey in 2006 as a direct contractor to BLM.

PPM Energy provided a wind potential model that was then revised further based on special designations and critical habitat. This final data were presented in Figure 3-15 of the DRMP/DEIS. In response to this and other comments received, BLM further reviewed the data prepared and presented in the report *Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands* prepared in 2003 by BLM and U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. This assessment analyzed the potential for wind energy (and other renewable energy) development on public lands in the western United States. While the screening criteria used in the two reports (BLM and PPM Energy) are not identical, they are comparable with the result that the BLM report identified a larger area of potential wind energy development than PPM Energy identifies. This new data were incorporated into the PRMP/FEIS and used as the basis for identifying the areas that would be made available for potential renewable energy development (e.g., wind and solar). The PRMP/FEIS now also includes these areas as they vary by alternative in Maps 2-26 to 2-29.

Rationale Codes 340 Specially Listed Species, General/Multiple

Comment #63

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

No study so far conducted has established a causal connection between recreation activities and any perceived declines in the population of any threatened or endangered species known to reside in the Planning Area. At most, the technical data show that some recreational activities, in some areas, have the potential to displace some species on a very local level. This however cannot establish that recreational activities pose a substantial threat to an entire population or subpopulation of a particular plant or animal.

RESPONSE: The Recovery Plan for Bighorn Sheep of the Peninsular Ranges, California published by USFWS (2000) includes a thorough review and analysis of the research available at the time of publication. This document states that "a variety of human activities such as hiking, mountain biking, hang gliding, horseback riding, camping, hunting, livestock grazing, dog walking, and use of aircraft and off-road vehicles have the potential to disrupt normal bighorn sheep behaviors and use of essential resources, or cause bighorn sheep to abandon traditional habitat." The literature cited in the Recovery Plan are incorporated in the PRMP/FEIS by reference and Section 4.7.12 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to summarize this information. Based on the information provided in the recovery plan, the PRMP/FEIS evaluates the potential for recreational activities to impact this listed species. Also note that BLM's mandate is to ensure that activities on BLM-administered lands results in no adverse modification to critical habitat; thus BLM is required to make land use decisions to protect the critical habitat of listed species.

Comment #105

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

[Page 3-35] San Diego Natural History Museum has undertaken a series of exhaustive studies of San Diego County flora and fauna. The Bird Atlas published recently is a wonderful resource. Currently work is underway on a Mammal Atlas and a Plant Atlas. This information should be included in your planning…

RESPONSE: Both the San Diego Bird Atlas and the mammal data available from the San Diego Natural History Museum's website were consulted in developing the

affected environment for the biological resources; however, the information was omitted from citations in the text and from the references section of the DRMP/DEIS. The bird and mammal sections have been reviewed and the citations and references added to the appropriate locations. Also note that any reference based on the previous San Diego Bird Atlas (Unitt 1984), has been reviewed and updated to reflect data included in the most current version (Unitt 2004).

Rationale Codes 500 Recreation: General/Multiple/Other

Comment #205

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

BLM participated in the Campers in California study in 1999-2000, what did people say on their surveys as to the activities they did in Cottonwood Campground?

RESPONSE: The survey was called "Campers in California Travel Patterns and Economic Impacts 1999-2000" and the information was not gathered by BLM. The state gathered the information and broke it down to reflect various aspects of the California camper. The report did not list activities by specific location but rather listed the most popular activities by agency groups (e.g. federal agencies, State Parks, etc.).

Rationale Codes 530 Off Highway Vehicle Use (OHV)

Comment #68

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

According to U. S. Forest Service studies conducted by the Southern Research Station, approximately 24% of the public have driven a motor vehicle off of a paved or gravel road at least once in the past year. And, this rate has been increasing with each of the congressionally mandated reports. As such, the need for increased opportunity to accommodate the increased demand for recreation.

RESPONSE: The report that appears to be referenced in the above comment is titled *Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation in the United States, Regions and States: A National Report from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)* (Cordell et al, 2005). The statistic cited represents the estimated percentage of people over

the age of 16 who participated in OHV use across the country between Fall 2003 to Fall of 2004. The report also states that this represents an increase in estimated use of 16.8 percent from the Fall 1999 to Summer 2000 timeframe. Furthermore, California green sticker sales, as published by California State Parks in *Taking the High Road* (California State Parks 2002), there was a 108% increase in green sticker registrations between 1980 and 2002.

BLM did take into consideration the current and future expected recreational use on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area as part of this planning process. BLM's mission is mandated to allocate land uses under the concept of multiple use management and sustained yield. Through the land use planning process, BLM management decisions strive to balance resource uses with resource protection. Under this mandate, recreation demand, including OHV use in the Planning Area were considered in the land use planning decisions developed for the Plan.

Rationale Codes 820 Trust and Credibility

Comment #122

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

It has been alleged that, due to a lack of adequate staffing, the BLM relied on the biological and environmental reports developed by PPM Energy for their wind project, as the basis for this RMP Draft EIS. Such a practice is just wrong. We question the legality and ethics of this practice.

RESPONSE: The biological and environmental documents in preparation by PPM Energy have not yet been submitted to BLM, with the exception of a habitat assessment conducted in 2005 for quino checkerspot butterfly by a USFWS permitted biologist. As this represented current information on this listed species, this habitat assessment was evaluated as part of this planning process. Please note that this same individual also conducted a habitat assessment and focused protocol survey in 2006 as a direct contractor to BLM.

PPM Energy provided a wind potential model that was then revised further based on special designations and critical habitat. This final data were presented in Figure 3-15 of the DRMP/DEIS. In response to this and other comments received, BLM further reviewed the data prepared and presented in the report *Assessing the Potential for*

Renewable Energy on Public Lands prepared in 2003 by BLM and U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Renewable Energy. This assessment analyzed the potential for wind energy (and other renewable energy) development on public lands in the western United States. While the screening criteria used in the two reports (BLM and PPM Energy) are not identical, they are comparable with the result that the BLM report identified a larger area of potential wind energy development than PPM Energy identifies. These new data were incorporated into the PRMP/FEIS and used as the basis for identifying the areas that would be made available for potential renewable energy development (e.g. wind and solar). The PRMP/FEIS now also includes these areas as they vary by alternative in Maps 2-26 to 2-30.

Section: Processes

Action Code 14000 Agency Organization, Funding and Staffing

Rationale Codes 237 Paleontological Resources

Comment #244

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

5.2 List of Preparers. No on-staff BLM paleontologic experts or consultants are listed in Table 5-1. Was the author/s of sections 3.30 and 4.10 a qualified paleontologist (see definitions The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 1991, 1995, 1996, 2007)?

RESPONSE: The Paleontology sections were prepared by BLM field office and district geologists. Table 5-1 was revised to reflect this.

Section: Processes

Action Code 14130 Fees

Rationale Codes 500 Recreation: General/Multiple/Other

Comment #234

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0176	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"2.3.16.3 Management Actions Common to All Alternatives [Page 2-105]" We want fees collected for use of these facilities. Use translates into maintenance and management. Those that play should pay in relation to the management and maintenance required. We support general fees like the USFS Adventure Pass. All money collected should go back to the facilities and management of the ESDC RMP.

RESPONSE: BLM currently collects and will continue to collect fees at the developed facilities and SRPs within the Planning Area, as described in Section 2.3.16.3 of the DRMP/DEIS. It is BLM policy to allow free access to public lands. Currently it is not BLM policy to require fees for access to public lands outside of designated “fee use areas.”

Section: Processes

Action Code 14200 Staffing General

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #22

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

The plan to create Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) has merit for the purpose of allowing for more recreational opportunities and for better management of recreation. The caveat we offer in relation to this plan is that BLM El Centro describe in the Final EIS, exactly how they will be able to manage an increase in camping, hiking, equestrian and other opportunities in this planning area when it is arguable that they do not have the means to provide adequate ranger coverage in this area now, as is evidenced by the lack of control of the presence of non-street legal vehicles outside of the Lark Canyon ORV area. Trash dumping at Table Mt. ACEC and other places continues to be a problem as does target and non-target shooting in unauthorized areas. Please address in detail how BLM El Centro plans to manage an expansion of

recreational opportunities.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning (LUP) Handbook (H1601-1, Appendix C, II. Resource Uses, Section C. Recreation and Visitor Services) requires that SRMAs are established in an RMP. Each SRMA has a distinct, primary recreation-tourism market as well as a corresponding and distinguishing recreation management strategy. Anything not delineated as a SRMA is an extensive recreation management area (ERMA). Management within all ERMAs is restricted to custodial actions only. There are no ERMAs identified in the Planning Area. Therefore, most budget planning for recreational management is directed toward SRMAs. Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) states that the Secretary shall, with public involvement and consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act, develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the public lands. Land use plans are developed for the public lands regardless of whether such lands previously have been classified, withdrawn, set aside, or otherwise designated for one or more uses. Section 202 of FLPMA describes in detail how the uses of public lands are determined.

BLM would strive to establish partnerships with interested parties, cooperative agreements, and collaborations with volunteer groups to better facilitate management of recreational opportunities and discourage degradation of environmental resources.

BLM's staffing level is determined through the Congressional budget process. BLM will increase staff as funding becomes available.

Section: Processes

Action Code 14220 Volunteers

Rationale Codes 55 Recreation Groups

Comment #170

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0016	TUFT	WILLIAM	BACKCOUNTRY HORSEMEN OF CALIFORNIA, DEL SOL CHAPTER

Making arrangements with the groups such as the Backcountry Horsemen of California will give you access to many thousands of volunteer hours to help you maintain BLM

lands

RESPONSE: BLM has in the past and will continue to work with interested parties, including the Backcountry Horsemen of California, to provide volunteer opportunities within the Planning Area.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 21000 Document(s) General (NOI, DIES, Plan)

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #33

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

Table 2-4 is confusing. For example, what does "Require surface disturbance activities to avoid adverse impacts to special status species habitat" mean?

RESPONSE: The text was revised as follows for clarity: Require that any surface-disturbing activities avoid adverse impacts to special status species habitat.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 21100 Technical and Editorial (Spelling, Grammar, Consistency)

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #187

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

a glossary of acronyms with brief descriptions would have been useful, particularly with regard to the various use designations (SRMA, RMZ, WA, WSA, ACEC)

RESPONSE: Pages AC-1 through AC-8 of the DRMP/DEIS provide a list of

acronyms. The glossary does include a definition for ACEC; however, it inadvertently was combined with Archeological District. This has been rectified in the PRMP/FEIS. Definitions for Wilderness Area (WA), Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Recreation Management Zone (RMZ), and Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) have been added to the glossary:

Wilderness Area (WA): An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat.891), Section 2(c).

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in section 603 of FLPMA and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891). Source for both of these is BLM's IMP and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (December 1979).

Recreation Management Zones (RMZ): Subunits within an SRMA managed for distinctly different recreation products. Recreation products are comprised of recreation opportunities, the natural resource and community settings within which they occur, and the administrative and service environment created by all affecting recreation-tourism providers, within which recreation participation occurs.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

Comment #65

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

The DRMP indicates that travel will be on designated routes. However, the DRMP fails to provide definitions of the terms involved with travel management. As such, the

following terminology should be included within the glossary:

Route - any motorized, non-motorized, or mechanized transportation corridor. Corridor may either be terrestrial or a waterway. "Roads", "Trails" and/or "ways" are considered routes.

Road - as used herein (a linear route), a transportation facility used primarily by vehicles having four or more wheels, documented as such by the owner, and maintained** for regular and continuous use.

Roadside - a general term denoting the area adjoining the outer edge of the road.

Shoulder - the portion of the roadway contiguous to the travel way for accommodation of stopped vehicles.

Trail (interagency definition) - linear route managed for human powered, stock, or off highway vehicle forms of recreation or for historic or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four wheel drive or high clearance vehicles.

**Maintenance - the work required to keep a facility in such a condition that it may be continuously utilized at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, and for its intended purpose.

Designated "roads" must be "routes" that can be maintained "…in such a condition that it may be continuously utilized at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, and for its intended purpose." One might conclude that only major, regularly maintained routes qualify as a "road" under this guidance.

Designated "trails" must be "routes" that are "…not generally managed for use by four wheel drive or high clearance vehicles".

RESPONSE: We have considered your comment and have updated the glossary to include definitions of terms in reference to Transportation and Public Access, in accordance with BLM policy and terminology (Roads and Trails Terminology, DOI BLM, November 2006):

Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Route: “Routes” represents a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100% of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system are described as routes.

Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

Comment #17

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

ES-57. The DEIS states: Alternative E identifies McCain Valley West as Class IV to accommodate renewable energy development.

RESPONSE: In response to public input and concern over the VRM classification of McCain Valley West, this area under the proposed plan alternative (Alternative E [preferred] in the DRMP/DEIS) in the PRMP/FEIS has been reclassified as Class III. The Cottonwood and Lark Canyon campgrounds have been reclassified as VRM Class IV to reflect the developed state of the areas. The statement referenced in the comment has been deleted from the document.

Comment #21

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

There are some problems with some of the tables in the document. The use of Xs in boxes in several tables, denoting decisions and/or actions by various alternatives, do not seem to be consistent. As a noteworthy example, in Table ES-1, Xs are lacking in some of the boxes and the result is an inconsistency between this table and statements made in other parts of the document.

RESPONSE: The inconsistency between the Executive Summary and the body of the document has been resolved.

Comment #27

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

There is a sentence at the top of page ES-38 which says; "The development of renewable sources of energy would reduce the use of irreversible/irretrievable energy resources." That sentence needs clarification.

RESPONSE: The statement cited has been revised in Chapter 4 and the Executive Summary to read as follows: “The development of renewable sources of energy could reduce the irreversible/irretrievable commitment of nonrenewable energy resources.”

Comment #30

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

Table 2-2 is confusing. Do you really mean to indicate that tree removal would be prohibited in the no action alternative, but allowed in Alternative C.

RESPONSE: Alternative B, C, D, and E would prohibit the removal of standing trees except for fire management or health and safety reasons, as provided in the second management action in Table 2-2 of the DRMP.

Comment #34

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

…the table [2-4] indicates that you will not require seasonal closure to vehicles, where appropriate, in sensitive areas or critical habitat in Alternative C. We suggest you change that to a more protective management action in Alternative C.

RESPONSE: The second to last management action in Table 2-4 of the DRMP would require that “critical habitat and recovery areas would be closed to motorized use” under Alternative C which represents a more protective management action.

Comment #37

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

In the Executive Summary page ES-7 the Visual Resource Management Allocations table states in Alternative E there will be 0 acres classified as VRM IV yet in on page ES-57 and in Section 2 page 52 it states that the McCain Valley West will be classified as VRM IV to accommodate renewable energy development.

RESPONSE: The table in the Executive Summary has been revised to represent the number of acres proposed for VRM Class IV in Alternative E.

Comment #38

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Page ES-8 the Special Designation table says that in Alternative E ACEC acres will be reduced by approximately 12,000 acres compared to what is currently set aside for ACEC in Alternative A. If you look at the maps that visually display the ACECs by alternative it is obvious that the amount of ACECs in Alternative E (figure 2-5) is far greater than the amount in Alternative A (figure 2-1). Which section is correct?

RESPONSE: The acreages presented on page ES-8 and Table 2-10 of the DRMP/DEIS are correct. Please note that this is also shown visually on Figures 2-1 and 2-5 of the DRMP/DEIS; however, Figure 2-5 is depicted at a larger scale than Figure 2-1 which may account for the concern expressed by the commenter. See Table 2-9 and Maps 2-6 through 2-9 of the PRMP/FEIS for the current depiction of this information.

Comment #41

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

In the Executive Summary page ES-13 the Routes of Travel table it states that in the "Lark Canyon Recreation Zone routes limited to 40’’ or less would be 10 feet wide or 5 feet on each side of center." This table does not have this being proposed for Alternative E yet on page 2-113 it states that Alternative E will include widening these trails.

RESPONSE: The ES summary has been revised to match the potential decisions listed on page 2-113 of the DRMP/DEIS. In addition, the intent with regards to the Lark Canyon OHV Area was to identify a pull-off width that provided the ATVs the ability for safe passing along the route, not to widen the trail to 10-feet. The text (see Table 2-18 of the PRMP/FEIS) has been revised to the following for clarification: "Lark Canyon OHV Area, routes limited to ATVs 40" or less in size would have an average width of 5 feet. Vehicles may pull off of the route a maximum of 40 inches to allow for safe passing."

Comment #82

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

The RMP/EIS provides only a cursory explanation for downgrading existing Visual Resource Management ("VRM") classifications in McCain Valley and Airport Mesa areas.

RESPONSE: An update of the existing inventory was conducted with a specific focus on the areas that had known high use since the MFP was developed. A range of alternatives was developed based on the results of the inventory update and the priorities identified under which these lands would be managed, consistent with BLM mandate for multiple-use and sustained yield. As indicated in Chapter 4, VRM Class IV would provide an allowance for visual contrast in any future proposals in McCain Valley West.

Comment #222

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Herbicides used intelligently and safely and properly are far less costly in terms of man power resources and financial resources. You must change Alternative C to allow herbicides. You must analyze the impacts of not using herbicides.

RESPONSE: The Record of Decision (ROD) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program was approved by the California State Director on November 7, 1988. The decision states that, "In order to accomplish vegetation treatments on public lands in

California and northwestern Nevada BLM managers will be allowed to utilize chemical methods in addition to current manual, mechanical and prescribed fire methods. The chemicals available for use are those with the following active ingredients: amitrole; asulam; atrazine; bromacil; 2,4-D; 2,4-DP; dalapon; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; glyphosate; hexazinone; picloram; simazine; tebuthiuron and triclopyr."

The ROD is supported by the Final Environmental Impact Statement entitled "California Vegetation Treatment" (August 1988), included an alternative which prohibited the use of herbicides when managing vegetative resources.

Given that the California State Director has already made the decision to use herbicides in managing vegetative resources, Alternative C of the PRMP/FEIS has been revised accordingly.

Comment #223

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Visual Resource Management Allocations Page ES-7

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I					
(acres)	62,296	62,296	62,296	62,296	62,296
VRM Class II (acres)	40,758	41,237	41,961	13,720	32,875
VRM Class III (acres)	0	724	0	0	724
VRM Class IV (acres)	0	0	0	27,038	0

RESPONSE: The inconsistencies between this data and Table 4-9 in the DRMP/DEIS have been corrected in the PRMP/FEIS. Please also note that in response to public input and concern over the VRM classification of McCain Valley West, this area under the proposed plan alternative (Alternative E [preferred] in the DRMP/DEIS) in the PRMP/FEIS has been reclassified as Class III.

Comment #226

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Your statement that this would "result in no effect to special status species" should be reconsidered. When you review Alternative E (page ES-56) you make the better statement which is "This would result in beneficial effects to special status species." Pleases change this statement for C.

RESPONSE: This revision was made as recommended.

Comment #229

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Other related plans (BLM and non-BLM), which the ESDC RMP will be consistent with to the maximum extent possible, are:…" We have concerns about how you will address these related plans which are required for consistency… How will consistency be achieved when the [BLM South Coast RMP] may not be completed for three or four years.

RESPONSE: Consistency will be achieved by implementing BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2 Consistency Requirements), which state the following: "(a) Guidance and resource management plans and amendments to management framework plans shall be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and programs contained therein, of other Federal agencies, State, and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to the public lands,..."

In reference to the South Coast RMP, which is currently under revision, the ESDC RMP was drafted to be consistent with the existing plan. Chapter 1 was revised to cite the publication date for the existing South Coast RMP as 1994 and currently undergoing revision.

Comment #5

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

"Alternative E identifies McCain Valley West as Class IV to accommodate renewable energy development."

RESPONSE: In response to public input and concern over the VRM classification of McCain Valley West, this area under the proposed plan alternative (Alternative E [preferred] in the DRMP/DEIS) in the PRMP/FEIS has been reclassified as Class III and the quoted sentence removed from the document. The Cottonwood and Lark Canyon Campgrounds have been reclassified as VRM Class IV to reflect the developed state of the areas.

Rationale Codes 131 NEPA
Comment 217

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0174	KLAASEN	LARRY B.	SIERRA CLUB, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

General comment on the layout of the DEIS, it is very difficult to evaluate each area because it involved going back and forth between Chapters 2, 3, and 4. Information was distributed piecemeal in the various chapters, and at times were inconsistent between the chapters.

RESPONSE: Appendix F-4 of BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1, Appendix F, page 14) provides the outline or format for both Draft and Final RMP/EISs. This format integrates the requirements of both the BLM Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and the CEQ Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508).

Rationale Codes 161 Previous Resource Management Plans &
Comment #4

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

Paragraph 3: "The development of renewable sources of energy would reduce the use of irreversible/irretrievable energy resources." …Possibly true, but not necessarily true.

RESPONSE: The statement cited has been revised in Chapter 4 and the Executive Summary to read as follows: “The development of renewable sources of energy could reduce the irreversible/irretrievable commitment of nonrenewable energy resources.”

Rationale Codes 237 Paleontological Resources

Comment #245

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Appendix B Laws, Regulations, and Executive Orders. The authorities under which the BLM manages paleontological resources listed in 2.3.10 (page 2-49) are not included in this appendix.

RESPONSE: Appendix B only lists Laws, Regulations and Executive Orders. The three acts listed on page 2-49 are in Appendix B. All others are BLM manuals, handbooks and secretarial orders.

Rationale Codes 370 Cultural Resources

Comment #247

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 3.9, Table 3-5: Cultural Resources. Table 3-5 should be relabeled "Summary of Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within the Planning Area." This table does not reflect the totality of cultural resources located within the Planning Area.

Section 3.9, Figure 3-9: Cultural Resources. Blue areas identify “Surveyed Areas.” These areas have only been surveyed incompletely and often at records-only overview level. It is erroneous to state that they have been Surveyed.

RESPONSE: Table 3-5 (now Table 3-6 in the PRMP/FEIS) has been renamed as “Cultural Resources Recorded Within the Planning Area.” Figure 3-9 has revised and corrected to accurately display the areas that have been surveyed on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area (see Map 3-8 in the PRMP/FEIS).

Comment #248

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 3.9.1: Site Significance. A page from the Paleontology discussion (Page 3-86) is mistakenly included in the Cultural Resources section.

RESPONSE: We have been unable to locate this inconsistency in the master paper and digital copies we have but will make every effort to ensure there are no errors of this sort in the PRMP/FEIS.

Rationale Codes 372 American Indian Values

Comment #246

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 2.3.9.2: Goals and Objectives. Include goal: "Work with Native American communities to identify cultural resources of critical concern to Native Peoples."

RESPONSE: BLM has consulted with and will continue to consult with the tribal entities located or involved in the Planning Area, in accordance with BLM policy, federal laws, regulations, and executive orders as identified in Section 2.3.9 and Appendix B. Section 5.1.3 of the DRMP/DEIS details the interrelationships and the consultation process BLM undertakes with tribal entities within the Planning Area. This section has been revised to further explain and clarify the process undertaken through the preparation of the plan.

Rationale Codes 373 Historical

Comment #249

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 3.9.5: Historically Significant Trails System. Discussion of the San Diego and San Antonio Mail Route is in error. The third sentence should read, "The route entered the Planning Area in the south, east of where the community of Ocotillo is today." The sixth sentence should read, "At Oriflamme Canyon, one leg of the route left S-2 and proceeded up the mountains to Cuyamaca and on to San Diego." The seventh sentence should read, "Passengers dismounted from the stages for this portion of the route and proceeded on to San Diego." The eighth sentence should be deleted. The "Jackass Mail" was a label attached to the mail line as ridicule by rival cities in the 1860s and for popularization by researchers in the 1930s.

The discussion of Butterfield Mail is in error. The fifth sentence should read, "The Butterfield followed the San Antonio and San Diego Mail in the southern potion of the Planning Area." The sixth sentence should read, "the Butterfield stage continued north to Warner Spring and on to Los Angeles, whereas the San Antonio and San Diego Mail also went west up Oriflamme Canyon to San Diego."

RESPONSE: Section 3.9.5.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised as requested, with the exception of the first suggested revision. The San Diego and San Antonio Mail Route enters the Planning Area northwest of Ocotillo, and this revision has been made.

Rationale Codes 500 Recreation: General/Multiple/Other

Comment #260

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0202	SCHOECK	ARNOLD F.	

Figure 3-20 confirms the existence of the McCain Valley SRMA and disproves the statement that no SRMA exists in the planning area.

RESPONSE: We appreciate your pointing out this error. Figure 3-20 has been revised to appropriately label this area as the McCain Valley Resource Conservation Area in accordance with the McCain Valley Resource Conservation Recreation Activity Management Plan (1979) (see Map 3-19 in the PRMP/FEIS). In addition, the boundary of the Conservation Area has been revised to be consistent with the boundary depicted in the RAMP. The text in Section 3.17 of the DRMP/DEIS was also revised to accurately label this area.

Rationale Codes 641 Wind Energy

Comment #117

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Despite the statement in the DRMP's forward regarding the public scoping process specifically mentioning renewable energy production, transcripts of those two meetings do not include any comment regarding the desire for, or the potential for, renewable energy production.

RESPONSE: The potential for renewable energy production was identified by BLM during internal scoping as required by BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 and the national Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 22000 Alternatives

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #100

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0167	FILNER	BOB	U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Alternatives B, D, and E … These Alternatives would downgrade the Visual Resource Management (VRM) classifications for Bureau of Land Management lands near Boulevard and Jacumba, which is adjacent to Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and Areas of Critical Concern. The VRM downgrades would present an unwarranted and landscape altering visual contrast…

RESPONSE: An update of the existing inventory was conducted with a specific focus on the areas that had known high use since the MFP was developed. A range of alternatives was developed based on the results of the inventory update and the priorities identified under which these lands would be managed, consistent with BLM mandate for multiple-use and sustained yield. As indicated in Chapter 4, VRM Class IV would provide an allowance for visual contrast in any future proposals in McCain Valley West.

The Wilderness Management Policy (DOI BLM 1981b), Chapter II Management Policy for BLM-administered Wilderness, B.9 Buffer Zones and Adjacent Lands, states “No buffer zones will be created around Wilderness Areas to protect them from the influence of activities on adjacent land. The fact that non-wilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Wilderness Area.

When activities on adjacent lands are proposed, the specific impacts on those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the wilderness area will be addressed in environmental assessments or environmental impact statements as appropriate. Mitigation of impacts from outside wilderness will not be so restrictive as to preclude or seriously impede such activities.”

Comment #250

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Table ES-1, page ES-7: Wilderness and Wilderness Planning Area Management. Under this section of Table ES-1 no alternatives are "X'ed" for two important categories: 1) "Acquire inholdings from willing owners.", and 2) "Perform restoration treatments where damage has occurred or where it will reduce vehicle incursions." These two management items should be included in the Preferred Alternative (E).

RESPONSE: The Special Designations section of Table ES-1 has been updated to correctly summarize the management actions in Table 2-9 of the DRMP/DEIS.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 22100 Scope, Issues That Should/Should Not Be Addressed

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #191

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0122	VU	LENNY C.	SAN DIEGO SPORTS COALITION

There appears to be "scope creep" with the addition of Windmills/Geothermal to the document

RESPONSE: The potential for renewable energy production was identified by BLM during internal scoping as required by BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 and the national Energy Policy Act of 2005. The scope of the document may be broadened as new issues are identified. BLM policy is such that scoping for an EIS-level analysis is an ongoing process, and does not end until just before the draft EIS is submitted for printing.

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation
Comment #118

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Scoping testimony at the Sept. 9, 2004 Eastern San Diego County DRMP meeting (page 43 of transcript) stated that: "..this new plan needs to address and inform the public as to how the area has been or will be added to the CDCA and how the plan will be reconciled with the CDCA guidelines".

RESPONSE: When The MFP was approved in 1981, consideration was being given to adding the Eastern San Diego County Planning Area to the CDCA. This was never implemented and it is not anticipated at this time, therefore this RMP is developed as a stand-alone plan. If Congress were to add Eastern San Diego County Planning Area to the CDCA in the future, a land use plan amendment may be required to resolve any incompatibilities between CDCA guidelines and the approved plan for Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 40 American Indians/Tribes
Comment #92

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Nowhere in your discussion did we see any notice of communications with the various Indian tribes about their plans to add at least 100 and maybe as many as 150 more wind turbines in that area and what impact that might have on the planning area.

RESPONSE: Facilities (such as wind turbines) on adjacent non-BLM administered lands would not affect visual resource management decisions on those BLM lands in the Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #89			
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

It appears that McCain Valley has been selected in advance. Does this not violate the National Energy Policy Act? Please explain if it does not violate the Act.

RESPONSE: BLM is required to identify areas having potential for development of renewable energy in an RMP/EIS development process (BLM H-1601-1, App.C, II, Section E, item 8). As shown in Figure 3-15 of the DRMP/DEIS, McCain Valley is one of those areas (see Map 3-14 of the PRMP/FEIS).

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #195

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0134	JOHNSTON	CHRIS	

For whatever acreage that is surrendered for wind generation, comparable (equivalent or some percentage) acreage containing forested lands should be purchased by industry and set aside by the BLM.

RESPONSE: This RMP would not result in any decisions that would require compensation. Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. The NEPA analysis would require evaluation of impacts to biological resources prior to site-specific BLM use authorization approval and identify any appropriate mitigation, which may include habitat compensation, at that time.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 22200 Alternative Development Method

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #218

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0174	KLAASEN	LARRY B.	SIERRA CLUB, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

1. Alternative C should be the Preferred Alternative. The 5 Alternatives are not flexible enough to create an effective RMP. A new Alternative should be prepared that takes selections from the various alternatives to create a new Alternative.

RESPONSE: Alternative E (Preferred) was developed by taking components from or combining components of the other Alternatives to construct a complete plan alternative. The Alternatives presented in the DRMP were designed to provide a reasonable range of management options.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 22610 Preferred Alternative E

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #43

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

There is no analysis explaining why the Preferred Alternative is superior to the four other Alternatives discussed in the documents.

RESPONSE: The process of development of the DRMP/DEIS included developing and analyzing land use planning decisions for four different alternatives that represented a range and mix of resource use and resource protection actions. Based on the results of the impact analysis presented in Chapter 4 of the DRMP/DEIS, a fifth alternative, Alternative E (Preferred), was developed and represents what BLM perceives as the best mix of RMP-level decisions from the other four alternatives to satisfy the multiple use and sustained yield mandate of FLPMA.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies
Comment #270

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

Were the elements of "Preferred Alternative E" selected to satisfy the demands of administrators? National Director Jim Hughes? State Director Michael Pool? Steven Borchard? Vicki Wood? Were the "preferred" elements selected by ReCon Inc., the contract authors of the Draft proposal?

RESPONSE: FLPMA requires that BLM manages resources to meet the multiple use and sustained yield mandate. The BLM Planning Regulations (43 CFR 1610.5-1(b)) state that the authority to approve the RMP is delegated to the State Director. BLM Planning Handbook Appendix C provides requirements for the RMP/EIS content. The BLM ID Team, consisting of field office, district office, state office, and Washington office staff, define what the preferred alternative is to be.

Section: Alternatives/Options

Action Code 22640 Alternative C

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation
Comment #98

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Can you clarify what would be done to improve staging areas for Alternative C?

RESPONSE: In developing a reasonable range of alternatives, under Alternatives B and C, staging areas and access to Special Designation Areas would not be improved or expanded from their current condition (see Table 2-9 of the DRMP/DEIS). Alternatives D and E (Preferred) do provide for the expansion of the staging areas.

Action Code 30200 Monitoring, Inventories, Mapping, GIS

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #83

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

We must state that the graphics, particularly the maps, in the RMP/EIS are of such small size and large scale as to make accurate calculation of the location of affected lands and adjoining privately-owned lands which may be impacted extremely difficult…

RESPONSE: The calculations were conducted using GIS software to ensure accuracy. To ease the viewing of the data on the graphics, all figures in the PRMP/FEIS have been increased to 11x17 in size and are now located just after the appendices in the PRMP/FEIS.

Rationale Codes 370 Cultural Resources

Comment #50

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Cultural Resources. Figure 3-9 depicts the areas within the Plan that have been surveyed and shows that the vast majority of the Plan Area has NOT been surveyed. My client requests that a schedule for surveying with qualified Native American monitors be made part of the RMP. Moreover, Appendix G, providing a chart of the recorded cultural resources on BLM-administered lands in the Plan Area shows that some places have NOT been re-surveyed in over 30 years. A schedule for re-surveying and site monitoring with qualified Native American monitors also should be included as part of the RMP.

RESPONSE: Alternatives B through E include management actions that would maintain current cultural resource data in a geographic information system (GIS) format. The inventory would include a prioritized list L (high/medium/low sensitivity) of areas for future inventory-based on sensitivity and the likelihood of significant, unrecorded sites. Inventory strategies for unsurveyed areas would continually be refined. BLM would continue to manage spiritually significant and traditional cultural properties in consultation with Native American tribes, accommodate tribal access to spiritually significant and traditional cultural properties, and prevent physical damage or intrusions that might impede their use by religious practitioners. Surveys would continue to be

prioritized and scheduled as budget becomes available. BLM has consulted and will continue to consult with the tribal entities located or involved in the Planning Area, in accordance with BLM policy.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 31100 Air Quality Management

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #216

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

It omits from the DRMP/DEIS any discussion or calculation of the greenhouse gas emissions from the activities on BLM-administered land within the planning area. Furthermore, the DRMP/DEIS fails to discuss the environmental impacts from the greenhouse gas emissions, most specifically climate change, that would occur under each RMP alternative.

RESPONSE: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) is one of the first laws in the United States that mandates regulation of greenhouse gases at a state level. In April the United States Supreme Court ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act (Massachusetts vs. EPA, 05-1120). California is in the process of implementing AB 32. This includes the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Mandatory Reporting portion of the Act. Preliminary analysis of Forest and Rangeland emissions indicates that these sources represent approximately 1.2% of the total statewide 1990 greenhouse emissions and concludes that statewide there will be little change from 1990 levels (California Air Resources Board, May 23, 2007). Of the sources evaluated in this Inventory the category of Forest and Rangeland emissions is the most similar to conditions and activities occurring on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area.

Quantities of greenhouse gas emissions generated by use and maintenance of BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area under Alternatives B through E are anticipated to be equal to or less than those generated under the existing Plan (Alternative A). No new quantifiable generation of greenhouse gas would occur as a result of the RMP-level decisions in this plan; total miles of route designations are the

same as current levels and motorized miles are less or the same in all alternatives. It is assumed that use of the roads on BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area would be the same under Alternatives B through E as under the existing Plan (Alternative A). Furthermore, under all Alternatives (A through E) vegetation enhancement (e.g. restoration of illegal trespass, invasive plant removal, and the elimination of grazing under the Preferred Alternative) may increase the long-term quality or quantity of vegetation which acts as a carbon sink to decrease net emissions. All alternatives (A through E) evaluate the potential for future development of renewable energy resources. The development of renewable sources of energy could reduce the irreversible/irretrievable commitment of nonrenewable energy resources, particularly greenhouse gas generating energy sources. Development of renewable energy resources is an implementation-level decision which would require a site-specific NEPA process before such an action could be approved.

The following information was added to Section 3.2.1: "Current trends of global climate change include temperature increases, and may also include changes in rainfall patterns. Statewide average temperatures are anticipated to increase by between 3 and 10.5 °F by 2100. Total annual precipitation and statewide rainfall patterns are anticipated to change little over the next century; however, it is also possible that the intensity and frequency of extreme storm events could increase (State of California 2006b)."

In order to address potential impacts of climate change on resource management, the discussion above has been added to Section 4.2 and a discussion of potential effects from climate change, particularly extended periods of drought has been added to Unavoidable Adverse Impact Sections 4.4.4 (Water Resources), 4.5.5 (Vegetation Resources), 4.6.7 (Wildlife Resources), 4.7.3 (Special Status Species), 4.8.5 (Wildland Fire), and 4.14.2 (Livestock Grazing) of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 530 Off Highway Vehicle Use (OHV)

Comment #9

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0221	BLAZEJ	NOVA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

While the air emissions are estimated to be the same for all alternatives (p. 4-6), areas open to Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) vary among alternatives. This is not accounted for in emissions estimates. The FEIS should document any potential changes in air

emissions from excluding OHV use under Alternative C.

RESPONSE: Emissions from OHV use depend on hours/mileage driven down any road rather than the use allocations. It is anticipated that the reduced available acreage under Alternative C would not reduce the amount of use, but would confine the demand and use to a smaller area.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 31200 Water/Watershed Management

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Comment #48

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

The sole source of water for Jacumba is groundwater. As such, any intrusion into the watertable may negatively impact the entire basin. Such impacts would result in severe social, environmental and economic hardship to the citizens of Jacumba. The RMP/EIS fails to analyze or even discuss impacts to the watertable as a result of the proposed changes.

One objective of the RMP/EIS is to make "groundwater, where present, available for beneficial use on public lands" (RMP/EIS pg. 2-11). The BLM identifies an environmental impact common to all alternatives as "increasing the use of surface and groundwater." (RMP/EIS Table 2-22.)

RESPONSE: There are use authorizations that could draw down on the water table as identified in Section 4.4.4, such as wells for grazing or recreation purposes. Any of these uses would be implementation level decisions and addressed on a case-by-case basis in a site-specific NEPA analysis. In addition, as stated in Section 3.4.2 of the DRMP/DEIS, the County of San Diego's Department of Environmental Health Land Use Program regulates the design, construction, maintenance, and destruction of water wells throughout San Diego County to protect San Diego County's groundwater resources. Please also note, as stated in Section 2.3.4, BLM has no direct authority over the groundwater. Rather, the groundwater resource is managed by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and California Department of Water Resources (DWR). BLM works in cooperation with SWRCB and

DWR.

Rationale Codes 245 Water Quantity
Comment #103

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"3.4.4 Water Use [Page 3-18]

Water use on BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area consists of wildlife, livestock, and campground use. The natural springs and some developed springs are important sources of water for wildlife, including both game and non-game animals. Grazing on the McCain Valley Allotment is not occurring at this time since the springs are currently dry."

From personal observation throughout McCain Valley and the Table Mountain area and also in the San Felipe Valley area many of the springs shown on your map have not had water in them for years. It is misleading to indicate that these water sources are available for wildlife. While there is evidence that there is water in some of the areas because of the prevalence of Mexican elderberry, water is not at the surface. In some areas like San Felipe Valley where there is a stream that flows most years tamarisk has consumed much of the water reducing the amount available for wildlife. A more accurate investigation of the springs and the amount of water available would be helpful.

RESPONSE: Section 3.4.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been updated to clarify that the intermittent/periodic production of these springs is based on the presence of average or greater rainfall in any given year. The sub-allotment where springs are currently dry (McCain Valley, In-Ko-Pah suballotment) was identified in Section 3.4.4 and Table 2-1 specifically identifies the removal of tamarisk as a management action. This removal will be conducted as funding is available. In addition, grazing will be unavailable under the Alternative E (preferred), which will reduce the competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife. Campground use of water is minimal as there are only two campgrounds that use well water.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 31220 Buffers, Riparian

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation
Comment #220

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0174	KLAASEN	LARRY B.	SIERRA CLUB, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

In riparian areas, what is the difference between "avoidance" and "exclusion" areas?

RESPONSE: The definitions of avoidance and exclusion areas have been added to Chapter 2 and the glossary.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 31400 Geology and Cave and Karst Resources

Rationale Codes 252 Air Quality
Comment #10

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0221	BLAZEJ	NOVA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

In addition, asbestos-bearing ultramafic rocks are found in at least 44 of California's 58 counties. Disturbance of rock and soil that contains asbestos can result in the release of asbestos fibers to the air and exposure to the public. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen. The Draft EIS does not indicate whether naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) has been identified on BLM-managed lands within the Planning Area. We raise this concern because of the potential for NOA exposure to OHV users.

RESPONSE: BLM records do not show that asbestos has been found within the planning area. The model for mineralization does not appear to be present based on the geology of the area. If local deposits are found as a result of project site specific analyses, BLM will mitigate activity to reduce or eliminate hazards to public and wildlife health and safety.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 32100 Ecosystem Function

Rationale Codes 335 Habitat/Vegetation Composition

Comment #11

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0221	BLAZEJ	NOVA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

This RMP will be in place for 15-20 years and will serve as the baseline for other planning and implementation documents for projects in the area. Therefore, it is important to establish a baseline record of the current ecological situation including the vegetation index. Recommendations: The FEIS should provide a more detailed assessment of existing ecological conditions, including habitat values and functions, as well as a vegetation index that determines rangeland health, as this should form the basis of grazing management decisions. Given that the project will be reliant on adaptive management to respond to changes in wildlife impacts and vegetation and soils impacts, the FEIS should provide a monitoring timeline, identify a funding source, and include a description of how the results will be used to inform future adaptive management plans.

RESPONSE: Part of the RMP process is to identify Rangeland Health Standards. These are presented in Section 2.3.1 of the DRMP/DEIS. In addition, Section 2.3.14.5 presents the Rangeland Guidelines for Grazing Uses by Alternative and the Criteria for Classifying Allotments as Ephemeral. Based on the allotment evaluations, the preferred alternative proposes to make all lands within the Planning Area unavailable for livestock grazing. In accordance with 40 CFR 1505.2(c), a monitoring and enforcement program will be included in the ROD.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33000 Wildlife/Animals Management

Rationale Codes 352 Specific Animal Species

Comment #176

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0090	POLINSKY	MARK	

I have personally observed Golden Eagles in this area since 1978 and as recently as 2005. Wind turbines will severely impact any chances they have for the Golden Eagle population in San Diego County to remain stable.

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. The NEPA analysis would require evaluation of impacts to raptors, including the golden eagle, prior to site-specific BLM use authorization approval and identify any appropriate mitigation.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33300 Wildlife Structures (Ponds, Waterholes,

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #254

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0186	RICHARDSON	CHRIS E.	

1. What is the source of money used by the BLM to develop water sources and water storage to benefit wildlife?

2. How many such water sources and storage facilities have been developed in the past five years, and how much money was spent for these projects and their maintenance?

3. How many projects still contain water?

RESPONSE:

1. Wildlife waters are normally paid for and managed by California Department of Fish and Game or special user groups.

2. BLM records do not indicate the development of any range improvements within the last 5 years.

3. Several are known to currently contain water. Monitoring of range improvements and wildlife water sources is conducted as staffing and funding allow.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33500 Special Status Animal Species

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #231

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

While we appreciate the listing for Federal State and BLM, we urge you to obtain the list from the County of San Diego to insure you have a complete list. We would also recommend that you consult with the Conservation Biology Institute for their list.

RESPONSE: BLM will continue to coordinate with San Diego County in regards to the 153 sensitive species proposed for coverage in the East County MSCP and will continue to communicate with other entities, as the need or opportunity arises. BLM policy is that BLM management actions focus on federally listed, state listed, and BLM-sensitive species, including Peninsular bighorn sheep and quino checkerspot butterfly; however, BLM does manage the BLM-administered public lands to conserve general wildlife habitat values.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33510 Bighorn Sheep

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #135

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

…the DRMP/DEIS does not even mention the impact that ORV use has/would have on the bighorn, e.g. via noise.

RESPONSE: The Recovery Plan for Bighorn Sheep of the Peninsular Ranges, California published by USFWS (2000) includes a thorough review and analysis of the research available at the time of publication. This document states that “a variety of human activities such as hiking, mountain biking, hang gliding, horseback riding, camping, hunting, livestock grazing, dog walking, and use of aircraft and off-road vehicles have the potential to disrupt normal bighorn sheep behaviors and use of essential resources, or cause bighorn sheep to abandon traditional habitat.” The

literature cited in this document are incorporated in the PRMP/FEIS by reference and Section 4.7.12 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to summarize this information. Based on the information provided in the recovery plan, the PRMP/FEIS evaluates the potential for recreational activities to impact this listed species.

Comment #136

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

…asserts that…the actions proposed in the DRMP would have no cumulative effect on the bighorn. DRMP/DIES at 4-32. ...Without assessing the other past, existing and potential future impacts on the bighorn besides those of the DRMP actions, the BLM cannot possible determine whether the DRMP actions would contribute to some cumulatively significant impact.

RESPONSE: As indicated in Section 2.3.7.2.1, the goals and objectives for each species is to promote population increase and protect habitat and to make sure no adverse modification to habitat occurs. BLM management of the area will further protect critical habitat by expanding the In-Ko-Pah ACEC and all BLM-administered lands would be unavailable for livestock grazing. In addition, critical habitat will be either an exclusion area (from renewable energy) or avoidance area (from all other land use authorizations) under Alternatives B, C, and E.

In addition, any future site-specific proposal (e.g. implementation level decisions) will be subject to Section 7 consultation with USFWS to ensure compliance with both the Endangered Species Act and the RMP-level decisions presented in the approved RMP.

The Recovery Plan prepared for this species was developed in cooperation with BLM, USFS, CDFG, CDPR, and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Given that these land management entities within the range of the species have agreed to meet the goals and objectives of the Plan, there would be no cumulative adverse effect anticipated from activities on the BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area relating to approved RMP. This information has been added to Section 4.7.6.2 of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 340 Specially Listed Species, General/Multiple

Comment #239

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Bighorn have also been documented to use the water source in Canebrake, bringing bighorn and cattle face to face, increasing the likelihood of disease transmission into the Carrizo Canyon subpopulation of this endangered species.

RESPONSE: Section 3.7.1.1 has been updated to include reference of the use of the water source in Canebrake by bighorn sheep. Section 4.7.1.2 has been updated as follows: “Alternatives A and D would make all current allotments available to grazing. As bighorn sheep have been documented using the water source developed within the Canebrake allotment, grazing in this area could result in a significant impact to bighorn sheep from contact with livestock.”

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33520 Quino Checkerspot Butterfly

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #137

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Only a very small portion of the butterfly's critical habitat is located on BLM-administered land within the planning area, the BLM asserts that there would be no adverse impacts on the butterfly from the DRMP actions.

RESPONSE: Section 4.7.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include the following: “Given the isolation and lack of access to the BLM-administered lands located in quino checkerspot butterfly critical habitat, and given the level of protection afforded to critical habitat under Alternative E, BLM management activities would not adversely impact quino checkerspot butterfly critical habitat under the proposed action.”

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 33540 Threatened or Endangered

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #62

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

I have reviewed the Draft RMP prepared by BLM and find it defective in its analysis of alleged recreation impacts on threatened and endangered species. Specifically, the Draft RMP fails to support its claims that various recreational activities (e.g. off-highway vehicle use, camping) pose significant threats to the listed species.

RESPONSE: Section 4.7.1.2 of the DRMP/DEIS states that "…human activities could result in disturbance…" as referenced in the USFWS recovery plan (USFWS 2000) which is the most up-to-date and comprehensive review of literature and information related to the Peninsular bighorn sheep. However, for clarification, the following sentence was added to that section: "Human activities include, but are not limited to, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, camping, hunting, dog walking, and use of off-road vehicles (USFWS 2000)."

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Comment #64

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

…these same "scientists" and land managers are reluctant… to identify the other threats (e.g., disease, predation) confronting those species.

RESPONSE: Section 4.7.12 of the DRMP/DEIS discusses the potential impacts to Peninsular bighorn sheep from disease due to contact with livestock; potential reduction of water and forage sources from the proliferation of non-native invasive plant species; and a potential increase in predation due to non-native plants providing predator ambush areas.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34000 Vegetation Management

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #95

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Oak woodland: Camping activity beneath oaks could cause soil compaction, which results in decreased water percolation into the soil and lower success of seedlings. Mechanical vegetative management activities (fuel reduction) could result in loss of snags and thinning of trees."

This impact fails to recognize the impact on oak woodlands of grazing activity.

RESPONSE: Section 4.5.3 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to add in the potential for grazing activities to result in soil compaction, as well as camping activities. Section 4.5.4 has been revised to specifically identify that Alternatives C and E (preferred) designate all BLM-administered lands unavailable for grazing, thus eliminating the potential for this activity to impact oak woodlands.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #31

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

To allow collection of some species of cacti and flowering plants and shrubs and not others is too confusing to the general public and the practice would easily lead to trampling of habitat and sensitive species and other abuses. DPC urges BLM El Centro to prohibit all vegetation gathering except by special permit.

RESPONSE: Section 102(a)(7) of FLPMA mandates that BLM-administered lands be managed for “multiple use and sustained yield”. 43 CFR 8365.1-5(b) provides permission of the collection of “reasonable amounts” of plants for non-commercial uses. In order to balance both resource use and resource protection, Section 2.3.5.4.3 of the DRMP/DEIS provides guidance as to what species may or may not be collected and defines reasonable amounts that would be applied to these activities on BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34100 Wildlife Habitat Management General

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #26

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Summary of the document refers to range and wildlife management and to "wildlife improvement projects". Please flesh out the particulars of your plans for "wildlife management" in the various alternatives and describe "wildlife improvement projects"

RESPONSE: The following has been added to the glossary: Wildlife improvement projects: these include, but are not limited to the installation of wildlife waters (guzzlers) and habitat restoration. These projects are considered, analyzed, and implemented on a case-by-case basis or as funding becomes available or as applications are received.

Comment #97

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"4.7.3.1 Quino Checkerspot Butterfly

Increases in soil nitrogen (from burning fossil fuels, production of fertilizers, and cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops) could promote invasive non-native plant invasion. Increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration could promote plant growth and photosynthetic rates and increase the chaparral canopy resulting in canopy closure and reduction of habitat favored by the quino checkerspot butterfly. Climate change could contribute to the regional extirpation of populations of quino checkerspot butterfly. Suspicion is that drier winter-spring cycles have altered the host plant availability"

These factors are scientifically accepted. Research is showing that soil nitrogen is having impacts in many areas and the planning area receives nitrogen from the many automobiles in the San Diego area. The impacts of carbon dioxide are also well documented and the subject of substantial research. These issues which are recognized in this section should be discussed throughout the DRMP/DEIS.

RESPONSE: As cited in Section 4.7.3.1 of the DRMP/DEIS, the level of detail included for this species was developed by USFWS as part of the preparation of the Recovery Plan. However, to address this concern, a discussion of potential effects from climate change, such as extended periods of drought, has been added to Unavoidable Adverse Impact Sections 4.4.4 (Water Resources), 4.5.5 (Vegetation Resources), 4.6.7 (Wildlife Resources), 4.7.3 (Special Status Species), 4.8.5 (Wildland Fire), and 4.14.2 (Livestock Grazing) of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 530 Off Highway Vehicle Use (OHV)

Comment #150

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0003	WILSON	M. LYNN	

Lark Canyon was a repository of wildlife ranging from Horny Toads to deer, and bobcats. Presently almost no wildlife is to be found in that area. This drastic change in habitat can only be attributed to OHV traffic.

RESPONSE: As part of this planning process, routes are designated as motorized or non-motorized which will aid in controlling unauthorized OHV traffic by facilitating posting of signs along designated motorized routes. This will allow rangers and law enforcement personnel to better patrol the area and cite infractions.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34200 Pesticides and Herbicides

Rationale Codes 363 Noxious or Non-native Plants

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #163			
EC-0012	HUGHES	BRENDAN	

BLM should have the ability to use herbicide to remove tamarisk in the conservation Alternative.

RESPONSE: The Record of Decision (ROD) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program was approved by the California State Director on November 7, 1988. The decision states that, “In order to accomplish vegetation treatments on public lands in

California and northwestern Nevada BLM managers will be allowed to utilize chemical methods in addition to current manual, mechanical and prescribed fire methods. The chemicals available for use are those with the following active ingredients: amitrole; asulam; atrazine; bromacil; 2,4-D; 2,4-DP; dalapon; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; glyphosate; hexazinone; picloram; simazine; tebuthiuron and triclopyr."

The ROD is supported by the Final Environmental Impact Statement entitled "California Vegetation Treatment" (August 1988), included an alternative which prohibited the use of herbicides when managing vegetative resources.

Given that the California State Director has already made the decision to use herbicides in managing vegetative resources, Alternative C of the PRMP/FEIS has been revised accordingly.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34400 Habitat Improvement or Restoration

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #24

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

The Final EIS must specify and describe the nature of these "vegetation protection and enhancement" activities. There is reference to construction and maintenance of "structures". Please indicate what types of structures are being considered.

RESPONSE: Section 4.5.4 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include "(e.g. habitat restoration and riparian area rehabilitation)" to further clarify the proposed protection and enhancement activities.

Structures and facilities referenced in the document are used synonymously and refer to any of the potential improvements on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area, including but not limited to campgrounds and campground improvements, vault toilets, fencing, trailhead improvements, kiosks, horse corral, and wildlife waters.

Rationale Codes 335 Habitat/Vegetation Composition

Comment #203

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

Other "desired plant communities": mixed riparian woodlands, semi-desert chaparral, mixed conifer woodland, and enriched desert scrub. Would surface-disturbing activities be designed to avoid impacts to these areas? If avoidance was not possible, would these areas be restored to their previously undisturbed or native condition? If the answer is "not" for either of these questions, why not?

RESPONSE: The 7th management action listed in Section 2.3.5.1.2 of the DRMP/DEIS that discusses avoidance of riparian areas has been revised to include specific reference to mixed riparian woodland.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34500 Fire and Fuels Management

Rationale Codes 370 Cultural Resources

Comment #56

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

With better communication, archaeological technical support and tribal consultation many of these areas [lost in Cottonwood Canyon and nearby areas during the Pines and Cedar fires] could have been preserved during fire suppression. The Draft RMP/EIS should be amended to reflect efforts to reduce such impacts in the future through improved planning and training for tribal cultural resource preservation in Section 2.3.8.1. Goals and Objectives.

RESPONSE: Under the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement (Operating Plan) between BLM, USFS, and the San Diego unit of CAL FIRE, the first responder (typically CAL FIRE), is supposed to notify BLM staff in “a timely manner” of fires that occur on or threaten BLM-administered lands. The initial responders function as the representative resource agency advisor; who then contacts technical staff from El Centro who provide the fire responders with appropriate resource information within the first 24-48 hours and provide recommendations on areas to avoid in an effort to protect special status species, cultural resources, and special designation areas. The

resource team would look at areas of expertise, prepare 1-2 page brief (with maps as necessary) for the command team, and provide assistance in making educated decisions. Often, this information is not available during the initial attack of a wildfire, but would be provided for on-going management of the fire. Wildfire responders must balance the sensitivity of the resource with overall risks, such as firefighter public safety, and private property which are the first priorities. Management actions have been added to Sections 2.3.8.2 (Wildland Fire Management) and2.3.9.2 (Cultural resources Management) of the DRMP/DEIS that identify the use of resource advisors for the purpose of avoiding and minimizing impacts to sensitive resources.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34510 Wildland Fires General

Rationale Codes 819 Health and Safety

Comment #127

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

DRMP opens the door to increased fire potential in an area of red-zoned high-fire danger, and negative impacts to public health and safety.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. The NEPA analysis would require evaluation of wildfire potential from the proposed action, a plan of development, appropriate mitigation, and emergency response plan, before an ROW can be approved.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34610 Firewood Collection

Rationale Codes 131 NEPA

Comment #133

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

the DRMP/DEIS fails to discuss the environmental consequences of allowing collection of dead, downed wood, and must be amended thereto in order to comply with NEPA's requirement of disclosure of direct, indirect and cumulative environmental impacts of agency actions. 42 U.S.C. Section 4332(C).

RESPONSE: Section 2.3.5.4.3 has been revised to clarify that collection of dead and downed wood under Alternatives B, D, and E, would only be allowed for personal campfire use within the campgrounds and must be hand carried to the campsite. In addition, Section 2.3.5.4.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised so that the goal and objective that states “promote appropriate levels of dead and downed wood on the ground” is specific to the areas outside of the campgrounds. Lastly, Section 4.6.1, which address impacts to wildlife habitat, has been revised to include the following: “The collection of dead and downed wood for personal campfire use in the campgrounds could result in a reduction of this habitat component within the vicinity of the campgrounds. If monitoring indicates potential resource degradation, closure to firewood collection would be implemented using adaptive management. As the collection of dead and downed wood is restricted to the campground areas, this action will not impact the most of the BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area.”

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 34810 Prescribed Fire

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #255

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0186	RICHARDSON	CHRIS E.	

If I was notified in August of 1993 that a burn was necessary, why did it take five years before the burn occurred? Does it take that long to get permission from all other entities involved?

RESPONSE: Prescribed burns are conducted at the first available and appropriate opportunity. Delays can occur due to conditions which may include factors such as weather, staff availability, and funding. The referenced burn was conducted at the first available and appropriate opportunity.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 35000 Domestic Livestock Management

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #183

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

Please note that your Table ES-1 (page ES-4) is incorrect in that it indicates that livestock grazing is excluded in Alternative A rather than Alternative E.

RESPONSE: The referenced item in Table ES-1 of the DRMP/DEIS for Alternative A is correct; this summarizes the existing protections for riparian areas, not the overall planning area. The two subsequent potential decisions in this table describe restrictions within riparian areas for Alternatives B through E.

Comment #108

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Table 3-8 illustrates the current grazing activity which occurs only in the McCain Valley Allotment. The following is a description of all of the grazing allotments within the Planning Area"

...eliminate cattle grazing throughout the ESDC area.

RESPONSE: Chapter 3 and Table 3-8 of the DRMP/DEIS describe the Affected Environment (i.e. existing conditions). Management actions pertaining to grazing are presented in Chapter 2, Livestock Grazing Management (see Section 2.3.14 and Table 2-11 of the DRMP/DEIS) which presents the range of alternatives under which acreages within the allotments are evaluated as available or unavailable for grazing.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 35100 Grazing Management/AUMs

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #256			
EC-0186	RICHARDSON	CHRIS E.	

[Table 4.13] Question: This section states that the study was based on eleven cattle per 10,000 acres. Is it valid to base the impact of cattle grazing on the ration of eleven cows to such a large acreage?

RESPONSE: 11 cows using 10,000 acres is the current condition on the McCain Valley Tierra Blanca allotment. The impact analysis performed and summarized in Table 4-13 was based on the 8 grazing criteria (Section 2.3.14, and Appendix E) and existing rangeland health assessments. As identified in Table 4-18 of the DRMP/DEIS, the economic impact analysis is based on 63,879 acres averaging 131 head of cattle.

Rationale Codes 370 Cultural Resources

Comment #238

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

It is not clear in the DRMP whether existing grazing allotments will be permanently cancelled, or simply put into an inactive status. State Parks requests that the grazing allotment known as Canebrake be canceled, not simply put into a category of “vacant” or “temporarily inactive.” …

A high density of archeological sites exists in both the southern and northern Inner Pasture areas, including rock art sites, burial and cremation sites, and village sites. These sites were heavily impacted by cattle grazing in the past.

RESPONSE: The land use planning decisions made in this document are whether lands are available or unavailable for grazing. Under Alternatives C and E (preferred), the allotments would not be cancelled, but would be classified as unavailable for grazing. This means that grazing would no longer be permitted or leased on the

allotments. However, permitting grazing for short amounts of time as a means of vegetation management (e.g. fuels reduction for fire prevention) would still be considered on a case-by-case-basis.

Rationale Codes 373 Historical

Comment #189

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0178	PALMER	RICHARD W.	

With a history of over a century of grazing, you might say that cattle have become part of the valley's ecology. I strongly urge that this tradition range use be continued.

RESPONSE: Part of the RMP process is to identify Rangeland Health Standards. These are presented in Section 2.3.1 of the DRMP/DEIS. In addition, Section 2.3.14.5 presents the Rangeland Guidelines for Grazing Uses by Alternative and the Criteria for Classifying Allotments as Ephemeral. Based on the allotment evaluations, the preferred alternative proposes to make all lands within the Planning Area unavailable for livestock grazing. This means that grazing would no longer be permitted or leased on the allotments. However, permitting grazing for short amounts of time as a means of vegetation management (e.g. fuels reduction for fire prevention) would still be considered on a case-by-case-basis.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 35200 Allotments

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #140			
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The DRMP/DEIS notes that the Canebrake allotment is "currently undergoing the grazing permitting process." DRMP/DEIS at 3-111… the DRMP/DEIS does not mention when the current leases/permits on the McCain Valley -- In-Ko-Pah and -- Tierra Blanca allotments will expire, which would be useful background information and should be included.

RESPONSE: The leases on both the McCain Valley In-Ko-Pah and McCain Valley Tierra Blanca allotments will expire in 2010. The referenced section has been updated to include this information.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 36000 Mining and Mineral Exploration

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #251

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The development and/or extraction of "locatable mineral deposits" should also be excluded from designated Critical Habitat areas to maximize the opportunity for listed species recovery. This action would make the DRMP consistent with its goal in Section 2.3.7, Special Status Species Management, which states, "Land use plan decisions would be consistent with BLM's mandate to protect and recover species listed under the ESA and would be consistent with objectives and recommended actions in approved recovery plans."

RESPONSE: The only way for BLM to exclude the development or extraction of a mineral deposit from critical habitat would be to recommend that the area be withdrawn from mineral entry. Only the Secretary of Interior may approve a withdraw lands less than 5,000 acres in size and for areas larger than 5,000 acres, Congressional approval is required. This proposed withdrawal was evaluated under Alternative C.

Rationale Codes 238 Mineral Resources

Comment #193

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0133	CHAMBERLAIN	BARBARA	THE COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE GROWTH

Alternative C protects WSA and ACEC from mineral entry.

RESPONSE: BLM does not have the authority to withdraw BLM-administered lands

from mineral entry. As stated in Table 2-14 of the DRMP/DEIS, BLM would propose withdrawal of both designated ACECs and WSAs from mineral entry. However the actual withdrawal decision/approval lies with the Secretary of the Interior when the proposed withdrawal is less then 5,000 acres. Withdrawal of 5,000 acres or more requires Congressional approval.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 36200 Leasable (Oil, Gas)

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #45

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

In order to allow for meaningful review of the potential impacts of the proposed changes, please identify the locations of existing geothermal wells and the potential for future drilling activities.

RESPONSE: Please see Section 3.16.3 and Figure 3-18 of the DRMP/DEIS which discuss the geothermal potential. There are currently no geothermal wells or pending applications for geothermal leasing present on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #44

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

The RMP/EIS discounts impacts from geothermal leasing because "there are no geothermal leases or applications for leases within the Planning Area" despite the classification of 80,240 acres as prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. This analysis fails to address reasonably forseeable significant impacts as a result of the BLM's new Geothermal Resources Leasing Regulations, effective June 1, 2007.

RESPONSE: Neither the classification of 80,240 acres as prospectively valuable for geothermal resources, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), nor the new BLM geothermal regulations under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 3200 mandate that Resource Management Plans such as the Eastern San Diego County RMP include a reasonably foreseeable development scenario for, in this case, geothermal resources. The classification of the lands as prospectively valuable, as opposed to being classified as a Known Geothermal Resource Area, as defined under 43 CFR 3200.1, suggests that development of these lands for geothermal resources would most likely be in the form of direct utilization, such as aquaculture, greenhouse, and spas.

Based upon the documented temperatures (80-100 F) of the thermal waters in and around the communities of Jacumba, Agua Caliente, and Vallecitos (Hodgson and Youngs 2002), the utilization of the resources would most likely be considered under the direct use portion of the 43 CFR Part 3200 regulations. Direct use facilities, unlike powerplants and ancillary facilities including cooling towers, production and injection wells, and transmission lines, which would require adequate NEPA analysis and documentation before processing, tend to generate fewer environmental impacts, and therefore may be permitted under a geothermal direct use lease with appropriate mitigation.

The direct use leasing regulations allow for very small acreage to be incorporated under a lease, utilizing only the minimal amount of acreage to be developed. In this light, these resources are available for utilization as long as the plan does not preclude leasing. As a result, the direct use facilities which may be considered in this area are anticipated to require minimal NEPA documentation and may be permitted with minimal need for mitigation. Therefore, unlike the consideration for geothermal resources which may be of sufficient heat as to be utilized for electrical generation, the low temperature potential for geothermal resources within Eastern San Diego County RMP does not warrant the development of a reasonably foreseeable development scenario, nor potential impact analysis at this level. Again, the lands within the Plan will remain available for geothermal leasing, at both the full development level (electrical production) and the direct use level unless specifically prohibited in the Plan.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 36600 Energy Resources/ Alternative Energy Development

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #206

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

The stated cost of $720,000 per MW for equipment is outdated. People who work in the industry have told me the current cost is closer to $1.5 to 2 million per MW, and that turbine prices have increased 60% in the last two years.

RESPONSE: An estimated total cost for installed wind-powered electrical generation of $1.5 to $2.0 million per MW is probably a more reasonable estimate of current costs per MW than the $900,000 per MW reported by the BLM in a 2005 study (*Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States* [DOI BLM 2005a]). SDG&E recently purchased development rights for a proposed 250-megawatt wind generation project in La Rumorosa, Mexico. SDG&E has estimated a total investment of about $400 million at project completion, yielding a per MW cost of about $1.6 million. Chapter 3 has been updated to include this cost per MW.

The higher per MW cost for wind power generation would imply a higher threshold for significant economic impact of about $750 million (500 MW). This threshold would represent 10% of the 4,813 MW regional peak demand forecast by SDG&E for 2015 (SDG&E, "Sunrise Powerlink Transmission Project: Purpose and Need," Vol. 2, December 14, 2005). The resulting economic impacts are generally seen as positive in terms of employment and income generation, as well as reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels for electricity generation within the region. Chapter 4 has been updated to include the 4,813 MW forecast regional peak demand.

However, any proposed site-specific wind energy development facility on BLM-administered land would be required to submit a project-specific Plan of Development (POD) and must contact appropriate agencies, property owners, and other stakeholders. A POD must analyze the economic impacts based on the parameters of the proposed project and must address potentially sensitive land uses and issues, rules that govern wind energy development locally, and land use concerns specific to

the region. Additional mitigation measures would be applied in the form of stipulations in an ROW authorization (DOI BLM 2005a).

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #16

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0150	VOLKER	STEPHAN C.	LAW OFFICES OF STEPHAN C. VOLKER

The DEIS also do not give the reader an accurate sense of how much land will be withdrawn from public use and put to industrial use. The Plan states:

Solar and wind facilities may alter access to some backcountry areas and may adversely impact recreational use of nearby areas as well. Both solar and wind facilities require a number of acres to be withdrawn from other uses, but this is small in comparison to the Planning Area as a whole. Based on informal comments from the public and anecdotal evidence, this is not a significant concern on the part of other user communities.

DEIS, p. 4-92 through 4-93.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 8) requires BLM to identify existing and potential development areas for renewable energy projects (e.g. wind and solar). Approval of renewable energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before the development of a renewable energy facility could be approved. The NEPA analysis would evaluate a specific project design and identify project-specific access restrictions.

While facilities, such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc., may be restricted for security and safety reasons (e.g. fencing), the general area would remain available for public use. On BLM-administered lands, a withdrawal removes an area of federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction over an area of federal land from one department, bureau, or agency to another. To clarify the intent, the term withdrawn has been deleted in cited section and the text revised

accordingly.

Comment #112

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

[Page 3-132] The inclusion of wind energy sites in ACECs and critical habitat for federally listed species (or any other T&E species) makes no sense. (See bottom of page 3-133.) Please explain why your analysis justified this decision.

RESPONSE: Chapter 3 describes the Affected Environment (i.e. existing conditions). The section cited is an assessment of the existing locations of wind energy potential based on a model that eliminated Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas, but did not eliminate ACECs and Critical Habitat. Chapter 3 does not include management actions of where renewable energy development would be considered or excluded. Management actions pertaining to renewable energy are presented in Chapter 2, Lands and Realty Section under Renewable Energy (see Section 2.3.18.2.4 and Table 2-21 of the DRMP/DEIS) and presents the range of alternatives where ACECs and critical habitat are evaluated as either avoidance or exclusion areas for renewable energy under certain alternatives.

Comment #115

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Planning process for renewable energy proposals and grid connections is being piecemealed rather than being properly coordinated jointly:

RESPONSE: The PRMP/FEIS is a programmatic level document to which site-specific implementation or project-related NEPA analysis would be tiered.

The CEQ, in its direction to reduce paperwork, developed regulations directing agencies to tier environmental analyses as identified in 40CFR1500.4(i): Using program, policy, or plan environmental impact statements and tiering from statements of broad scope to those of narrower scope, to eliminate repetitive discussions of the

same issues (Secs. 1502.4 and 1502.20). The CEQ regulations (40CFR1508.28) define tiering as follows:

> Tiering refers to the coverage of general matters in broader environmental impact statements (such as national program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental analyses (such as regional or basinwide program statements or ultimately site-specific statements) incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of statements or analyses is:
>
> a. From a program, plan, or policy environmental impact statement to a program, plan, or policy statement or analysis of lesser scope or to a site-specific statement or analysis.

Rationale Codes 61 Local Citizens/Communities
Comment #84

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

we would like to have an explanation of why the PPM energy proposals were never noticed to the public. There were no hearings or notices that PPM had an interest in wind energy development in this area. It is our understanding that the law requires the public to be involved from the very beginning. That was not the case. Residents only found out about this about a year after the exploration leases were granted.

RESPONSE: A ROW was issued for testing and monitoring (meteorological towers). In the application, the applicant advised BLM that they were interested in the potential development of wind resources. No rights were authorized on those lands beyond testing and monitoring. An environmental assessment of the testing and monitoring ROW application was prepared in accordance with BLM NEPA procedures.

Rationale Codes 161 Previous Resource Management Plans &
Comment #3

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

The study was actually done by PPM Energy, and they are the ones who ignored ACEC's and critical habitat in their study, apparently with BLM approval and support.

RESPONSE: Chapter 3 only describes the Affected Environment (i.e. existing conditions). The section cited in the comment from the DRMP/DEIS is an assessment of the existing locations of wind energy potential based on a model prepared by PPM Energy, which eliminated non-BLM-administered lands and Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas only. Renewable energy development is prohibited from WAs by congressional designation and WSAs by failure to meet the non-impairment policy.

Please note that in response to public input and concern over using data provided by PPM Energy, BLM has revised this analysis and used the report *Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands* prepared in 2003 by BLM and U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Renewable Energy as the basis for identifying wind energy potential and areas that would be made available for potential wind energy projects. This assessment analyzed the potential for wind energy (and other renewable energy) development on public lands in the western United States. While the screening criteria used in the two reports (BLM and PPM Energy) are not identical, they are comparable with the result that the BLM report identified a larger area of potential wind energy development than PPM Energy identifies. These new data were incorporated into the PRMP/FEIS and used as the basis for identifying the areas that would be made available for potential renewable energy development (e.g., wind and solar). The PRMP/FEIS now also includes these areas as they vary by alternative in Maps 2-26 to 2-30.

Authorization of renewable energy development in critical habitat is evaluated through a range of alternatives as determined by ECFO and as presented in Chapter 2 and analyzed in Chapter 4.

Wind energy development in ACECs is prohibited by the ROD for the Implementation of a Wind Energy Program and Associated Land Use Plan Amendment (DOI BLM 2005f). Based on this ROD, ACECs have been identified as areas excluded from future renewable energy development under Alternatives B, C, D, and E. Table 2-21 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised accordingly.

Rationale Codes 520 Recreational Enjoyment

Comment #166

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0014	SHURTLEFF	ARTHUR B.	

I am concerned about the installation of any wind generating machines in McCain Valley, since it might restrict hunting opportunities.

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS would not restrict hunting as that is under the jurisdiction of CDFG. Additionally, approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and would require site-specific NEPA analysis before any such actions could be approved. While facilities (such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc.) may be restricted for security and safety reasons, the general area would remain available for public use.

Rationale Codes 641 Wind Energy

Comment #174

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0083	RITTINER	LEE	

Also how close would the wind turbines being proposed be to the one we see on I-8?

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision. Upon receipt of an application for a wind energy facility project, BLM would require a site-specific NEPA analysis before such an action could be approved. The NEPA analysis would evaluate a specific project design.

Comment #177

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0092	CARRICK	MATTHEW	

I just read the article about the wind towers proposed for McCain Valley.

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and would require site-specific NEPA analysis before such an action could be approved.

Rationale Codes 643 Solar
Comment #196

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0136	RUSSELL	LOUISE	

I urge the BLM to explore local, smaller scale alternative energy sources, such as photovoltaic.

RESPONSE: There are no solar energy sites and to date, there have been no inquiries for solar development on BLM lands within the Planning Area. Based on current technology, solar potential is likely discounted due to lack of large open flat spaces, topography, vegetative cover, boulders, and/or excluded areas due to critical habitat, and VRM classes. BLM would evaluate applications submitted for solar energy development on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area where renewable energy is not excluded.

Rationale Codes 819 Health and Safety
Comment #208

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

The RMP needs to be reworked to address concerns about increased fire risk, flicker effects if near people (such as near the campgrounds in this RMP would reclassify as VRM III and thus eligible for wind energy development), stray voltage, and ice throw. The BLM's own Wind Energy Policy guidelines acknowledge these risks, so they should be included in the RMP.

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and would require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. An assessment of impacts to health and safety issues and concerns would be made at that time.

Rationale Codes 900 Economic Conditions and Values,
Comment #201

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

"The development of renewable sources of energy would reduce the use of irreversible/irretrievable energy resources." (e.g., ES-60) How does the BLM know that developing renewable energy on the land it administers would reduce the use of fossil fuel energy rather than just be in addition to it? …As a result, substituting "might" or "may" for "would" in the sentence would be more accurate.

RESPONSE: The statement cited has been revised in Chapter 4 and the Executive Summary to read as follows: "The development of renewable sources of energy could reduce the irreversible/irretrievable commitment of nonrenewable energy resources."

Rationale Codes 930 Net Public Benefit and Agency Accounting
Comment #113

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Renewable Energy. Renewable energy ROWS on BLM lands are generally for solar or wind energy sites." most of the money would not be spent here while money or labor for recreation management activities, which is mostly performed by local residents would stay here. These considerations should be entered into the equation for establishing priorities and making decisions on the various uses requested for the management area.

RESPONSE: Any future wind or solar energy facilities on BLM land are likely to generate very little economic impact (benefit) for the local community. Most of the initial cost of equipment and maintenance is likely to be associated with equipment and materials purchased from outside of San Diego County and construction and maintenance labor sourced from outside of the local community. BLM establishes priorities for land uses based on laws, regulations, and policies pertaining to all resource values existing in the Planning Area in accordance with the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mandate.

Rationale Codes 935 Agency Funding and Expenses
Comment #93

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

We have discussed the problem of law enforcement and it would seem reasonable,

especially in the case of wind energy, some of those revenues be returned in the area for law enforcement and improving the recreational facilities.

RESPONSE: Current regulation requires that revenues from renewable energy ROWs go into the General Fund of the National Treasury. The monies from the General Fund are appropriated by Congress.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 36700 Paleontological Resources Management

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #242

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Areas with four different paleontological sensitivity levels are defined (page 2-49, 3-85, 3-86) and plotted within the Planning Area (Figure 3-10). However, specific criteria used to evaluate the resource content and sensitivity of these areas is not provided, and the definitions are unsatisfactory.

2.3.10 Paleontological Resource Management. The document states that the paleontological potential of all lands within the Planning Area are based on "existing maps" (page 2-49). A reference to these maps is not provided.

A paleontologic sensitivity map is included in Final Anza-Borrego Desert State Park General Plan (DPR 2005). However, this source does not list geologic formations, the basis of the sensitivity units described.

RESPONSE: BLM's mission is mandated to allocate land uses under the concept of multiple use management and sustained yield. Multiple use does not mean that all uses can occur on each parcel of public land, but that through the land use process, BLM can manage to balance resource values. More detailed information would be

utilized in assessing impacts at the implementation level decision making process for site-specific projects or when applications for site-specific projects are received and analyzed. The EIS adequately categorizes, by general geological site characterization the potential for paleontological resource impacts to meet land use planning decisions. Where site specific assessments of projects are known to impact paleontological resources having scientific value, the value of these resources will be weighted against the need for the project, within the scope of BLM's responsibilities under the FLPMA and other enabling acts.

A reference to Map 3-9 has been added to Section 2.3.10 in the PRMP/FEIS to inform the reader of the location of the existing map.

While specific geologic units are not noted on Map 3-9 in the PRMP/FEIS, the map does indicate general geologic rock types that occur in the planning and the potential for these types to contain paleontological resources. For land use planning purposes, these general descriptions are sufficient for multiple use decisions. Where project specific actions are analyzed, BLM is mandated under the NEPA and FLPMA to assess the paleontological resources for impact analyses.

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #243

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0185	WELLS	MICHAEL L.	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A proactive program of resource assessment, specimen recovery and conservation is employed by other governmental agencies such as NPS at Hagerman Fossil Beds NM and John Day Fossil Beds NM, and by State Parks CDD (Jefferson 2001). What are the BLM plans to mitigate these negative natural impacts?

RESPONSE: The land use plan provides general and site specific information available at the time to make land use allocation decisions based on resource conflict and impact analysis. However, the plan does not abrogate the Bureau's responsibility to fully analyze site specific impacts associated with an individual project. BLM protocols during site-specific analysis may require characterizing, cataloging and or collection of scientifically important paleontological resources.

When scientifically significant resources are identified during these processes, the BLM will consult with appropriate agencies and scientific community members to develop appropriate mitigation to assure the public interest is served.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 37100 Cultural Resources Management General

Rationale Codes 40 American Indians/Tribes

Comment #55

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Restoration of affected areas [cultural resources in and around Cottonwood Canyon lost during the Pines and Cedar fires] of tribal significance remains to be done and my client requests to initiate consultation on such activities.

RESPONSE: BLM will consult with Ms. Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians on this issue as requested.

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Comment #49

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

…2) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) should be referenced at Section 2.3.9.

RESPONSE: This act has been added to Section 2.3.9 and Appendix B.

Rationale Codes 372 American Indian Values

Comment #51

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Finally, Section 3.9.2 "Prehistoric Context" should be revised to also include the

commonly held tribal view that local tribes were created in their geographical areas, evolved technologies over time and are not divided into artificial temporal periods.

RESPONSE: The Prehistoric Context section of the DRMP/DEIS (Section 3.9.2) addresses the archaeological evidence and archaeological models developed within the region. Tribal creation accounts are not generally addressed in an RMP/EIS.

Comment #215

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0010	SINGLETON	DAVE	NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence…Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native America human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigation plans.

RESPONSE: Standard BLM practice requires projects to be subject to archaeological monitoring when there is reasonable expectation of the existence of subsurface deposits. The likelihood of subsurface cultural deposits is determined by a qualified archaeologist. BLM complies with NAGPRA, as identified in Section 2.3.9 of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 373 Historical

Comment #221

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0010	SINGLETON	DAVE	NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS). Please contact the Sate Office of Historic Preservation for the CHRIS Information Center nearest you (916/653-7278). The record search will determine:

-If a part or the entire (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

-If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.

-If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

-If a survey if required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.

The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measurers should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.

RESPONSE: BLM requested from the NAHC a list of tribes to contact and the tribes were notified by mail and phone of this planning process and invited to participate in consultation.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 37120 History

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #58

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

…the Introductory paragraphs on pages 1-5 and 3-1 should be modified to state that the tribes were the first residents of this area instead of referring to them passively as only discovered by settlers encountering them while colonizing the coast.

RESPONSE: The introductory paragraphs on pages 1-5 (Section 1.2) and 3-1 of the DRMP/DEIS have been revised as follows: Small bands of Kumeyaay and Mountain Cahuilla Indians resided in this area. Early Spanish, Mexican, and American pioneers and settlers traversed the region on their way to developing coastal population centers.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 37200 Native American General

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #48

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

1) Planning Criteria Number 8 referencing the potential use of cultural properties should also reference accommodating tribal cultural, ceremonial and sacred uses; … 3) Table 2-5 "Use Allocations for Cultural Properties" needs significant revision regarding what is properly categorized as Scientific, Public and Traditional uses from a tribal perspective and lacks lines for ceremonial, scared, traditional cultural and cultural landscape properties, 4) tribal landscape and traditional uses should take priority over scientific and public uses, and 5) Section 4.9 "Impacts on Cultural Resources" is written almost solely from an archaeological standpoint and does not reflect tribal views including that: scientific study (objectifying a culture), accidental discoveries through ground disturbance (causing damage) and post fire exposure (increasing vandalism) are therefore not necessarily beneficial.

RESPONSE: Heritage resource use categories are articulated in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (Bureau of Land Management 2005:Appendix C:9). These particular categories cannot be altered at the regional or local level however the actual allocation of a site or sites into specific use categories can be based on many factors, including consultation with local tribes. The BLMs mission is to make every attempt at achieving a reasonable balance between preservation of natural and heritage resources on the one hand and the competing interests of various user groups on the other. Traditional Native American uses, including gathering plant materials, ceremonial, and religious uses, are placed under the category of traditional use.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 39200 Visual Resources Management

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #90

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Is it not public law that BLM must protect the Quality of scenic values on public lands? We thought VRM classification is supposed to address the public's concerns about open spaces and natural vista. We do not see this in your actions. How can you make these decisions without knowing what type of facility might be placed?

RESPONSE: FLPMA mandates multiple-use and sustained yield. An update of the existing inventory was conducted with a specific focus on the areas that had known high use since the MFP was developed. A range of alternatives was developed based on the results of the inventory update and the priorities identified under which these lands would be managed, consistent with BLM mandate for multiple-use and sustained yield.

Comment #91

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

We also wonder about the decision in the Table Mountain area to change the visual resource class from Class II to Class III. It would appear this is again a predetermined decision to open up the area for geothermal exploration and development. Why is this being changed? What is the justification for changing the visual resource management class for Airport Mesa?

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS in Table 4-9, p. 4-55, identifies the Table Mountain (non-ACEC and non-WSA lands) as VRM Class II for all alternatives. The ACEC portion of Table Mountain is also VRM Class II and the WSA portion is VRM Class I for all alternatives.

The DRMP/DEIS identifies the Airport Mesa would be designated as Class II under Alternatives A and C, Class III under Alternatives B and E, and Class IV under Alternative D. VRM Class III is the most appropriate designation for the Airport Mesa area located within and adjacent to the existing utility corridor.

Comment #106

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

Please request a detail[ed]… survey and evaluation of the McCain Valley area for visual resources.

RESPONSE: The original VRM inventory, as well as the VRM Classifications, in the existing 1981 MFP, was completed by BLM staff. In an effort to update the VRM data, the contractor was tasked to conduct several tasks that included on-the-ground visual observations of the varying levels of increased use, surface disturbance impacts, and other cultural modifications that have occurred since 1981.

In McCain Valley, the area in the vicinity of Lark Canyon Campground and the adjacent OHV staging area, is an example of an area where achieving VRM Class II objectives (see Section 2.3.11.1 in the DRMP/DEIS) no longer possible without some trail closures and revegetation/restoration of the area. This is because the extent of existing surface area disturbance, especially when compared to the relatively undisturbed adjacent areas, does attract attention of the casual observer, especially since much of it is highly visible from the McCain Valley Road. This area could be managed as Class IV, where “major modifications of the existing character of the landscape can occur” and where the “level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.” With increased management and some restrictions on OHV use, this area could also be managed as Class III, the objective of which is to partially retain the character of the landscape,” and where “activities may attract attention, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer.”

During the design process of any proposed activity or element, a visual analysis stage is included. The analysis stage involves determining whether the potential

visual impacts from proposed surface-disturbing activities or developments will meet the management objectives established for the area, or whether design adjustments will be required. A visual contrast rating process is used for this analysis, which involves comparing the project features with the major features in the existing landscape using the basic design elements of form, line, color, and texture. This process is described in BLM Handbook H-8431-1, Visual Resource Contrast Rating. The analysis can then be used as a guide for resolving visual impacts. Once every attempt is made to reduce visual impacts, BLM managers can decide whether to accept or deny project proposals. Managers also have the option of attaching additional mitigation stipulations to bring the proposal into compliance.

Comment #7

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

How much time she spent in McCain Valley, if any; if she was given a tour, and whether her tour was confined to a drive-through, or whether she had actually been off the road into the areas that she was willing to downgrade from VRM II to VRM III and IV?

RESPONSE: The original VRM inventory, as well as the VRM Classifications, in the existing 1981 MFP, were completed by BLM staff. In an effort to update the VRM data, the contractor was tasked to conduct on-the-ground visual observations of the varying levels of increased use, surface disturbance impacts, and other cultural modifications that have occurred since 1981. The proposed decisions on VRM Classifications under various alternatives were based on BLM staff's field observations and knowledge of existing conditions and activities, as well as BLM's review of the data collected by the contractor for the VRM classification update.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #181

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0116	GONZALEZ	CECILIO	

I strongly oppose Alternatives B,D, & E and the proposed downgrading of Visual Resource

Management (VSR) Classification for the McCain Valley area, McCain Valley West, Lark

Canyon/Cottonwood Campgrounds, and the Airport Mesa Area, from Class II to Class III

or

IV "to accommodate renewable energy development". BLM is required to protect the quality of scenic values on public lands. (43 U.S.C. 1701)

RESPONSE: In response to public input and concern over the VRM classification of McCain Valley West, this area under the proposed plan alternative (Alternative E [preferred] in the DRMP/DEIS) in the PRMP/FEIS has been reclassified as Class III and the quoted sentence removed from the document. The Cottonwood and Lark Canyon Campgrounds have been reclassified as VRM Class IV to reflect the developed state of the areas.

Proposed VRM Classifications under different alternatives is based upon the existing visual character and level of cultural modification of the land in comparison to the 1981 classification and to the relative visual intactness of the adjacent lands. Even if these areas were classified as Class II or III, management activities and cultural modifications are not precluded. Rather, the BLM VRM Design Techniques for Mitigating Visual Impacts would be applied as they are for all surface disturbing projects, in order to minimize impacts to vegetation and landform, and to minimize visual contrast in form, line, color and texture.

Comment #210
EC-0148 SPROFERA CHRIS

[existing conditions are] fire rings and four vault toilets nestled under trees. This is not sufficient to cause a downgrading of visual resources. The visual resource rating of Lark Canyon should remain at level II.

RESPONSE: VRM Classifications are decisions made only by BLM staff. In an effort to update the VRM data, the contractor was tasked to conduct on-the-ground visual observations of the varying levels of increased use, surface disturbance impacts, and other cultural modifications that have occurred since 1981. The results of this visual survey update showed that the Lark Canyon Campground exhibited a very high level of surface disturbance, as characterized by the lack of vegetation in much of this area. Also, it is important to point out that evaluating the extent of cultural modification considers more than individual elements, such as fire rings and toilets.

The extent of surface disturbance is a primary and significant factor, especially when it is compared to adjacent vegetated areas. When use areas with no vegetative cover are compared to such adjacent areas, the level of visual contrast is high, and very evident to even the casual observer.

Rationale Codes 641 Wind Energy
Comment #190

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0178	PALMER	RICHARD W.	

The visual resource management classifications as they apply to McCain Valley should not be relaxed or lands down graded to lower classifications. If anything they should be strengthened. I'm totally opposed to the possibility of wind turbines dominating the hill tops and defining the valley skyline.

RESPONSE: In response to public input and concern over the VRM classification of McCain Valley West, this area under the proposed plan alternative (Alternative E [preferred] in the DRMP/DEIS) in the PRMP/FEIS has been reclassified as Class III. The Cottonwood and Lark Canyon Campgrounds have been reclassified as VRM Class IV to reflect the developed state of the areas.

Proposed VRM Classifications under different alternatives is based upon the existing visual character and level of cultural modification of the land in comparison to the 1981 classification and to the relative visual intactness of the adjacent lands. Even if these areas were classified as Class II or III, management activities and cultural modifications are not precluded. Rather, the BLM VRM Design Techniques for Mitigating Visual Impacts would be applied as they are for all surface disturbing projects, in order to minimize impacts to vegetation and landform, and to minimize visual contrast in form, line, color and texture.

In addition, Lark Canyon Campground/staging area, Cottonwood Campground, and Lark Canyon OHV area have all been identified as exclusion areas for renewable energy development (e.g. wind and solar) under Alternatives B,C, and E.

Rationale Codes 815 Scenery, Visual Resources

Comment #156

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0004	STRAND	MICHELE	

The area would be better served if the BLM took the time and money to upgrade the area (like replacing informational signs at the overlook areas), rather than downgrade our VSR classification…

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1, Section I, I) directs BLM to: "Designate VRM management class for all areas of BLM land, based on an inventory of visual resources and management considerations for other land uses. VRM management classes may differ from VRM inventory cases, based on management priorities for land uses (see BLM Handbook H-8410-1 for a description of VRM classes." While replacing informational signs could be very beneficial and could encourage a higher level of stewardship of scenic and other resources, the addition of signs does not directly impact the VRM Classification. VRM Classification is management-driven and based on objectives that prescribe the level of landscape modification that either exists now, or is desired for the future condition.

Comment #194

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0133	CHAMBERLAIN	BARBARA	THE COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE GROWTH

We think that the recreation areas should NOT be down graded visually. Instead these areas should be repaired and maintained in a better condition, OHV users should be able to enjoy their hobby in a beautiful, natural setting. Lark Canyon and Mc Cain Valley are extremely scenic.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1, Section I, I) directs BLM to: "Designate VRM management class for all areas of BLM land, based on an inventory of visual resources and management considerations for other land uses. VRM management classes may differ from VRM inventory cases, based on management priorities for land uses (see BLM Handbook H-8410-1 for a description of VRM classes." For the most part, these areas do have very high scenic qualities. Certain areas that have moderate to high levels of surface disturbance or other cultural modifications can no longer be managed in accordance with the Visual

Resource Management Objectives prescribed by the 1981 Management Framework Plan. In these cases the VRM Classification that most closely meets the existing desired (and feasible) future condition has been identified for each alternative.

Section: Natural Resources Management

Action Code 39500 Enforcement (Law/Policy Enforcement)

Rationale Codes 500 Recreation: General/Multiple/Other

Comment #151

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0003	WILSON	M. LYNN	

Unless BLM intends to have Rangers constantly patrolling the area for OHV violations, such desecration can only get worse under Alternative E (Preferred).

RESPONSE: BLM's staffing level is determined through the Congressional budget process. BLM will increase staff as funding becomes available.

Comment #209

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0178	PALMER	RICHARD W.	

The B.L.M. has no one in the camp [Cottonwood Campground] to supervise their visitor's behavior or activities.

RESPONSE: As of the 2007 season there are camp hosts residing at the Cottonwood Campground from May through September. This information has been added to Section 3.17.1.2 of the PRMP/FEIS.

Section: Access and Transportation System Management

Action Code 40000 Transportation System Mgmt (General Access, Multiple)

Rationale Codes 201 Environmental Quality and Ecosystem Integrity

Comment #160

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0011	BRANSFORD	JACK	SAN DIEGO COUNTY WILDLIFE FEDERATION

"…adequate recreational access should always be routinely provided to the public - except where countermanded by verifiable scientific or safety based reasons that are justifiable." This statement should be embedded as a planning objective…all planning decisions that affect recreational opportunities, especially the related travel network, whether for new roads, or old roads, should be predicated on considerations for both recreational uses and preservation of the public lands as determined by verifiable scientific or safety based data that must be made available to the public.

RESPONSE: The goals and objectives used in describing both RMP-level and Implementation-level decisions are provided in Section 2.3.17.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS. Route decisions are made in accordance with the FLPMA mandate for multiple use and sustained yield.

Section: Access and Transportation System Management

Action Code 40120 Motorized/OHV only

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #143

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The DRMP/DEIS completely fails to describe the extent of the current unauthorized ORV use off designated trails and at unauthorized times.

RESPONSE: One of the desired outcomes of the planning effort is to identify and

designate individual routes of travel. A major goal and objective of the Transportation and Public Access Section of the DRMP/DEIS (Section 2.3.17.1.1), is to reduce and halt the unauthorized proliferation of motorized and non-motorized recreation trails on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area. Issuance of the ROD will enhance BLM's ability to sign designated routes, restore damaged areas, and enforce the route designations.

Comment #267

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0213	STOVIN	ED	SAN DIEGO OFF-ROAD COALITION

Section 4.17.3 says "Alternatives A, B, D, and E would maintain the same OHV area designations and thus would not result in a cumulative effect to OHV use in the region." Yet in section 4.17.2, table 4-16 shows alternatives B and E with 92.75 miles of motorized routes of travel and alternatives A and D with 108.65 miles of motorized route of travel. This contradicts section 4.17.3 statement that there would not be a cumulative effect to OHV use in the region. Which routes of travel would be lost in plans B and E compared with plans A and D? The DEIS and DRMP does not say. If the mileage is known, certainly the routes are also known.

RESPONSE: Section 4.17.3 has been revised as follows to include a discussion of cumulative impacts from the Routes of Travel designations:

> Alternatives A, B, D, and E would maintain the same OHV area designations while Alternative C would increase the acreage of closed areas from 61,712 acres to 74,314 acres. Alternatives B, C, and E would reduce the mileage of motorized routes of travel. This would represent a 15 percent decrease of motorized routes of travel under Alternatives B and E, and a 28 percent decrease of motorized routes of travel under Alternative C. Under Alternatives B, C, and E, implementation could result in a cumulative loss of OHV routes in the region and a cumulative increase for some other recreational activities, e.g., birding, hiking.

To view how the routes vary by alternative, please see Maps 2-19 to 2-22 in the PRMP/FEIS. All maps are now printed at 11x17 for easier viewing of the data.

Rationale Codes 815 Scenery, Visual Resources

Comment #86

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

In Lark Canyon OHV area riders have gone outside the bounds of the facility. We do not condone at and we know that the great majority of OHV riders also do not condone this. But the damage and degradation done to area surrounding the OHV area should not be an excuse to downgrade the visual resources. On those areas the RMP should contain recommendations and guidelines for improved and increased enforcement with larger fines.

RESPONSE: One of the desired outcomes of the planning effort is to identify and designate individual routes of travel. A major goal and objective of the Transportation and Public Access Section of the DRMP/DEIS (Section 2.3.17.1.1), is to reduce and halt the unauthorized proliferation of motorized and non-motorized recreation trails on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area. Issuance of the ROD will enhance BLM's ability to sign designated routes, restore damaged areas, and enforce the route designations. Increased signage, boundary markers, monitoring and enforcement of regulations could decrease the rate of future degradation of visual resources in the Lark Canyon OHV area.

Section: Access and Transportation System Management

Action Code 40320 Route Designation

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #211

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0148	SPROFERA	CHRIS	

Section 4.17.3 says "Alternatives A, B, D, and E would maintain the same OHV area designations and thus would not result in a cumulative effect to OHV use in the region." Yet in section 4.17.2, table 4-16 shows alternatives B and E with 92.75 miles of motorized routes of travel and alternatives A and D with 108.65 miles of motorized routes of travel. This contradicts section 4.17.3 statement that there would not be a cumulative effect to OHV use in the region. Which routes of travel would be lost in plans B and E compared with plans A and D?

RESPONSE: Section 4.17.3 has been revised as follows to include a discussion of cumulative impacts from the Routes of Travel designations:

> Alternatives A, B, D, and E would maintain the same OHV area designations while Alternative C would increase the acreage of closed areas from 61,712 acres to 74,314 acres. Alternatives B, C, and E would reduce the mileage of motorized routes of travel. This would represent a 15 percent decrease of motorized routes of travel under Alternatives B and E, and a 28 percent decrease of motorized routes of travel under Alternative C. Under Alternatives B, C, and E, implementation could result in a cumulative loss of OHV routes in the region and a cumulative increase for some other recreational activities, e.g., birding, hiking.

To view how the routes vary by alternative, please see Maps 2-19 to 2-22 in the PRMP/FEIS. All maps are now printed at 11x17 for easier viewing of the data.

Comment #212

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0148	SPROFERA	CHRIS	

Table 2-19 says alternatives B - E would enlarge Lark Canyon Recreation Zone routes now limited to 40" or less to 10 feet wide. Why would the BLM want to make these routes 10 feet wide?

RESPONSE: The intent with regards to the Lark Canyon OHV Area was to identify a pull-off width that provided the ATVs the ability for safe passing along the route, not to widen the trail to 10-feet. The text (see Table 2-19) has been revised to the following for clarification: “Lark Canyon OHV Area, routes limited to ATVs 40” or less in size would have an average width of 5 feet. Vehicles may pull off of the route a maximum of 40 inches to allow for safe passing.”

Comment #258

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0188	MCGARVIE	JIM	SAN DIEGO OFF-ROAD COALITION

The DRMP discussed "acres" of land with "open," "limited" and "closed" designation but does not provide information as to the impact of the proposed changes on existing

routes in the planning area.

RESPONSE: Table 2-17 of the PRMP/FEIS, presents the OHV management area designations. Alternative A displays the current acres that are designated as open, closed and limited. The only change the RMP proposes would be in Alternative C, which further closes the ACECs to OHV use. Under this alternative all routes within the ACECs would no longer be available for motorized use. Selection of any of the other alternatives would not result in any additional change to the OHV Management Area designations.

The RMP is also designating individual routes of travel as motorized or non-motorized as an implementation-level decision in the Record of Decision. Table 2-19 provides the miles of routes of travel and Maps 2-19 to 2-22 of the PRMP/FEIS illustrate the proposed locations as they vary by alternative.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #40

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

In the executive Summary page ES-13 the Routes of Travel table it states that “Travel within the rest of the planning area will be limited to designated routes. We believe that travel within the planning area should be limited to existing routes not just designated routes.

RESPONSE: BLM LUP Handbook (H 1601-1 Appendix C, II. Resources Uses, Section D, subsection Implementation Decisions) requires the identification of specific areas, roads, and/or trails that will be available for public use and specification of the limitations placed on the use. This guidance is further refined by 43 CFR 8340.0-5(g) to designate each route as motorized or non-motorized with any applicable limitations.

Comment #111

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

We want to have consideration of routes for closing, opening or classifying as limited access to be a separate distinct part of the planning process.

RESPONSE: The designation of routes, while a separate and distinct part of the planning process, is being done concurrently with the development of the RMP and the decisions for individual route designations will be included in the ROD for the RMP.

Rationale Codes 400 Roads and Trails, Trans System

Comment #149

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0003	WILSON	M. LYNN	

There were a few trails which had been graded in by a contractor under the auspices of the BLM. Those trails are now only a part of dozens of trails with the additional ones being gouged out by OHV vehicles.

RESPONSE: BLM LUP Handbook (H 1601-1 Appendix C, II. Resources Uses, Section D, subsection Implementation Decisions) requires the identification of specific areas, roads, and/or trails that will be available for public use and specification of the limitations placed on the use. This guidance is further refined by 43 CFR 8340.0-5(g) to designate each route as motorized or non-motorized with any applicable limitations. In addition, a major goal and objective of the Transportation and Public Access Section of the DRMP/DEIS (Section 2.3.17.1.1), is to reduce and halt the unauthorized proliferation of motorized and non-motorized recreation trails on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area.

Comment #165

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0014	SHURTLEFF	ARTHUR B.	

I would support the preferred Alternative E provided that the roads that are now open to vehicular traffic remain open

RESPONSE: BLM LUP Handbook (H 1601-1 Appendix C, II. Resources Uses, Section D, subsection Implementation Decisions) requires the identification of specific areas, roads, and/or trails that will be available for public use and specification of the limitations placed on the use. This guidance is further refined by 43 CFR 8340.0-5(g) to designate each route as motorized or non-motorized with any applicable limitations.

Rationale Codes 530 Off Highway Vehicle Use (OHV)

Comment #148

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0003	WILSON	M. LYNN	

The DRMP/DEIS says that such vehicles will be required to use only designated trails and cannot park more than 25 feet off such trails.

RESPONSE: The referenced 25 foot distance is part of the range of alternatives described in this table. Under Alternatives C and E, motorized vehicles would be allowed to pull off 25 feet from the edge of a designated route; under Alternative B, motorized vehicles would be allowed to pull off 100 feet from the edge of a designated route; under Alternatives A and D motorized vehicles would be allowed to pull off 300 feet from the edge of a designated route. Furthermore, within Lark Canyon OHV Area, routes limited to ATVs 40” or less in size would have an average width of 5 feet, and these vehicles may pull off of the route a maximum of 40 inches to allow for safe passing.

Comment #66

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

The DRMP would apparently limit full-sized four wheel drive recreation to designated "roads" that receive regular maintenance so they may be continuously utilized at its original designed capacity and intended purpose. The DRMP presents a problem in that the un-maintained, rugged roads that are currently very popular for this activity will necessarily be designated "trails" and therefore, closed to full-sized four wheel drive vehicles.

RESPONSE: The last item in Table 2-18 has been revised to: “BLM routes would be inspected and some may be maintained on a periodic basis.” For example, the main access to McCain Valley is maintained to provide access for low-clearance vehicles.

As described in Section 2.3.17.2, routes will be designated as motorized or non-motorized and shown in Maps 2-19 to 2-22 in the PRMP/FEIS. The only limitations on vehicle size on motorized routes on BLM-administered lands in the Planning Area is in the Lark Canyon OHV area.

Section: Access and Transportation System Management

Action Code 41000 Route Management General

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #42

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

On page 2-113 in the Routes of Travel table it states that in Alternative A (currently) motorized vehicles may be allowed to pull off 300 feet from the edge of a designated route. In Alternative E it states that motorized vehicles may be allowed to pull off 25 feet from the edge of a designated route. We strongly disagree with this change. 25 feet is not enough room to safely pull off a trail for larger vehicles, like full size trucks and SUVs, and not hinder traffic flow.

RESPONSE: The majority of roads within the County are 10 to 12 feet in width. The

25-foot pull off distance accommodates at least two full-sized vehicle widths and should provide for safe passing of traffic.

Comment #262

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0202	SCHOECK	ARNOLD F.	

in Chapter 4 is that the Lark Canyon routes of travel average 6 feet in width. In the Executive Summary one learns that the with for these trails will be increased to 10 feet. But the maximum width the routes were built to was 5 feet.…Instead the RMP is going to widen the route without any rationale to 10 feet for routes limited to trail bikes and quads. So rather than correct a problem, the RMP will increase the impacts by 200%

RESPONSE: The 6 foot width referenced in Chapter 4 is an average width that encompasses all OHV routes within the Planning Area. The text has been revised to read 5-7 feet on average to encompass route variability.

The intent with regards to the Lark Canyon OHV Area was to identify a pull-off width that provided the ATVs the ability for safe passing along the route, not to widen the trail to 10-feet. The text (see Table 2-18 of the PRMP/FEIS) has been revised to the following for clarification: “Lark Canyon OHV Area, routes limited to ATVs 40” or less in size would have an average width of 5 feet. Vehicles may pull off of the route a maximum of 40 inches to allow for safe passing.”

Comment #268

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0213	STOVIN	ED	SAN DIEGO OFF-ROAD COALITION

Table 2-19 says alternatives B - E would enlarge Lark Canyon Recreation Zone routes now limited to 40" or less to 10 feet wide.

RESPONSE: The intent with regards to the Lark Canyon OHV Area was to identify a pull-off width that provided the ATVs the ability for safe passing along the route, not to widen the trail to 10-feet. The text (see Table 2-18 of the PRMP/FEIS) has been revised to the following for clarification: “Lark Canyon OHV Area, routes limited to ATVs 40” or less in size would have an average width of 5 feet. Vehicles may pull off of the route a maximum of 40 inches to allow for safe passing.”

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 50000 Recreation Management, General/Multiple

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation
Comment #185

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

[Please] modify the management plan to clarify the availability of the planning area for hiking, bird-watching, hunting and horse-back riding. Such as:

"Hiking, bird-watching, hunting, and horse-back riding are generally allowed in the planning area unless excluded in the specific areas by the management plan."

RESPONSE: The introductory language in Section 2.3.16 has been revised to include the following language: “The public lands are managed to maintain a variety of recreational opportunities. These include, but are not limited to, camping, OHV use, equestrian use, target shooting, hunting, mountain biking, hiking and backpacking, wildflower and wildlife viewing, birdwatching, rock climbing, photography, astronomy, rock hounding, and pleasure touring.”

Rationale Codes 900 Economic Conditions and Values,
Comment 207

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

In the tables on recreation, exactly how were the recreation dollars figures derived? There is not enough information given to be able to judge their accuracy.

RESPONSE: The recreational data for BLM land were provided by the BLM El Centro Field Office from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) as cited in Section 3.19.5.1 and 4.18.4 of the DRMP/DEIS. Recreational use data for BLM land was available for FY2004-2005 (the most current available data at the time of writing this report). The RMIS provides recreational use data for the Carrizo Overlook (day use), Cottonwood Campground, Lark Canyon Campground, and dispersed recreational use of McCain Valley. Recreational use and spending data for the much larger Eastern San Diego County Planning Area was based on the CIC Research, Inc., “2005 San Diego County Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Study,” July 2006. This study was prepared by CIC Research, Inc., under contract to the San Diego

Convention and Visitors Bureau. The 2005 study was based on 3,400 visitor intercept interviews conducted throughout San Diego County and 1,200 telephone interviews conducted with San Diego County households.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 50100 Special Recreation Management Areas,

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #141

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The definitions of the three types of SRMAs (community, destination, and undeveloped) are not well explained and differentiated, which they should be. DRMP/DEIS at 2-85,86.

RESPONSE: Recreation Management Areas, Section 2.3.16.1 of the DRMP/DEIS, has been revised to include the following descriptions:

An SRMA allocated to have a “Undeveloped” strategy is one where national, regional, and/or local recreation-tourism visitors, communities, or other constituents *value* the area for the distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of their recreation settings found there. BLM’s recreation management actions are geared toward sustaining the distinctive undeveloped recreation setting characteristics. Major investments in facilities are excluded from these SRMAs, however, major investments in visitor *services* are authorized both to sustain those distinctive setting characteristics and to maintain visitor freedom to choose where to go and what to do, all in response to demonstrated demand for undeveloped recreation.

An SRMA allocated to have a “Destination” strategy is one where national or regional recreation-tourism visitors and other constituents value that area as a recreation-tourism destination. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within these SRMAs. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting public demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities related to tourism. These opportunities are produced through

maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

An SRMA allocated to have a "Community" strategy is one where a community or communities are dependent on the area's recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within these SRMAs. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting local community demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource and/or community setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

In addition, definitions of the following terms have been added to the glossary: SRMA, ERMA, community recreation-tourism market, destination recreation-tourism, undeveloped recreation-tourism market.

Rationale Codes 620 Adjacent State Lands

Comment 23

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

In regard to the formation of the SRMAs, please show how the uses planned in the areas to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (ABDSP) are consistent with the ABDSP General Plan and protection of the Carrizo Gorge Wilderness and other State Park Resources.

RESPONSE: BLM planning regulations in 43 CFR 1610.3-2 Consistency Requirements state the following: "(a) Guidance and resource management plans and amendments to management framework plans shall be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and programs contained therein, of other Federal agencies, State, and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to the public lands,..."

Rationale Codes 900 Economic Conditions and Values,
Comment #171

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0018	SHANNON	LINDA	

Please include in Alt. C, the Boulevard/Jacumba Destination Special Recreation Management Area, to enhance the goal of a tourist-based economy.

RESPONSE: The "Boulevard Destination SRMA" described in chapter 2 of the DRMP has been retitled the "Boulevard/Jacumba Destination SRMA". The primary market strategy for this SRMA has been revised to include tourism in accordance with the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 Appendix C, Section II Resource Uses, C Recreation and Visitor Services.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 51000 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies
Comment #142

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

In the section 3.17 of the DRMP/DEIS, the BLM discusses the use of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (hereinafter "ROS") as a tool to provide recreation management planning for the future and inventory current recreational uses. There are two major ambiguities with respect to the ROS that must be clarified. First, it is not clear what formulation of the ROS the BLM is using in the DRMP/DEIS. The glossary defines the six ROS categories as they have traditionally been used. Since the inception of ROS, the ROS has included six classes as defined in 1979 by Roger N. Clark and George H. Stankey that have been used by both the U.S. Forest Service and BLM for decades for classifying existing and desired recreation environments along a continuum ranging from primitive, low-use, and inconspicuous administration to urban, high-use, and a highly visible administrative presence. Included among the spectrum is the class Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. However, the ROS as described in Appendix J of the DRMP/DEIS is devoid of this class and has altered the names and descriptions of all six categories.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) states that the ROS is one of the existing tools for classifying recreation environments. BLM did discuss ROS definitions during the development of the recreation management sections of the DRMP/DEIS, however, it was decided that the ROS would not be used in planning for the future. Future planning for Recreation Management was conducted according to the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1, Appendix C) which directs the BLM to identify Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs), with Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) within each SRMA. Future Recreation Resource Management decisions are described in Section 2.3.16.1 of the DRMP/DEIS.

For accuracy, the mention of ROS in Section 3.17 of the DRMP/DEIS has been deleted along with Appendix J, “Categories and Definitions for ROS”.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 52000 Motorized Recreation Management

Rationale Codes 3 Adequacy of Analysis

Comment #36

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

"Taking the High Road", a study released in 2002 by the OHMVR Division, states that "since 1980 the amount of land available to recreate on for green sticker vehicles (OHV) has shrunk 48 percent in our deserts alone, while green sticker registrations have increased 108 percent since 1980." There are almost 1 million green sticker vehicles registered in the state of California and, as of April 2, 2007 there are 91,929 registered green sticker vehicles in San Diego County alone.

RESPONSE: The report that appears to be referenced in the above comment is titled *Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation in the United States, Regions and States: A National Report from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)* (Cordell et al, 2005). The statistic cited represents the estimated percentage of people over the age of 16 who participated in OHV use across the country between Fall 2003 to Fall of 2004. The report also states that this represents an increase in estimated use of 16.8 percent from the Fall 1999 to Summer 2000 timeframe. Furthermore, California green sticker sales, as published by California State Parks in *taking the High Road* in 2002, there was a 108% increase in green sticker registrations between

1980 and 2002.

BLM did take into consideration the current and future expected recreational use on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area as part of this planning process. BLM's mission is mandated to allocate land uses under the concept of multiple use management and sustained yield. Through the land use planning process, BLM management decisions strive to balance resource uses with resource protection. Under this mandate, recreation demand, including OHV use in the Planning Area were considered in the land use planning decisions developed for the Plan.

Rationale Codes 935 Agency Funding and Expenses

Comment #123

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Page 5-4 in this DRMP notes that BLM receives grants from the OHV Division of California Dept of Parks and Recreation "for maintenance, enhancement, and enforcement of recreational riding areas, including Lark Canyon". Is there a certain amount specifically designated for Lark Canyon? What is the average expenditure made at Lark Canyon for maintenance, enhancement, and enforcement?

RESPONSE: This is an incorrect statement and has been removed from the document. Funding for maintenance, law enforcement, and enhancement comes from fees collected in the area and funding from Congress. Annual expenditures vary based on availability of appropriated funding.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 52100 Recreational Access and OHV General

Rationale Codes 520 Recreational Enjoyment

Comment #169

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0016	TUFT	WILLIAM	BACKCOUNTRY HORSEMEN OF CALIFORNIA, DEL SOL CHAPTER

Motorized vehicles … deserve to have a reasonable amount of public lands set aside for their use and their rights must be considered.

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS provides a designated OHV area (Lark Canyon) which is limited to vehicles of 40" or less in width. Other routes would be available for use and vary by alternative as presented in Section 2.3.17.2 of the DRMP/DEIS, Implementation-Level Decisions: Routes of Travel.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54400 Hunting/Shooting Fishing

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #186

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

In the discussion of the McCain Valley RMZ on page 2-97, hunting is not listed as a primary activity, when in fact, it is one of the major recreational activities in McCain Valley

RESPONSE: The text in Section 2.3.16 has been revised to include hunting in the list of examples of recreational activities in the introduction of the recreation resource management section, and to identify hunting as a primary activity for each RMZ.

Comment #228

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

[Page ES-46] Hunting needs to be discussed here and BLM should make it clear hunting is a primary use for these lands.

RESPONSE: Page ES-46 is the impact analysis. The following information was added into the Recreation Management section of Table ES-1 which describes the potential decisions evaluated in the plan: "The public lands are managed to maintain a variety of recreational opportunities. These include, but are not limited to, camping, OHV use, equestrian use, target shooting, hunting, mountain biking, hiking and backpacking, wildflower and wildlife viewing, birdwatching, rock hounding, and pleasure touring."

Comment #235

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0178	PALMER	RICHARD W.	

Noticeably lacking in the draft plan and statement is the impact of hunters taking deer and other game in areas designated as wilderness and critical habitat.

RESPONSE: Hunting is an activity that is licensed and regulated by California Department of Fish and Game. Since BLM does not issue authorizations to hunt, the analysis of impact to game populations from hunting is outside the scope of the DRMP/DEIS. All hunters issued permits by CDFG are required to comply will all public access regulations as described in the Transportation and Public Access Section 2.3.17 of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #204

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0147	FULLER	KELLY	

Will deer hunting still be allowed if wind energy is developed in McCain Valley? Will quail hunting still be allowed if wind energy is developed in McCain Valley?

RESPONSE: Approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and will require site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved. While facilities (such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc.) may be restricted for security and safety reasons, the general area would remain available for public use, including hunting.

Rationale Codes 350 Wildlife/Animals

Comment #104

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

[Page 3-33] One important and glaring omission is the presence of wild turkeys in the area. This species has become a major factor in hunting recreation for many people in the County.

RESPONSE: Section 3.6.3 Priority Wildlife Species Habitat, Game animals was revised to read as follows: "Mule deer and quail occur in the semi-desert, mixed, and chamise chaparral communities. Wild turkey also occur in a variety of habitats throughout the Planning Area. Hunting is popular in the areas where these species occur."

Rationale Codes 520 Recreational Enjoyment

Comment #164

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0014	SHURTLEFF	ARTHUR B.	

Under Primary Activities there is no mention on hunting as an activity

RESPONSE: The text in Section 2.3.16 has been revised to include hunting in the list of examples of recreational activities in the introduction of the recreation resource management section, and to identify hunting as a primary activity for each RMZ.

Comment #173

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0083	RITTINER	LEE	

I just saw this in the San Diego Union-Tribune's online edition. I hunt many of these areas covered by this future plan. What would be the results on hunting these area with the different proposals?

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS would not restrict hunting as that is under the jurisdiction of CDFG. Additionally, approval of wind energy facilities is an implementation-level decision, rather than an RMP-level decision, and would require site-specific NEPA analysis before any such actions could be approved. While facilities (such as the area surrounding structures, electrical infrastructure, etc.) may be restricted for security and safety reasons, the general area would remain available for public use.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54500 Recreational Target Shooting

Rationale Codes 520 Recreational Enjoyment

Comment #158

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0006	HANSEN	C. E.	

Open areas previously used for shooting if possible

RESPONSE: All BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area are available for target shooting, with the exception of the McCain Valley RMZ and Table Mountain RMZ. However, the legal pursuit of game is allowed on BLM-administered lands throughout the Planning Area, subject to CDFG regulations.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54600 Dispersed Camping

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #184

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

I disagree with the elimination of the 14 day camping limitation in Alternative E (Table ES-1, page ES-12)

RESPONSE: This is not proposed for elimination in Alternative E and Table ES-1 has been corrected.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54700Equestrian/Pack Animals (Horses, Burros, Llamas)

Rationale Codes 520 Recreational Enjoyment

Comment #168

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0016	TUFT	WILLIAM	BACKCOUNTRY HORSEMEN OF CALIFORNIA, DEL SOL CHAPTER

As a horseman I am concerned that [BLM] may decide to close large tracts of land and restrict our access… [to] horse and mule users…

RESPONSE: The RMP would not close large tracts of land or restrict access to equestrian users of the BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area. As seen in the last paragraph of page 2-112 of the DRMP/DEIS, “non-motorized” routes would be open to biking, hiking, and equestrian use.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54900 Other Recreational Uses

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #94

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

What about photography, rock climbing, watching butterflies, wildflower viewing, star gazing and other astronomy, scenic overlooks, geology study and appreciation, meditation in a natural beautiful quiet scenic setting to name just a few.

RESPONSE: The introduction to the Recreation Resource Management Section 2.3.16 has been revised as follows to include a representative list of activities enjoyed by public users of the BLM-administered lands: “The public lands are managed to maintain a variety of recreational opportunities. These include, but are not limited to, camping, OHV use, equestrian use, target shooting, hunting, mountain biking, hiking and backpacking, wildflower and wildlife viewing, birdwatching, rock climbing, photography, astronomy, rock hounding, and pleasure touring.”

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 54930 Other Wildlife Dependent Recreation

Rationale Codes 245 Water Quantity

Comment #225

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

This should be changed to allowing construction of new wildlife waters on a case by case basis. We need to support wildlife which is one of the attractions for people recreating in these lands. Water is crucial to wildlife in this area and there are limited supplies of water and many of these are greatly reduced in flow or are absent much of the year due to the long periods of drought

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS evaluates a range of alternatives. Alternative C identifies no new construction of wildlife waters while Alternatives B, D, and E (preferred), the construction of new wildlife waters would be allowed on a case by case basis.

Section: Recreation Management

Action Code 56000 Recreation Permitting

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #261

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0202	SCHOECK	ARNOLD F.	

Will SRPs be based limited organized groups? Will certain types of groups be exempt from obtaining an SRP? Will SRPs be issued only during certain seasons?

RESPONSE: Special Recreation Permits (SRP) will be issued in accordance with BLM policy and 43 CFR 2930 regulations, as identified in Section 2.3.16.3 of the DRMP/DEIS: “Collect Special Recreation Permits (SRP) fees for commercial activities and organized group events on a case-by-case basis to provide for a wide range of recreation opportunities within the Planning Area.”

Section: Lands and Realty Actions

Action Code 61000 Utility Corridors

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #85

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

What is the probable size of such a corridor and has the route for this corridor or multiple corridors been determined? To properly analyze the impact on our area of the renewable energy potential we need to know, in addition to the footprint of the actual site-specific development, the route and size of the transmission lines. Will you provide this information and will it be included in the analysis before a decision is made?

RESPONSE: The designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. This corridor is described in Sections 2.3.18.4 and 3.15.1.1of the DRMP/DEIS. Although major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area must be located within a utility corridor, ROWs for individual transmission lines less than 161 kV are not required to be placed within a utility corridor. Approvals of wind energy facilities as well as their detailed designs or layout are implementation-level decisions, rather than RMP-level decisions. Upon receipt of an application for such projects, BLM would require a site-specific NEPA analysis before any of these actions could be approved.

Comment #109

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Designation of additional east-west corridors will be difficult since any corridors to the north would have to cross Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, which in the past has refused to consider corridors. The International Boundary precludes a corridor further to the south."

Your DRMP/DEIS is strangely silent on the issue of utility corridors.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C,

Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. This corridor is described in Sections 2.3.18.4 and 3.15.1.1of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 640 Utility Corridors

Comment #145

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0001	TERZICH	CHRIS	SEMPRA UTILITIES

In its Final Scoping Notice [for the Sunrise Powerlink project], an alternative is being studied which traverses BLM land outside of the draft plan-identified corridor just west and outside of the Carrizo Gorge Existing and Proposed Wilderness Areas. It may be appropriate to include this alternative route in the Eastern San Diego Resource Management Plan at least as a contingent corridor, study corridor or other similar designation and/or include a discussion about this route or routes that affect the San Diego Management Plan Area.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (Appendix C, Section E, item 7) provides that the designation of utility corridors is the RMP-level decision. Within the Planning Area, one utility corridor was identified with the intent that all major utility rights-of-way traversing the planning area be located only within this corridor. Several of the currently proposed alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink do conform with this corridor designation. The issuance of a major utility ROW, such as for the Sunrise Powerlink, is an implementation level decision and must either conform to the RMP or would require an amendment to the RMP before approval.

Comment #147

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0002	TERZICH	CHRIS	SEMPRA UTILITIES

It should be noted that SDG&E's existing 69kV transmission lines 637, 629, and 6923 appear to traverse BLM Lands covered by the Eastern San Diego Draft Resource Management Plan, as shown as separate e-mail attached maps. SDG&E would recommend that these lines also be included as utility corridors in recognition of their current use as well as to cover the possibility of upgrading to higher voltage lines in the event of system upgrades or to accommodate new renewable energy source projects such as wind, solar or geothermal which may be constructed in the future.

RESPONSE: ROWs for individual transmission lines less than 161 kV are not required to be placed within a utility corridor. Any future upgrade proposal of transmission lines not located within the designated utility corridor to greater than 161 kV would require a land use plan amendment and considered on a case-by-case basis, as the need arises.

Comment #152

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0003	WILSON	M. LYNN	

While representatives of BLM deny that there are plans to put a wind farm in McCain Valley, it is curious that Alternative E (Preferred) specifically allows for transmission corridors. While the fact that there may be no plans *currently* under consideration, it is plain that such plans are contemplated or provisions for transmission corridors would not be a part of the discussion…such transmission corridors will contain construction sites and roads for the installation, and maintenance, of towers to carry high tension lines.

RESPONSE: The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1, Appendix C, II Resource Uses, E. Lands and Realty Item 6) requires an RMP identify utility corridors traversing the area. The 1981 MFP designated a utility corridor that runs east-west on the south side of Interstate 8. In accordance with BLM policy, the RMP would continue this utility corridor designation. A utility corridor contains one or more major utility transmission lines that are greater than 161 kV.

Section: Lands and Realty Actions

Action Code 62000 Rights of Way

Rationale Codes 640 Utility Corridors

Comment #81

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0156	SCHWARTZ	WILLIAM	STEPHENSON WORLEY GARRATT SCHWARTZ GARFIELD & PRAIRIE

Sunrise Powerlink is San Diego Gas & Electric's ("SDG&E") electric transmission line proposed to be constructed between the Imperial Valley and San Diego. Although the exact route of the transmission line has yet to be determined, the RMP/EIS completely disregards the impact such a new transmission line may have on both geothermal and wind energy development.

RESPONSE: Regardless of where the Sunrise Powerlink Transmission line project may be located, there would be no effect on geothermal or wind energy potential development areas. Areas of potential are directly related to the location of the resource (i.e. geothermal and wind), thus the RMP only identifies those areas that support the potential for energy development.

Section: Lands and Realty Actions

Action Code 66000 Land Actions or Tenure

Rationale Codes 620 Adjacent State Lands

Comment #110

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"The 1981 Eastern San Diego County MFP suggested that there may be some merit in adjusting boundaries between Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and BLM lands."...However we think in the new RMP a significant element of the plan should be the pursuit of adjusting boundaries to better manage the land by both the state Park and by BLM… We request that this be discussed in more detail as to opportunities and costs and the impact on the RMP since rationalization affects many parts of the RMP.

RESPONSE: Currently there are no discussions or expressed interest in disposing of any lands (through sale or exchange) to the State Parks or other government entities; however, BLM is open to evaluate this potential as the need arises. Any future disposal of lands to the State Parks, or other government entities, would require a plan amendment if the lands are not currently identified for disposal in the PRMP/FEIS.

Section: Lands and Realty Actions

Action Code 66100 Acquisitions

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #52

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Recent Acquisitions. Please clarify whether the recent acquisitions by BLM in the

Cottonwood Canyon area are reflected in the Draft RMP/EIS. Have such properties been surveyed for tribal cultural resources including human remains?

RESPONSE: The DRMP/DEIS addresses all BLM-administered lands, including the recent acquisitions in the Cottonwood Canyon area, as reflected in Figure 1-1. Portions of the lands in the Cottonwood Canyon area have been inventoried for cultural resources.

Rationale Codes 630 Private Property/Inholdings
Comment #54

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0144	COYLE	COURTNEY ANN	HELD-PALMER HOUSE

Explain why no boxes are marked for acquiring in holdings from willing owners in Table ES-1, Special Designations… If this is because it is a Management Action Common to All Alternatives, that should be made clear in the text.

RESPONSE: This has been corrected to correspond to Table 2-8 of the PRMP/FEIS.

Section: Lands and Realty Actions

Action Code 66200 Disposals

Rationale Codes 600 Agency Lands
Comment #162

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0012	HUGHES	BRENDAN	

Alternative C does not dispose of any federal land. ..I don't believe that the federal government should be selling its land.

RESPONSE: FLPMA (43 USC 1701, Section 102(a)) states “the Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that-(1) the public lands be retained in Public ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that the disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest.” BLM disposes of land in several ways: selling of the land, exchanging the

land with other land owners, and R&PP lease and conveyance.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 70000 Designations/Management (General)

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #107

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0169	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

"Figure 3-12 shows the Special Designations in the Planning Area"

An ACEC expansion would appear to provide a more rational management structure for BLM lands in this area.

RESPONSE: Figure 3-12 of the DRMP/DEIS describes the special designations as they currently exist. The descriptions of plan alternatives as presented in Section 2.3.13.4 of the DRMP/DEIS does provide a range of alternatives that includes the expansion of both ACECs under several alternatives (see also Table 2-9 and Figures 2-6 through 2-9 of the PRMP/FEIS). Note that the total acreage under Alternatives B and E is lower than that shown for Alternative A, which is a result of removing the overlap between the ACEC and Wilderness Areas or Wilderness Study Areas. Please also note that under Alternatives B, C, and E, the In-Ko-Pah ACEC has been expanded to incorporate the Peninsular bighorn sheep critical habitat located to the south of the ACEC. This omission was an oversight and this revision achieves the original intention of the BLM.

Comment #139

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

...the preferred alternative removes the Carrizo Gorge Wilderness and Carrizo Gorge WSA from the In-Ko-Pah ACEC. DRMP/DEIS at 2-64,65.

RESPONSE: The acreage of existing ACEC which overlaps Wilderness Areas or

Wilderness Study Areas would be removed from ACEC designation since a double designation as an ACEC provides no additional protection then that afforded by the WA and WSA designations. The reason for the current overlapping designations is that the ACEC designations were made by BLM before Congress designated the WAs and WSAs.

Rationale Codes 500 Recreation: General/Multiple/Other

Comment #188

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0119	SMITH	ROBERT	

A table indicating what types of public uses are allowed in each of the area designations [(SRMA, RMZ, WA, WSA, ACEC)] would also be useful

RESPONSE: The types of public uses and authorizations within Special Designations, SRMAs, and RMZs, are presented in Chapter 2 of the DRMP/DEIS.

Rationale Codes 815 Scenery, Visual Resources

Comment #125

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

The proposed downgrade of the VRM classifications to accommodate industrial wind and geothermal facilities with their starkly intrusive, landscape and viewshed altering profiles are in no way compatible with the adjacent Carrizo Gorge Wilderness Area, Carrizo Gorge and Table Mountain Wilderness Study Areas, the In-Ko-Pah Mountains and Table Mountain Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, the Pacific Crest Trail, and locally impacted private rural properties.

RESPONSE: The Wilderness Management Policy (DOI BLM 1981b), Chapter II Management Policy for BLM-administered Wilderness, B.9 Buffer Zones and Adjacent Lands, states “No buffer zones will be created around Wilderness Areas to protect them from the influence of activities on adjacent land. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Wilderness Area.

When activities on adjacent lands are proposed, the specific impacts on those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the wilderness area will be addressed in environmental assessments or environmental impact statements as appropriate. Mitigation of impacts from outside wilderness will not be so restrictive as to preclude or seriously impede such activities."

The authorization of a wind energy or geothermal facility is a subsequent implementation-level decision (rather than an RMP-level decision) and the NEPA process for any future applications for wind energy or geothermal must comply with this Wilderness Management Policy. The same policy would be applied to ACECs and other Special Designation areas, such as the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 71000 Wilderness

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #175			
EC-0084	WAGNER	CARMEN	

Why are they opening up important Wilderness for Profit?

RESPONSE: Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat.891), Section 2(c). In accordance to the Wilderness Act and BLM policy that Wilderness Areas are closed to all developmental activities, subject to valid existing rights existing at the time of Congressional Designation.

Comment #59

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

There are concerns with the management prescription where WA (Wilderness Areas) and WSA (Wilderness Study Areas) appear to be grouped into the same management prescription: restrictive and all managed as wilderness.

RESPONSE: BLM must manage designated Wilderness Areas in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891) and Wilderness Study Areas in accordance with BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (H-8550-1).

Comment #61

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

"no Federal lands shall be designated as 'wilderness areas' except as provided for in [the Wilderness Act] or by a subsequent Act." Id. Section 1131 (a). … To this end, the Wilderness Act removed the federal agency discretion to establish de facto administrative wilderness areas, a practice the executive branch had engaged in for over forty years.

RESPONSE: FLPMA of 1976 Section 603 requires BLM to inventory and make recommendations to the Congress, areas suitable for designation as Wilderness. In 1996, the State of Utah, Utah School Institutional Trust Land Administration, and the Utah Association of Counties (collectively Plaintiffs) filed suit challenging the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) authority to re-inventory lands for possible wilderness study area designation in Utah (Utah v. Norton). A settlement to this suit was reached in April 2003 between the Department of the Interior and the Plaintiffs. Consistent with BLM policies for the identification, management and protection of multiple uses, terms of the settlement have been applied Bureau-wide.

BLM is a multiple use agency committed to the balanced stewardship of public lands. The policies stemming from the settlement acknowledge that Congress established a deadline for BLM's authority to designate Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) which are then managed under the non-impairment provisions of Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Although Congress ended BLM's authority to designate WSAs in 1993, BLM retains its Section 201 FLPMA authority to inventory resources or other values, including areas with wilderness characteristics such as naturalness, or those that offer solitude and are conducive to primitive, unconfined recreation. Through its land use planning process, BLM will consider all available information to determine the mix of resource use and protection that best serves the FLPMA multiple use mandate.

Following expiration of the Section 603(a) process, there is no general legal authority for the BLM to designate lands as WSAs for management pursuant to the non-impairment standard prescribed by Congress for Section 603 WSAs. FLPMA land use plans completed after April 14, 2003 will not designate any new WSAs, nor manage any additional lands under the Section 603 non-impairment standard.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #25

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

The DPC opposes use of motorized vehicles in the 2 wilderness areas for construction or maintenance of any sort. We support strict adherence to the stipulations of the Wilderness Act, which allows the use of motorized equipment in wilderness for emergencies only…

The DPC opposes vehicular use by CDFG personnel to game water facilities for operation and maintenance activities in Wilderness Areas. We also oppose the construction of artificial water sources in wilderness.

RESPONSE: Section 103(f) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 which states “Management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support such populations may be carried out within wilderness areas designated by this title and shall include the use of motorized vehicles by the appropriate State agencies.” This allows CDFG to use mechanized equipment to maintain wildlife waters in the Wilderness.

Comment #232

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

We believe you should discuss the current efforts to designate additional area in the planning area as wilderness.

RESPONSE: BLM does not have the authority to designate new Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas. In the event that additional lands are designated as

Wilderness by Congress within the Planning Area, the BLM-administered lands within the newly designated wilderness would be managed in accordance with the designation authority. Section 2.3.13.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include this language.

Comment #266

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0212	SCHORADT	BRENT	CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Impact to scenic views and wilderness experience in two adjacent wilderness areas

RESPONSE: The Wilderness Management Policy (DOI BLM 1981b), Chapter II Management Policy for BLM-administered Wilderness, B.9 Buffer Zones and Adjacent Lands, states "No buffer zones will be created around Wilderness Areas to protect them from the influence of activities on adjacent land. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Wilderness Area.

When activities on adjacent lands are proposed, the specific impacts on those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the wilderness area will be addressed in environmental assessments or environmental impact statements as appropriate. Mitigation of impacts from outside wilderness will not be so restrictive as to preclude or seriously impede such activities."

The authorization of a wind energy facility is a subsequent implementation-level decision (rather than an RMP-level decision) and the NEPA process for any future applications for wind energy must comply with this Wilderness Management Policy.

Rationale Codes 641 Wind Energy

Comment #179

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0095	CALHOUN	VICTORIA	

Please do not put turbines in more of our wilderness

RESPONSE: Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat.891), Section 2(c). In accordance to the Wilderness Act and BLM policy that Wilderness Areas are closed to all developmental activities, subject to valid existing rights existing at the time of Congressional Designation.

Comment #180

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0096	ENNS	ROBERT E.	

Hands off this .. wilderness areas you are supposed to protect, not ruin!

RESPONSE: Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat.891), Section 2(c). In accordance to the Wilderness Act and BLM policy that Wilderness Areas are closed to all developmental activities, subject to valid existing rights existing at the time of Congressional Designation.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 71100 Study Areas

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #28

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0151	WEINER	TERRY	DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL

Rather than allowing recreational motorized vehicles and other motorized equipment on "existing ways" within the WSAs and on the boundary roads of WSAs, we encourage the BLM to exclude motorized activity from WSAs as the best means of protecting the wilderness qualities of the plants, soil, waters and air quality of the WSAs from degradation.

RESPONSE: Section 603 (c) of FLPMA requires BLM to assure that ongoing management actions in WSAs do not "… impair their suitability for preservation as

wilderness." Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness. For example, some uses that could not take place in a designated wilderness area may be permitted under the Interim Management Policy (IMP) because they are only temporary uses that do not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of structures (BLM Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review).

As indicated in Implementation Level Decisions: Routes of Travel section of the PRMP/FEIS, routes of travel in WSAs would be limited to non-mechanized and non-motorized use except for administrative purposes.

Rationale Codes 100 Laws, policies

Comment #67

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

For instance, the agency's Interim Management Policy for lands under wilderness review (the "IMP") authorizes travel along "ways" even in Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) meeting certain conditions. Many of these 'ways', whether they exist within WSA's or BLM lands are popular and legitimate 'routes' utilized by public lands visitors for full sized 4x4 OHV recreation. …Planning guidance must recognize this history and allow for the incorporation of legal 'ways' into comprehesive travel management plans.

RESPONSE: Section 603 (c) of FLPMA requires BLM to assure that ongoing management actions in WSAs do not "… impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness." Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness. For example, some uses that could not take place in a designated wilderness area may be permitted under the Interim Management Policy (IMP) because they are only temporary uses that do not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of structures (BLM Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review).

As indicated in Implementation Level Decisions: Routes of Travel section of the PRMP/FEIS, routes of travel in WSAs would be limited to non-mechanized and non-

motorized use except for administrative purposes.

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #39

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0155	GROSSGLASS	MEG	OFF-ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

By closing existing routes of travel in the 5 WSAs you are essentially making a wilderness area without congress formally designating it as wilderness.

RESPONSE: Section 603 (c) of FLPMA requires BLM to assure that ongoing management actions in WSAs do not "… impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness." Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness. For example, some uses that could not take place in a designated wilderness area may be permitted under the Interim Management Policy (IMP) because they are only temporary uses that do not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of structures (BLM Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review).

As indicated in Implementation Level Decisions: Routes of Travel section of the PRMP/FEIS, routes of travel in WSAs would be limited to non-mechanized and non-motorized use except for administrative purposes.

Comment #138

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0173	BELENKY	LISA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

By allowing even limited use of motor vehicles or other mechanized transport within the WSAs as … is proposed under each alternative, the wilderness characteristics of the WSAs are likely to degrade instead of being preserved. This is incongruous with the non-impairment standard set forth for WSAs in FLPMA.

RESPONSE: Section 603 (c) of FLPMA requires BLM to assure that ongoing management actions in WSAs do not "… impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness." Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the

lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness. For example, some uses that could not take place in a designated wilderness area may be permitted under the Interim Management Policy (IMP) because they are only temporary uses that do not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of structures (BLM Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review).

As indicated in Implementation Level Decisions: Routes of Travel section of the PRMP/FEIS, routes of travel in WSAs would be limited to non-mechanized and non-motorized use except for administrative purposes.

Rationale Codes 400 Roads and Trails, Trans System

Comment #60

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0145	STEWART	JOHN	CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS

Closing those routes of travel and applying rehabilitation actions is in fact changing the land characteristic before the lands can be properly evaluated for their true wilderness characteristics.

RESPONSE: Section 603 (c) of FLPMA requires BLM to assure that ongoing management actions in WSAs do not "… impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness." Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness. For example, some uses that could not take place in a designated wilderness area may be permitted under the Interim Management Policy (IMP) because they are only temporary uses that do not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of structures (BLM Handbook H-8550-1 – Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review).

As indicated in Implementation Level Decisions: Routes of Travel section of the PRMP/FEIS, routes of travel in WSAs would be limited to non-mechanized and non-motorized use except for administrative purposes.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 73000 ACECs (RNAs, ONAs, Etc.)

Rationale Codes 160 Agency Rules, Plans, Policies

Comment #265

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0212	SCHORADT	BRENT	CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Carrizo Gorge and the Sawtooth Mountain potential wilderness (see maps enclosed).

CWC requests that the proposed ACEC in Alt E be extended south so that it includes all of the Carrizo Gorge Potential Wilderness as shown on the attached map. The DEIS fails to contain alternatives that includes the entire Carrizo Gorge potential wilderness as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

RESPONSE: In the event that additional lands are designated as Wilderness by Congress within the Planning Area, the BLM-administered lands within the newly designated wilderness would be managed in accordance with the designation authority. Section 2.3.13.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include this language. BLM Manual Section 1613 - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, subsection .06, policy states that "An ACEC designation will not be used as a substitute for wilderness suitability recommendations." In accordance with this policy, BLM is not permitted to designate an ACEC as a “placeholder” for the potential future designation of Wilderness.

Comment #1

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

Double protection -- under both ACEC and WSA -- is better than single protection under either one. Therefore, the BLM is doing the land and the citizenry a disservice by attempting to end ACEC status for thousands of acres in and around McCain Valley and the In-Ko-Pah Mountains. There is a reason it was placed under that protective status, and that reason has not gone away.

RESPONSE: The acreage of existing ACEC which overlaps Wilderness Areas or

Wilderness Study Areas would be removed from ACEC designation since a double designation as an ACEC provides no additional protection then that afforded by the WA and WSA designations. The reason for the current overlapping designations is that the ACEC designations were made by BLM before Congress designated the WAs and WSAs.

Rationale Codes 710 Potential for Special Designation

Comment #35

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0154	MARSHALL	JOE	JACUMBA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The areas I am concerned with are the O'Neill Valley and the De Anza Springs Resort (also referred to in BLM documents as the Airport Mesa area) be designated by the BLM as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

I am particularly concerned about the following issues:

a) Impacts to groundwater. Adverse impacts from geothermal energy production could include depletion and contamination of important groundwater resources. This is of great concern, as the country town of Jacumba is entirely dependent upon groundwater.

b) Impacts to local hot springs. Jacumba, historically known as "Jacumba Hot Springs," would also be adversely affected if geothermal activity were to affect the flow and temperature of the area's unique underground hot springs.

c) Incompatibility with residents. Industrial development, including energy facilities and infrastructure, is inconsistent with the residential and rural character of the Jacumba area and would have an adverse impact on existing residents and small businesses.

RESPONSE: An ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern) is defined as an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

43 CFR 1610.7-2 states that in order to be a potential ACEC, both of the following criteria shall be met:

1. Relevance. There shall be present a significant historic, cultural, or scenic value; a fish of wildlife resource or other natural system or process; or natural hazard.

2. Importance. The above described value, resource, system process, or hazard shall have substantial significance and values. This generally requires qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern. A natural hazard can be important if it is a significant threat to human life or property.

BLM explored the idea of creating an ACEC on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area in the vicinity of Jacumba at Airport Mesa. BLM reviewed existing data on the cultural, historic, visual and biological resources in the area to determine if any met the Relevance and Importance criteria. There is an existing utility corridor with a 500kv transmission line passing through BLM lands south of Interstate 8 that BLM plans to continue to utilize. Also being along the international border, Airport Mesa is strategically important to the US Border patrol for enforcement of the border areas.

This area is also very important for recreational target shooting. Based on current information, Airport Mesa does contain resource cultural, historic, visual and biological resource values, however the area does not meet the Relevance and Importance criteria needed for ACEC designation. Special management attention is not required to accomplish the level of protection necessary for this area.

Comment #131

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0172	CALLAHAN	JAMES M.	JACUMBA SPONSOR GROUP

request that the greater Jacumba area be designated by the BLM as an "Area of Critical Environmental Concern" or ACEC.

We are particularly concerned about the following issues:

a) Impacts of geothermal energy production. The environmental study (EIS) does not adequately address the potential impacts of geothermal leasing despite its finding that 80,240 acres of land around the Jacumba area are "prospectively valuable for geothermal resources." These potential impacts include effects on groundwater, visual and community impacts.

b) Impacts to groundwater. Adverse impacts from geothermal energy production could include depletion and contamination of important groundwater resources. This is of great concern, as the country town of Jacumba is entirely dependent upon groundwater.

c) Impacts to local hot springs. Jacumba, historically known as "Jacumba Hot Springs," would also be adversely affected if geothermal activity were to affect the flow and temperature of the area's unique underground hot springs.

d) Incompatibility with residents. Industrial development, including energy facilities and infrastructure, is inconsistent with the residential and rural character of the Jacumba area and would have an adverse impact on existing residents and small businesses.

e) Negative affect on tourism and the local economy. Tourism, which is vital to the town of Jacumba, could be adversely affected by impacts to the hot springs and the installation of industrial uses such as energy facilities. Jacumba is located on historic Highway 80, which was recently designated by the State of California as a State Historic Highway. The town's economic revitalization strategy is based in great part on increasing tourism along Highway 80 in the future.

f) Visual impacts. As a historically significant community, Jacumba should be protected from visual impacts of energy generation facilities that are inconsistent with the character of the community.

g) Insufficient study of impacts to Jacumba. The EIS contains insufficient analysis or

study of these potential environmental, social and economic impacts in our area.

h) Lack of public information and citizen participation. Our Sponsor Group had only one week to review and respond to the RMP/EIS. Further study and public input should be sought by the BLM.

RESPONSE: An ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern) is defined as an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

43 CFR 1610.7-2 states that in order to be a potential ACEC, both of the following criteria shall be met:

1. Relevance. There shall be present a significant historic, cultural, or scenic value; a fish of wildlife resource or other natural system or process; or natural hazard.

2. Importance. The above described value, resource, system process, or hazard shall have substantial significance and values. This generally requires qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern. A natural hazard can be important if it is a significant threat to human life or property.

BLM explored the idea of creating an ACEC on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area in the vicinity of Jacumba at Airport Mesa. BLM reviewed existing data on the cultural, historic, visual and biological resources in the area to determine if any met the Relevance and Importance criteria. There is an existing utility corridor with a 500kv transmission line passing through BLM lands south of Interstate 8 that BLM plans to continue to utilize. Also being along the international border, Airport Mesa is strategically important to the US Border patrol for enforcement of the border areas.

This area is also very important for recreational target shooting. Based on current information, Airport Mesa does contain resource cultural, historic, visual and biological resource values, however the area does not meet the Relevance and Importance criteria needed for ACEC designation. Special management attention is not required to accomplish the level of protection necessary for this area.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 74000 National Scenic Roads, Trails and Backcountry Byways

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #233

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

We believe the planning should include discussion with and consultation with PCTA and coordination to protect the objectives of the trail.

RESPONSE: BLM does not manage the Pacific Crest NST. Management authority lies with the U.S. Forest Service in accordance with Public Law 90-43; October 2, 1968. As 15 miles of the trail occur on BLM-administered lands within the Planning Area, BLM coordinates with the USFS in accordance with an MOU.

Section: Special Area Designations

Action Code 76000 Other Special Designations

Rationale Codes 815 Scenery, Visual Resources

Comment #155

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0004	STRAND	MICHELE	

Old Highway 80 has just been designated an historic route

RESPONSE: A short discussion has been added to Section 3.9.5 to reflect this

comment.

Section: Social and Economic

Action Code 81000 Social/Economic Analysis

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment #224			
EC-0175	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

If the Planning Area is 533,000 acres it is one fifth (1/5) of San Diego County (2,727,000 acres) not one fourth. Also if BLM is managing 103,303 acres we calculate that at 19.4% of the 533,000 acres.

RESPONSE: The referenced information from Section 3.19.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been updated to state: "Within the 533,000-acre Planning Area the BLM has about 103,000 acres under its management. Therefore, the Planning Area represents about one-fifth of San Diego County, and the acreage under BLM's control represents about one-fifth (about 19%) of the Planning Area or about 4 percent of the total acreage within San Diego County."

Rationale Codes 800 Social Conditions/Values General (Including

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
Comment 2			
EC-0220	ANONYMOUS		

I was unable to find any discussion of the lifestyles and values of the residents of Boulevard, Live Oak Springs, Jacumba, and vicinity, which are the only places in the planning area that will suffer a severe impact from the changes written into the Draft RMP.

RESPONSE: Specific demographic data for the communities of Boulevard and Jacumba have been added to Section 3.19.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS. A general description of the current population of residents within the Planning Area has been added to Section 3.19.1.

Note that any site-specific projects proposed in the vicinity of these communities would require a separate NEPA analysis at the time the specific action is proposed, which would include analysis of any Social Justice issues affiliated with the specific project.

Rationale Codes 850 Demographics

Comment #130

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

According to San Diego MLS real estate website, Boulevard and Jacumba have a per capita income of $17,213 (see attached MLS printout for Boulevard 91905 and Jacumba 91934) (Ex. 10).

The San Diego Association of Government page shows a median household income for Boulevard 91905 at $39,886, with a population including 437 Hispanic, 624 white, 74 American Indian, and 51 listed as other. Only 40% of the adult population, 25 and older, graduated high school. Boulevard's poverty rate is 25 percent (SANDAG population and housing 2000 (Census) - 2006 (estimates)(Ex. 19).

San Diego County fares better overall with a median per capita income of $22,296, a poverty rate of 12.6 percent, and an adult high school graduate rate of 82.6 percent (US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights-San Diego County, CA - Fact Sheet) (Ex. 20).

RESPONSE: The above comments that residents of the Boulevard community have generally lower incomes, higher rates of poverty, less education, and higher unemployment rates than the rest of the County of San Diego are correct. However, the median estimated household income for Boulevard was $50,919 as of January 1, 2006 not $39,886 as reported above (SANDAG; ZIP=91905). The median countywide household income was $64,737 as of January 1, 2006. The median ages of the Boulevard and Jacumba residents are older than the County population as is stated in Section 3.19.1.1.1 of the DRMP/DEIS, with a significantly larger proportion of the population over 65 years of age (13% and 18%, v. 11%). The Boulevard and Jacumba residents include a significantly larger proportion of American Indians than the County (6% and 7%, v. 0.5%). The Boulevard and Jacumba communities also reported a poverty rate of about twice the countywide rate (25% and 22% v. 13%). This demographic and poverty information has been included in the PRMP/FEIS.

Section: Social and Economic Setting

Action Code 83000 Environmental Justice

Rationale Codes 4 Clarity of Information/Presentation

Comment #129

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0171	TISDALE	DONNA	BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP

Environmental Justice is an issue that needs to be addressed not ignored:…

RESPONSE: In general, the alternatives evaluated in the DRMP/DEIS would affect residents throughout San Diego County. BLM's environmental justice determination is that none of the proposed alternatives would result in a disproportionate significant adverse impact on any low-income and/or minority communities within the region. Section 4.19.1 of the DRMP/DEIS has been revised to include this determination.

Section: Social and Economic Setting

Action Code 84000 Border Related Issues

Rationale Codes 862 Resource Damage

Comment #96

Lett. #	LAST NAME	FIRST, MI	ORGANIZATION NAME
EC-0160	THOMETZ	MICHAEL C.	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RESOURCES INFORMATION TASKFORCE

4.5.5 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts (pg. 4-17). Does the heavy volume of illegal immigrant traffic moving through portions of the planning area qualify as an unavoidable adverse impacts? Does it constitute law enforcement activity? While the issue of Homeland Security and illegal immigrants is barely mentioned in the planning document those issues should be addressed.

RESPONSE: The unavoidable adverse impacts from border issues have been added to the impacts sections for Soil Resources (Section 4.3.3), Water Resources (Section 4.4.4), Vegetative Resources (Section 4.5.5), Wildlife Resources (Section 4.6.7), Special Status Species (Section 4.7.3), Cultural Resources (Section 4.9.3), Visual Resources (Section 4.11.5), and Special Designations (Sections 4.12.1.3, 4.12.2.2, 4.12.4.3). A discussion of border –related issues is already included in the Wildland Fire Management Section 4.8.1.5.

In addition, Impacts to Public Health and Safety, Section 4.13, has been revised to further clarify international border issues.

5.3 List of Preparers

Though individuals have primary responsibility for preparing sections of the PRMP/FEIS, the document is an interdisciplinary team effort. In addition, internal review of the document occurs throughout preparation. Specialists at the BLM's field office, state, and Washington office levels review the analysis and supply information, as well as provide document preparation oversight. Contributions by individual preparers may be subject to revision by other BLM specialists and by management during internal review.

TABLE 5-1
LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Job Title	Years of Expertise	Primary Responsibility
BLM-El Centro Field Office			
Beal, Jabe	Park Ranger	2	Recreation; Routes of Travel
Dreyfuss, Erin	Environmental Protection Specialist	3	Grazing; Vegetation; NEPA Coordination
Johnson, John	Wilderness Coordinator	3	Wilderness; Special Designations; Visual Resources
Kastoll, Lynda	Realty Specialist	28	Lands and Realty
Meeks, Dallas	Outdoor Recreation Planner	13	Recreation; Routes of Travel
Self, Linda	Realty Specialist	17	Land Tenure
Simmons, Carrie	Field Office Archaeologist	4	Cultural Resources
Steward, Daniel	Resources Staff Chief	4	Wildlife; Vegetation; GIS Support
Taylor, Gary	NEPA Coordinator	20	NEPA Coordination
Todd III, Walter "Buzz"	Field Office Geologist	20	Mining; Geology; Paleontology
Wood, Vicki	Field Manager	10	Management Oversight
Zale, Thomas	Associate Field Manager	28	Project Coordination
BLM-California Desert District Office			
LaPre, Larry	District Wildlife Biologist	27	Wildlife
Dalton, John	Resource Management Specialist	15	Planning; Review
Queen, Rolla	District Archaeologist	28	Cultural Resources
Roholt, Chris	Wilderness/NLCS Coordinator	28	Wilderness; Special Designations
Stein, Alan	Deputy District Manager, Resources	33	Planning; Review

TABLE 5-1
LIST OF PREPARERS (CONT.)

Name	Job Title	Years of Expertise	Primary Responsibility
BLM-California Desert District Office (cont.)			
Waiwood, Robert	District Geologist; Mineral Examiner	33	Mineral Resources; Paleontology
BLM-California State Office			
Ilano, Eliseo	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	8	Planning; Review
McGinnis, Sandra	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	17	Planning, Review
Willoughby, John	State Botanist	30	Priority and Special Status Plants; Native American Plant Collection
BLM-South Coast Prescribed Fire Module			
Gannon, James	South Coast Fuels Crew	12	Wildland Fire Management
BLM-Palm Springs-El Centro Fire Management Zone			
Howe, Clayton R.	Fire Mitigation Education Specialist	31	Wildland Fire Management
RECON Environmental, Inc. and Associates			
Benn, Candie	Client Care Program Manager	20	Client Liaison
Blocker, Eija	Production Specialist	18	Editing, Formatting, and Production of Deliverables
Fromer, Paul	Environmental and Conservation Planner	26	Principal in Charge
Hull, Warren L. “Skip”	Director of Economic Analysis, CIC Research, Inc.	30	Economic Analysis
Johnson, Cheryl	Environmental Planner	6	Writer/Editor; Air, Soil, Water Resources
Loeffler, Wendy	Senior Biologist	13	Project Manager; Writer/Editor; Biological Resources
Morales, Susy	Wildlife Biologist	12	Writer/Editor; Wildlife
Simmons, Gregg	Manager, Simmons Environmental and Natural Resource Consulting, LLC	31	Environmental Planner and Technical Advisor
Taylor, Drew	GIS Analyst	3	GIS and Graphic Support
Underwood, Jackson	Archaeologist	22	Cultural Resources
Woods, Lori Jones	Environmental Planner, Landscape Architect	27	Visual Resources

ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AML	Abandoned Mine Lands
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMR	Appropriate Management Response
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AU	Animal Unit
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BAER	Burned area emergency response
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BO	Biological Opinion
CA	California
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation

CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDCA	California Desert Conservation Area
CDD	California Desert District
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPA	California Desert Protection Act
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plans
DPA	Direct Protection Area
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation and Liability Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historic Landmark
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CRU	Community Resource Unit
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DHS	Department of Health Services
DM	Departmental Manual
DOA	United States Department of Agriculture
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DRMP	Draft Resource Management Plan

DRMP/DEIS	Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ECFO	(BLM) El Centro Field Office
ECMSCP	East County Multiple Species Conservation Program
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Economic Profiling System
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESDC	Eastern San Diego County
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FLREA	Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act
FLTFA	Federal Land Transaction and Facilitation Act
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FPEIS	Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

GIS	Geographic Information System
IA	Interagency Agreement
IB	(BLM) Information Bulletin
IM	(BLM) Instruction Memorandum
IMP	(BLM) Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review
IMPLAN®	Impact Analysis for Planning
I–O	Input–Output
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KOP	Key Observation Point
LUP	Land Use Plan
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MIST	Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Materials Processing Center
MPH	Miles per Hour
MPO	Mining Plan of Operations
MS	(BLM) Manual Section
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Plan
MTP	Master Title Plan

MU	Management Unit
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation act
NEAP	Natural Events Action Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS_1	Non-Point Source
NPS_2	National Park Service
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NST	National Scenic Trail
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
O_3	Ozone
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
PBHS	Peninsular Bighorn Sheep
PCE	Primary Constituent Element
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PLO	Public Land Order

P.M.	(California Department of Transportation) Post Mile
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter (less than 10 microns)
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 microns)
POD	Plan of Development
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
PRMP/FEIS	Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement
PV	Prospectively Valuable
PFYC	Probable Fossil Yield Classification
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RFA	Reasonable Foreseeable Management Action Scenario
RFD	Reasonable Foreseeable Development
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
ROD	Record of Decision
RONA	Record of Non-applicability
ROW	Right-of-Way
R.S.	Revised Statute
RUP	Recreation Use Permit
RV	Recreational Vehicle
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

SAD	Special Area Designation
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIB	Southern International Boundary
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Oxides of Sulfur
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Areas
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SSS	Special Status Species
SWFL	Southwestern willow flycatcher
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
TGA	Taylor Grazing Act
TMA	Travel Management Area
TMN	Travel Management Network
TR	Technical Reference
UDI	Undocumented Immigrant
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

USBP	Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection United States Border Patrol
U.S.C	United States Code
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VCR	Visual Contrast Rating
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WA	Wilderness Area
WO	(BLM) Washington Office
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
ZIP	Zoning Improvement Plan

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Adit: See Mine Adit.

Adjacent: Defined by ASTM E1527-00 as any real property the border of which is contiguous or partially contiguous with that of the Site or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with that of the Site but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them.

Administrative Route: Routes that lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where the BLM or some permitted user must have access for regular maintenance or operation.

Adverse visual impact: any modification in land forms, water bodies, or vegetation, or any introduction of structures, which negatively interrupts the visual character of the landscape and disrupts the harmony of the basic elements (i.e., form, line, color, and texture).

(A)esthetics: relates to the pleasurable characteristics of a physical environment as perceived through the five senses of sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific unit of rangeland and based on multiple use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of rangelands and to renewable resources (e.g., watershed, vegetation and wildlife). An AMP establishes the seasons of use, number of livestock to be permitted on rangelands, and the range improvements needed.

Animal Unit (AU): One mature (1,000-pound) cow or the equivalent based upon an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for a month.

Archaeological Feature: A non-portable object, not recoverable from its matrix (usually in an archeological site) without destroying its integrity. Examples are rock paintings, hearths, post holes, floors, and walls.

Archaeological district: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, or features important in history or prehistory. There can be discontiguous districts composed of resources that are not in close proximity to one another

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): A designated area on public lands where special management attention is required: (1) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to fish and wildlife; (2) to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values, or other natural systems or processes; or (3) to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Avoidance Area: An area only available for the stated activity or discretionary land use authorization when there are no other reasonable alternatives for the authorization.

B

Back-country Byway: A component of the national scenic byway system which focuses primarily on corridors along back-country roads which have high scenic, historic, archeological, or other public interest values. The road may vary from a single-track bike trail to a low-speed, paved road that traverses back-country areas. (BLM Handbook H-8357-1, B 2)

Basic Elements: The four design elements (form, line, color, and texture), which determine how the character of a landscape is perceived.

C

Casual Use (Mining): Mining that only negligibly disturbs federal lands and resources and does not include the use of mechanized earth moving equipment, explosives, or motorized equipment (greater than 25 horsepower). Casual use generally includes panning, non-motorized sluicing, and collecting mineral specimens using hand tools.

Characteristic: A distinguishing trait, feature, or quality.

Characteristic Landscape: The established landscape within an area being viewed. This does not necessarily mean a naturalistic character. It could refer to an agricultural setting, an urban landscape, a primarily natural environment, or a combination of these types.

Computer Graphics: Visual displays of information produced by an electronic computer. This includes both hard-copy and screen displays.

Contrast: Opposition or unlikeness of different forms, lines, colors, or textures in a landscape.

Contrast Rating: A method of analyzing the potential visual impacts of proposed management activities.

Cretaceous: In geologic history the third and final period of the Mesozoic era, from 144 million to 65 million years ago, during which extensive marine chalk beds formed.

Cultural Modification: Any man-caused change in the land form, water form, vegetation, or the addition of a structure which creates a visual contrast in the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) of the naturalistic character of a landscape.

Cultural Resource: A location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources include archaeological and historical sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were important in past human events. They may consist of physical remains or areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the events no longer remains. And they may include definite locations of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

Cultural Resource Data: Cultural resource information embodied in material remains such as artifacts, features, organic materials, and other remnants of past activities. An important aspect of data is context, a concept that refers to the relationships among these types of materials and the situations in which they are found.

Cultural Resource Data Recovery: The professional application of scientific techniques of controlled observation, collection, excavation, and/or removal of physical remains, including analysis, interpretation, explanation, and preservation of recovered remains and associated records in an appropriate curatorial facility used as a means of protection. Data recovery may sometimes employ professional collection of such data as oral histories, genealogies, folklore, and related information to portray the social significance of the affected resources. Such data recovery is sometimes used as a measure to mitigate the adverse impacts of a ground-disturbing project or activity.

Cultural Resource Integrity: The condition of a cultural property, its capacity to yield scientific data, and its ability to convey its historical significance. Integrity may reflect the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival or physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period, or its expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Cultural Resource Inventory (Survey): A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps of cultural resources. Included in an inventory are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources, and on-the-ground surveys of varying intensity.

Class I: A professionally prepared study that compiles, analyzes, and synthesizes all available data on an area's cultural resources. Information sources for this study include published and unpublished documents, BLM inventory records, institutional site files, and state and National Register files. Class I inventories may have prehistoric, historic, and ethnological and sociological elements. These inventories are periodically updated to include new data from other studies and Class II and III inventories.

Class II: A professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to describe the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural properties in a large area. This survey is achieved by projecting the results of an intensive survey carried out over limited parts of the target area. Within individual sample units, survey aims, methods, and intensities are the same as those applied in Class III inventories. To improve statistical reliability, Class II inventories may be conducted in several phases with different sample designs.

Class III: A professionally conducted intensive survey of an entire target area aimed at locating and recording all visible cultural properties. In a Class III survey, trained observers commonly conduct systematic inspections by walking a series of close-interval parallel transects until they have thoroughly examined an area.

Cultural Resource Project Plan: For cultural resource projects, a detailed design plan that defines the procedures, budget, and schedule for such activities as structure stabilization, recordation, interpretive development, and construction of facilities such as trails. These plans include estimates on workforce, equipment, and supply needs.

Cultural Resource Values: The irreplaceable qualities that are embodied in cultural resources, such as scientific information about prehistory and history, cultural significance to Native Americans and other groups, and the potential to enhance public education and enjoyment of the Nation's rich cultural heritage.

Cultural Site: A physical location of past human activities or events, more commonly referred to as an archaeological site or a historic property. Such sites vary greatly in size and range from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features.

D

***De minimis* condition:** An environmental condition that does not generally present a material risk of harm to the public health or the environment and that generally would not be subject to an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate government agencies.

Discretionary construction: Any construction activity requiring a permit from BLM.

Distance Zones: A subdivision of the landscape as viewed from an observer position. The subdivision (zones) includes foreground-middleground, background, and seldom seen.

E

Enhancement: A management action designed to improve visual quality.

Ethnoecology: The study of the relationship between a society and its natural environment, including the spatio-temporal organization of human activities and how nature and natural resources are used (i.e. hunting, fishing, collecting, farming, preparing food); the study of how people perceive and manipulate their environments.

Excavation: The scientific examination of an archaeological site through layer-by-layer removal and study of the contents within prescribed surface units, e.g. square meters.

Exclusion Area: An area that is not available for the stated activity or discretionary land use authorization.

F

Foreground-middleground Distance Zones: The area visible from a travel route, use area, or other observation point to a distance of 3 to 5 miles. The outer boundary of this zone is defined as the point where the texture and form of individual plants are no longer apparent in the landscape. Vegetation is apparent only in patterns or outline.

Form: The mass or shape of an object or objects which appear unified, such as a vegetative opening in a forest, a cliff formation, or a water tank.

Free Use Permit (FUP): A permit that that is generally issued to a governmental entity (e.g. state, county, or city) that allows the removal mineral materials from the public lands free of charge.

G

H

Historical Site: A location that was used or occupied after the arrival of Europeans in North America (ca. A.D. 1492). Such sites may consist of physical remains at archaeological sites or areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the events no longer remains. They may have been used by people of either European or Native American descent.

I

Igneous Rock: Rock, such as granite and basalt, that has solidified from a molten or partially molten state.

Indian Tribe: Any American Indian group in the United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status (listed periodically in the Federal Register).

Indigenous: Being of native origin (such as indigenous peoples or indigenous cultural features).

Interdisciplinary Team: A group of individuals with different training, representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts, assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The members of the team proceed to a solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions.

J

K

Key Observation Point (KOP): one or a series of points on a travel route or at a use area or a potential use area, where the view of a management activity would be most revealing.

L

Landscape Character: The arrangement of a particular landscape as formed by the variety and intensity of the landscape features and the four basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. These factors give the area a distinctive quality which distinguishes it from its immediate surroundings.

Landscape Features: The land and water form, vegetation, and structures which compose the characteristic landscape.

Leasable Minerals: Minerals whose extraction from federally managed land requires a lease and the payment of royalties. Leasable minerals include coal, oil and gas, oil shale and tar sands potash, phosphate, sodium, and geothermal steam.

Line: The path, real or imagined, that the eye follows when perceiving abrupt differences in form, color, or texture. Within landscapes, lines may be found as ridges, skylines, structures, changes in vegetative types, or individual trees and branches.

Locatable Minerals: Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

M

Management Activity: A surface disturbing activity undertaken on the landscape for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using resources.

Mine Adit: A horizontal opening of a mine.

Mine Shaft: A vertical opening of a mine.

Mineral Material Disposal: The sale of sand, gravel, decorative rock, or other materials defined in 43 CFR 3600.

Mining Claim: A mining claim is a selected parcel of Federal Land, valuable for a specific mineral deposit or deposits, for which a right of possession has been asserted under the General Mining Law. This right is restricted to the development and extraction of a mineral deposit. The rights granted by a mining claim protect against a challenge by the United States and other claimants only after the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. The two types of mining claims are lode and placer. In addition, mill sites and tunnel sites may be located to provide support facilities for lode and placer mining.

Mining Notice: The notification a mining operator must submit to BLM of the intention to begin an operation that will disturb 5 acres or less a year within a mining claim or project area. The intent of a Notice is to permit operations with limited geographic disturbance to begin after a quick review for potential resource conflicts and to eliminate the need for federal action. A Notice requires no special forms, but an operator must submit specific information. BLM must complete its review of the Notice within 15 calendar days of its receipt unless more information is needed to determine if the operation would cause unnecessary or undue degradation.

Mining Plan of Operations: A plan for mineral exploration and development that a mining operator must submit to BLM for approval for all mining, milling, and bulk sampling of more than 1,000 tons or more and for exploration disturbing more than 5 acres or on special status lands, including wilderness, areas of critical environmental concern, national monuments, national conservation areas, and lands containing proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. A plan of operations must document in detail all actions that the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation.

Mitigation: Mitigation includes: (a) Avoiding the impacts altogether by not taking an action or parts of an action, (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, (c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, (e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (40 CFR 1508.20).

N

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended: A federal statute that established a federal program to further the efforts of private agencies and individuals in preserving the Nation's historic and cultural foundations. The National Historic Preservation Act: (1) authorized the National Register of Historic Places, (2) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a National Trust Fund to administer grants for historic preservation, and (3) authorized the development of regulations to require federal agencies to consider the effects of federally assisted activities on properties included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Also see National Register of Historic Places**.**

National Scenic Trail: One of the three categories of national trails defined in the National Trails System Act of 1968 that can only be established by act of Congress and are administered by federal agencies, although part or all of their land base may be owned and managed by others. National Scenic Trails are existing regional and local trails recognized by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior upon application.

National Register District: A group of significant archaeological, historical, or architectural sites, within a defined geographic area, that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See National Register of Historic Places**.**

National Register of Historic Places: The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register lists archeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e. districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by state and federal agencies and approved by the National Register Staff. The National Park Service maintains the National Register. Also see National Historic Preservation Act.

National Register Eligible Properties: Cultural resource properties that meet the National Register criteria and have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of their local, state, or national significance. Eligible properties generally are older than 50 years and have retained their integrity.

They meet one or more of four criteria: (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; and (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Naturalistic Character: A landscape setting where the basic elements are displayed in a composition that appears unaltered by man.

Non-native Invasive Species: See Invasive Species and Noxious Weed.

Noxious Weed: According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and therefore is detrimental to the agricultural and commerce of the United States and to the public health.

No Surface Occupancy (NSO): A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values of uses. Lessees may explore for or exploit the fluid minerals under leases restricted by this stipulation by using directional drilling from sites outside the no surface occupancy area.

O

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV): Any vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, deriving motive power from any source other than muscle. OHVs exclude: 1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; 2), any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; 3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by an authorized officer or otherwise approved; 4) vehicles in official use; and 5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

P

Paleontological Resources (Fossils): The physical remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

Paleontology: A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Paleozoic Era: An era of geologic time (600 million to 280 million years ago) between the Late Precambrian and the Mesozoic eras and comprising the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Missippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian periods.

Patayan: A group of North American Indians who lived between perhaps AD 700 and AD 1550 in western Arizona, southeastern California, and Baja California largely along the lower Colorado River and lower Gila River valleys.

Petroglyph: Pictures, symbols, or other art work pecked, carved, or incised on natural rock surfaces.

Physiographic Province: An extensive portion of the landscape normally encompassing many hundreds of square miles, which portrays similar qualities of soil, rock, slope, and vegetation of the same geomorphic origin (Fenneman 1946; Sahrhaftig 1975).

Pleistocene (Ice Age): An epoch in the Quarternary period of geologic history lasting from 1.8 million to 10,000 years ago. The Pleistocene was an epoch of multiple glaciation, during which continental glaciers covered nearly one fifth of the earth's land.

Prehistoric: Refers to the period wherein American Indian cultural activities took place before written records and not yet influenced by contact with nonnative culture(s).

Primitive Road: A linear route used by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive Roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

Q

Quarternary Period: The current period of geologic history and second period of the Cenozoic era, which is believed to have covered the last 2 million to 3 million years.

R

Recreation Management Zones (RMZ): Subunits within an SRMA managed for distinctly different recreation products. Recreation products are comprised of recreation opportunities, the natural resource and community settings within which they occur, and the administrative and service environment created by all affecting recreation-tourism providers, within which recreation participation occurs.

Rehabilitation: A management alternative and/or practice which restores landscapes to a desired scenic quality.

Restoration (Cultural Resource): The process of accurately reestablishing the form and details of a property or portion of a property together with its setting, as it appeared

in a particular period of time. Restoration may involve removing later work that is not in itself significant and replacing missing original work. Also see Stabilization (Cultural Resource).

Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Route: "Routes" represents a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100% of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system are described as routes.

RS 2477: Revised Statute 2477 was enacted as part of the Mining Law of 1866, during a time when the federal government's focus was on encouraging settlement and development of the West. Congress passed R.S. 2477 to ensure miners' routes to their claims and cattlemen's trails for their herds by granting rights-of-way over any federal land not otherwise set aside. Although Congress repealed the statute in 1976 with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, it did not terminate rights-of-way in existence at that time. As part of the new law in 1976, Congress recognized all valid existing claims to these rights-of-way as of that date.

S

Saleable Minerals: Common variety minerals on the public lands, such as sand and gravel, which are used mainly for construction and are disposed by sales or special permits to local governments. See also Mineral Materials.

Scale: The proportionate size relationship between an object and the surroundings in which the object is placed.

Scenery: The aggregate of features that give character to a landscape.

Scenic Area: An area whose landscape character exhibits a high degree of variety and harmony among the basic elements which results in a pleasant landscape to view.

Scenic Quality: The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view.

Scenic Quality Evaluation Key Factors: The seven factors (land form, vegetation, water, color, adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modifications) used to evaluate the scenic quality of a landscape.

Scenic Quality Ratings: The relative scenic quality (A, B, or C) assigned a landscape by applying the scenic quality evaluation key factors; scenic quality A being the highest rating, B a moderate rating, and C the lowest rating.

Scenic Values: See Scenic Quality and Scenic Quality Ratings.

Sedimentary Rocks: Rocks, such as sandstone, limestone, and shale, that are formed from sediments or transported fragments deposited in water.

Sensitivity Levels: Measures (e.g., high, medium, and low) of public concern for the maintenance of scenic quality.

Shaft: See Mine Shaft.

Simulation: A realistic visual portrayal which demonstrates the perceivable changes in landscape features caused by a proposed management activity. This is done through the use of photography, artwork, computer graphics, and other such techniques.

Special recreation management area (SRMA): A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

Split-estate: Land whose surface rights and mineral rights are owned by different entities.

Startle effect: Any sudden noise that results in disturbance to wildlife.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official within and authorized by each state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior to act as liaison for the National Historic Preservation Act. Also see National Historic Preservation Act.

Stopover: A location used by migratory birds to temporarily rest and/or forage during migration.

Subsurface: Of or pertaining to rock or mineral deposits which generally are found below the ground surface.

Surface Occupancy: See No Surface Occupancy.

T

Texture: The visual manifestations of the interplay of light and shadow created by the variations in the surface of an object or landscape.

Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

U

Uncommon Variety Minerals: Stone, gravel, pumice, and cinder deposits that have distinct and special properties making them commercially valuable in a manufacturing, industrial, or processing operation. Such minerals are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. In determining a deposit's commercial value, the following factors may be considered: quality and quantity of the deposit, geographic location, accessibility to transportation, and proximity to market or point of use.

Use Volume: The total volume of visitor use each segment of a travel route or use area receives.

V

Vandalism (Cultural Resource): Malicious damage or the unauthorized collecting, excavating, or defacing of cultural resources. Section 6 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act states that "no person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands…unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under section 4 of this Act."

Variables: Factors influencing visual perception including distance, angle of observation, time, size or scale, season of the year, light, and atmospheric conditions.

Variety: The state or quality of being varied and having the absence of monotony or sameness.

Viewshed: The landscape that can be directly seen under favorable atmospheric conditions, from a viewpoint or along a transportation corridor. Protection, rehabilitation, or enhancement is desirable and possible.

Visual Contrast: See Contrast.

Visual Quality: See Scenic Quality.

Visual Resources: The visible physical features on a landscape (e.g., land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features).

Visual Resource Management Classes: Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape.

Visual Resource Management (VRM): The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual values and to establish objectives for managing those values; and the management actions taken to achieve the visual management objectives.

Visual Values: See Scenic Quality.

W

Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat.891), Section 2(c).

Wilderness Study Area: A roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in section 603 of FLPMA and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891). Source for both of these is BLM's IMP and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (December 1979).

Wildlife Improvement Projects: these include, but are not limited to the installation of wildlife waters (guzzlers) and habitat restoration.

Z

Zanja: An aqueduct or irrigation system.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

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RESULTS OF SCOPING

Introduction

The Eastern San Diego County Planning Unit spans a portion of the eastern escarpment of Southern California's Peninsular Ranges. It is a land of remarkable diversity, encompassing a range of environments from pine forests and flowing streams to palm oases overlooking shimmering desert basins. As early Spanish, Mexican, and American pioneers and settlers traversed the region on their way to developing coastal population centers, they encountered small bands of Kumeyaay and Mountain Cahuilla Indians. Except for cattlemen who established isolated ranches in order to graze their stock in the grassy valleys and shrub-covered hills, few of the newcomers settled here. Today, much of the region remains wild and uncrowded in spite of the steady growth of the urban society only a short distance to the west.

Scattered in a north-south band along the mountain front are 102,869 acres of public land under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. Most of the higher land west is a part of the Cleveland National Forest, while the low desert country to the east is included in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and a number of small Indian reservations are interspersed with the National Forest lands. The Riverside County and Mexican Border mark the northern and southern boundaries of the unit.

Scoping process

A. Notice of Intent

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an RMP for the Eastern San Diego County Planning Area was published in the Federal Register on July 14, 2004. A press release announcing the time and location of the two initial public scoping meetings was sent out on August 10, 2004. The public scoping lasted from July 14, 2004 through October 12, 2004.

B. Public Scoping Meetings

Public scoping meetings were held in El Centro and San Diego, California, on September 8 and 9, 2004, respectively. The meetings began with the public being able to look at maps depicting an area of interest and discussing their concerns with a subject matter expert from the El Centro Field Office. The next meeting segment was a comment time where the public was encouraged to state their preferences for the

ESDCRMP/EIS to a panel from the field office. At the end of the meeting information was passed out on how to make additional comments.

The panel consisted of: Greg Thomsen – Field Manager, Lynnette Elser – Resource Supervisor, Gary Taylor – NEPA Coordinator, Bob Haggerty – Law Enforcement, Dallas Meeks - Outdoor Recreation Planner, Chris Knauf – Project Manager, and John Johnson – Wilderness Coordinator. The facilitator was David Frink, and the transcripts were taken by Gillespie Reporting and Document Management Inc.

In addition to the two formal public scoping meetings, in 2005 ECFO staff met with Anza Borrego Desert State Park, the County of San Diego, California State Parks, U.S. Forest Service, and two water districts to gather information for the RMP/EIS process. In June 2006, a Social and Economic Workshop was also conducted in the Planning Area.

BLM initially invited Native American tribes to formally consult on this project through letters, which were sent in December 2004. A letter was sent to the chairman of each band or tribe which could have cultural ties to the Planning Area or had expressed an interest in the Planning Area. Letters were also sent to council members, staff, and individuals who might have an interest or special knowledge of the Planning Area. Each letter detailed the need for a new plan, described the Planning Area, and requested comments on any and all issues that may have been of concern to the tribe, including religious or cultural values that may be affected by planning decisions.

During the initial scoping period, BLM received 17 comment letters. Public comments addressed a variety of issues and concerns regarding resources and resource uses, as well as management considerations. Public comments, issues, and management concerns are summarized in the following three issues:

Issue Summary

A. Summary of Public Comments, Concerns, and Opportunities

- **Issue #1** How will the Natural Resources Values of Eastern San Diego County public lands be managed?

  The public comments indicated the desire to maintain the Wilderness Study Areas, turn them into Wilderness areas, or give them to California State Parks. Also, there were several comments to prohibit grazing in Peninsular bighorn sheep habitat and ensure that the threatened and endangered (T&E) species were protected. It was also commented that BLM should stop all activities that damage the land or destroy the wilderness characteristics. It was stated that OHVs should only travel on authorized routes and that BLM should not develop any new routes. One commenter

stated that grazing should be maintained as a cultural and historic component of the area. Another commenter recommended the development of an area for target shooting to keep the government lands safe. Lastly, there were comments to research the ecosystem plants, consider conservation strategies, and manage invasive plants and weeds. One respondent wanted extensive plant monitoring in the Planning Area. The scope of monitoring requested would require us to increase our Full Time Equivalencies (FTE) by 2 to 3 personnel.

- **Issue #2** How will human activities and uses be managed?

  The public comments expressed the public's wish to maintain recreation, hunting, OHV, target shooting and camping. Others wanted more control of the OHV riding to maintain biological health of the area. Commenters wanted various routes limited to street legal vehicles only and monitoring of the OHV area. Additional comments indicated that the OHV riding continue, while more solitude areas for lower impact users and wildlife would be conserved. One commenter urged not to open east McCain Valley to OHVs. Another recommended that BLM camouflage illegal routes. One commenter wanted the banning of target shooting in ACECs and greater law enforcement presence, while another wanted to maintain the area's biodiversity.

- **Issue #3** How will the RMP be integrated with other agency and community plans?

  This issue centers around the desire to integrate the management plan with other government agencies and to ensure that government-to-government consultation has occurred regarding the RMP and EIS.

The data displayed below represents the numbers of comments for each issue and sub-issue.

Issue #1: How will the Natural Resources Values of Eastern San Diego County Public Lands be managed?

- **A** Vegetation Management 18
- **B** Livestock Grazing Management 10
- **C** Riparian and Water Resources 0
- **D** Cultural Resources Protection and Management 10
- **E** Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) 3
- **F** Wilderness Areas 19
- **G** Fire and Fuels Management 2

Issue #2 How will human activities and uses be managed?

- **A** Recreation use 14
- **B** Transportation and Public Access 2
- **C** OHV Management 8
- **D** Hunting 5
- **E** Shooting 7
- **F** Electronic sites, Utility Corridors, Right-of-way, Wind Power Generation Sites, and Withdrawals 4
- **G** Land Tenure Adjustments 1
- **H** Law Enforcement 3

Issue #3 How will the RMP be integrated with other agency and community plans?

- **A** Emergency Services 1
- **B** Tourism Management
- **C** T&E 3
- **D** Government to Government 1

B. Issues and Decisions to be Made

The pre-plan prepared by Bureau of Land Management in 2001 anticipated that three major issues would have to be addressed in the course of developing an RMP. These issues are framed as the following questions.

1. How will the natural resource values of the Eastern San Diego County public lands be managed?

   Eastern San Diego County public lands support multiple-use opportunities. They support economic activities, offer natural, cultural, scenic, wilderness, and recreational resources. Management of human activities is an integral part of the total public land resource management.

2. How will human activities and uses be managed?

   The Planning Area provides a variety of landscapes for many activities and land uses. Management of human activities is essential to preserve present and future resource uses and employment.

3. How will BLM management be integrated with other agency and community plans?

   The BLM is committed to work with other agencies and communities in managing the Planning Area. Coordination with federal and state agencies is essential for the effective management of the Planning Area.

   Based on the direction provided by BLM management and on comments received during the scoping process BLM has determined that the following issues will be addressed by the management plan.

   - Eastern San Diego County public lands support multiple-use opportunities. They support economic activities and offer natural, cultural, scenic, wilderness, and recreational resources. Management of human activities is an integral part of the total public land resource management. To fully protect these resources, BLM will develop policies and plan elements to address the need to protect the natural resources, while managing the human activities.

   - The Planning Area provides a variety of landscapes for many activities and land uses. Recreation is a major use of these lands including hunting, backpacking, horseback riding, mountain bike use, sight-seeing pleasure driving, target shooting, and off-highway vehicle use by motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and full size four-wheel-drive vehicles. Policy and plan elements will be developed for the RMP to address current recreational activities and develop a balance of recreation and conservation. Public scoping questions and comments regarding access, indirect effects, and recreation will be addressed through this issue.

   - The BLM is committed to working with other agencies and communities in the management of the Planning Area. Coordination with federal and state agencies, which have jurisdiction over resources within or related to the Planning Area, such as California States Parks Department, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Cleveland National Forest, is essential for the effective management of the Planning Area. Existing agreements with these agencies will be evaluated and modified as appropriate to ensure that BLM's new management objectives are incorporated. New agreements with other agencies and local governments will be also likely developed to address specific issues.

C. Issues Raised that will not be Addressed

These issues are outside the decision maker's authority and the scope of this project. Issues were raised that involved Congressional action or regulating activities on private land.

- One respondent stated that Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) should be made into Wilderness Areas. Only Congress can release or make a WSA into a Wilderness Area. BLM can only recommend an action when asked by Congress.

- Another respondent stated that wind energy development should be regulated on private land. BLM has no authority to do this.

APPENDIX B

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LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

BLM must comply with the mandate and intent of the following federal laws (and any applicable regulations) and EOs that apply to BLM-administered lands and resources in the Planning Area.

Air

Clean Air Act 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

The primary objective of the Clean Air Act is to establish federal standards for various pollutants from both stationary and mobile sources and to provide for the regulation of polluting emissions via state implementation plans. In addition, the amendments are designed to prevent significant deterioration in certain areas where air quality exceeds national standards and to provide for improved air quality in areas which do not meet federal standards ("non-attainment" areas).

Federal facilities are required to comply with air quality standards to the same extent as non-governmental entities. Part C of the 1977 amendments stipulates requirements to prevent significant deterioration of air quality and, in particular, to preserve air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, and national seashores.

The amendments establish Class I, II, and III areas, where emissions of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide are to be restricted. The restrictions are most severe in Class I areas and are progressively more lenient in Class II and III areas.

Mandatory Class I federal lands include all national wilderness areas exceeding 500 acres. Federal land managers are charged with direct responsibility to protect the air quality and related values (including visibility) of Class I lands and to consider, in consultation with EPA, whether proposed facilities will have an adverse impact on these values.

American Indians

A. American Indian Religious Freedom Act 42 U.S.C. 1996

This act recognizes that freedom of religion for all people is an inherent right and that traditional American Indian religions are an indispensable and irreplaceable part of Indian life. Establishing federal policy to protect and preserve the inherent right of religions freedom for Native Americans, this act requires federal agencies evaluate their actions and policies to determine, if changes should be made to protect and preserve the religious cultural rights and practices of Native Americans. Such evaluations are made in consultation with native traditional religious leaders.

B. Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act 25 U.S.C. 3001-13

This act establishes requirements for the treatment of Native American human remains and sacred or cultural objects found on federal land.

In any case where such items can be associated with specific tribes or groups of tribes, the agency is required to provide notice of the item in question to the tribe or tribes. Upon request, each agency is required to return any such item to any lineal descendant or specific tribe with whom such item is associated. There are various additional requirements imposed upon the Secretary.

C. Indian Sacred Sites EO 13007, May 24, 1996

In managing federal lands, agencies shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not inconsistent with agency functions, accommodate Indian religious practitioners' access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites. Agencies are to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sites, maintaining the confidentiality of such sites, and informing tribes of any proposed actions that could restrict access to, ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of, sacred sites.

D. Consultation & Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments EO 13175, November 6, 2000

In formulating or implementing policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.

E. Religious Freedom Restoration Act 42 U.S.C. §2000bb

This act is aimed at preventing laws which substantially burden a person's free exercise of their religion. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act reinstated the Sherbert Test, mandating that strict scrutiny be used when determining if the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, guaranteeing religious freedom, has been violated. In this, the courts must first determine whether a person has a claim involving a sincere religious belief, and whether government action has a substantial burden on the person's ability to act on that belief. If these two elements are established, then the government must prove that it is acting in furtherance of a compelling state interest, and that it has pursued that interest in the manner least restrictive, or least burdensome, to religion.

Antiquities/Archaeological

A. Antiquities Act 16 U.S.C. §§431-433

This act authorizes the President to designate as National Monuments objects or areas of historic or scientific interest on lands owned or controlled by the United States. The act requires that a permit be obtained for examination of ruins, excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Army, and provided penalties for violations.

B. Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act 16 U.S.C. 461-462, 464-467

This act declared it a national policy to preserve historic sites and objects of national significance. It provides procedures for designation, acquisition, administration, and protection of such sites. Among other things, National Historic and Natural Landmarks are designated under authority of this act.

C. Archaeological Resources Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 470aa - 470ll

This act largely supplanted the resource protection provisions of the Antiquities Act for archaeological items. It establishes detailed requirements for issuance of permits for any excavation for or removal of archaeological resources from federal or Indian lands. It

also establishes civil and criminal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal, or damage of any such resources; for any trafficking in such resources removed from federal or Indian land in violation of any provision of federal law; and for interstate and foreign commerce in such resources acquired, transported or received in violation of any state or local law.

D. Archeological and Historic Preservation Act

16 U.S.C. 469-469c

This law was enacted to carry out the policy established by the Historic Sites Act, directed federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find a federal or federally assisted, licensed or permitted project may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric, or archaeological data. The act authorized use of appropriated, donated, and/or transferred funds for the recovery, protection, and preservation of such data.

E. National Historic Preservation Act

16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.

This act provides for preservation of significant historical features (buildings, objects, and sites) through a grant-in-aid program to the states. It established a NRHP and a program of matching grants under the existing National Trust for Historic Preservation. The act established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which was made a permanent independent agency in1976. Federal agencies are directed to take into account the effects of their actions on items or sites listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

F. Protection & Enhancement of Cultural Environment

EO 11593, May 13, 1971

Federal agencies are to provide leadership in the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the historic and cultural environment. Agencies are to locate and evaluate all federal sites under their jurisdiction or control which may qualify for listing on the NRHP. For sites that qualify, agencies are to initiate procedures to maintain such federally owned sites. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be allowed to comment on the alteration, demolition, sale, or transfer of property which is likely to meet the criteria for listing as determined in consultation with the SHPO.

G. Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations EO 12898, February 11, 1994

Agencies shall make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

H. Preserve America EO 13287, March 3, 2003

Agencies shall provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government.

Each agency is to provide and maintain an assessment of the status of its inventory of historic properties and their ability to contribute to community economic development initiatives.

Where consistent with its mission and governing authorities, and where appropriate, agencies shall

- seek partnerships with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector to promote the unique cultural heritage of communities and of the nation and to realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide; and
- cooperate with communities to increase opportunities for public benefit from, and access to, federally owned historic properties.

Environment—Generally

A. National Environmental Policy Act 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.

NEPA encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; promotes efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; and enriches

the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation.

NEPA requires that for recommendations or reports on proposals for legislation and other major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment that federal agencies through a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision making which may have an impact on man's environment include a detailed statement by the responsible official on:

- the environmental impact of the proposed action;
- any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented;
- alternatives to the Proposed Action;
- the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and
- any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the Proposed Action should it be implemented.

B. Protection & Enhancement of Environmental Quality

EO 11514, Mar 5, 1970

Federal agencies shall initiate measures needed to direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals of protecting and enhancing the quality of the nation's environment to sustain and enrich human life.

Agencies should monitor, evaluate, and control on a continuing basis their agencies' activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment. Such activities shall include those directed to controlling pollution and enhancing the environment and those designed to accomplish other program objectives which may affect the quality of the environment.

Agencies shall ensure the fullest practicable provision of timely public information and understanding of federal plans and programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of interested parties. This will include, whenever appropriate, provision

for public hearings and shall provide the public with relevant information, including information on alternative courses of action.

C. Environmental Quality Improvement Act 42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.

Ensures that each federal agency conducting or supporting public works activities affecting the environment implements policies established under existing law principally by establishing the Office of Environmental Quality to provide assistance to, and oversight of, federal agencies.

D. Federal Land Policy and Management Act 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.

The "Organic Act" for the BLM, this act provides for the inventory and planning of the public lands to ensure that these lands are managed in accordance with the intent of Congress under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The lands are to be managed in a manner that protects the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural conditions, provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals, and provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use by encouraging collaboration and public participation throughout the planning process.

In addition, the public lands must be managed in a manner that recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands.

Many old laws were repealed, but rights obtained under those laws are protected.

New authority for the disposal of appropriate public lands through sale or exchange is provided.

Right-of-way granting procedures are provided for both the BLM and the USFS.

The regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 1600 govern the BLM planning process.

Fire

Timber Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 594

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to protect timber on lands under the DOI's jurisdiction from fire, disease, and insects

Fish and Wildlife

A. Animal Damage Control Act 7 U.S.C. 426-426c

This act, as amended, gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority for investigation, demonstrations, and control of mammalian predators, rodents, and birds.

B. Bald Eagle Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 668-668d

This law provides for the protection of the bald eagle (the national emblem) and the golden eagle by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of such birds, parts, eggs, or nests.

C. Endangered Species Act 16 U.S.C. 1532 et seq.

This act provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend, both through federal action and by encouraging the establishment of state programs. The act:

- authorizes the determination and listing of species as endangered and threatened;
- prohibits unauthorized taking, possession, sale, and transport of endangered species;
- provides authority to acquire land for the conservation of listed species, using land and water conservation funds;
- authorizes establishment of cooperative agreements and grants-in-aid to states that establish and maintain active and adequate programs for endangered and threatened wildlife and plants;

- authorizes the assessment of civil and criminal penalties for violating the act or regulations; and
- authorizes the payment of rewards to anyone furnishing information leading to arrest and conviction for any violation of the act or any regulation issued thereunder.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by them is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or modify their critical habitat.

D. Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act P.L. 106-247

This act provides grants to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United States for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds that winter south of the border and summer in North America. The law encourages habitat protection, education, researching, monitoring, and capacity building to provide for the long-term protection of neotropical migratory birds.

E. Conservation of Migratory Birds EO 13186, January 10, 2001

Under the principals of an MOU with the USFWS, each agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, subject to the availability of appropriations, within administration budgetary limits, and in harmony with agency missions, among others:

- support the conservation intent of the migratory bird conventions by integrating bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into agency activities and by avoiding or minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions;
- restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds, as practicable;
- prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable;
- design migratory bird habitat and population conservation principles, measures, and practices into agency plans and planning processes as practicable;
- within established authorities and in conjunction with the adoption, amendment, or revision of agency management plans and guidance, ensure that agency plans and

actions promote programs and recommendations of comprehensive migratory bird planning efforts; and

- ensure that environmental analyses of actions required by the NEPA or other established environmental review processes evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds.

F. Recreational Fisheries

EO 12962, June 7, 1995

Agencies shall improve the quantity, function, sustainable productivity, and distribution of U.S. aquatic resources for increased recreational fishing opportunities by such activities as:

- developing and encouraging partnerships between governments and the private sector to advance aquatic resource conservation and enhance recreational fishing opportunities;
- identifying recreational fishing opportunities that are limited by water quality and habitat degradation and promoting restoration to support viable, healthy, and, where feasible, self-sustaining recreational fisheries;
- fostering sound aquatic conservation and restoration endeavors to benefit recreational fisheries;
- supporting outreach programs designed to stimulate angler participation in the conservation and restoration of aquatic systems, and implementing laws under their purview in a manner that will conserve, restore, and enhance aquatic systems that support recreational fisheries.

G. Exotic Organisms

EO 11987, May 24, 1977

Agencies, to the extent permitted by law, are to:

- restrict the introduction of exotic species into the natural ecosystems on lands and waters owned or leased by the United States;
- encourage states, local governments, and private citizens to prevent the introduction of exotic species into natural ecosystems of the U.S.;
- restrict the importation and introduction of exotic species into any natural U.S. ecosystems as a result of activities they undertake, fund, or authorize; and

- restrict the use of federal funds, programs, or authorities to export native species for introduction into ecosystems outside the U.S. where they do not occur naturally.

Forests

A. Forest Service Authorities

Some of the laws governing the operations and activities of the USFS are

- The National Forest Management Act of 1976, which extensively amended the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.), and which constitutes the "organic act" for the USFS.
- The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528 et seq.) established purposes for the Forest System, including outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and fish and wildlife.
- The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (16 U.S.C. 2100 et seq.), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate on forest management issues with non-federal forest lands.

Various other laws and authorities for the USFS are codified at 16 U.S.C. Sections 471 through 573.

B. Materials Sales Act 30 U.S.C. 601

Authorizes the sale or free use of vegetative materials and mineral material (so-called common varieties) not otherwise authorized by other law.

C. Timber Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 594

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to protect timber on lands under the Department of the Interior's jurisdiction from fire, disease, and insects

Land

A. Desert Land Act 43 U.S.C. 321 et seq.

Allows entry of up to 320 acres of desert land of which the entryman intends to reclaim the land for agricultural purposes within 3 years. Lands must be determined to be available and classified pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 315f before such an entry can be allowed.

B. Sales of Public Lands 43 U.S.C. 1713

Allows the sale of public lands found suitable for use other than grazing or the production of forage crops that also

- is difficult and uneconomic to manage; or
- the tract was acquired for a purpose for which the tract is no longer necessary, or
- disposal of the tract will serve important public objectives

C. Exchanges of Public Land for Non-federal Land 43 U.S.C. 1716

Allows the exchange of Public Land, or interests therein, for non-federal lands where it is determined (the Secretary finds) that the public interest will be well served by making the exchange. Values of the disposed and acquired lands must be equal in value.

D. Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act 43 U.S.C. 1716, August 20, 1988

Basically amends the exchange provisions of FLPMA to streamline and facilitate land exchange procedures and to expedite exchanges.

E. Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act PL 106-248, July 25, 2000

Provides a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land to facilitate a more effective configuration of land ownership patterns.

Funds from the sale of specified land is deposited in a special fund available to acquire land and to process additional land sales.

Rights-of-Way

With the passage of FLPMA in 1976, BLM was left with existing ROWs (Pre-FLPMA Rights-of-Way) and three basic authorities under which Public Lands may be used or dedicated to various types of ROWs.

A. Pre-FLPMA ROWs 43 U.S.C. 1701 Savings Provision

Various laws provided for ROWs ranging from ditches and canals through communications to railroads. Some are indefinite in term and will remain under the pre-FLPMA authority until abandoned. Others have definite terms and will come under current authorities if amended or renewed.

B. Oil and Gas Pipeline ROWs 30 U.S.C. 185

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, contains provisions for the issuance of ROWs for the transportation of natural gas and oil or products derived therefrom. The term of the ROW is limited to 30 years but is renewable. Where an application involves land administered by two or more federal agencies, the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the decision making to the BLM. Federal agencies are not eligible under this authority.

C. FLPMA ROWs 43 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.

Title V of FLPMA gives the BLM authority to authorize most any type of ROW use, other than oil and gas ROWs, on the public lands. The term of the ROW is determined by need and conditions; it may be indefinite but usually is around 30 years. ROWs are renewable.

D. Federal Aid Highways 23 U.S.C. 317

Where Federal Aid Highways are involved, the Secretary of Transportation may appropriate federal land for such highway projects. Applications or requests are usually filed by the State Department of Transportation through the local office of the FHWA. If BLM does not disapprove such a request within 120 days, the appropriation is automatic. When BLM issues a letter “consenting” to the appropriation, reasonable terms and conditions may be included.

E. Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

EO 13211, May 18, 2001

This order requires an impact and alternative analysis for any proposed rule that would have an adverse impact on energy supply, distribution, or use.

F. Action to Expedite Energy-Related Projects

EO 13212, May 18, 2001

For energy-related projects, agencies shall expedite their review of permits or take other actions as necessary to accelerate the completion of such projects, while maintaining safety, public health, and environmental protections. The agencies shall take such actions to the extent permitted by law and regulation, and where appropriate.

G. Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews

EO 13274, September 18, 2002

Agencies shall take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law and available resources, to promote environmental stewardship in the nation's transportation system and expedite environmental reviews of high-priority transportation infrastructure projects.

For transportation infrastructure projects, agencies shall, in support of the Department of Transportation, formulate and implement administrative, policy, and procedural mechanisms that enable each agency required by law to conduct environmental reviews with respect to such projects to ensure completion of such reviews in a timely and environmentally responsible manner.

H. Energy Policy Act

P.L. 109-58

This act was signed into law on August 8, 2005. The act contains a multitude of provisions covering energy production, distribution, storage, efficiency, conservation, and research. The act requires efficiency standards for certain large appliances and extends Daylight Saving Time to reduce consumption. It provides funding to improve efficiency in low-income housing and expands the Energy Star program. It also requires the Federal Government to increase the efficiency of its buildings and vehicles, and provides tax credits for certain energy-efficient purchases or improvements. Other topics of note are renewable energy, expanding of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, fuel production access in federal lands, the banning of drilling in the Great Lakes, electricity reliability, hydrogen vehicles, vehicle efficiency and alternative fuels, ethanol, and motor fuels.

Mining and Mineral Leasing

A. General Mining Law 30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.

This authority sets forth rules and procedures for the exploration, location, and patenting of lode, placer, and mill site mining claims. Claimants must file notice of the original claim with the BLM as well as annual notice of intention to hold, affidavit of assessment work, or similar notice.

B. Mining and Mineral Policy Act 30 U.S.C. 21a

This act expressed the national policy to foster and encourage private enterprise in

- the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, mineral, metal, and mineral reclamation industries,
- the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, reserves, and reclamation of metals and minerals to help assure satisfaction of industrial, security and environmental needs,
- mining, mineral, and metallurgical research, including the use and recycling of scrap to promote the wise and efficient use of our natural and reclaimable mineral resources, and
- the study and development of methods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral waste products, and the reclamation of mined land, so as to lessen any adverse impact of mineral extraction and processing upon the physical environment that may result from mining or mineral activities.

C. Stock Raising Homestead Act 43 U.S.C. 291-299

Patents issued under this authority reserved minerals to the United States as well as the right to prospect for, mine, and remove said minerals. Certain conditions exist to protect the patentee's improvements.

D. Mineral Leasing Act 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

This act authorizes and governs leasing of public lands for development of deposits of coal, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons, sulphur, phosphate, potassium, and sodium.

E. Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act 30 U.S.C. §201

This act made major changes in the way coal leases tracts are established, economic and environmental considerations, sale/leasing procedures, and penalties for violations.

F. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.

This act establishes a program for the regulation of surface mining activities and the reclamation of coal-mined lands, under the administration of the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, in the DOI.

The law sets forth minimum uniform requirements for all coal surface mining on federal and state lands, including exploration activities and the surface effects of underground mining. Mine operators are required to minimize disturbances and adverse impact on fish, wildlife, and related environmental values and achieve enhancement of such resources where practicable. Restoration of land and water resources is ranked as a priority in reclamation planning.

G. Geothermal Steam Act 30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.

This act authorizes and governs the lease of geothermal steam and related resources on public lands

H. Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands 30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.

This act authorizes and governs mineral leasing on acquired lands.

I. Materials Sales Act 30 U.S.C. 601

Authorizes the sale or free use of vegetative materials and mineral material (so-called common varieties) not otherwise authorized by other law.

Pollution—General

A. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

This act regulates the treatment, transportation, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The BLM is required to comply with standards for wastes generated at its facilities. The key provisions include:

Identification and listing of hazardous waste and standards applicable to hazardous waste—requires reporting of hazardous waste, permitting for storage, transport, and disposal, and it includes provisions for oil recycling and federal hazardous waste facilities inventories.

- Management for solid waste, including landfills.
- Applicability of federal, state, and local laws to federal agencies.
- Management, replacement, and monitoring of underground storage tanks.

B. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.

The "Superfund" statute was enacted in 1980; major amendments were enacted in 1983 and in 1986. The 1980 statute authorized, through 1985, the collection of taxes on crude oil and petroleum products, certain chemicals, and hazardous wastes. It also established liability to the U.S. Government for damage to natural resources over which the U.S. has sovereign rights and requires the President to designate federal officials to act as trustees for natural resources. Use of Superfund monies to conduct natural resource damage assessments was provided.

The 1983 amendments established a comprehensive system to react to releases of hazardous substances and to determine liability and compensation for those affected. The President is authorized to notify federal and state natural resource trustees of potential damages to natural resources and to coordinate related assessments.

Amendments enacted in 1986 (known as the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, or SARA), among others, 1) added effects on natural resources as a criterion for determining facilities to be placed on the National Priorities List; 2)

mandated the designation of federal officials to act as trustees for natural resources and to assess damages and injury to, as well as destruction of, or loss of, natural resources; 3) stipulated that Superfund monies may only be used for natural resource damage claims if all administrative and judicial remedies to recover costs from liable parties have been exhausted; 4) clarified that federal facilities are subject to the same cleanup requirements and liability standards as non-governmental entities, and 5) eliminated the authorization for use of Superfund monies to conduct damage assessments.

C. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act 7 U.S.C. §136

This act, in simple terms, provided for a program for controlling the sale, distribution, and application of pesticides through an administrative registration process and for classifying pesticides for "general" or "restricted" use. "Restricted" pesticides may only be applied by or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

D. Toxic Substances Control Act 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.

This act authorized the EPA to obtain data from industry on health and environmental effects of chemical substances and mixtures. If unreasonable risk or injury may occur, EPA may regulate, limit, or prohibit the manufacture, processing, commercial distribution, use, and disposal of such chemicals and mixtures.

E. Pollution Prevention Act 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq.

This act encourages manufacturers to avoid the generation of pollution by modifying equipment and processes, redesigning products, substituting raw materials, and making improvements in management techniques, training, and inventory control.

F. Federal Compliance with Right to Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements EO 12856, August 3, 1993

Requires agencies to comply with the provisions of the Pollution Prevention Act and to assure all necessary actions are taken to prevent pollution. The Council on Environmental Quality provided guidance on pollution prevention in the Federal Register of January 29, 1993.

G. Solid Waste Disposal Act 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

Establishes a national policy that, wherever feasible, the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible. Waste that is nevertheless generated should be treated, stored, or disposed of so as to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment. It directs the EPA to provide guidelines for the treatment, handling, and storage of such wastes.

Rangelands

A. Taylor Grazing Act 43 U.S.C. 215 et seq.

The Taylor Grazing Act (TGA) was the Federal Government's first effort to regulate grazing on federal lands. Under the act grazing districts were established of vacant, unreserved, public domain lands which were chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Grazing is regulated through leases or licenses for which a fee is paid. Grazing Administration Regulations (43 CFR 4100) provide for the development of state Standards for Rangeland Health and Guideline for Grazing Management. Such standards and guidelines are approved through the BLM's planning and NEPA processes.

The TGA also eliminated settlement on the public domain and provided for the classification and disposal of public lands more valuable for uses other than grazing or the production of forage crops.

B. Public Rangelands Improvement Act 43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.

This act was instituted to improve public rangeland conditions in the 16 contiguous western states on which there is, or which are capable of, domestic livestock grazing. Rangeland quality is determined by soil quality, forage values, wildlife habitat, watershed and plant communities, the current state of vegetation in a site in relation to its potential, and the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of vegetation in a plant community resemble the desired plant community.

C. Noxious Plant Control Act 43 U.S.C. §§1241-43

Authorizes agencies to allow and pay for state authorities to enter federal land for the control/destruction of noxious plants.

D. Federal Noxious Weed Act

7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.

This act provides the Secretary of Agriculture authority to designate plants as noxious weeds by regulation and prohibits the movement of all such weeds in interstate or foreign commerce except under permit. The Secretary of Agriculture also has authority to inspect, seize, and destroy products and to quarantine areas, if necessary, to prevent the spread of such weeds. The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to cooperate with other federal, state, and local agencies, farmers associations, and private individuals in measures to control, eradicate, or prevent or retard the spread of such weeds.

Each federal land-managing agency is to designate an office or person adequately trained in managing undesirable plant species to develop and coordinate a program to control such plants on the agency's land.

E. Invasive Species

EO 13112, February 3, 1999

The purpose is to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control, as well as to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

Agencies whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall: (1) identify such actions; (2) use relevant programs and authorities to prevent, control, monitor, and research such species; and (3) not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere.

F. Wild Horses and Burros Act

16 U.S.C. 1331-1340

This act provides for protection of wild, free-roaming horses and burros. It directs the BLM of the DOI and USFS of the Department of Agriculture to manage such animals on public lands under their jurisdiction.

Recreation

Recreation and Public Purposes Act 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.

This act provides for the lease or disposal of public lands and certain withdrawn or reserved lands to state and local governments, and qualified non-profit organizations to be used for recreational or public purposes. Prices charged for the use or acquisition are normally less than market value of the specific lands. Conditions are imposed in patents, and title may revert to the United States for cause.

Rivers and Streams

A. Wild & Scenic Rivers Act 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.

This act establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and prescribes the methods and standards through which additional rivers may be identified and added to the system.

B. American Heritage Rivers EO 13061, September 11, 1997

This EO has three objectives: natural resource and environmental protection, economic revitalization, and historic and cultural preservation. Agencies, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with their missions and resources, shall coordinate federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to preserve, protect, and restore rivers and their associated resources important to our history, culture, and natural heritage.

Trails

National Trails System Act 16 U.S.C. 1241-1249

This act provides for establishment of National Recreation, National Scenic, and National Historic Trails.

National Recreation Trails may be established by the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture on land wholly or partly within their jurisdiction with the consent of the

involved state(s) and other land managing agencies, if any. National Scenic and National Historic Trails may only be designated by an Act of Congress.

Water—General

A. Water Resources Planning Act 42 U.S.C. 1962a - 1962(a)(4)(e)

This act established a Water Resources Council to be composed of Cabinet representatives, including the Secretary of the Interior. It also established River Basin Commissions and stipulated their duties and authorities.

The council was empowered to maintain a continuing assessment of the adequacy of water supplies in each region of the U.S. In addition, the council was mandated to establish principles and standards for federal participants in the preparation of river basin plans and in evaluating federal water projects. Upon receipt of a river basin plan, the council was required to review the plan with respect to agricultural, urban, energy, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife needs.

B. Water Rights 43 U.S.C. 666

This act waives the sovereign immunity of the United States where there is a suit designed to establish the rights to a river or other source of water, or the administration of such rights, and the United States appears to own or be in the process of acquiring rights to any such water. The effect is to permit state courts to adjudicate federal water rights claims under state law.

C. Federal Water Pollution Control Act 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

The original 1948 statute, the Water Pollution Control Act, authorized the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in cooperation with other federal, state, and local entities to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and tributaries and improving the sanitary condition of surface and underground waters. During the development of such plans, due regard was to be given to improvements necessary to conserve waters for public water supplies, propagation of fish and aquatic life, recreational purposes, and agricultural and industrial uses. The original statute also authorized the Federal Works Administrator to assist states, municipalities, and interstate agencies in constructing treatment plants to prevent

discharges of inadequately treated sewage and other wastes into interstate waters or tributaries.

Since 1948, the original statute has been amended extensively either to authorize additional water quality programs, standards, and procedures to govern allowable discharges, funding for construction grants, or general program funding. Amendments in other years provided for continued authority to conduct program activities or administrative changes to related activities.

D. Clean Water Act PL 95-217

The Clean Water Act (CWA) extensively amended the Federal Water Pollution Act. Of particular significance were the following provisions:

- Development of a BMP Program as part of the state areawide planning program
- Authority for the USACE to issue general permits on a state, regional, or national basis for any category of activities which are similar in nature will cause only minimal environmental effects when performed separately and will have only minimal cumulative adverse impact on the environment
- Exemption of various activities from the dredge and fill prohibition including normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 U.S.C. 1344(f))
- Procedures for state assumption of the regulatory program.

The CWA requires the EPA to establish water quality standards for specified contaminants in surface waters and forbids the discharge of pollutants from a point source into navigable waters without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. NPDES permits are issued by EPA or the appropriate state, if it has assumed responsibility. Section 404 of the CWA establishes a federal program to regulate the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States. Section 404 permits are issued by the USACE.

E. Safe Drinking Water Act 42 U.S.C. §300h

This act establishes a program to monitor and increase the safety of all commercially and publically supplied drinking water. Amended in 1986 to require the EPA to establish Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs), and Best Available Control Technolocy (BACT) treatment techniques for organic,

inorganic, radioactive, and microbial contaminants, and turbidity. Current federal MCLs, MCLGs, and BACTs in public drinking water supplies were set in 1996.

F. Water Quality Act PL 100-4

This act provided the most recent series of amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Act. Provisions included:

- Requirement that states develop strategies for toxics cleanup in waters where the application of BACT discharge standards is not sufficient to meet state water quality standards and support public health;
- Increase in the penalties for violations of Section 404 permits; and
- Requirement that EPA study and monitor the water quality effects attributable to the impoundment of water by dams.

G. Flood Control Act 16 U.S.C. 460d and other

This act, as amended and supplemented by other flood control acts and river and harbor acts, authorizes various USACE water development projects. This statute expressed congressional intent to limit the authorization and construction of navigation, flood control, and other water projects to those having significant benefits for navigation and which could be operated consistently with other river uses. The authority to construct, operate, and maintain public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas was also provided.

H. Oil Pollution Act 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.

This act established new requirements and extensively amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide enhanced capabilities for oil spill response and natural resource damage assessment

Among other provisions are that federal trustees shall assess natural resource damages for natural resources under their trusteeship. Federal trustees may, upon request from an Indian tribe or state, assess damages to natural resources for them as well. Trustees shall develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of natural resources under their trusteeship.

I. Floodplain Management EO 11988, May 24, 1977

The purpose of this EO is to prevent agencies from contributing to the "adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains" and the "direct or indirect support of floodplain development."

In the course of fulfilling their respective authorities, agencies "shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains."

Before proposing, conducting, supporting or allowing an action in a floodplain, each agency is to determine if planned activities will affect the floodplain and evaluate the potential effects of the intended actions on its functions. Agencies shall avoid siting development in a floodplain "to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development in the floodplains,"

J. Protection of Wetlands EO 11990, May 24, 1977

Similar to Floodplain Management, agencies are directed to consider alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible developments in areas of wetlands. New construction is to be avoided if possible.

K. Colorado River Storage Project Act 43 U.S.C. 620

This act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct a variety of dams, power plants, reservoirs, and related works. The act also authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior, in connection with the development of the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects, to investigate, plan, construct, and operate facilities to mitigate losses of and improve conditions for fish and wildlife and public recreational facilities. The act provided authority to acquire lands and to lease or convey lands and facilities to state and other agencies.

L. Colorado River Basin Project Act 43 U.S.C. 1501-1556

This act provided a program for the comprehensive development of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop, after consultation with affected states and appropriate federal agencies, a regional water plan

to serve as the framework under which projects in the Colorado River Basin may be coordinated and constructed.

M. Colorado River Floodway Protection Act 100 Stat. 1129

This act established a Colorado River Floodway Area, within which are prohibited 1) all new federal funding or financial assistance for any purpose (except for listed exceptions), 2) federal flood insurance for new construction or substantial improvements begun six months after enactment on existing structures, and 3) the granting of new federal leases (unless the Secretary of the Interior determines that the purpose is consistent with the act).

N. Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act 43 U.S.C. §§1571-1599

This act authorized the construction of facilities necessary to meet the terms of the 1973 Salinity Agreement with Mexico.

Wilderness

A. Wilderness Act 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.

This act established a National Wilderness System of areas to be designated by Congress. It directed the Secretary of the Interior, within 10 years, to review every roadless area of 5,000 or more acres and every roadless island (regardless of size) within National Wildlife Refuge and National Park Systems and to recommend to the President the suitability of each such area or island for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, with final decisions made by Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture was directed to study and recommend suitable areas in the National Forest System.

The act provides criteria for determining suitability and establishes restrictions on activities that can be undertaken on a designated area. Criteria set by Congress within this act states that wilderness areas have the following characteristics: (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined types of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired

condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. The Wilderness Act also set the accepted uses of designated WAs and what uses are prohibited. The act sets special provisions for an agency's continuing management of existing or grandfathered rights such as mining and grazing and other agency mission related activities.

B. The California Desert Protection Act P.L. 103-433

This act designated lands in the California Desert as wilderness, established Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks, and established the Mojave National Preserve. Each WA designated would be administered by BLM in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this title.

Other

A. Base Closure and Realignment Act Title II of P.L. 100-526

The act establishes a preference for the sale of land made surplus as a result of base closures or reductions, with the funds to be utilized for the costs of the closures, or for transfer of the land to a local redevelopment authority. It does not require such sales, however, nor does it repeal the provisions of law permitting the no- or reduced-cost transfer of such land to federal agencies or the states for conservation purposes.

B. Cave Resources Protection Act 16 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.

This act established requirements for the management and protection of caves and their resources on federal lands, including allowing the land managing agencies to withhold the location of caves from the public and requiring permits for any removal or collecting activities in caves on federal lands.

C. Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. §§791-828c

Established what is now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) studies water-related power development possibilities. Licenses and oversees the development of water power project on federal and non-federal lands. On federal land coordinates with agencies and for some agencies they may dictate conditions to be included in licenses.

The FERC also regulates interstate electric transmission lines and interstate oil and gas pipelines, and issues 'certificates of public convenience' for these interstate facilities.

D. Land and Water Conservation Fund 16 U.S.C. 460l - 460l-11

The fund is derived from various types of revenue (primarily Outer Continental Shelf oil monies) and appropriations from the fund may be used for 1) matching grants to states for outdoor recreation projects and 2) land acquisition for various federal agencies.

E. Federalism EO 13132, August 4, 1999

In formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications, agencies shall be guided by the following principles:

- Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people.
- The people of the states created the national government and delegated to it enumerated governmental powers. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the states by the Constitution, are reserved to the states or to the people.
- The framers of the Constitution recognized that the states possess unique authorities, qualities, and abilities to meet the needs of the people and should function as laboratories of democracy.
- The nature of our constitutional system encourages a healthy diversity in the public policies adopted by the people of the several states according to their own conditions, needs, and desires. One-size-fits-all approaches to public policy problems can inhibit the creation of effective solutions to those problems.
- Policies of the national government should recognize the responsibility of—and should encourage opportunities for—individuals, families, neighborhoods, local governments, and private associations to achieve their personal, social, and economic objectives through cooperative effort.
- The national government should be deferential to the states when taking action that affects the policymaking discretion of the states and should act only with the greatest caution where state or local governments have identified uncertainties regarding the constitutional or statutory authority of the national government.

F. Takings EO 12630, March 15, 1988

The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Government historically has used the formal exercise of the power of eminent domain, which provides orderly processes for paying just compensation to acquire private property for public use. Recent Supreme Court decisions, however, in reaffirming the fundamental protection of private property rights provided by the Fifth Amendment and in assessing the nature of governmental actions that have an impact on constitutionally protected property rights, have also reaffirmed that governmental actions that do not formally invoke the condemnation power, including regulations, may result in a taking for which just compensation is required.

Agencies shall evaluate carefully the effect of their actions on constitutionally protected property rights to prevent unnecessary takings and should account in decision making for those takings that are necessitated by statutory mandate.

G. Regulatory Impact Analysis EO 12866, September 30, 1993

Requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of proposed rules.

H. Off-Road Vehicles EO 11644, February 8, 1972
EO 11989, May 24, 1977

These orders require public land managers "to establish policies and procedures that will ensure that the use of off-road vehicles on public lands will be controlled and directed to protect the resources of those lands, to promote the safety of all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands."

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APPENDIX C

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Federal Noxious Weed List (as of January 6, 2006)

Aquatic/Wetland

Azolla pinnata R. Brown (mosquito fern, water velvet)
Caulerpa taxifolia (Vahl) C. Agardh, Mediterranean strain (killer algae)
Eichornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth (anchored waterhyacinth, rooted waterhyacinth)
Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle (hydrilla)
Hygrophila polysperma T. Anderson (Miramar weed)
Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal (water-spinach, swamp morning-glory)
Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume (ambulia)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) Blake (broadleaf paper bark tree).
Monochoria hastata (Linnaeus) Solms-Laubach
Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.
Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus (arrowhead)
Salvinia auriculata Aublet (giant salvinia)
Salvinia biloba Raddi (giant salvinia)
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota (giant salvinia)
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell (giant salvinia)
Solanum tampicense Dunal (wetland nightshade)
Sparganium erectum Linnaeus (exotic bur-reed)

Parasitic

Aeginetia spp.
Alectra spp.
Cuscuta spp. (dodders), other than following species:
- *Cuscuta americana* Linnaeus
- *Cuscuta applanata* Engelmann
- *Cuscuta approximata* Babington
- *Cuscuta attenuata* Waterfall
- *Cuscuta boldinghii* Urban
- *Cuscuta brachycalyx* (Yuncker) Yuncker
- *Cuscuta californica* Hooker & Arnott
- *Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker
- *Cuscuta cassytoides* Nees ex Engelmann
- *Cuscuta ceanothii* Behr
- *Cuscuta cephalanthii* Engelmann
- *Cuscuta compacta* Jussieu
- *Cuscuta corylii* Engelmann
- *Cuscuta cuspidata* Engelmann
- *Cuscuta decipiens* Yuncker
- *Cuscuta dentatasquamata* Yuncker
- *Cuscuta denticulata* Engelmann

Cuscuta epilinum Weihe
Cuscuta epithymum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
Cuscuta erosa Yuncker
Cuscuta europaea Linnaeus
Cuscuta exalta Engelmann
Cuscuta fasciculata Yuncker
Cuscuta glabrior (Engelmann) Yuncker
Cuscuta globulosa Bentham
Cuscuta glomerata Choisy
Cuscuta gronovii Willdenow
Cuscuta harperi Small
Cuscuta howelliana Rubtzoff
Cuscuta indecora Choisy
Cuscuta jepsonii Yuncke*r*
Cuscuta leptantha Engelmann
Cuscuta mitriformis Engelmann
Cuscuta nevadensis I. M. Johnston
Cuscuta obtusiflora Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Cuscuta occidentalis Millspaugh ex Mill & Nuttall
Cuscuta odontolepis Engelmann
Cuscuta pentagona Engelmann
Cuscuta planiflora Tenore
Cuscuta plattensis A. Nelson
Cuscuta polygonorum Engelmann
Cuscuta rostrata Shuttleworth ex Engelmann
Cuscuta runyonii Yuncker
Cuscuta salina Engelmann
Cuscuta sandwichiana Choisy
Cuscuta squamata Engelmann
Cuscuta suaveolens Seringe
Cuscuta suksdorfii Yuncker
Cuscuta tuberculata Brandegee
Cuscuta umbellata Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Cuscuta umbrosa Beyrich ex Hooker
Cuscuta vetchii Brandegee
Cuscuta warneri Yuncker
Orobanche spp. (broomrapes), other than the following species:
  Orobanche bulbosa (Gray) G. Beck
  Orobanche californica Schlechtendal & Chamisso
  Orobanche cooperi (Gray) Heller
  Orobanche corymbosa (Rydberg) Ferris
  Orobanche dugesii (S. Watson) Munz
  Orobanche fasciculata Nuttall
  Orobanche ludoviciana Nuttall
  Orobanche multicaulis Brandegee
  Orobanche parishii (Jepson) Heckard

Orobanche pinorum Geyer ex Hooker
Orobanche uniflora Linnaeus
Orobanche valida Jepson
Orobanche vallicola (Jepson) Heckard
Striga spp. (witchweeds)

Terrestrial

Ageratina adenophora (Sprengel) King & Robinson (crofton weed)
Alternanthera sessilis (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex de Candolle (sessile joyweed)
Asphodelus fistulosus Linnaeus (onionweed)
Avena sterilis Linnaeus (including Avena ludoviciana Durieu) (animated oat, wild oat)
Carthamus oxyacantha M. Bieberstein (wild safflower)
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retzius) Trinius (pilipiliula)
Commelina benghalensis Linnaeus (Benghal dayflower)
Crupina vulgaris Cassini (common crupina)
Digitaria scalarum (Schweinfurth) Chiovenda (African couchgrass, fingergrass)
Digitaria velutina (Forsskal) Palisot de Beauvois (velvet fingergrass, annual conchgrass)
Drymaria arenarioides Humboldt & Bonpland ex Roemer & Schultes (lightning weed)
Emex australis Steinheil (three-cornered jack)
Emex spinosa (Linnaeus) Campdera (devil's thorn)
Galega officinalis Linnaeus (goatsrue)
Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier (giant hogweed)
Homeria spp.
Imperata brasiliensis Trinius (Brazilian satintail)
Imperata cylindrica (Linnaeus) Raeuschel (cogongrass)
Ischaemum rugosum Salisbury (murainograss)
Leptochloa chinensis (Linnaeus) Nees (Asian sprangletop)
Lycium ferocissimum Miers (African boxthorn)
Melastoma malabathricum Linnaeus
Mikania cordata (Burman f.) B. L. Robinson (mile-a-minute)
Mikania micrantha Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Mimosa invisa Martius (giant sensitive plant)
Mimosa pigra Linneaus var. pigra (catclaw mimosa)
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Hackel ex Arechavaleta (serrated tussock)
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindley (jointed prickly pear)
Oryza longistaminata A. Chevalier & Roehrich (red rice)
Oryza punctata Kotschy ex Steudel (red rice)
Oryza rufipogon Griffith (red rice)
Paspalum scrobiculatum Linnaeus (Kodo-millet)
Pennisetum clandestinum Hochstetter ex Chiovenda (kikuyugrass)
Pennisetum macrourum Trinius (African feathergrass)
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trinius (kyasumagrass)
Pennisetum polystachion (Linnaeus) Schultes (missiongrass, thin napiergrass)
Prosopis alpataco R. A. Philippi
Prosopis argentina Burkart

Prosopis articulata S. Watson
Prosopis burkartii Munoz
Prosopis caldenia Burkart
Prosopis calingastana Burkart
Prosopis campestris Griseback
Prosopis castellanosii Burkart
Prosopis denudans Bentham
Prosopis elata (Burkart) Burkart
Prosopis farcta (Solander ex Russell) Macbride
Prosopis ferox Grisebach
Prosopis fiebrigii Harms
Prosopis hassleri Harms
Prosopis humilis Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis kuntzei Harms
Prosopis pallida (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Prosopis palmeri S. Watson
Prosopis reptans Bentham var. reptans
Prosopis rojasiana Burkart
Prosopis ruizlealii Burkart
Prosopis ruscifolia Grisebach
Prosopis sericantha Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis strombulifera (Lamarck) Bentham
Prosopis torquata (Cavanilles ex Lagasca y Segura) de Candolle
Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W. Clayton
Rubus fruticosus Linnaeus (complex) (wild blackberry)
Rubus moluccanus Linnaeus (wild raspberry)
Saccharum spontaneum Linnaeus (wild sugarcane)
Salsola vermiculata Linnaeus (wormleaf salsola)
Setaria pallide-fusca (Schumacher) Stapf & Hubbard (cattail grass)
Solanum torvum Swartz (turkeyberry)
Solanum viarum Dunal (tropical soda apple)
Spermacoce alata (Aublet) de Candolle
Tridax procumbens Linnaeus (coat buttons)
Urochloa panicoides Beauvois (liverseed grass)

APPENDIX D

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TYPICAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Vegetation Treatments (Including Fire Management Activities)

The following chemical, mechanical, manual, biological, and fire treatment methods would be used to achieve vegetation management objectives in the Planning Area.

A. Chemical

BLM would use EPA-approved herbicides in accordance with EPA's Endangered Species Pesticide Program covered in the BLM's *Vegetation Treatment Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States Draft PEIS* (DOI BLM 2005b). These herbicides are: Atrazine; Bromacil; Bromacil + Diuron; 2,4-D, 2,4-DP,Dicamba; Dicamba +2,4_D; Diruon; Glyphosate; Glyphosate + 2,4-D; Hexazinone; Fosamine, Imazapyr; Picloram; Picloram + 2,4-D; Simazine; Tebuthiuron; and Triclopyr.

Buffer zones would be used adjacent to dwellings, domestic water sources, agriculture land, streams, lakes and ponds. A minimum buffer zone of 100 feet wide would be provided for aerial application, 25 feet for vehicle application and 10 feet for hand application. Any deviations must be in accordance with the label for the herbicide. Herbicides would be hand wiped on individual plants within 10 feet of water where application is critical. Additionally, in order to protect listed, proposed, and candidate species, these buffer strips would be used.

BLM would work closely with the USFWS to ensure that herbicide applications would not affect listed or proposed, threatened, and endangered species on a project-level basis. If adverse effects are anticipated during informal consultation, BLM would formally consult on these projects. If USFWS develops herbicide guidance for particular species that improves protection beyond the current BLM design features, BLM would consider and incorporate that guidance as it consults with USFWS on a project-level basis.

The chemicals can be applied by many different methods, and the selected technique depends on a number of variables. Some of these are: (1) the treatment objective (removal or reduction); (2) the accessibility, topography, and size of the treatment area; (3) the characteristics of the target species and the desired vegetation; (4) the location of sensitive areas in the immediate vicinity (potential environmental impacts); (5) the anticipated costs and equipment limitations; and (6) the meteorological and vegetative conditions of the treatment area at the time of treatment.

Herbicides are applied in several ways, depending upon the treatment objective, topography of the treatment area, target species, expected costs, equipment limitations, and potential environmental impacts. Herbicide applications would be timed to have the least impact on non-target plants and animals consistent with the objectives of the vegetation management program.

The chemicals would be applied aerially with helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft, or on the ground using vehicles or manual application devices. Helicopters are more expensive to use than fixed-wing aircraft, but they are more maneuverable and effective in areas with irregular terrain and in treating specific target vegetation in areas with many vegetation types. Manual applications are used only for treating small areas or those inaccessible by vehicle.

Rates of herbicide application would depend on the target species, other vegetation present, soil type, depth of the ground water table, and presence of other water sources. When target species occur in riparian areas, the application rate would be reduced to reduce injury to non-target species.

During aerial applications, nozzles to reduce drift would be used for all liquid applications. Liquid herbicides would not be applied when wind speeds exceed 5 miles per hour, and granular herbicides would not be applied when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour (mph). Herbicides would not be applied when conditions stated on the herbicide label cannot be met and when air turbulence significantly affects the desired spray pattern. Buffer zones to protect water resources would be provided according to individual state regulations and guidelines and herbicide labels.

Vehicle-mounted sprayer (hand gun or boom) applications would be mainly used in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. The boom would be used only where feasible to treat concentrated weed infestations. The hand gun would be used for spot treatment of weeds and only up to the high water line near water bodies. Neither hand guns nor booms would be used in riparian areas where weeds are closely intermingled with shrubs and trees. Under both hand gun and boom methods, sprays would be applied in a manner that gives the best possible coverage with the least amount of drift, and only when wind velocity is below 8 mph, except in riparian areas where treatment would be applied only at wind velocities below 5 mph. Boom sprayers would not be used within 25 feet of water bodies.

Hand applications could involve backpack spraying, hand wiping application, and cyclone broadcast spreading (granular formulations). Backpack sprayers are operated at low pressure and low volume and release herbicide through a single nozzle held from 0.5 to 2.5 feet above the ground when wind velocities do not exceed 8 mph. Near water, wind velocities cannot exceed 5 mph. Contact systemic herbicides, such as glyphosate, wiped on individual plants, would be used up to the existing high water line. Granular formulations would be applied through broadcast spreaders at about 3.5 feet above the

ground and no closer than 10 feet from the high water line of streams and other water bodies.

Herbicide applications are scheduled and designed to minimize potential impacts on non-target plants and animals, while remaining consistent with the objective of the vegetation treatment program. The rates of application depend on the target species, presence, and condition of non-target vegetation, soil type, depth to the water table, presence of other water sources, and the requirements of the label.

In many circumstances, the herbicide chosen, time of treatment, and rate of application of the herbicide are different than the most ideal herbicide application for maximum control of the target plant species in order to minimize damage to the non-target plant species and to ensure minimum risk to human health and safety.

B. Mechanical

Mechanical methods of vegetation treatment employ several different types of equipment to suppress, inhibit, or control herbaceous and woody vegetation (Vallentine 1980). The goal of mechanical treatments is to kill or reduce the cover of undesirable vegetation and thus encourage the growth of desirable plants. BLM uses wheel tractors, crawler-type tractors, mowers, or specially designed vehicles with attached implements for mechanical vegetation treatments. The use of mechanical equipment to reduce fuel hazards would be conducted in accordance with BLM established procedures. Re-seeding after a mechanical treatment has been applied is important to help ensure that desirable plants would become established on the site and not invasive species. The mechanical treatment and re-seeding should occur at a time to best control the undesirable vegetation and encourage the establishment of desirable vegetation. The best mechanical method for treating undesired plants in a particular location depends on the following factors:

- Characteristics of the undesired species present such as plant density, stem size, woodiness, brittleness, and re-sprouting ability
- Need for seedbed preparation, re-vegetation, and improve water infiltration rates
- Topography and terrain
- Soil characteristics such as type, depth, amount and size of rocks, erosion potential, and susceptibility to compaction
- Climatic and seasonal conditions
- Potential cost of improvement as compared to expected results

Bulldozing is conducted with a wheeled or crawler tractor with a heavy hydraulic controlled blade. Vegetation is pushed over and uprooted, and then left in windrows or piles. Bulldozing is best adapted to removing scattered stands of large brushes or trees. There are several different kinds of blades available depending on the type of vegetation and goals of the project. The disadvantage of bulldozing is soil disturbance and damage to non-target plant species.

Disk plowing in its various forms can be used for removing shallow-rooted herbaceous and woody plants. Disk plows should only be used where all of the vegetation is intended to be killed. There are several different kinds of root plows that are specific for certain types of vegetation. In addition to killing vegetation, disk plowing is effective in loosening the soil surface to prepare it for seeding and to improve the rate of water infiltration. The disadvantage of disk plowing is that it may be expensive and usually kills all species. Also, plowing is usually not practicable on steep slopes (greater than a 35- to 45-percent slope) or rocky soil. Plant species that sprout from roots may survive.

Chaining and cabling is accomplished by dragging heavy anchor chains or steel cables hooked behind tractors in a U-shape, half circle of J-shaped manner. Chaining and cabling is effective on rocky soils and steep slopes. Chaining and cabling is best used to control non-sprouting woody vegetation such as small trees and shrubs. However, desirable shrubs may be damaged in the process. Herbaceous vegetation is normally not injured by this control method. This control method is cost effective, as large areas can be readily treated. The chains or cables also scarify the soil surface in anticipation of seeding desirable species. The disadvantage is that weedy herbaceous vegetation can survive this treatment.

There are various tractor attachments that are used for mowing, beating, crushing, chopping, or shredding vegetation depending on the nature of the plant stand and goals of the project. The advantage in using this type of equipment is that selective plants may be targeted to achieve specific goals. For example, mowing is effective in reducing plant height to a desirable condition and it usually does not kill vegetation. Mowing is more effective on herbaceous than woody vegetation. On the other hand, a rolling cutter can kill woody non-sprouting vegetation by breaking stems at ground level but leave herbaceous vegetation. Mowing, beating, crushing, chopping, or shredding usually does not disturb the soil. Rocky soil and steep slopes may limit this use of equipment.

Debris management after a mechanical control treatment application is critical in fuel reduction projects. Vegetation material that is left onsite would dry and become more hazardous than before the treatment. Herbaceous material is usually not a problem, because it would decompose relatively fast depending on soil moisture, ambient humidity, and temperature. Woody vegetation should be piled and burned under acceptable fire management practices.

Efforts repeated every 21 days during the growing season can deplete the underground food supply of some perennials. This method would be required for at least a 3-year period to attain satisfactory control and would be considered only in areas where slope is less than 10 percent and where a small percentage of the vegetation consists of shrubs. This method would also weaken non-target species in treated areas.

C. Manual

Hand-operated power tools and hand tools are used in manual vegetation treatment to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous and woody species. In manual treatments, workers would cut plants above ground level; pull, grub, or dig out plant root systems to prevent subsequent sprouting and re-growth; scalp at ground level or remove competing plants around desired vegetation; or place mulch around desired vegetation to limit the growth of competing vegetation. Hand tools such as the handsaw, axe, shovel, rake, machete, grubbing hoe, mattock (combination of axe and grubbing hoe), brush hook, and hand clippers are used in manual treatments. Axes, shovels, grubbing hoes, and mattocks can dig up and cut below the surface to remove the main root of plants such as prickly pear and mesquite that have roots that can quickly resprout in response to surface cutting or clearing. Workers also may use power tools such as chain saws and power brush saws.

Manual methods are highly labor intensive, requiring periodic retreatment, ranging from every three weeks during the growing season to annually, depending on the target species. These methods have been successful in controlling annuals and biennials, but are ineffective in controlling creeping perennials.

D. Biological

Biological methods of vegetation treatment could employ grazing by cattle, sheep or goats, but would not include the use of invertebrates or microorganisms. BLM would only use cattle, sheep, or goats when grazing, which would not adversely affect listed, proposed, or candidate species. The use of grazing as a biological control agent would be conducted in accordance with BLM procedures in the Use of Biological Control Agents of Pests on Public Lands (DOI BLM 1990). Grazing cattle, sheep, or goats would control few plant species.

Biological control methods using cattle, sheep, or goats would avoid erosion hazard areas, areas of compactable soils, riparian areas susceptible to bank damage, and steep erodible slopes.

Biological control methods using cattle, sheep, or goats would be applied to treat areas for short periods. When considering the use of grazing animals as an effective biological control measure, several factors would be taken into consideration including:

- Target plant species present
- Size of the infestation of target plant species
- Other plant species present
- Stage of growth of both target and other plant species
- Palatability of all plant species present
- Selectivity of all plant species present by the grazing animal species that is being considered for use as a biological agent
- Availability of the grazing animal within the treatment site area
- Type of management program that is logical and realistic for the specific treatment site.

These factors would be some of the options taken when developing the individual treatment for a specific site.

Although discussed as biological agents, cattle, sheep, and goats are not truly biological agents, but are domestic animals used to control only the top growth of certain noxious weeds. The following are some advantages of using domestic animals, mainly sheep or goats, for noxious weed control: (1) they use weeds as a food source, (2) following a brief adjustment period, they sometimes consume as much as 50 percent of their daily diet of this species, (3) average daily gains of offspring grazing certain weed-infested pastures can sometimes be significantly higher than average daily gains of offspring grazing grass pastures, and (4) sheep or goats can be used in combination with herbicides.

Some of the disadvantages of using domestic animals are: (1) they also use non-target plants as food sources, (2) the use of domestic animals, like sheep or goats, requires a herder or temporary fencing, (3) the animals may be killed by predators such as coyotes, (4) heavy grazing of some weed species, such as leafy spurge, tends to loosen the stool of the grazing animals, (5) most weed species are less palatable than desirable vegetation and would cause overgrazing, (6) they may accelerate movement of nonnative plants through seed ingestion and excretion, and (7) domestic livestock may transmit parasites and/or pathogens to resident native wildlife species.

E. Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning is the planned application of fire to wild land fuels in their natural or modified state, under specific conditions of fuels, weather, and other variables to allow

the fire to remain in a predetermined area and to achieve site-specific fire and resource management objectives.

Management objectives of prescribed burning include the control of certain species; enhancement of growth, reproduction, or vigor of certain species, management of fuel loads, and maintenance of vegetation community types that best meet multiple-use management objectives. Treatments would be implemented in accordance with BLM procedures in Fire Planning (DOI BLM 1987c), Prescribed Fire Management (DOI BLM 1988b), and Fire Training and Qualifications (DOI BLM 1987d).

Prior to conducting a prescribed burn, a written plan must be prepared that takes into consideration existing conditions (amount of fuel, fuel moisture, temperatures, terrain, weather forecasts, etc.) and identifies people responsible for overseeing the fire. Natural fire that is allowed to burn also needs to be carefully monitored to ensure that it would not threaten communities, other values to be protected, and ecosystems. This may require special expertise such as the fire use management teams that have been developed to support the overall fire management program. Planning and implementation for a specific prescribed fire project entails the following four phases:

Phase 1. The Information/Assessment Phase includes identifying the area to be treated, inventorying and assessing site specific conditions (live and dead vegetation densities, dead down woody fuels loadings, soil types, etc.), analyzing historic and present fire management, identifying resource objectives from Land Use Plans, and analyzing and complying with NEPA.

Phase 2. The Prescribed Fire Plan Development Phase includes developing site specific prescribed fire plan to BLM Standards. It also includes reviews of the plan and obtaining plan approval from local BLM field office administrators.

Phase 3. The Implementation Phase includes ignition of the fire according to the plan's prescribed parameters. Implementation includes prescribed fire boundary area preparation to ensure that the fire remains in prescribed boundaries. Site preparation may take place in the form of fire line construction, road improvements, wildlife and stock trails, tree limbing, and debris clearing.

Phase 4. The Monitoring and Evaluation Phase includes assessment and long-term monitoring of the fire treatment to ensure that the prescribed fire has met the objectives of the approved prescribed fire plan. BLM fire monitoring policy is described in the BLM prescribed Fire Management Handbook, October 2003, Chapter 2 and Appendix 7. This policy applies to prescribed fire and wildland fire use.

F. Cultural Resources

Should cultural and/or paleontological resources be encountered during project ground-disturbing activities, work will cease in the area of the discovery, and the BLM will be notified immediately. Work may not resume until written authorization to proceed is issued by BLM.

The management of cultural resources on BLM land must be in compliance with several federal laws, including the Antiquities Act of 1906; the NHPA of 1966, as amended; the NEPA of 1969; EO 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” the FLPMA of 1976; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; the ARPA of 1979; the NAGRPA of 1990; EO 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,” and EO 13287, “Preserve America”. In addition, the BLM manages its cultural resources according to BLM Manual 8100, “Fundamentals for Managing the Cultural Program,” and Arizona BLM Handbooks 8110-H, “Guidelines for Identifying Cultural Resources,” and 8120-H, “Guidelines for Protecting Cultural Resources.”

Restrict public information about the locations of sites that are not allocated to public use, as allowed by law and regulation.

Ensure that all proposed undertakings and authorizations are reviewed and conducted in compliance with applicable federal laws including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Complete consultations with the California SHPOs prior to project implementation, as necessary.

Ensure that information on Native American religious and cultural issues receives good faith consideration during decision making and that government-to-government consultation procedures are carried out as appropriate for each proposed action.

G. Paleontological Resources

If vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are discovered, the user/operator shall suspend all operations that further disturb such materials and immediately contact the authorized officer. User/operators shall not resume until written authorization to proceed is issued by the authorized officer. The authorized officer would evaluate the discovery and inform the operator of actions that would be necessary to prevent loss of significant scientific values. The user/operator shall be responsible for the cost of any mitigation required by the authorized officer. Upon verification from the authorized officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator shall be allowed to resume operations.

H. Special Designation Areas

Guidelines and operating procedures for all management activities in WAs are provided in BLM Manual 8560, *Management of Designated Wilderness Areas*, and in Wilderness Management Plans, where completed for specific WAs.

Management guidance for WSAs is provided in BLM Manual 8550, *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review*. Approved land use plans specify management procedures for areas identified in the land use plan to be managed for wilderness characteristics.

Management activities along NSTs would be conducted to assure that no adverse effects occur to those resources and values identified in the legislation designating the trail.

ACECs are established through the land use planning process. The desired conditions and management prescriptions for these special areas would be considered in implementing management activities.

Wildland Fire Management

A. Appropriate Management Response

The appropriate management response concept represents a range of available management responses to wildland fires. Responses range from full fire suppression to managing fires for resource benefits (fire use). Management responses applied to a fire would be identified in the fire management plans and would be based on objectives derived from the land use allocations; relative risk to resources, the public and fire fighters; potential complexity; and the ability to defend management boundaries. Any wildland fire can be aggressively suppressed, and any fire that occurs in an area designated for fire use can be managed for resource benefits if it meets the prescribed criteria from an approved fire management plan.

B. Fire Suppression Actions

Suppression tactics would be utilized that limit damage or disturbance to the habitat and landscape. No heavy equipment would be used (such as dozers), unless approved by the Field Office Manager.

Use of fire retardants or chemicals adjacent to waterways would be accomplished in accordance to the “Environmental Guidelines for Delivery of Retardant or Foam Near Waterways” (Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations 2003, pages 8-13).

The general and species-specific Conservation Measures listed in Appendix D would be implemented to the extent possible to minimize adverse effects to federally listed, proposed, or candidate species occurring within the action area.

For fire suppression activities, a protocol for consultation would be developed as a part of the Biological Opinion (BO). This programmatic consultation would contain conservation measures and prescriptions for use in fire suppression activities. Emergency consultation should only be needed in the future, if suppression actions fall outside of these prescriptions/measures. The BO would outline coordination needs for emergency response actions that may affect a listed/proposed species and/or critical habitat. The following protocol would apply: BLM would contact the appropriate USFWS biologist as soon as practical once a wildfire starts and a determination is made that a federally protected species and/or its habitat could be affected by the fire and/or fire suppression activities. USFWS would work with BLM during the emergency response to apply the appropriate Conservation Measures. When Conservation Measures cannot be applied during the suppression activities, BLM would, after the fact, need to consult on any suppression actions that may have affected the federally protected species or its habitat. If Conservation Measures are adhered to, BLM would report on the actions taken and effects to the species and its habitat following the fire, but no further consultation on that incident would be required.

In WAs, WSAs, and areas being managed for wilderness characteristics, minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) would be applied and coordinated with WA management objectives and guidelines when fire suppression actions are required (Interagency Standards for Fire Operations 2003).

C. Cultural Resources

All known cultural resources would be protected from disturbance to the extent possible.

Should cultural resources be encountered during wildland fire suppression, the BLM or appropriate resource advisor will be notified as soon as possible.

D. Paleontological Resources

If vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are discovered, during wildland fire suppression, the BLM or appropriate resource advisor will be notified as soon as possible.

Discretionary Construction Activities

The following measures would reduce fugitive dust impacts:

1. All unpaved construction areas shall be sprinkled with water or other acceptable San Diego APCD dust control agents during dust-generating activities to reduce dust emissions. Additional watering or acceptable APCD dust control agents shall be applied during dry weather or windy days until dust emissions are not visible.

2. Trucks hauling dirt and debris shall be covered to reduce windblown dust and spills.

3. On dry days, dirt or debris spilled onto paved surfaces shall be swept up immediately to reduce resuspension of particulate matter caused by vehicle movement. Approach routes to construction sites shall be cleaned daily of construction-related dirt in dry weather.

4. On-site stockpiles of excavated material shall be covered or watered.

5. Water rock materials undergoing rock-crushing processing at sufficient frequency. Automatic water or mist or sprinkler system should be installed in areas of rock crushing and conveyor belt systems.

6. Use low pollutant-emitting construction equipment.

7. Equip construction equipment with prechamber diesel engines (or equivalent) together with proper maintenance and operation to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide, to the extent available and feasible.

8. Use electrical construction equipment, to the extent feasible.

A. Cultural Resources

All known cultural resources would be protected from disturbance.

Should cultural resources be encountered during project ground-disturbing activities, work will cease in the area of the discovery, and the BLM will be notified immediately. Work may not resume until written authorization to proceed is issued by BLM.

The management of cultural resources on BLM land must be in compliance with several federal laws, including the Antiquities Act of 1906; the NHPA of 1966, as amended; the NEPA of 1969; EO 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; the ARPA of 1979; the NAGPRA of 1990; EO 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,” and EO 13287, “Preserve America”. In addition, the BLM manages its cultural resources according to BLM Manual 8100 through 8170, and in accordance with the statewide protocol from the California SHPO and other guidelines from the SHPO.

Restrict public information about the locations of sites that are not allocated to public use, as allowed by law and regulation.

Ensure that all proposed undertakings and authorizations are reviewed and conducted in compliance with applicable federal laws including Section 106 of the NHPA.

Complete consultations with the California SHPOs prior to project implementation, as necessary.

Ensure that information on Native American religious and cultural issues receives good faith consideration during decision making and that government-to-government consultation procedures are carried out as appropriate for each proposed action.

B. Paleontological Resources

If vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are discovered, the user/operator shall suspend all operations that further disturb such materials and immediately contact the authorized officer. User/operators shall not resume until written authorization to proceed is issued by the authorized officer. The authorized officer would evaluate the discovery and inform the operator of actions that would be necessary to prevent loss of significant scientific values. The user/operator shall be responsible for the cost of any mitigation required by the authorized officer. Upon verification from the authorized officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator shall be allowed to resume operations.

C. Special Designation Areas

Guidelines and operating procedures for all management activities in WAs are provided in BLM Manual 8560, *Management of Designated Wilderness Areas*, and in Wilderness Management Plans, where completed for specific WAs.

Management guidance for Wilderness Study Areas is provided in BLM Manual 8550, *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review*. Approved land use plans specify management procedures for areas identified in the land use plan to be managed for wilderness characteristics.

Management activities along NSTs would be conducted to assure that no adverse effects occur to those resources and values identified in the legislation designating the trail.

ACECs are established through the land use planning process. The desired conditions and management prescriptions for these special areas would be considered in implementing management activities.

D. Visual Resources

There are numerous design techniques for Visual Resources that can be used to reduce the visual impacts from surface-disturbing projects. These techniques should be used in conjunction with BLM's visual resource contrast rating process wherein both the existing landscape and the proposed development or activity are analyzed for their basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. Design techniques are discussed in the BLM VRM Manual (MS 8400) in terms of fundamentals and strategies. The fundamentals and strategies are all interrelated, and when used together, can help resolve visual impacts from proposed activities or developments.

Design fundamentals are general design principles that can be used for all forms of activity or development, regardless of the resource value being addressed. Applying these three fundamentals will help solve most visual design problems:

- Proper siting or location
- Reducing unnecessary disturbance
- Repeating the elements of form, line, color, and texture

Design strategies are more specific activities that can be applied to address visual design problems. Not all of these strategies will be applicable to every proposed project or activity:

- Color selection
- Earthwork
- Vegetative manipulation
- Structures
- Reclamation/restoration
- Linear alignment design considerations

Livestock Grazing and Wildlife Habitat Activities

A. Typical Range or Habitat Improvements

Following is a discussion of typical design features, construction practices, and implementation procedures for range or habitat improvements that could be constructed following approval of the RMP/Record of Decision (ROD). The extent, location, and

timing of such actions would be based on allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the evaluation process, interdisciplinary development and analysis of proposed actions, and funding.

Fences: All new fences would be built to BLM manual specifications. Fences would normally be constructed to provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments in pastures, protect streams, and control livestock. Most fences would be three-wire or four-strand with steel posts spaced 16.5 feet apart with intermediate wire stays. Existing fences that create wildlife movement problems would be modified. Proposed fence lines would usually not be bladed or scraped. Gates or cattle guards would be installed where fences cross existing roads.

All new or reconstructed fences in big game habitat, including bighorn sheep habitat, would meet specifications in BLM Handbook 1741-1 or be designed to allow for the movement of big game, including bighorn sheep. BLM would consult with CDFG on the design and location of new fences.

Pipelines: Wherever possible, water pipelines would be buried. The trench would be excavated by a backhoe, ditch witch, or similar equipment. Plastic pipe would be placed in the trench and the excavated material would be used to backfill. Most pipelines would have water tanks spaced as needed to achieve proper livestock distribution.

Wildlife Waters and Reservoirs: Stock pond sites would be selected based on available watershed and hydrologic information. All applicable state laws and regulations would be followed. Water developments would include design features to ensure safety and accessibility to water by desirable wildlife. These features will include ramps to allow wildlife to escape, should they become trapped. Also, waters built in areas adjacent or in Peninsular bighorn sheep habitat will be designed to preclude shallow, vegetated edges that provide breeding habitat for *Culicoides* midges, an invertebrate disease vector for bluetongue virus.

Wells: Well sites would be selected based on geologic reports that predict the depth to reliable aquifers. All applicable state laws and regulations that apply to groundwater would be observed.

B. Supplemental Feedings

Supplemental feed must be authorized in advance. Supplemental feed means a feed that supplements the forage available from the public lands and is provided to improve livestock nutrition or rangeland management.

If used, salt must be placed at least 0.25 mile from water sources to disperse impacts.

Mining Activities

A. Reasonable Foreseeable Development

This appendix provides a summary of the exploration history, current lease status, and 20-year projections for reasonable foreseeable development (RFD) of leasable, locatable, and salable minerals in the Planning Area.

Three factors of analysis are considered when making mineral determinations in RMPs: (1) the potential for occurrence and development of mineral resources, (2) immediate and cumulative impacts due to RFD of mineral resources, and (3) the need to apply constraints or restrictions, known as stipulations, to the determination (DOI BLM 1985). The first factor, mineral resource potential, is discussed in the MRPR. The second factor, RFD, is discussed in this appendix. The third factor, stipulations, will be analyzed and considered in the RMP.

Leasable Minerals

a. Oil and Gas

There are no documented proven reserves of oil and gas in the Planning Area and currently only minor leasing interest. No drilling activity has occurred. The RFD for fluid mineral development estimates that six exploratory wells would be drilled within the next 15 years.

b. Carbon Dioxide and Helium

Areas having moderate CO_2/He potential in the Planning Area are assumed to be correlative with areas of moderate oil and gas potential. So far, there has been no CO_2/He exploration in the Planning Area and no leasing interest. The RFD for CO_2/He development estimates that no oil and gas exploratory wells drilled in the Planning Area would discover CO_2/He reserves, and no exclusively CO_2/He exploratory wells would be drilled. The evaluation process for the RFD assumed that an increase in oil and gas drilling would result in production tests in two oil and gas exploratory wells without recovery of economic concentrations of CO_2/He. Therefore, there will be no disturbance or impact in the Planning Area from development of a CO_2/He field.

c. Geothermal

So far, there has been no geothermal exploration in the Planning Area and no leasing interest. There are no geothermal energy leases in the Planning Area and no indications of future leasing activity. The RFD for geothermal resource development in the Planning Area expects that no leasing, exploration, or development would occur in the next 15

years. There is no foreseeable disturbance to public lands from geothermal resource development in the Planning Area in the next 15 years.

d. Coal

There are no coal deposits reported in the Planning Area.

e. Sodium

There has been no development of sodium resources and no indications for future leasing and development activity. The absence of leasing activity for sodium resources in the Planning Area is likely due to the limited demand for sodium resources and the considerable expense to explore and develop them. The RFD for sodium resource development expects that no leasing, exploration, or development will occur in the Planning Area in the next 15 years. There is no foreseeable disturbance to public lands from sodium resource development in the Planning Area in the next 15 years.

Locatable Minerals

Mineral districts in the Planning Area are regions of known occurrence and high potential of locatable metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources. The location of these mineral districts was identified in the mineral potential maps section of the RMP. There are no active locatable mineral mines currently operating in the Planning Area

The RFD for locatable mineral resources in the Planning Area indicates that some exploration would occur in the next 15 years with two underground locatable mineral deposits being developed. The following assumptions were considered when evaluating the RFD for locatable mineral resources in the Planning Area:

- There would be two new locatable metallic lode discoveries in the next 15 years.
- Each new locatable metallic mineral discovery would include an underground mine, occupy approximately 10 surface acres, and include mining waste rock piles. In addition, these mines would produce between 25,000–50,000 tons of ore per year.
- Each new locatable non-metallic mineral discovery would include a prospecting pit, occupy approximately <1 surface acre, include mining waste rock piles. In addition, these mines would produce less than 100 pounds of gems per year.
- Where applicable, commodity ore would be transported offsite via surface roads for processing.
- The land surface would not be reclaimed during the life of the mine.

There is some foreseeable disturbance due to mining activities on public lands in the Planning Area in the next 15 years. Activities associated with the two new underground mines would impact up to 20 acres, including placement of waste rock piles. Activities associated with a gemstone mine would be small (less than one acre). Disturbance of the land surface would require reclamation at the end of the mine life.

Salable Minerals

Aggregate and Stone

Known occurrences (quarries and pits), prospects, and potential locations for salable mineral resources were identified in the mineral potential maps. Most locations are actively used for aggregate for construction operations or in some cases, for decorative stone or rip rap. The following assumptions were considered when evaluating the RFD for salable mineral resources in the Planning Area:

- The demand for salable minerals would increase during the next 15 years as population increases stimulate construction and infrastructure development.
- Based on past experience and projected future demand, no new pits / mines would be permitted / contracted in the next 15 years.

Remaining mines would require reclamation at the end of the life of the pits.

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APPENDIX E

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GRAZING CRITERIA

1) Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Critical Habitat

- Is any part of the allotment located within Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Critical Habitat?
- Is the allotment more than ~30 percent located within Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Critical Habitat?
- Are the areas of the allotment still open after excluding Peninsular bighorn sheep?

2) What vegetation type/community is dominant on the allotment?

- Is the majority of the allotment composed of a chaparral vegetation community?
- Is critical habitat usable by cattle (is the area level, not steep?)?

3) Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Recovery Area

- Is any part of the allotment located within the Quino Checkerspot Recovery Area?
- Is the allotment more than ~30 percent located within the Quino Checkerspot Recovery Area?
- Are the areas of the allotment still open after excluding the Quino Checkerspot Recovery Area usable by cattle (is the area level, not steep?)?

4) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat

- Is there potential or known habitat for the federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher within and/or near the allotment?
- Have southwestern willow flycatchers been located within or near the allotment?

5) Arroyo Toad Habitat

- Is there potential or known habitat for the federally endangered arroyo toad within and/or near the allotment?
- Have arroyo toads been located within or near the allotment?

6) Are there sufficient range improvements on the allotment to support grazing?

- Is the size of the allotment practical to allow grazing?
- Will the allotment support any number of cattle, while allowing 15 AUMs for deer?
- Are there sufficient livestock improvements on the allotment to support any number of cattle?
- If new range improvements or maintenance is needed on existing range improvements, would the cost/benefit ratio be appropriate?

7) Water Sources/Topography

- Are there sufficient water sources on the allotment to begin with?
- How many water sources are left on the allotment once Critical Habitat is excluded?
- Are the water sources left after exclusion of Critical Habitat reliable water sources?
- Are the water sources left after exclusion of Critical Habitat accessible to cattle?
- Are the available areas within the allotment too steep for cattle to utilize (greater than a 50-percent slope)?

8) Rangeland Health Standards

- Can all four of the Fallback Rangeland Health Standards (Soils, Riparian/Wetland, Stream Function, and Native Species) be met on the allotment?
- After Rangeland Health Assessments are conducted, are any of the allotments Category 1 (Areas where one or more standards are not being met, and significant

progress is not being made toward meeting the standard(s), and livestock grazing is a significant contributor to the problem)?

9) Are there parties interested in the allotment?

- How many years has the allotment been vacant with no interested parties coming forward?

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APPENDIX F

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Alternative A (June, 2006)

LAND-TENURE ADJUSTMENT

Eastern San Diego County Planning Unit

Disposal

The public lands described below, located within eastern San Diego County, were identified for disposal in the Eastern San Diego County Management Framework Plan, 1981, based on the criteria outlined in FLPMA for BLM to use in determining suitability for disposal through sale or exchange: 1) scattered, isolated tracts, difficult or uneconomic to manage; 2) acquired for a specific purpose and are no longer needed for that purpose; or 3) disposal of the land will serve important public objectives, such as community expansion and economic development.

All measured from the San Bernardino Base and Meridian:

	Acres
(A) San Felipe Valley Area	
T.11S., R.4E.,	
sec. 33, NW¼SW¼	40.00
(B) Banner Canyon/Volcan Mountain Area	
T.12S., R.4E.,	
sec. 29, NE¼SE¼	34.95
(C) Oriflamme Mountains Area	
T.14S., R.4E.,	
sec. 1, SE¼SE¼	40.00
(D) McCain Valley Area	
T.16S., R.7E.,	
sec. 19, lot 4, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼	121.09
sec. 30, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, E½NW¼	160.98

(E) McCain Valley/Boulevard Area	Acres
T.17S., R.7E.,	
sec. 8, E½NW¼, SW¼SE¼	120.00
sec. 9, lot 4 thru 6 (inclusive)	110.76
sec. 15, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼	120.00
sec. 17, NW¼NE¼	40.00
sec. 21, NE¼, NE¼NW¼	200.00
(F) La Posta/Interstate 8 Area	
T.17S., R.6E.,	
sec. 4, lots 8, 10, 12	46.73
sec. 9, N½NW¼, SE¼ NW¼	120.00
(G) Carrizo Gorge Area	
T.17S., R.8E.,	
sec. 17, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼	120.00
sec. 18, SE¼SE¼	40.00
sec. 19, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼	120.00
sec. 30, lot 3, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼	159.88
(H) Round Mountain/Jacumba Area)	
T.17S., R.8E.,	
sec. 32, SE¼SW¼	40.00
T.18S., R.8E.,	
sec. 5, lot 3, 4	80.61
TOTAL ACRES:	**1,715.00**

Alternatives B and D (June, 2006)

LAND-TENURE ADJUSTMENT

Eastern San Diego County Planning Unit

Disposal

The public lands described below, located within eastern San Diego County, may meet the criteria outlined in FLPMA for BLM to use in determining suitability for disposal through sale or exchange, subject to NEPA requirements. They do not lie within designated critical habitat but could contain other sensitive resources pending further evaluation.

All measured from the San Bernardino Base and Meridian:

	Acres
(A) San Felipe Valley Area	
T.11S., R.4E.,	
sec. 33, NW¼SW¼	40.00
(B) McCain Valley Area	
T.16S., R.7E.,	
sec. 19, lot 4, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼	121.09
sec. 30, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, E½NW¼	160.98
(C) McCain Valley/Boulevard Area	
T.17S., R.7E.,	
sec. 8, E½NW¼, SW¼SE¼	120.00
sec. 9, lot 4 thru 6 (inclusive)	110.76
sec. 15, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼	120.00
sec. 17, NW¼NE¼	40.00
sec. 21, NE¼, NE¼NW¼	200.00
(D) La Posta/Interstate 8 Area	
T.17S., R.6E.,	
sec. 4, lots 8, 10, 12	46.73
sec. 9, N½NW¼, SE¼ NW¼	120.00
TOTAL ACRES:	**1,079.56**

Alternative E (July 2006)

LAND-TENURE ADJUSTMENT

Eastern San Diego County Planning Unit

Disposal

The public lands described below, located within eastern San Diego County, may meet the criteria outlined in FLPMA for BLM to use in determining suitability for disposal through sale or exchange, subject to NEPA requirements. They do not lie within designated critical habitat but could contain other sensitive resources pending further evaluation.

All measured from the San Bernardino Base and Meridian:

	Acres
(A) San Felipe Valley Area	
T.11S., R.4E.,	
sec. 33, NW¼SW¼	40.00
(B) McCain Valley/Boulevard Area	
T.17S., R.7E.,	
sec. 8, SW¼SE¼	40.00
sec. 17, NW¼NE¼	40.00
sec. 21, NE¼, NE¼NW¼	200.00
(C) La Posta/Interstate 8 Area	
T.17S., R.6E.,	
sec. 4, lots 8, 10, 12	46.73
sec. 9, N½NW¼, SE¼ NW¼	120.00
TOTAL ACRES:	**486.73**

APPENDIX G

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
	SDI-1000		Aqua Caliente Springs	1949	X	X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
	SDI-10000		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X														Not evaluated
	SDI-10001		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010014	SDI-10014		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X														Not evaluated
37-010015	SDI-10015		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X									X					Recommended eligible
37-001001	SDI-10016		Sombrero Peak	1979															X	Recommended not eligible
37-010017	SDI-10017		Sombrero Peak	1979		X													X	Not evaluated
37-010018	SDI-10018		Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010019	SDI-10019		Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
	SDI-1002		Aqua Caliente Springs	1949	X	X					X									Recommended eligible
37-010020	SDI-10020		Sombrero Peak	1979		X		X												Not evaluated
37-010021	SDI-10021	C-690	Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-010022	SDI-10022		Missing form																	No site data
37-010023	SDI-10023		Sombrero Peak	1979	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-1003	C-254	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-1004	C-259	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
	SDI-1005	C-222	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X					X			X						Recommended eligible
	SDI-1006	C-274	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X					X									Recommended eligible
37-001011	SDI-1011		Santa Ysabel	1952		X		X												Not evaluated
37-010119	SDI-10119		Monument Peak	1983	X	X	x	X				X								Recommended eligible
37-010120	SDI-10120		Monument Peak	1984	X	X	X	X	X											Recommended eligible
	SDI-10121		Aqua Caliente Springs	1983		X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-10122		Aqua Caliente Springs	1983		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010123	SDI-10123		Sombrero Peak	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010124	SDI-10124		Sweeney Pass	2005	X	X	X				X									Recommended eligible
37-010125	SDI-10125		Sombrero Peak	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010126	SDI-10126		Jacumba	1979		x	X				X									Recommended eligible
37-010127	SDI-10127		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-010128	SDI-10128		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-010129	SDI-10129		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-001013	SDI-10130		Jacumba	1979																Not evaluated
37-010131	SDI-10131		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-010132	SDI-10132		Jacumba	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010133	SDI-10133		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010135	SDI-10135		Jacumba	1979			X							X						Recommended eligible
37-010315	SDI-10315		Monument Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-010316	SDI-10316		Monument Peak	1979	X		X								X					Not evaluated
37-010317	SDI-10317		Monument Peak	1979	X															Not evaluated
37-010318	SDI-10318		Monument Peak	1979	X															Not evaluated
37-010319	SDI-10319		Monument Peak	1979		X													X	Not evaluated
37-010320	SDI-10320		Monument Peak	1979	X															Not evaluated
37-010321	SDI-10321		Monument Peak	1979	X		X													Not evaluated
	SDI-10322		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X	X							X1					Recommended eligible
37-010323	SDI-10323	C-664	Sombrero Peak	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-010324	SDI-10324	C-664	Sombrero Peak	1979		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-010325	SDI-10325	C-664	Sombrero Peak	1979	X		X				X				X					Recommended eligible
37-010326	SDI-10326		Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010327	SDI-10327		Sombrero Peak	1979		X	X								X					Not evaluated
37-010328	SDI-10328		Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010329	SDI-10329		Sombrero Peak	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-010330	SDI-10330		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-010331	SDI-10331		Sombrero Peak	1979			X								X					Not evaluated
37-010339	SDI-10339		Sombrero Peak	1979			X								X					Not evaluated
37-010341	SDI-10341		Sombrero Peak	1979		X									X					Not evaluated
37-010342	SDI-10342H		Ranchita	1979														X		Not evaluated
37-010343	SDI-10343H		Ranchita	1979														X		Not evaluated
37-00	SDI-10344		Ranchita	1979	X															Not evaluated
37-010345	SDI-10345		Ranchita	1979	X	X												X		Not evaluated
37-010347	SDI-10347		Ranchita	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010348	SDI-10348		Ranchita	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010350	SDI-10350		Ranchita	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010351	SDI-10351		Monument Peak	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010352	SDI-10352		Monument Peak	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-010353	SDI-10353		Monument Peak	1979	X	X														Not evaluated
	SDI-10354		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X														Not evaluated
	SDI-10355		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X														Not evaluated
	SDI-10356		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10357		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010358	SDI-10358		Sweeney Pass	1979	X															Not evaluated
37-010369	SDI-10369		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010370	SDI-10370		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010371	SDI-10371		Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010372	SDI-10372		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010373	SDI-10373		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010374	SDI-10374		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010379	SDI-10379		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010380	SDI-10380		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010381	SDI-10381		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-010382	SDI-10382		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010383	SDI-10383		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010384	SDI-10384		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010385	SDI-10385		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010386	SDI-10386		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010387	SDI-10387		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010388	SDI-10388		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010389	SDI-10389		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010390	SDI-10390		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010391	SDI-10391		Monument Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10392		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10392		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10393		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10394		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10395		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10396		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10397		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10398		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10399		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10400		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10401		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10402		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10403		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10404		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10405		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010406	SDI-10406		Sombrero Peak	1979	X						X									Recommended eligible
37-010412	SDI-10412		Monument Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010413	SDI-10413		Monument Peak	1979	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-10414		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10415		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10416		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10417		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10418		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10419		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10420		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10421		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10422		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10423		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10424		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10425		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10426		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-10427		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010428	SDI-10428		Sweeney Pass	1979	X										X					Not evaluated
37-010429	SDI-10429		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-010430	SDI-10430		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010431	SDI-10431		Sombrero Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010432	SDI-10432		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010433	SDI-10433		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-010434	SDI-10434		Sweeney Pass	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-001044	SDI-10442		Jacumba	1979		X														Not evaluated
37-010474	SDI-10474		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-010573	SDI-10573		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
37-010574	SDI-10574		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X		X												Not evaluated
37-010575	SDI-10575		Sombrero Peak	1958		X	X	X							X					Not evaluated
37-010576	SDI-10576		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
37-010577	SDI-10577		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X		X							X					Not evaluated
37-010578	SDI-10578		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X		X							X					Recommended eligible
37-010588	SDI-10588		Julian	1985	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-001080	SDI-1080	C-495	Jacumba	1978		X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-001081	SDI-1081	C-348	Sombrero Peak	1979		X														Not evaluated
	SDI-112	C-155	Aqua Caliente Springs	1950		X														Not evaluated
37-000113	SDI-113		Sombrero Peak	1950		X														Not evaluated
37-000115	SDI-115		Sombrero Peak	1958	X	X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
37-001150	SDI-1150		Sombrero Peak	1969	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-001151	SDI-1151		Sombrero Peak	1969	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-000118	SDI-118	C-152	Sombrero Peak	1950		X														Not evaluated
37-011923	SDI-11923		Jacumba	1990			X								X					Not evaluated
37-011924	SDI-11924		Jacumba	1990		X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
	SDI-1305	C-215	Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X	X				X			X		X			Not evaluated
37-001307	SDI-1307	C-224	Sombrero Peak	1972	X	X	X	X			X									Not evaluated
	SDI-1308	C-253	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X	X			X				X					Recommended eligible
37-001489	SDI-1489		Sweeney Pass	1972	X	X	X	X							X					Not evaluated
37-001492	SDI-1492		Sweeney Pass	1972			X		X										X	Not evaluated
P-37-017897	SDI-15403		Aqua Caliente Springs	1998			X							X				X		Recommended eligible
37-018903	SDI-15746		Sombrero Peak	2000		X	X													Not evaluated
37-024103	SDI-16037		Sombrero Peak	1999	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-024104	SDI-16038		Sombrero Peak	1999	X															Not evaluated
37-000162	SDI-162		Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-000164	SDI-164		Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-025006	SDI-16547		Sombrero Peak	2003					X											Not evaluated
37-025007	SDI-16548		Sombrero Peak	2003					X											Not evaluated
37-025018	SDI-16558		Monument Peak	2003	X	X	X								X					Not evaluated

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-025156	SDI-16656	C-140	Ranchita	2002	X	X	X													Not evaluated
P-37-025662	SDI-17062		Aqua Caliente Springs	2004	X	X														Not evaluated
P-37-025663	SDI-17063		Aqua Caliente Springs	2004														X		Not evaluated
P-37-025664	SDI-17064		Aqua Caliente Springs	2004		X	X	X							X					Not evaluated
P-37-025665	SDI-17065		Aqua Caliente Springs	2004	X	X	X	X	X			X								Recommended eligible
37-025727	SDI-17118		Sombrero Peak	2004		X	X													Not evaluated
37-025728	SDI-17119		Sombrero Peak	2004		X														Not evaluated
37-000172	SDI-172		Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-000173	SDI-173	C-555	Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-026383	SDI-17326		Julian	2005														X		Not evaluated
37-000174	SDI-174	C-556	Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-000176	SDI-176		Jacumba	1979	X	X		X			X	X		X	X				X	Not evaluated
37-000178	SDI-178		Jacumba	1940		X														Not evaluated
37-027240	SDI-17813		Aqua Caliente Springs	2006	X	X	X										X			Recommended eligible
37-027241	SDI-17814		Live Oak Springs	2006	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-027242	SDI-17815		Live Oak Springs	2006			X													Not evaluated
37-027243	SDI-17816		Live Oak Springs	2006		X	X													Not evaluated
37-027244	SDI-17817		Live Oak Springs	2006	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-027248	SDI-17821		Live Oak Springs	2005														X		Not evaluated
37-027249	SDI-17822		Live Oak Springs	2005	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-027254	SDI-17827		Live Oak Springs	2005	X	X	X												X	Recommended eligible
37-027255	SDI-17828		Live Oak Springs	2005			X											X		Not evaluated
37-027256	SDI-17829		Live Oak Springs	2005			X													Not evaluated
37-027257	SDI-17830		Live Oak Springs	2005		X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-2530	C-163	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X			X			X			X			Recommended eligible
37-002531	SDI-2531	C-164	Monument Peak	1984	X	X	X	X				X		X			X		X	Recommended eligible
37-002532	SDI-2532	C-156	Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X	X			X			X					X	Recommended eligible
	SDI-2533		Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X		X			X			X						Recommended eligible
	SDI-2534	C-220	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X	X								X						Recommended eligible
37-002535	SDI-2535		Sombrero Peak	1977	X	X	X				X			X						Recommended eligible
37-002640	SDI-2640		Sweeney Pass	1975					X		X									Not evaluated
37-002701	SDI-2701		Jacumba	1975		x	X							X						Listed on National Register
37-002729	SDI-2729		Sombrero Peak	1976	X	X	X	X												Recommended eligible
37-002730	SDI-2730		Sombrero Peak	1976		X					X									Not evaluated
37-002731	SDI-2731		Sombrero Peak	1976	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-002732	SDI-2732		Sombrero Peak	1976	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-003991	SDI-3991		Sombrero Peak	1975		X	X				X									Recommended eligible
37-003992	SDI-3992		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-003993	SDI-3993		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X		X			X									Recommended eligible
37-003994	SDI-3994		Sombrero Peak	1975	X						X									Recommended eligible
37-003995	SDI-3995		Sombrero Peak	1975	X		X													Not evaluated
37-003996	SDI-3996		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X					X									Recommended eligible
37-003997	SDI-3997		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X			X								X	Recommended eligible
37-003998	SDI-3998		Sombrero Peak	1975	X		X												X	Recommended eligible
37-003999	SDI-3999		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X			X								X	Recommended eligible
37-004000	SDI-4000		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X											X	Recommended eligible
37-004001	SDI-4001		Sombrero Peak	1975	X			X												Not evaluated
37-004002	SDI-4002		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X											X	Not evaluated
37-004003	SDI-4003		Sombrero Peak	1975		X	X													Not evaluated
37-004004	SDI-4004		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
37-004006	SDI-4006		Jacumba	1975	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-004007	SDI-4007		Jacumba	1975			X													Not evaluated
37-004008	SDI-4008		Sombrero Peak	1975	X		X				X									Not evaluated
37-004009	SDI-4009		Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-004010	SDI-4010		Live Oak Springs	1982	X	X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
37-004070	SDI-4070		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-004108	SDI-4108		Jacumba	1984	X	X	X	X						X						Not evaluated
37-004156	SDI-4156		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976											X					Not evaluated
37-004168	SDI-4168		Sweeney Pass	1977		X	X				X									Not evaluated
37-004169	SDI-4169		Sweeney Pass	1977	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-004276	SDI-4276		Missing form																	No site data
37-004291	SDI-4291		Jacumba	1975				X												Not evaluated
37-004292	SDI-4292	C-388	Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004293	SDI-4293	C-389	Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004294	SDI-4294	C-390	Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004295	SDI-4295	C-391	Jacumba	1980	X	X	X	X	X		X									Listed on National Register
37-004296	SDI-4296	C-392	Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X			X				X					Listed on National Register
37-004297	SDI-4297	C-393	Jacumba	1975		X	X	X												Listed on National

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				Register
37-004298	SDI-4298		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004299	SDI-4299	C-395	Jacumba	1975	X	X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-004300	SDI-4300	C-396	Jacumba	1975	X	X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-004301	SDI-4301	C-397	Jacumba	1975			X				X								X	Listed on National Register
37-004302	SDI-4302	C-398	Jacumba	1975			X	X												Listed on National Register
37-004303	SDI-4303	C-399	Jacumba	1975			X				X									Listed on National Register
37-004304	SDI-4304	C-400	Jacumba	1975		X	X												X	Listed on National Register
37-004305	SDI-4305	C-401	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004306	SDI-4306	C-402	Jacumba	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-004307	SDI-4307	C-403	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-00	SDI-4308	C-404	Jacumba	1990			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004309	SDI-4309	C-405	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004310	SDI-4310	C-410	Jacumba	1990			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004311	SDI-4311	C-407	Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X			X									Listed on National Register
37-004312	SDI-4312	C-407	Jacumba	1975				X		X										Not evaluated
37-004313	SDI-4313	C-409	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004314	SDI-4314		Jacumba	1979											X					Listed on National Register
37-004315	SDI-4315		Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004316	SDI-4316	C-412	Jacumba	1977		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004317	SDI-4317	C-413	Jacumba	1979			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004318	SDI-4318	C-414	Jacumba	1979			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004319	SDI-4319	C-415	Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004320	SDI-4320	C-416	Jacumba	1979			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004321	SDI-4321	C-417	Jacumba	1975		X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-004322	SDI-4322	C-418	Jacumba	1975		X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-004323	SDI-4323	C-419	Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				Register
37-004324	SDI-4324	C-420	Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004325	SDI-4325	C-421	Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004326	SDI-4326	C-422	Jacumba	1977		X	X		X						X				X	Listed on National Register
	SDI-4327		Jacumba				X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-4328		Jacumba				X													Listed on National Register
37-004329	SDI-4329	C-425	Jacumba	1975			X													Not evaluated
37-004330	SDI-4330	C-426	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004331	SDI-4331	C-427	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004332	SDI-4332	C-428	Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004333	SDI-4333	C-429	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004334	SDI-4334	C-430	Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004335	SDI-4335	C-431	Jacumba	1975			X													Not evaluated
37-004336	SDI-4336	C-432	Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004337	SDI-4337	C-433	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1975		X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-004338	SDI-4338	C-434	Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004339	SDI-4339	C-435	Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004340	SDI-4340	C-436	Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004341	SDI-4341	C-437	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1975		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-004342	SDI-4342	C-438	Jacumba	1975		X									X					Listed on National Register
37-004449	SDI-4449	C-557	Jacumba	1976			X													Not evaluated
37-004450	SDI-4450		Jacumba	1976			X								X					Not evaluated
37-004458	SDI-4458	C-524	Jacumba	1979			X					X								Not evaluated
37-004461	SDI-4461	C-558	Jacumba	1976			X												X	Not evaluated
37-004462	SDI-4462	C-559	Jacumba	1976			X	X												Not evaluated
37-004477	SDI-4477	C-561	Jacumba	1976	X	X	X				X									Not evaluated
37-004478	SDI-4478	C-562	Missing form	1976																Not evaluated
	SDI-4756		Jacumba				X													Listed on National Register
37-004788	SDI-4788		Live Oak Springs	1987	X		X											X		Not evaluated
37-004946	SDI-4946		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register

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PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-004947	SDI-4947		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004948	SDI-4948		Jacumba	1975		X	X	X							X					Listed on National Register
37-004949	SDI-4949		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004950	SDI-4950		Jacumba	1975											X					Listed on National Register
37-004951	SDI-4951		Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-004952	SDI-4952		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004953	SDI-4953		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004954	SDI-4954		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-004955	SDI-4955		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-004985	SDI-4985		Missing form																	No site data
37-005036	SDI-5036		Missing form																	No site data
37-005037	SDI-5037	C-563	Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-005045	SDI-5045	C-393	Jacumba	1979			X								X					Not evaluated
37-005056	SDI-5056		Monument Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-005058	SDI-5058		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005059	SDI-5059		Sombrero Peak	1979		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005060	SDI-5060		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-005061	SDI-5061		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-005062	SDI-5062		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1979			X													Listed on National Register
37-005063	SDI-5063		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1979		X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-005162	SDI-5162		Live Oak Springs	1975							X									Not evaluated
37-005168	SDI-5168		Julian	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005169	SDI-5169		Julian	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005170	SDI-5170		Julian	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005171	SDI-5171	C-501	Live Oak Springs	1975		X	X	X			X									Not evaluated
	SDI-5234	C-214	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977		X	X	X											X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5235	C-218	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X	X			X							X		Recommended eligible
	SDI-5236	C-219	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975		X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5237	C-221	Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5238	C-251	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5239	C-252	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X		X													Not evaluated
	SDI-5240	C-255	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X														Not evaluated
	SDI-5241	C-256	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X	X		X			X								X	Recommended eligible
	SDI-5242	C-257	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X			X							X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5243	C-260	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X	X	X	X			X	X								Recommended

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																				eligible
	SDI-5244	C-261	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X														Not evaluated
	SDI-5245	C-262	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X		X											X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5246	C-263	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5247	C-264	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-5248		Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X					X										Not evaluated
	SDI-5249	C-275	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X	X										X		Not evaluated
	SDI-5250	C-276	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975		X	X								X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5251	C-277	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X		X			X								X	Recommended eligible
	SDI-5252	C-278	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X									X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5253	C-279	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X		X							X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5254	C-280	Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X	X	X			X									Not evaluated
	SDI-5255	C-281	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5256	C-282	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
	SDI-5257	C-283	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X			X							X		Recommended eligible
	SDI-5258	C-284	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X	X	X	X			X								X	Recommended eligible
	SDI-5259	C-285	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5260	C-286	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X														X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5261	C-287	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5262	C-288	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X														Not evaluated
	SDI-5263	C-294	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5264	C-295	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X						X									Recommended eligible
	SDI-5265	C-296	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X						X				X				X	Recommended eligible
	SDI-5266	C-297	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-5267	C-298	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X	X							X				X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5270	C-302	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974		X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5271	C-315	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X		X							X				X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5272	C-316	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974	X		X	X							X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5273	C-317	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-5274	C-318	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X			X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5275	C-319	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X										X					Not evaluated
37-005276	SDI-5276	C-320	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X										X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5277	C-325	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5278	C-326	Aqua Caliente Springs	1979																Not evaluated
	SDI-5279	C-327	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X			X				X							X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5280	C-328	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X										X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5281	C-329	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X			X												Not evaluated
37-005282	SDI-5282	C-330	Sombrero Peak	1975	X		X												X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5283	C-331	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X									X					Not evaluated

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
	SDI-5284	C-332	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X										X				X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5285	C-333	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975											X				X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5286	C-334	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X		X			X									Recommended eligible
	SDI-5287	C-335	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X									X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5288	C-336	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X		X	X							X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5291	C-349	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X	X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-5292	C-351	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975		X	X												X	Not evaluated
	SDI-5293	C-353	Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X									X					Not evaluated
	SDI-5294	C-354	Aqua Caliente Springs	1977	X			X							X					Not evaluated
37-005296	SDI-5296	C-348	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-005303	SDI-5303	C-341	Sombrero Peak	1975	X			X			X									Not evaluated
37-005304	SDI-5304	C-340	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
37-005305	SDI-5305	C-339	Sombrero Peak	1975	X						X								X	Not evaluated
37-005306	SDI-5306	C-324	Sombrero Peak	1975											X				X	Not evaluated
37-005307	SDI-5307	C-323	Sombrero Peak	1975	X										X					Not evaluated
37-005308	SDI-5308	C-322	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005309	SDI-5309	C-321	Missing form																	No site data
37-005310	SDI-5310	C-314	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X														Not evaluated
37-005311	SDI-5311	C-313	Sombrero Peak	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005312	SDI-5312	C-312	Sombrero Peak	1975	X			X												Not evaluated
37-005313	SDI-5313	C-311	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X		X			X							X		Not evaluated
37-005314	SDI-5314	C-310	Sombrero Peak	1975	X															Not evaluated
37-005315	SDI-5315	C-309	Sombrero Peak	1975								X								Not evaluated
37-005316	SDI-5316	C-308	Sombrero Peak	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005317	SDI-5317	C-307	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005318	SDI-5318	C-306	Sombrero Peak	1975		X												X		Not evaluated
37-005319	SDI-5319	C-305	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005320	SDI-5320	C-304	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X														Not evaluated
37-005321	SDI-5321		Sombrero Peak	1975	X		X											X		Not evaluated
37-005322	SDI-5322	C-293	Sombrero Peak	1975														X		Not evaluated
37-005323	SDI-5323	C-292	Sombrero Peak	1975	X															Not evaluated
37-005329	SDI-5329	C-291	Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005330	SDI-5330	C-290	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X					X									Not evaluated
37-005331	SDI-5331	C-289	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X		X												Not evaluated
37-005332	SDI-5332	C-269	Sombrero Peak	1975	X	X					X									Not evaluated
37-005333	SDI-5333	C-268	Sombrero Peak	1975	X															Not evaluated
37-005334	SDI-5334	C-267	Sombrero Peak	1975		X														Not evaluated
37-005335	SDI-5335	C-266	Sombrero Peak	1975	X															Not evaluated
37-005336	SDI-5336	C-265	Sombrero Peak	1974	X															Not evaluated
37-005337	SDI-5337	C-258	Sombrero Peak	1977	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005338	SDI-5338	C-223	Sombrero Peak	1974	X	X		X												Not evaluated
	SDI-5342	C-216	Aqua Caliente Springs	1974		X	X			X										Not evaluated
37-005395	SDI-5395	C-350	Missing form																	No site data

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-005430	SDI-5430		Live Oak Springs	1978		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-005544	SDI-5544	C-496	Jacumba	1978	X	X	X	X			X									Listed on National Register
37-006094	SDI-6094		Monument Peak	1975	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-6097		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006102	SDI-6102		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-006108	SDI-6108		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976			X								X					Not evaluated
37-006109	SDI-6109		In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976			X													Not evaluated
37-006268	SDI-6268		Monument Peak	1978	X															Not evaluated
37-006560	SDI-6560		Missing form																	No site data
37-006735	SDI-6735		Missing form																	No site data
37-006757	SDI-6757		Jacumba	1975	X	X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006758	SDI-6758		Jacumba	1975			X	X							X					Listed on National Register
37-006759	SDI-6759		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-006760	SDI-6760		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006761	SDI-6761		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-006762	SDI-6762		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006763	SDI-6763		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006764	SDI-6764	C-455	Jacumba	1976	X	X	X	X			X			X	X					Listed on National Register
37-006765	SDI-6765	C-456	Jacumba	1975		X	X				X			X						Listed on National Register
37-006766	SDI-6766		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-006767	SDI-6767		Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-006768	SDI-6768		Jacumba	1975		X	X	X			X									Listed on National Register
37-006769	SDI-6769		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-006770	SDI-6770	C-451, -452, -453	Jacumba	1976	X	X	X	X			X			X	X			X	X	Listed on National Register
	SDI-6771		Jacumba		X	X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006772	SDI-6772	C-451, -452, -453	Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X										X		Listed on National Register
	SDI-6773		Jacumba			X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-006775	SDI-6775		Jacumba	1977	X	X	X	X					X							Recommended

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				eligible
37-006776	SDI-6776	C-553	Jacumba	1979							X									Not evaluated
6779	SDI-6779		Sombrero Peak	1976	X														X	Not evaluated
37-006788	SDI-6788		Jacumba	1975			X													Not evaluated
37-006780	SDI-6780	C-458	Jacumba	1976		X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-006781	SDI-6781		Jacumba	1976		X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-006782	SDI-6782		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006783	SDI-6783		Jacumba	1976	X	X	X				X			X					X	Listed on National Register
37-006784	SDI-6784		Jacumba	1975			X								X					Not evaluated
37-006785	SDI-6785	C-622, 623, 616, 615	Jacumba	1984			X												X	Not evaluated
37-006786	SDI-6786	C-622, 623, 616, 615	Jacumba	1975		X	X	X											X	Not evaluated
37-006787	SDI-6787		Jacumba	1975			X	X											X	Listed on National Register
37-006789	SDI-6789		Jacumba	1975	X	X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-006790	SDI-6790		Jacumba	1975			X													Listed on National Register
37-006791	SDI-6791		Jacumba	1975	X	X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-006792	SDI-6792		Jacumba	1975		X	X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-6793		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006794	SDI-6794		Jacumba	1976	X		X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006795	SDI-6795		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-6796		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
	SDI-6797		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
37-006798	SDI-6798		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-006799	SDI-6799		Jacumba	1976		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-006801	SDI-6801		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-006863	SDI-6863	C-392	Jacumba	1990	X	X	X													Listed on National Register
37-006864	SDI-6864		Jacumba	1990		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-006865	SDI-6865		Jacumba	1978		X	X	X	X						X					Listed on National Register
37-006866	SDI-6866		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X			X									Listed on National

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				Register
37-006872	SDI-6872		Monument Peak	1979		X	X												X	Not evaluated
	SDI-6873		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X	X	X											X	Not evaluated
	SDI-6874		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X	X				X								Not evaluated
37-006881	SDI-6881		Missing form																	No site data
37-006884	SDI-6884		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-006885	SDI-6885		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-006887	SDI-6887		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-6888		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-006889	SDI-6889		Monument Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-006890	SDI-6890		Monument Peak	1979	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-006891	SDI-6891		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X								X					Not evaluated
37-006905	SDI-6905		Sombrero Peak	2003	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-006993	SDI-6993		Missing form																	No site data
37-007038	SDI-7038		Jacumba	1979						X										Not evaluated
37-007046	SDI-7046		Jacumba	1979			X												X	Not evaluated
37-007051	SDI-7051		Jacumba	1981	X	X	X				X					X				Recommended eligible
37-007052	SDI-7052		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-007055	SDI-7055		Jacumba	1979			X												X	Not evaluated
37-007057	SDI-7057		Jacumba	1979					X											Not evaluated
37-007058	SDI-7058		Jacumba	1979			X												X	Not evaluated
37-007059	SDI-7059		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-007060	SDI-7060	C-195	Jacumba	1981		X	X													Not evaluated
37-007061	SDI-7061		Jacumba	1979					X		X									Not evaluated
37-007062	SDI-7062	C-670	Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-007079	SDI-7079		Jacumba	1979			X	X												Not evaluated
37-007080	SDI-7080		Jacumba	1979														X		Not evaluated
37-007086	SDI-7086		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
37-007087	SDI-7087		Jacumba	1979			X													Not evaluated
37-007150	SDI-7150		Live Oak Springs	1979		X	X				X									Not evaluated
37-007151	SDI-7151		Live Oak Springs	1979	X	X	X				X								X	Not evaluated
37-007154	SDI-7154		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X				X									Not evaluated
37-007156	SDI-7156		Sombrero Peak	1979	X	X	X	X			X						X			Not evaluated
37-007164	SDI-7164		Live Oak Springs	1979	X	X	X				X									Recommended eligible
37-007173	SDI-7173		Sombrero Peak	1979	X														X	Not evaluated
37-007178	SDI-7178		Sombrero Peak	1979	X		X	X												Not evaluated
	SDI-7191	C-515	Aqua Caliente Springs	1975	X														X	Not evaluated
37-007228	SDI-7228	C-669	Monument Peak	1977														X		Not evaluated
	SDI-7259		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X	X													Not evaluated
	SDI-7261		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-7262		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979		X	X										X			Not evaluated
	SDI-7263		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979				X												Not evaluated

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
	SDI-7266		Aqua Caliente Springs	1975			X													Not evaluated
37-000750	SDI-750		Monument Peak	1949	X	X	X	X									X		X	Recommended eligible
37-007790	SDI-7790	C-565	Jacumba	1980															X	Not evaluated
37-007891	SDI-7891		Jacumba	1977			X													Not evaluated
37-008388	SDI-8388		Sombrero Peak	1974		X	X	X						X	X					Recommended eligible
37-008431	SDI-8431		Jacumba	1980			X													Not evaluated
37-008432	SDI-8432		Jacumba	1980	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-008684	SDI-8684		Mount Laguna	1981	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-008702	SDI-8702		Sombrero Peak	1981		X	X													Not evaluated
37-008703	SDI-8703		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X	X	X							X					Recommended eligible
37-008704	SDI-8704		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-008705	SDI-8705		Sombrero Peak	1981		X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
37-008706	SDI-8706	C-561, C-696	Sombrero Peak	1981		X	X													Not evaluated
37-008707	SDI-8707		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-008708	SDI-8708	C-584	Sombrero Peak	1981	X															Not evaluated
37-008709	SDI-8709	C-585	Sombrero Peak	1981	X															Not evaluated
37-008710	SDI-8710	C-586	Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X		X												Not evaluated
37-008711	SDI-8711		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X	X													Not evaluated
37-008712	SDI-8712		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-008796	SDI-8796		Missing form																	No site data
37-009112	SDI-9112		Jamul Mountain	1981	X		X													Not evaluated
37-009157	SDI-9157		Jacumba	1981			X													Not evaluated
37-009159	SDI-9159		Jacumba	1981														X		Not evaluated
37-009160	SDI-9160		Jacumba	1981														X		Not evaluated
37-009223	SDI-9223		Live Oak Springs	1982	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-009224	SDI-9224		Live Oak Springs	1982			X	X												Not evaluated
37-009225	SDI-9225		Live Oak Springs	1982		X	X	X			X									Recommended eligible
37-009226	SDI-9226		Live Oak Springs	1982		X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-009227	SDI-9227		Live Oak Springs	1981		X	X													Not evaluated
37-009228	SDI-9228		Live Oak Springs	1981		X														Not evaluated
37-009229	SDI-9229		Live Oak Springs	1981		X	X								X					Not evaluated
37-009283	SDI-9283		Missing form																	No site data
	SDI-9293		Jacumba		X		X													Listed on National Register
37-009294	SDI-9294		Jacumba	1976	X		X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009295	SDI-9295		Jacumba	1976			X	X												Listed on National Register
	SDI-9296		Jacumba		X										X					Listed on National Register
37-009297	SDI-9297		Jacumba	1990	X	X	X								X					Listed on National

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				Register
37-009298	SDI-9298		Jacumba	1976													X	X		Recommended eligible
37-009299	SDI-9299		Jacumba	1976	X		X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009300	SDI-9300		Jacumba	1976	X										X					Listed on National Register
37-009301	SDI-9301		Jacumba	1976			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009302	SDI-9302		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-009303	SDI-9303		Jacumba	1976											X					Listed on National Register
37-009304	SDI-9304		Jacumba	1976		X	X	X		X					X					Listed on National Register
	SDI-9305		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009307	SDI-9307		Jacumba	1977			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009308	SDI-9308		Jacumba	1977		X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-009309	SDI-9309		Jacumba	1977			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009310	SDI-9310		Jacumba	1977		X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009311	SDI-9311		Jacumba	1977	X	X	X	X			X									Listed on National Register
	SDI-9312		Jacumba		X	X	X	X			X			X						Listed on National Register
37-009313	SDI-9313		Jacumba	1977	X	X	X	X			X									Listed on National Register
37-009314	SDI-9314		Jacumba	1977	X	X	X	X			X				X					Listed on National Register
37-009315	SDI-9315	C-406	Jacumba	1990			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009316	SDI-9316		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009317	SDI-9317		Jacumba	1979			X													Listed on National Register
37-009318	SDI-9318		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009319	SDI-9319	C-392	Jacumba	1978	X	X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-009320	SDI-9320		Jacumba	1979			X								X					Listed on National Register
	SDI-9321		Jacumba				X													Listed on National Register
37-009322	SDI-9322		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-009323	SDI-9323		Jacumba	1976			X		X											Not evaluated
37-009324	SDI-9324		Jacumba	1976											X					Listed on National Register
37-009325	SDI-9325		Jacumba	1976			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009326	SDI-9326		Jacumba	1976											X					Listed on National Register
37-009327	SDI-9327		Jacumba	1976		X	X												X	Listed on National Register
37-009328	SDI-9328		Jacumba	1976	X		X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009329	SDI-9329		Jacumba	1978		X		X	X						X					Listed on National Register
37-009330	SDI-9330	C-392	Jacumba	1978	X	X	X	X							X					Listed on National Register
37-009331	SDI-9331		Jacumba	1978	X	X	X				X									Listed on National Register
	SDI-9332		Jacumba						X										X	Listed on National Register
37-009333	SDI-9333	C-392	Jacumba	1976		X	X		X						X					Listed on National Register
37-009334	SDI-9334		Jacumba	1977					X						X					Listed on National Register
37-009335	SDI-9335		Jacumba	1977											X					Listed on National Register
37-009336	SDI-9336		Jacumba	1977											X					Listed on National Register
37-009337	SDI-9337		Jacumba	1977		X	X		X						X					Listed on National Register
37-009338	SDI-9338		Jacumba	1977											X					Listed on National Register
37-009339	SDI-9339		Jacumba	1977		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009340	SDI-9340		Jacumba	1977		X	X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009341	SDI-9341		Jacumba	1977		X									X					Listed on National Register
37-009342	SDI-9342		Jacumba	1978		X			X						X					Listed on National Register
37-009344	SDI-9344		Jacumba	1976			X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009345	SDI-9345		Jacumba	1976			X													Not evaluated
	SDI-9346		Jacumba				X								X					Listed on National Register
37-009347	SDI-9347		Jacumba	1979			X													Listed on National Register
37-009348	SDI-9348		Jacumba	1979		X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-009349	SDI-9349		Jacumba	1979			X								X					Listed on National Register

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
37-009350	SDI-9350		Jacumba	1979		X	X	X							X					Listed on National Register
37-009351	SDI-9351	C-411	Jacumba	1979											X					Listed on National Register
37-009352	SDI-9352		Jacumba	1979		X									X					Listed on National Register
37-009353	SDI-9353		Jacumba	1979	X		X													Listed on National Register
37-009354	SDI-9354		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009355	SDI-9355		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009356	SDI-9356		Jacumba	1979	X	X														Listed on National Register
37-009357	SDI-9357		Jacumba	1979	X	X														Listed on National Register
37-009358	SDI-9358		Jacumba	1979			X													Listed on National Register
37-009359	SDI-9359		Jacumba	1979			X													Listed on National Register
37-009360	SDI-9360		Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-009361	SDI-9361	C-381	Jacumba	1979	X	X	X	X												Listed on National Register
37-009362	SDI-9362		Jacumba	1979		X	X				X									Listed on National Register
37-009363	SDI-9363		Jacumba	1979		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009364	SDI-9364		Jacumba	1979		X	X	X			X			X						Listed on National Register
37-009365	SDI-9365		Jacumba	1980															X	Listed on National Register
37-009366	SDI-9366		Jacumba	1980	X	X	X	X			X			X	X					Listed on National Register
37-009371	SDI-9371		per SCIC missing																	No site data
37-009424	SDI-9424		Descanso	1982	X	X	X	X												Not evaluated
37-009425	SDI-9425		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-009426	SDI-9426		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
37-009428	SDI-9428		Jacumba	1976			X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-9429		Jacumba				X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-9430		Jacumba												X					Listed on National Register
37-009433	SDI-9433		Jacumba	1980		X	X					X								Listed on National Register
37-009434	SDI-9434		Jacumba	1980			X		X											Listed on National

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
																				Register
37-009435	SDI-9435		Jacumba	1980		X	X													Listed on National Register
37-009436	SDI-9436		Jacumba	1980		X														Listed on National Register
37-009437	SDI-9437		Jacumba	1980		X	X													Listed on National Register
	SDI-9438																			Listed on National Register
37-009540	SDI-9540		Sombrero Peak	1981	X	X														Not evaluated
37-009756	SDI-9756		Jacumba	1986	X															Not evaluated
37-009932	SDI-9932		Ranchita	1983	X	X														Not evaluated
37-009938	SDI-9938		Missing form																	No site data
37-009983	SDI-9983		Ranchita	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-009984	SDI-9984		Monument Peak	1979											X					Not evaluated
37-009986	SDI-9986		Monument Peak	1979														X		Not evaluated
37-009987	SDI-9987		Monument Peak	1979	X	X	X									X	X			Recommended eligible
	SDI-9988		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9989		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X								X					Not evaluated
	SDI-999		Aqua Caliente Springs	1949							X									Not evaluated
	SDI-9990		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9991		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9992		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X	X	X								X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9993		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979	X															Not evaluated
	SDI-9994		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9995		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9996		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9997		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
	SDI-9998		Aqua Caliente Springs	1979											X					Not evaluated
		W-3385	Julian	1980		X	X													Not evaluated
		W-4051	Julian			X														Not evaluated
		C-424	Missing form																	Not evaluated
		W-522	Missing form																	No site data
		C-552	Jacumba	1974	X	X	X				X									Recommended eligible
		W-637	Jacumba	1975	X		X													Not evaluated
		W-592	Missing form																	No site data
		C-154	Sombrero Peak	1979	X						X			X						Recommended eligible
		C-211	Sombrero Peak																	Not evaluated
		C-450	Jacumba	1977							X			X					X	Not evaluated
		C-454	Jacumba	1977	X	X	X	X			X			X						Recommended eligible
		C-461	Jacumba	1977	X	X	X				X			X				X		Recommended eligible
		C-475	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976							X								X	Not evaluated

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA (CONT.)

PNumber	Trinomial	Museum of Man	Quadrangle	Last Recorded	Bedrock Milling	Ceramic	Lithic	Groundstone	Cairn	Rock Ring	Rock Shelter	Rock Alignment	Cleared Circle	Rock Art	Hearth	House pit	Human Remains	Historic	Other	National Register Status
		C-476	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976		X													X	Not evaluated
		C-477	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1976															X	Not evaluated
		C-486	Monument Peak	1977	X	X	X				X									Recommended eligible
		C-660	Monument Peak	1976															X	Recommended not eligible
		C-662	Monument Peak	1976		X														Not evaluated
		C-665	Sombrero Peak	1976		X														Not evaluated
		C-666	Sombrero Peak	1976		X														Not evaluated
		C-669	Jacumba	1976															X	Recommended not eligible
		C-697	Sombrero Peak	1978	X	X	X													Not evaluated
		C-698	Sombrero Peak	1978	X	X														Not evaluated
		C-716	In-Ko-Pah Gorge	1988											X					Not evaluated

APPENDIX H

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Final April 15, 1999, CACA No. 035067

CARRIZO GORGE WILDERNESS
14,722 Acres
Designated October 31, 1994 by the California Desert Protection Act, Public Law 103-433

This is the final legal description as required in Section 103(b) of the above mentioned Act. It describes the boundary for the Carrizo Gorge Wilderness Area located in San Diego County, California and managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The boundary is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of sections 25, 30, 31, and 36, Township 15 South, Ranges 6 and 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian, and identical to the intersection of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, this point being the point of beginning;

thence easterly, between sections 30 and 31, 29 and 32, 28 and 33, sections 27 and 34, and 26 and 35, along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to point 1, the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36;

thence southerly, between sections 35 and 36 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to point 2, the corner common to sections 35, 36, and 1 and 2, on the township line between Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 7 East;

thence southerly, between sections 1 and 2, 11 and 12, 13 and 14, 23 and 24, 25 and 26, 35 and 36, Township 16 South, Range 7 East, along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 3, the corner of sections 35 and 36 only, on the township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., R. 7 E. only;

thence easterly, on said township line between sections 1 and 36, along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 4, the corner of sections 1 and 6 only, Township 17 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East;

thence southerly on said range line, between sections 1 and 6, 7 and 12, 13 and 18, and 19 and 24 , along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 5, the corner of sections 19, 24, 25, and 30;

thence westerly leaving the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, between sections 24 and 25 to point 6, the corner of sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 17 S., R. 7 E.;

thence southerly, between sections 25 and 26 to point 7, the intersection with a line parallel with and 300 feet northerly of the centerline of the west bound lanes of Interstate Route 8;

thence westerly, parallel with and 300 feet northerly of said centerline to point 8, the intersection with the section line between sections 26 and 27;

thence northerly, between sections 26 and 27 to point 9, the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, and 27;

thence easterly, between sections 23 and 26 to point 10, the west 1/16 corner of sections 23 and 26;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of the southwest 1/4 of section 23 to point 11, the southwest 1/16 corner of section 23;

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thence easterly, along the east/west centerline of the southwest 1/4 and along the east/west centerline of the southeast 1/4 of section 23 to point 12, the southeast 1/16 corner of section 23;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of the southeast 1/4 of section 23 to point 13, the center east 1/16 corner of section 23;

thence westerly, on the east/west centerline of section 23 to point 14, the center 1/4 corner of section 23;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of section 23 to point 15, a point East of a hill, said hill having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°40'38" N. latitude, 116°14'05" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Jacumba, Calif.", 1959, photorevised 1975;

thence West to point 16, said hill;

thence northeasterly, to point 17, a hill having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°41'16" N. latitude, 116°13'56" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Jacumba, Calif.", 1959, photorevised 1975;

thence northeasterly, to point 18, Mt. Tule, having an elevation of 4647 feet, as shown on the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Jacumba, Calif.", 1959, photorevised 1975;

thence northerly to point 19, the southeast 1/16 corner of section 2;

thence northwesterly to point 20, the center-north 1/16 corner of section 2;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of section 2, to point 21, the 1/4 corner of section 2, on the township line between Townships 16 and 17 South, Range 7 East;

thence northeasterly to point 22, a saddle having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°44'08" N. latitude, 116°13'40" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Jacumba, Calif.", 1959, photorevised 1975;

thence northwesterly to point 23, a junction of washes having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°44'22" N. latitude, 116°14'02" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Jacumba, Calif.", 1959, photorevised 1975;

thence northerly, to point 24, a hill having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°45'02" N. latitude, 116°14'06" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Sweeney Pass, Calif.", 1959;

thence northerly, to point 25, a peak having NAD 1927 coordinates of 32°45'42" N. latitude, 116°14'09" W. longitude, as scaled from the U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute Quadrangle "Sweeney Pass, Calif.", 1959;

thence northerly, to point 26, the corner of sections 14, 15, 22, and 23, Township 16 South, Range 7 East;

thence westerly, between sections 15 and 22 to point 27, the 1/4 corner of sections 15 and 22;

thence northwesterly to point 28, the 1/4 corner of sections 15 and 16;

thence northerly, between sections 15 and 16 to point 29, the corner of sections 9, 10, 15, and 16;

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thence northwesterly, to point 30, the 1/4 corner of sections 8 and 9;

thence northwesterly, to point 31, the northeast 1/16 corner of section 8;

thence westerly, on the east/west centerline of the northeast 1/4 of section 8 to point 32, the center north 1/16 corner of section 8;

thence westerly, on the east/west centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 8 to point 33, the north 1/16 corner of sections 7 and 8;

thence westerly, on the east/west centerline of the NE 1/4 of section 7 to point 34, the NE 1/16 corner of section 7;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of the northeast 1/4 of section 7 to point 35, the east 1/16 corner of sections 6 and 7;

thence westerly, between sections 6 and 7 to point 36, the 1/4 corner of sections 6 and 7;

thence northerly, on the north/south centerline of section 6 to point 37, the 1/4 corner of sections 6 and 31, on the township line between Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 7 East;

thence northwesterly, to point 38, the 1/4 corner of sections 31 and 36, on the range line between Township 15 South, Ranges 6 and 7 East, said point identical to the intersection of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary;

thence northerly, between sections 31 and 36 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to the point of beginning.

END OF DESCRIPTION

The above description containing approximately 14,722 acres utilizes the Jacumba, Sombrero Peak, and Sweeney Pass 7.5 minute quadrangle maps prepared by the USGS. The boundary calls listed herein are in part a result of scaling distances from said quad maps and are not a result of survey. All courses have been depicted upon the above mentioned quad maps and are made a part of this official record. Acreage is calculated from the CASO ArcInfo wilderness coverage.

I hereby certify the legal description and map herewith represent the location of the boundary of the Carrizo Gorge Wilderness area designated by the California Desert Protection Act, Public Law 103-433, dated October 31, 1994.

Signed: Al Wright

Al Wright
Acting State Director, California

APR 15 1999
Date

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SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS
30,679 Acres
Designated October 31, 1994 by the California Desert Protection Act, Public Law 103-433

This is the final legal description as required in Section 103(b) of the above mentioned Act. It describes the boundary for the Sawtooth Mountains Wilderness Area located in San Diego County, California and managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The boundary is more particularly described as follows:

From the corner of sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 15 S. R. 6 E., S.B.M., this point being the point of beginning;

thence northerly between sections 27 and 28, 21 and 22 to point 1, the corner of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22;

thence westerly between sections 16 and 21 to point 2, the corner of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21;

thence northerly between sections 16 and 17 to point 3, the 1/4 corner of sections 16 and 17;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of sections 17 and 18 to point 4, the center west 1/16 corner of section 18;

thence northerly on the north-south centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 18 and the north-south centerline of the SW 1/4 of section 7 to point 5, the center west 1/16 corner of section 7;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of section 7 to point 6, the 1/4 corner of section 7 only;

thence northerly on the range line between sections 7 and 12, 1 and 6, T. 15 S., Rgs., 5 and 6 E., to point 7, the township corner of sections 1, 6, 31, and 36, Tps. 14 and 15 S., Rgs. 5 and 6 E.;

thence westerly on the township line between sections 1 and 36, 2 and 35, Tps. 14 and 15 S., R. 5 E., to point 8, the corner of sections 2, 3, 34, and 35;

thence northerly between sections 34 and 35, 26 and 27, T. 14 S., R 5 E., to point 9, the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, and 27;

thence easterly between sections 23 and 26 to point 10, the 1/4 corner of sections 23 and 26;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of section 26 to point 11, the center 1/4 corner of section 26;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of section 26 to point 12, the center east 1/16 corner of section 26;

thence northerly on the north-south centerline of the NE 1/4 of section 26 to point 13, the northeast 1/16 corner of section 26;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of the NE 1/4 of section 26 to point 14, the north 1/16 corner between

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sections 25 and 26;

thence southerly between sections 25 and 26 to point 15, the south 1/16 corner between sections 25 and 26;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of the SW 1/4 of section 25 to point 16, the southwest 1/16 corner of section 25;

thence northerly on the north-south centerline of the SW 1/4 and the north-south centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 25 and the north-south centerline of the SW 1/4 of section 24 to point 17, the intersection of a line parallel with and 30 feet southeasterly of the centerline of a jeep trail:

thence northeasterly parallel with and 30 feet southeasterly of the centerline of said trail to point 18, the intersection of a line parallel with and 30 feet southeasterly of the centerline of a jeep trail, located in the SW 1/4 of section 18, T. 14 S. R. 6 E.:

thence northeasterly parallel with and 30 feet southeasterly of the centerline of said trail to point 19, the intersection of a line parallel with and 30 feet southerly of the centerline of a jeep trail, located in the NE 1/4 of section 18;

thence easterly parallel with and 30 feet southerly of the centerline of said trail to point 20, the intersection of the section line between sections 16 and 17;

thence southerly between sections 16 and 17 to point 21, the corner of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21;

thence easterly between sections 16 and 21 to point 22, the corner of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22;

thence northerly between sections 15 and 16 to point 23, the corner of sections 9, 10, 15, and 16;

thence easterly between sections 10 and 15 to point 24, the west 1/16 corner of sections 10 and 15;

thence northerly on the north-south centerline of the SW 1/4 of section 10 to point 25, the center west 1/16 corner of section 10;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of section 10 to point 26, the 1/4 corner of sections 10 and 11;

thence northerly between sections 10 and 11 to point 27, the south-north 1/64 corner of sections 10 and 11;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 11 to point 28, the center-south-northwest 1/64 corner of section 11;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 11 to point 29, the center west 1/16 corner of section 11;

thence easterly on the east-west centerline of section 11 to point 30, the intersection with a line parallel with and 300 feet southwesterly of the centerline of County Road S2;

thence southeasterly, parallel with and 300 feet southwesterly of said centerline to point 31, the intersection of the north-south centerline of section 11 and identical of the intersection of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary;

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thence southerly on the north-south centerline of section 11 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to point 32, the 1/4 corner of sections 11 and 14;

thence easterly between sections 11 and 14 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to point 33, the corner of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14;

thence southerly between sections 13 and 14, 23 and 24, 25 and 26 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 34, the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36;

thence easterly between sections 25 and 36 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 35, the corner of sections 25, 30, 31, and 36, on the range line, T. 14 S., Rgs. 6 and 7 E.;

thence continuing easterly, between sections 30 and 31, 29 and 32, 28 and 33 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 36, the corner of sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R 7 E.;

thence southerly leaving the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary between sections 33 and 34, to point 37, the corner of sections 3, 4, 33, and 34 on the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S., R. 7 E.;

thence southerly between sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 7 E., to point 38, the intersection of a line parallel with and 30 feet northwesterly of a jeep trail (Canebrake Canyon Road) located in the NE 1/4 of section 4;

thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and 30 feet northwesterly of the centerline of said jeep trail to point 39, the intersection of line 1-2 of Tract 37;

thence westerly on line 1-2 of said tract to point 40, the intersection of a line parallel with and 30 feet northeasterly of said jeep trail;

thence northwesterly changing to the southwesterly, on a line parallel with and 30 feet northeasterly changing to northwesterly of the centerline of a jeep trail, to point 41, the intersection of line 1-2 of Tract 37;

thence westerly on line 1-2 of said tract to point 42, corner 2 of said Tract 37;

thence southerly on line 2-3 of said tract to point 43, corner 3 of said Tract 37, and on line 1-2 of Tract 38;

thence westerly on line 1-2 of Tract 38 to point 44, corner 2 of Tract 38;

thence southerly on line 2-3 of said tract to point 45, corner 3 of said Tract 38;

thence easterly on line 3-4 of said tract to point 46, corner 4 of said Tract 38;

thence northerly on line 4-1 of said tract to point 47, corner 1 of said Tract 38, and on line 3-4 of Tract 37;

thence easterly on line 3-4 of Tract 37 to point 48, the intersection of the section line between section 3 and 4;

thence southerly between sections 3 and 4 and identical with the intersection of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 49, the corner of sections 3, 4, 9, and 10;

thence westerly between sections 4 and 9 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 50, the 1/4

corner of sections 4 and 9;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of section 9 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 51, the center 1/4 corner of section 9;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of section 9 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 52, the 1/4 corner of sections 8 and 9;

thence southerly between sections 8 and 9 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 53, the corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17;

thence westerly between sections 8 and 17 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 54, the 1/4 corner of sections 8 and 17:

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of section 17 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to point 55, the center 1/4 corner of section 17;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of section 17, along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 56, the 1/4 corner of sections 17 and 18;

thence southerly between sections 17 and 18 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 57, the corner of sections 17, 18, 19, and 20;

thence westerly between sections 18 and 19 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 58, the corner of sections 13, 18, 19, and 24, on the range line, T. 15 S., Rgs. 6 and 7 E.;

thence northerly on said range line between sections 13 and 18 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 59, the corner of sections 7, 12, 13, and 18;

thence westerly between sections 12 and 13 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 60, the 1/4 corner of sections 12 and 13, T. 15 S., R. 6 E.;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of section 13 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 61, the 1/4 corner of sections 13 and 24:

thence westerly between sections 13 and 24 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 62, the west 1/16 corner of sections 13 and 24;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 24 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 63, the northwest 1/16 corner of Section 24;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of the NW 1/4 of section 24 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 64, the north 1/16 corner of sections 23 and 24;

thence southerly between sections 23 and 24 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 65, the 1/4 corner of sections 23 and 24;

thence westerly on the east-west centerline of section 23 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary to

point 66, the center 1/4 corner of section 23;

thence southerly on the north-south centerline of sections 23 and 26 along the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to point 67, the 1/4 corner between sections 26 and 35;

thence westerly between sections 26 and 35, 27 and 34 leaving the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary, to the point of beginning.

END OF DESCRIPTION

The above description containing approximately 30,679 acres utilizes the Agua Caliente Springs, Monument Peak, Mount Laguna, and Sombrero Peak 7.5 minute quadrangle maps prepared by the USGS. The boundary calls listed herein are in part a result of scaling distances from said quad maps and are not a result of survey. All courses have been depicted upon the above mentioned quad maps and are made a part of this official record. Acreage is calculated from the BLM California State Office ArcInfo wilderness coverage.

I hereby certify the legal description and map herewith represent the location of the boundary of the Sawtooth Mountains Wilderness area designated by the California Desert Protection Act, Public Law 103-433, dated October 31, 1994.

Signed: Al Wright
Acting State Director, California

APR 1 5 1999
Date

ORIGINAL

APPENDIX I

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BLM
3031 - ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Mineral Potential Classification System*

I. Level of Potential

O The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

L The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

M The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

H The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits" do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.

ND Mineral(s) potential not determined due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

II. Level of Certainty

A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.

B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral

D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

For the determination of No Potential use O/D. This class shall be seldom used, and when used it should be for a specific commodity only. For example, if the available data show that the surface and subsurface types of rock in the respective area is batholithic (igneous intrusive), one can conclude, with reasonable certainty, that the area does not have potential for coal.

* As used in this classification, potential refers to potential for the presence (occurrence) of a concentration of one or more energy and/or mineral resources. It does not refer to or imply potential for development and/or extraction of the mineral resource(s). It does not imply that the potential concentration is or may be economic, that is, be extracted profitably.

APPENDIX J

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Record of Non-Applicability

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Record of Non-Applicability

Eastern San Diego County, California
Resource Management Plan

Pursuant to Section 176 (c) of the Clean Air Act, as amended by the 1990 amendments; the General Conformity Rule at 40 CFR Parts 51 and 93, the Department of the Interior (DoI) determined that the majority of practices outlined in the 2006 Resources Management Plan (RMP) are exempt from conformity requirements. The 2006 RMP allows for activities including OHV use, vehicle emissions, dust, construction and maintenance activities, and mineral activities, which are estimated to be below *de minimis* thresholds. Consequently, the Proposed Action is exempt from the conformity determination requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency's conformity rule.

To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in the DOI's applicability analysis is correct and accurate and I concur in the finding that air emissions associated with the proposed action are below *de minimis* levels, are not regionally significant, and therefore do not require further conformity analysis or determination.

Vicki L. Wood

Vicki L. Wood
Field Manager
El Centro Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

November 2007
Date

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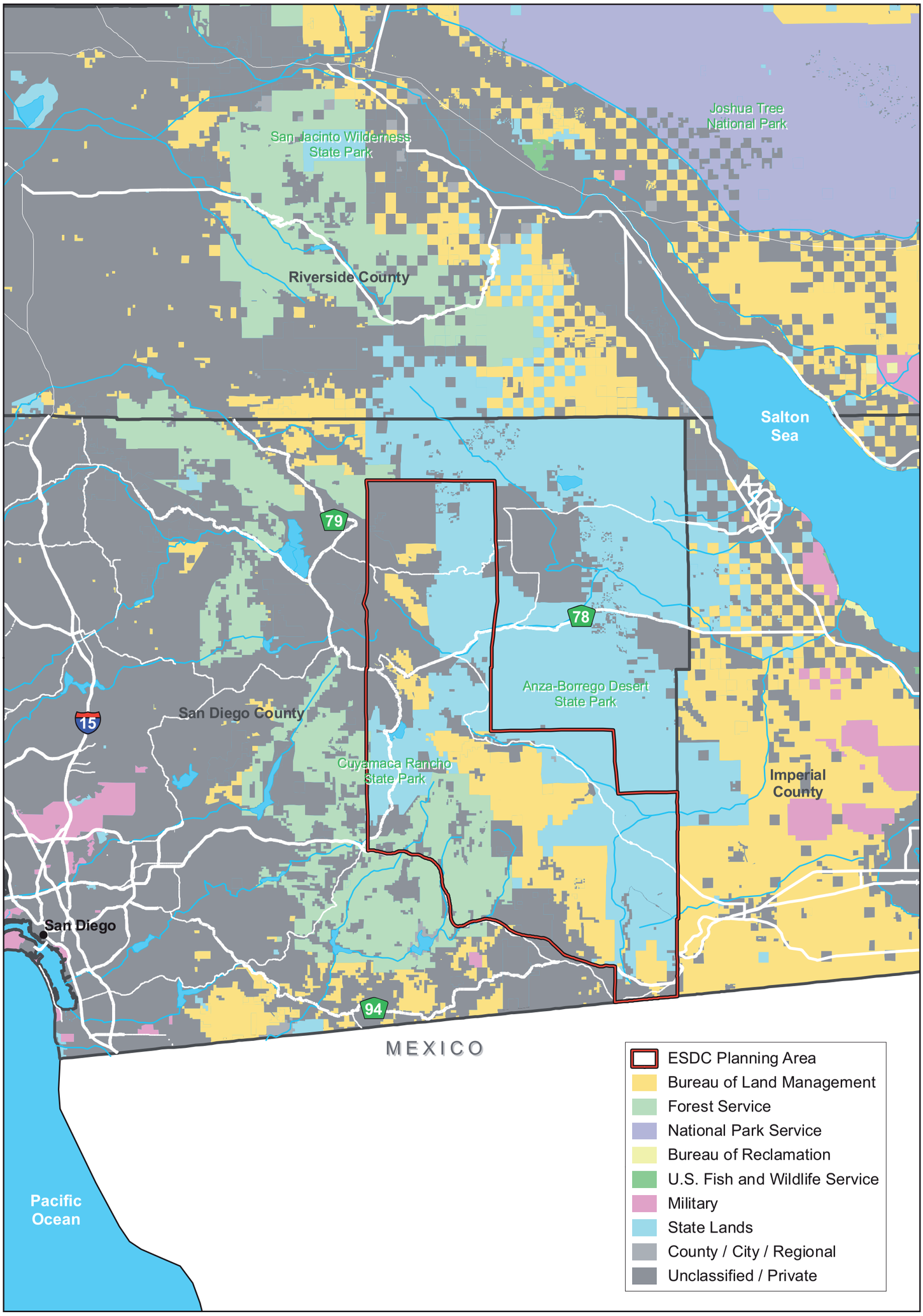

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N W E S

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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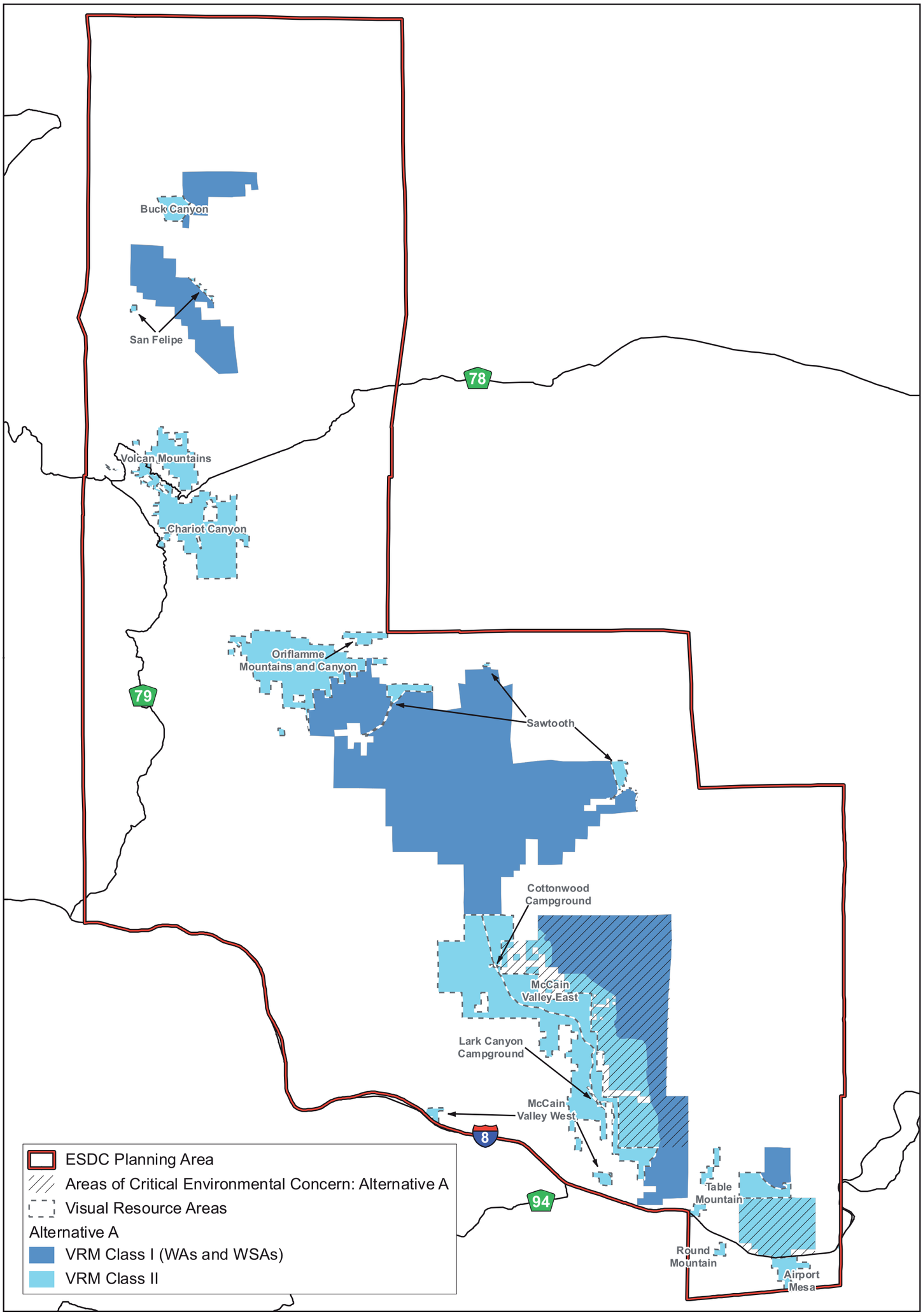
MAP 1-1: Planning Area



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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Kilometers

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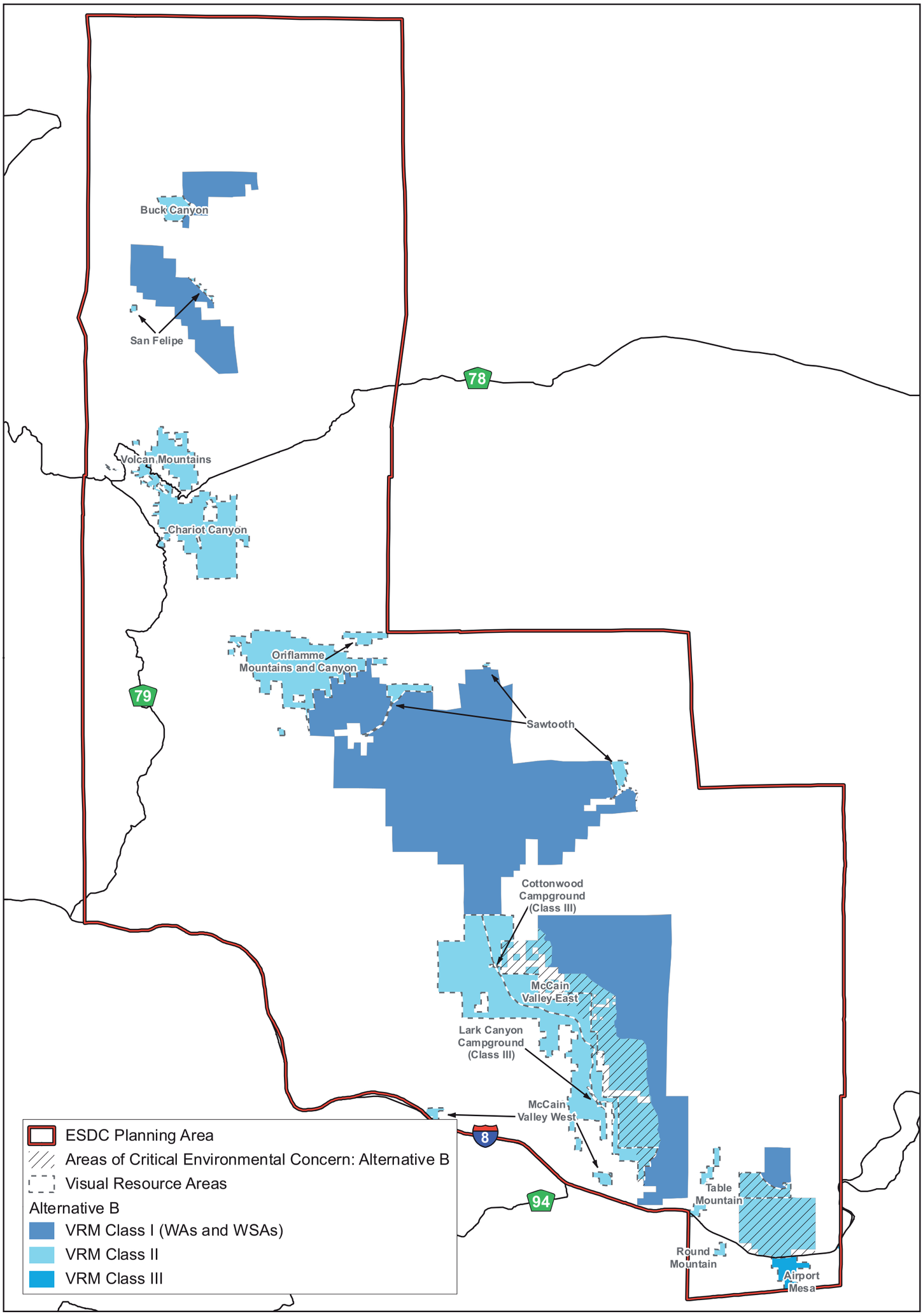
MAP 2-1: Visual Resource Management Alternative A



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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Kilometers

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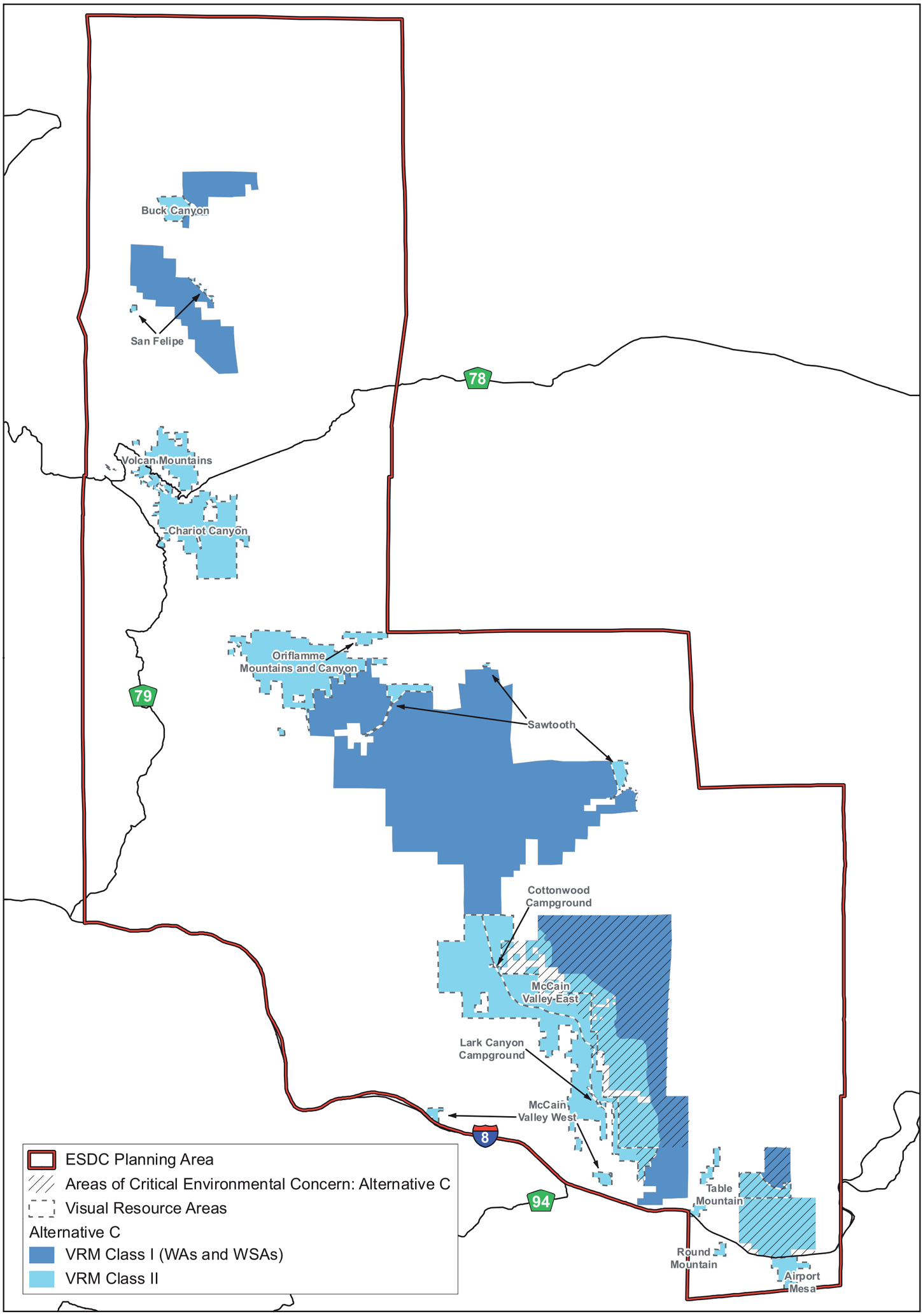
MAP 2-2: Visual Resource Management Alternative B



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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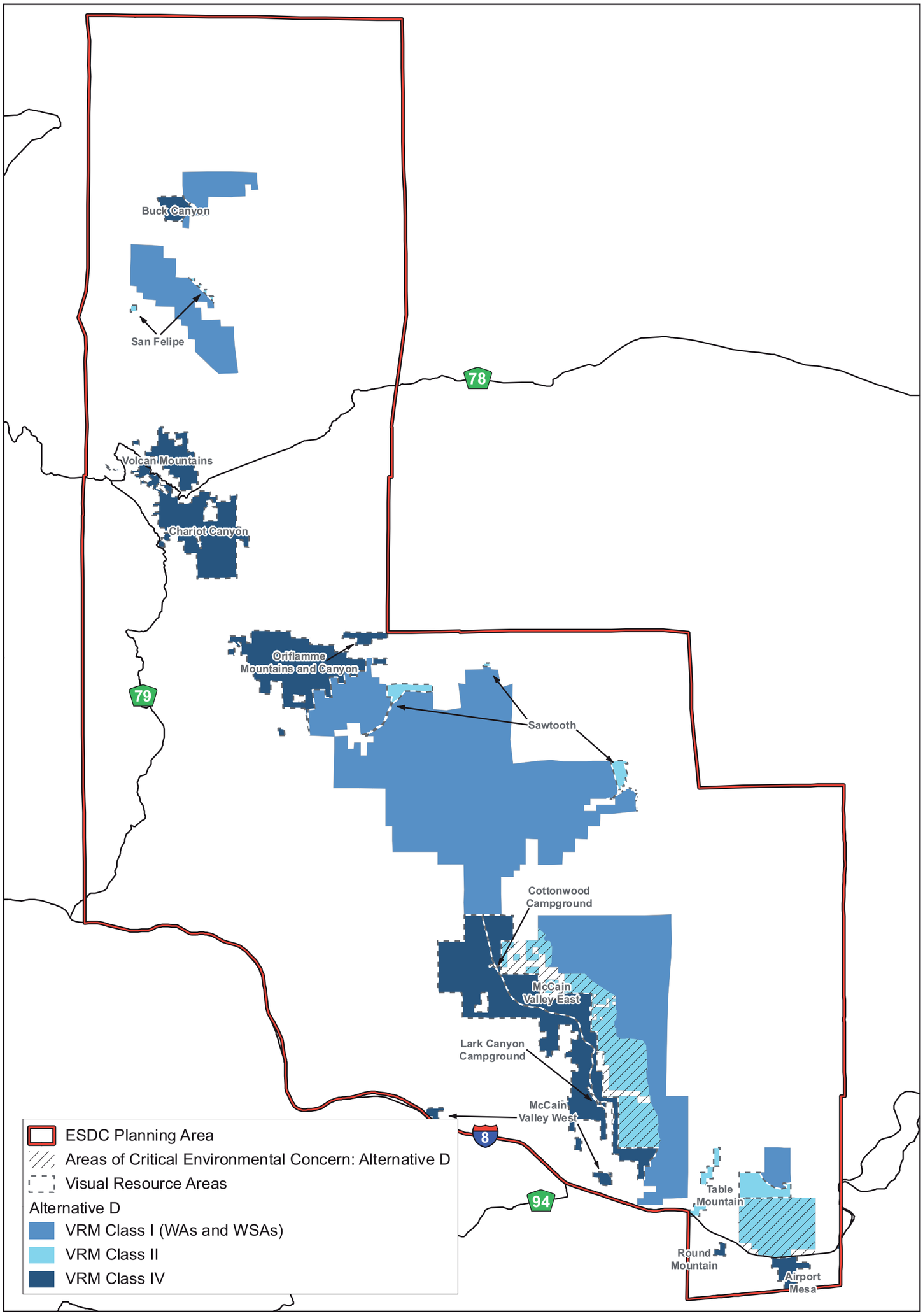
MAP 2-3: Visual Resource Management Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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Kilometers

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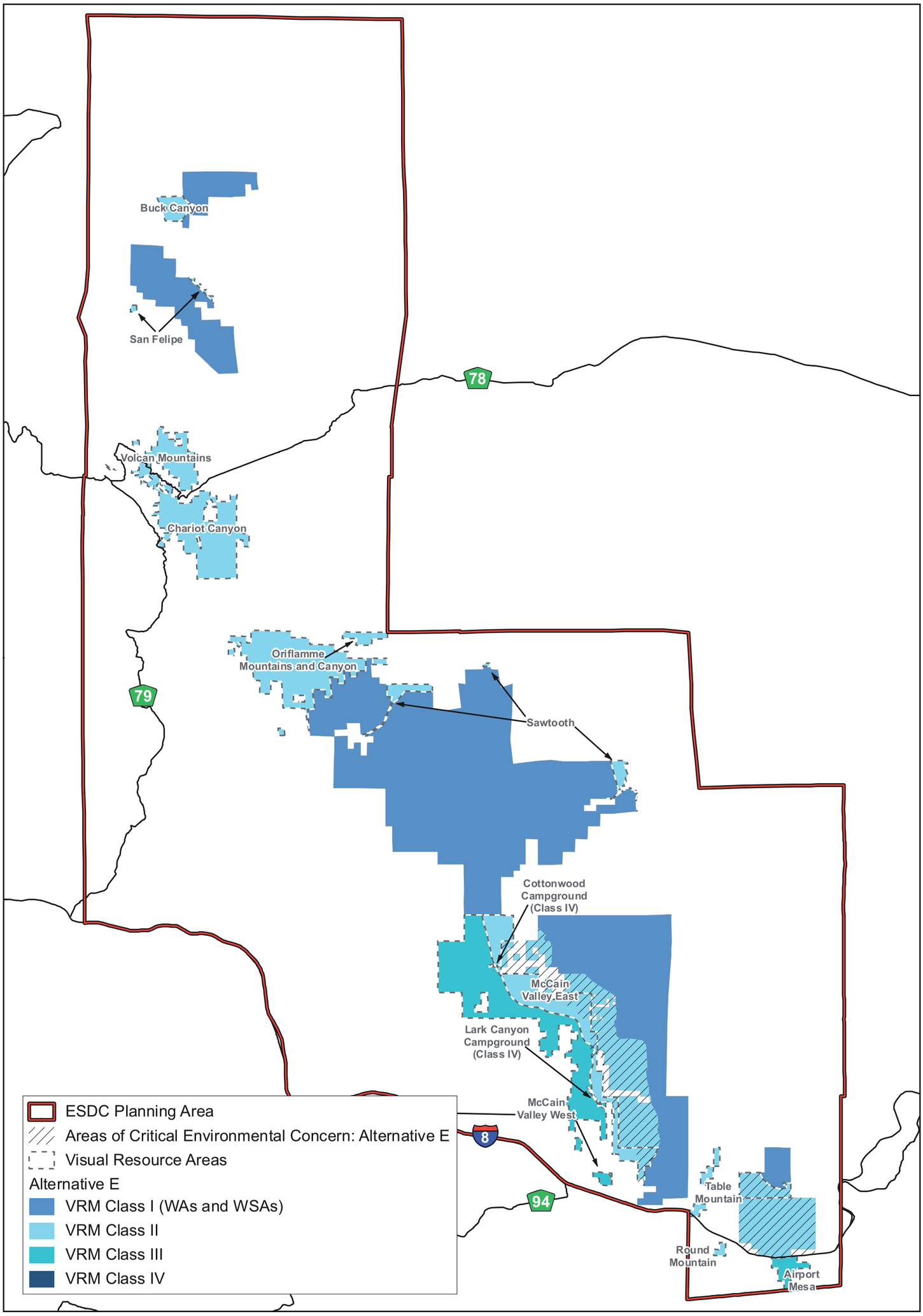
MAP 2-4: Visual Resource Management Alternative D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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Kilometers

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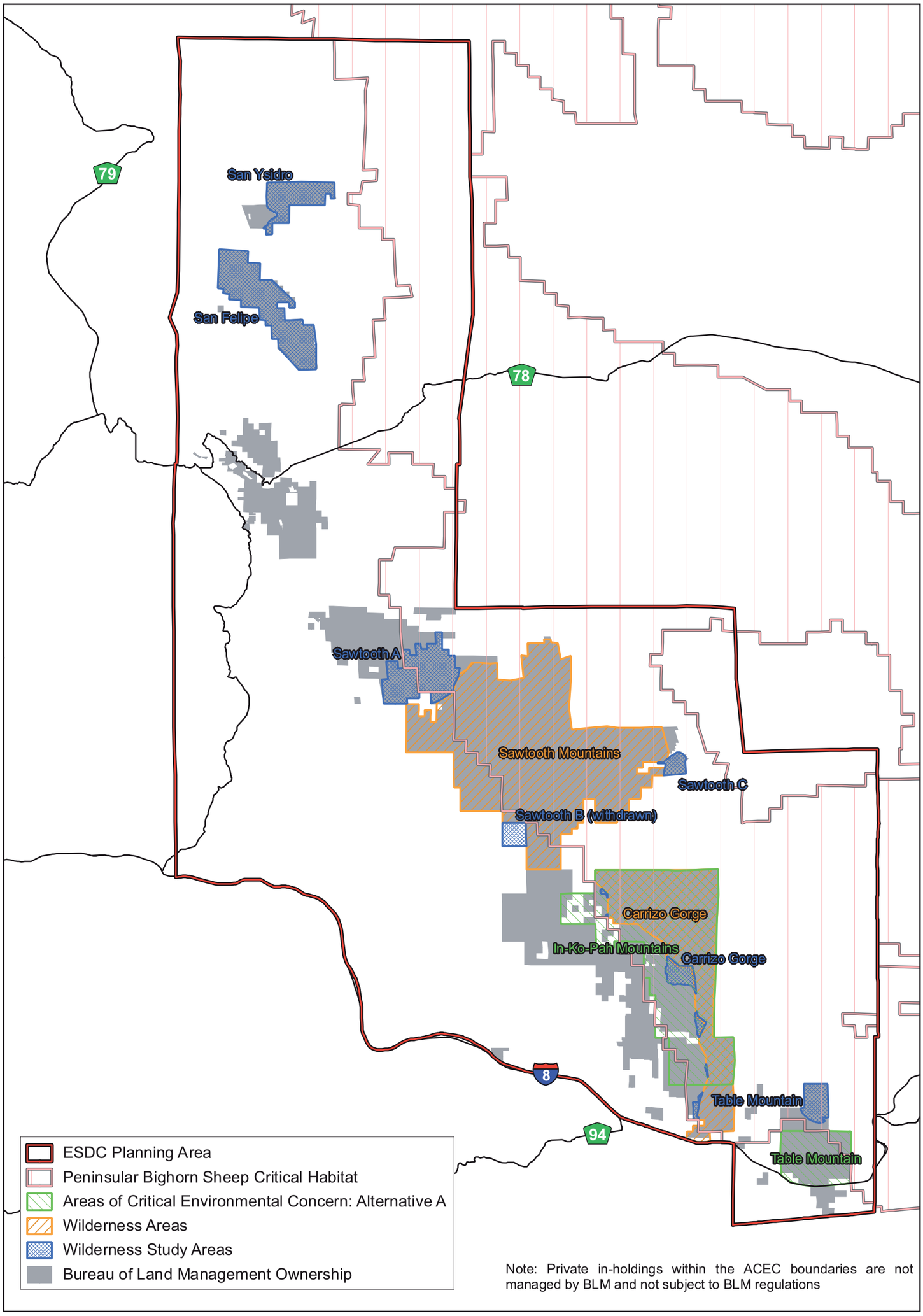
MAP 2-5: Visual Resource Management Alternative E



Note: Private in-holdings within the ACEC boundaries are not managed by BLM and not subject to BLM regulations

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
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Kilometers

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November 2007

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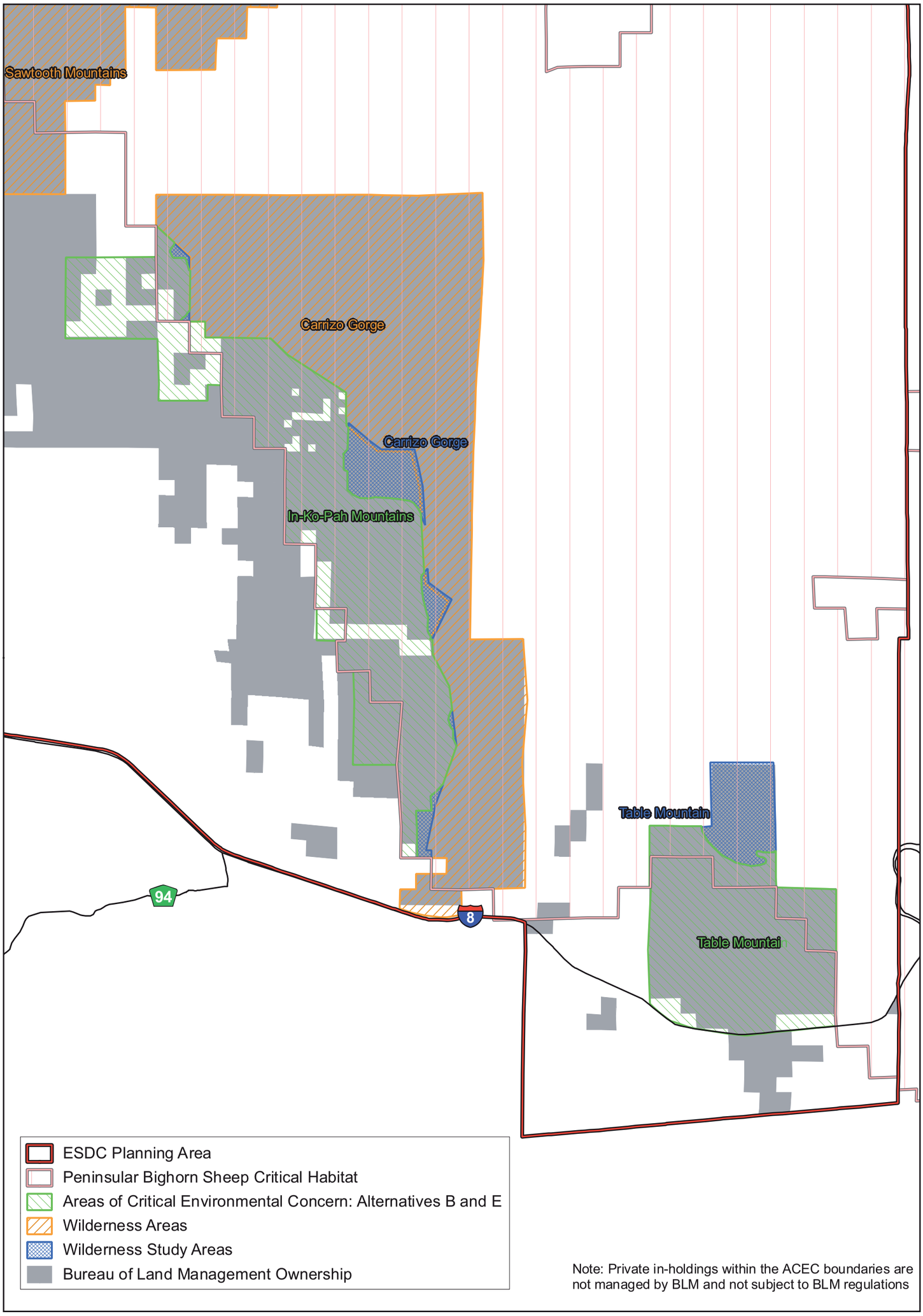
MAP 2-6: Special Designations Alternative A



Note: Private in-holdings within the ACEC boundaries are not managed by BLM and not subject to BLM regulations

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

2 0 2 4
Miles

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Kilometers

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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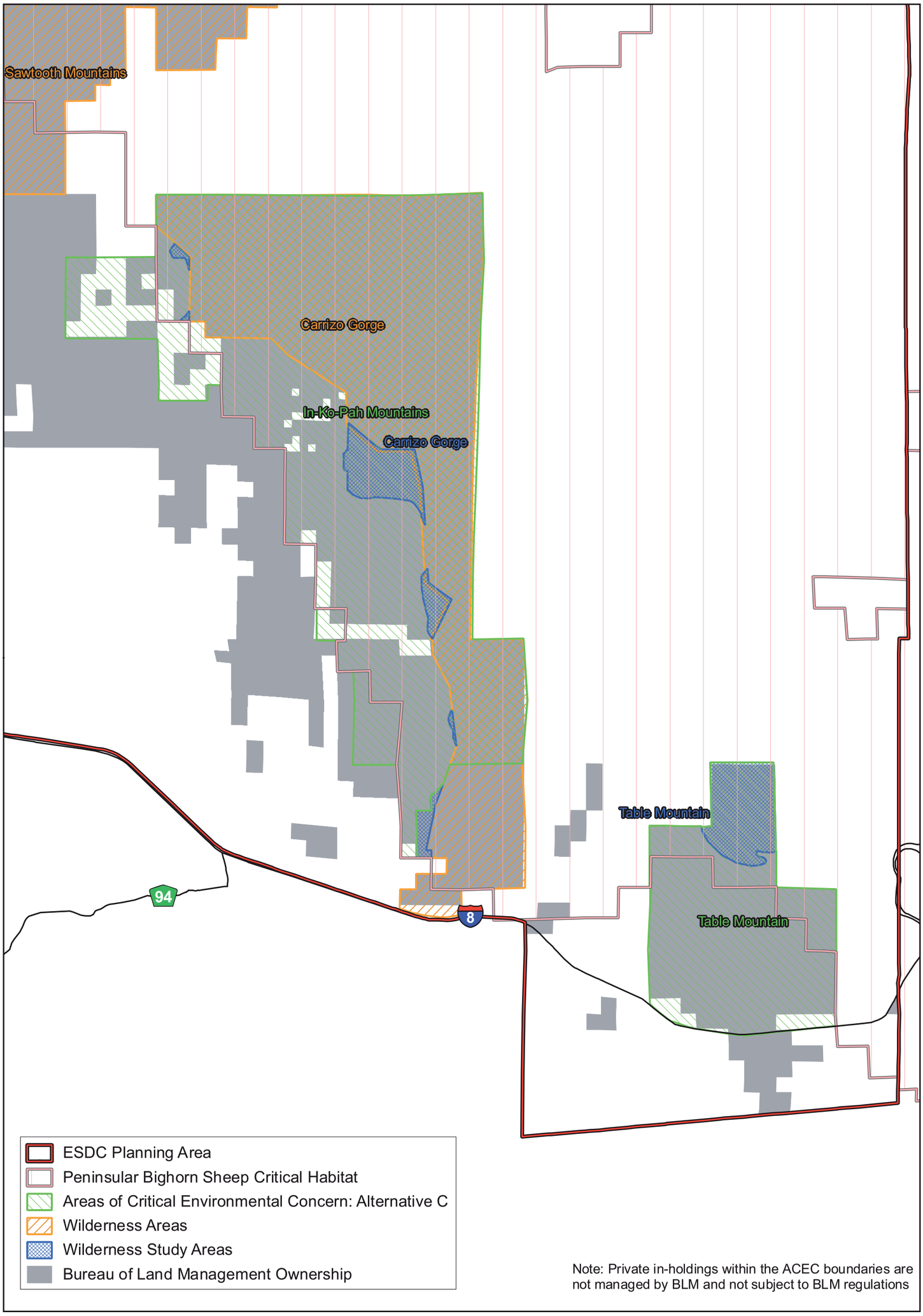
MAP 2-7: Special Designations
Alternatives B and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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November 2007

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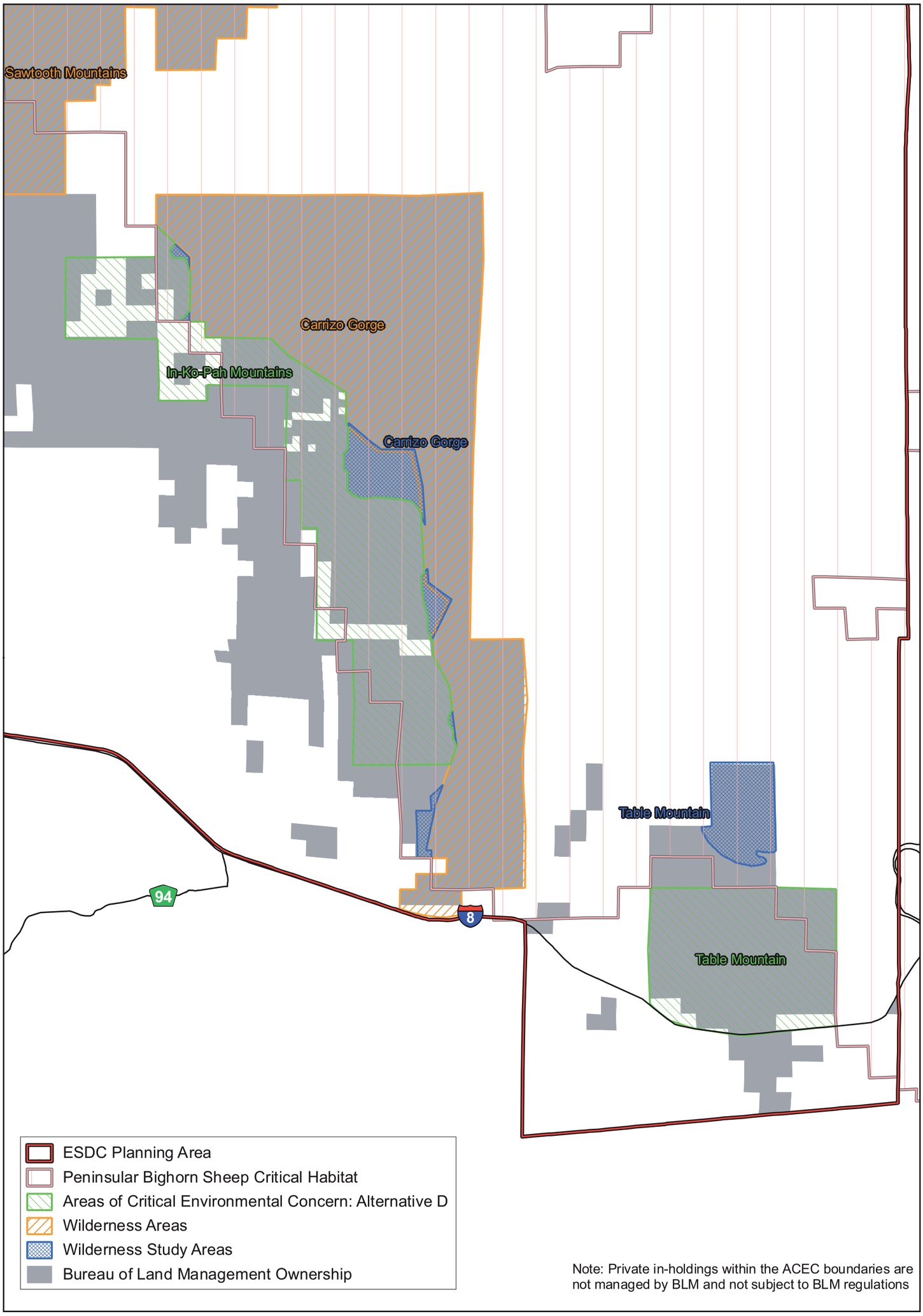
MAP 2-8: Special Designations
Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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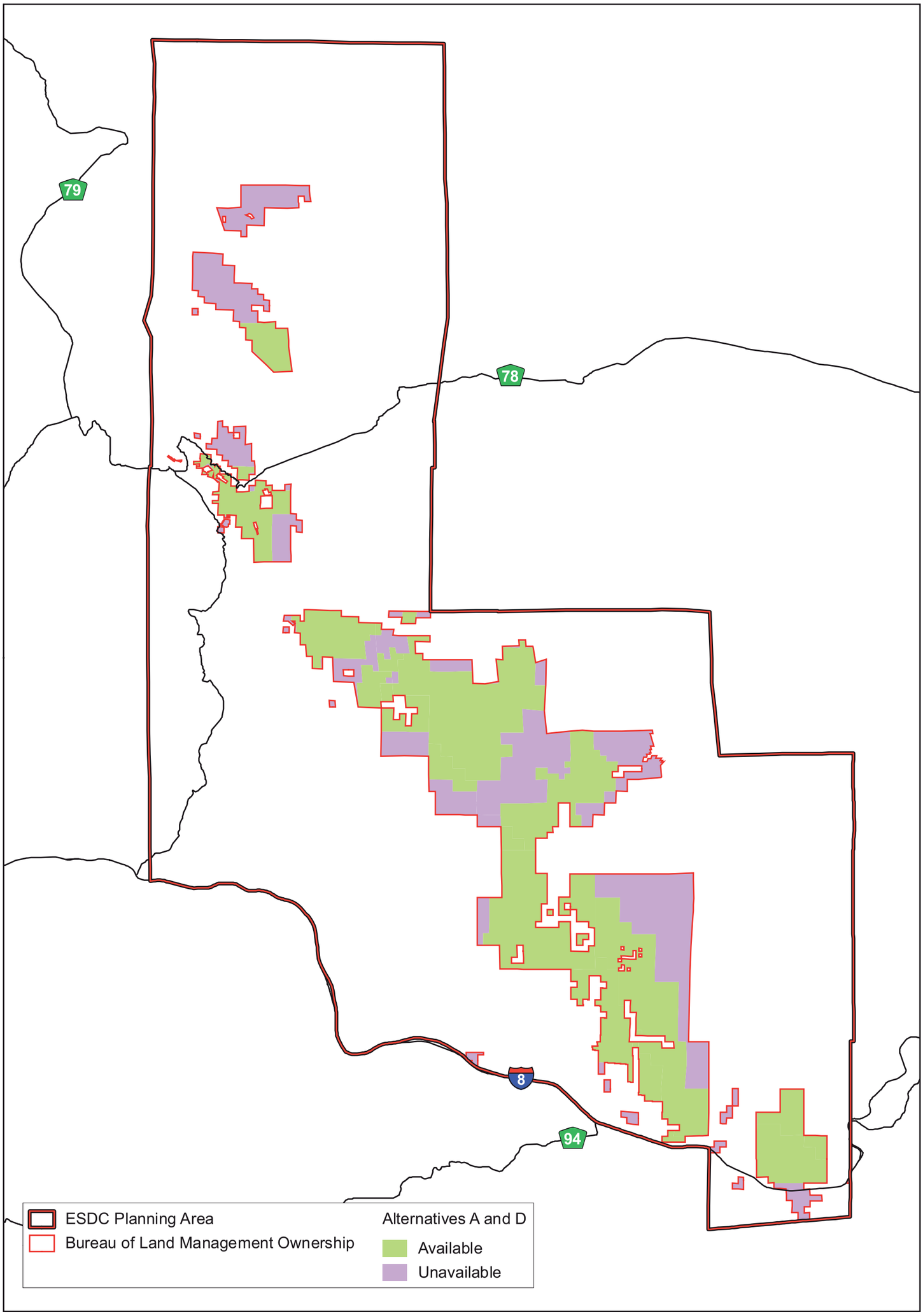
MAP 2-9: Special Designations
Alternative D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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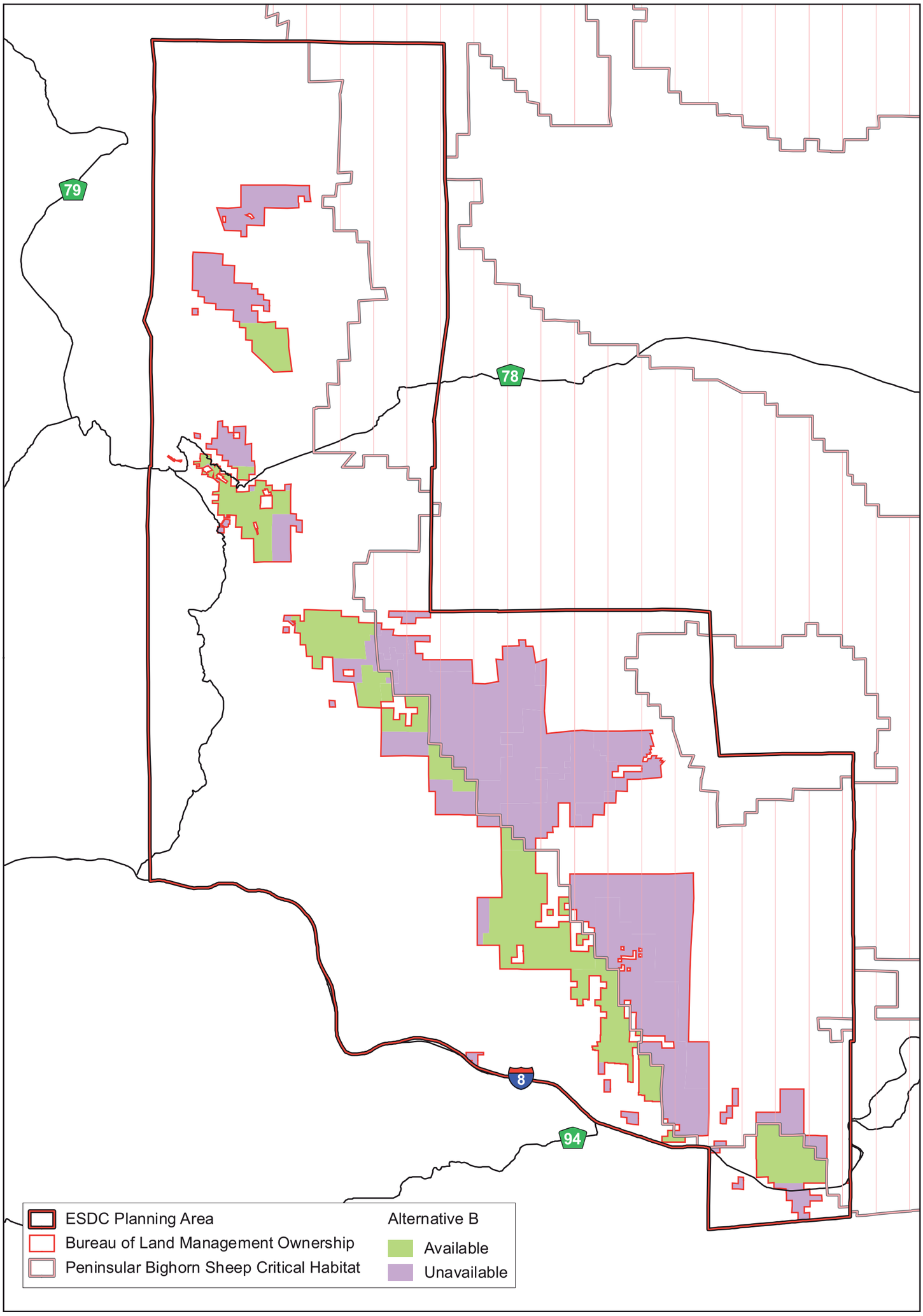
MAP 2-10: Grazing Management Areas
Alternatives A and D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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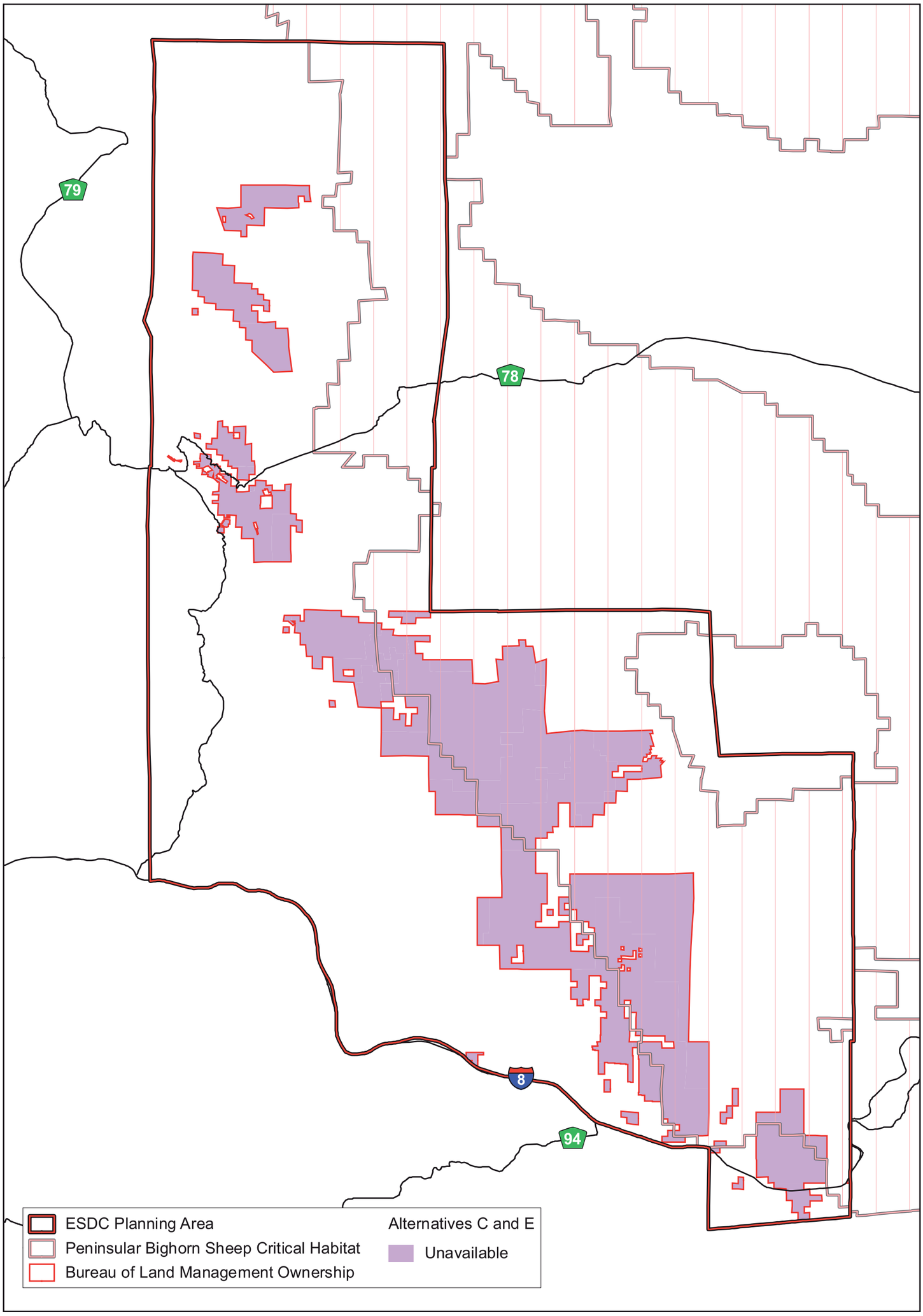
MAP 2-11: Grazing Management Areas
Alternative B



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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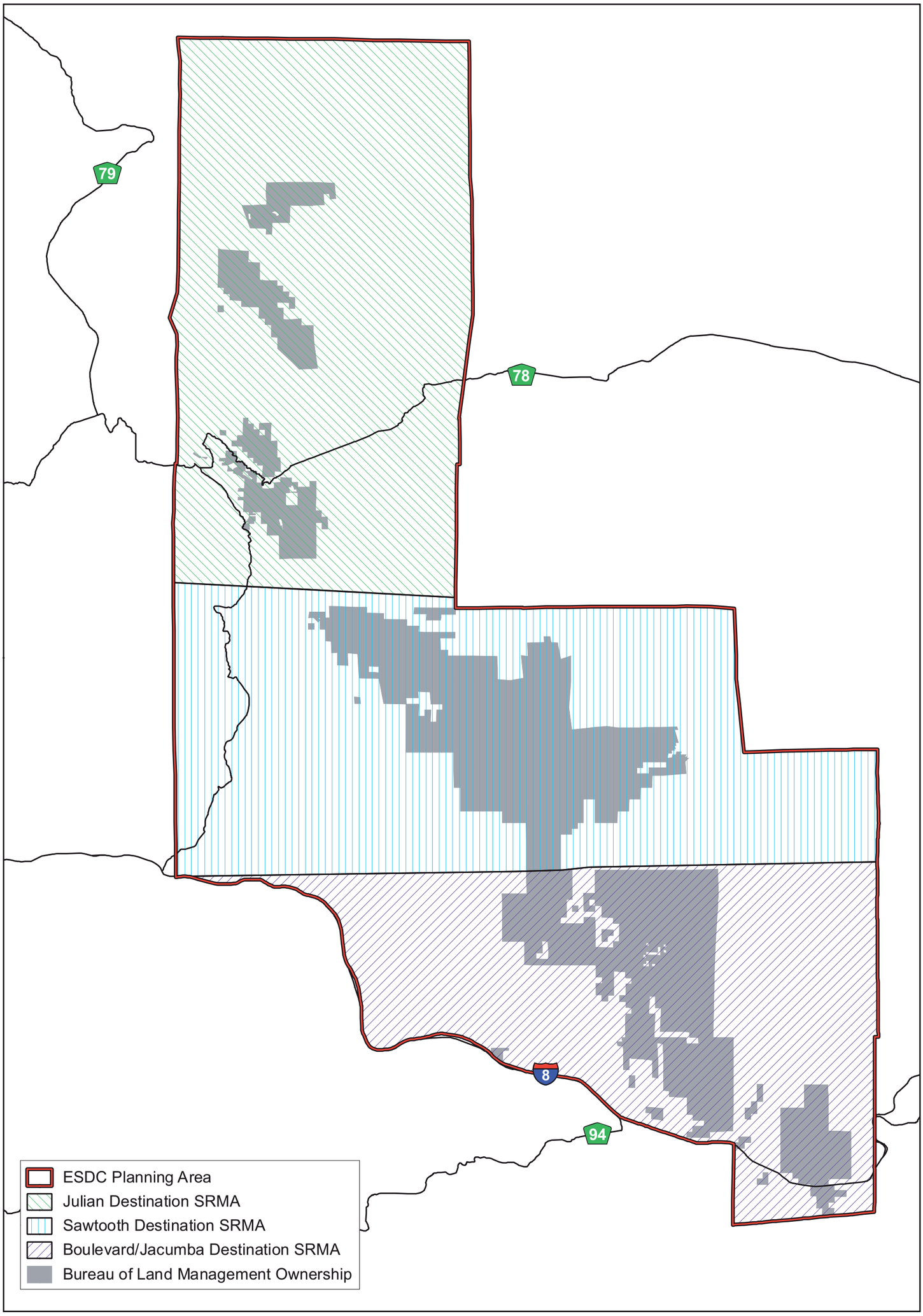
MAP 2-12: Grazing Management Areas
Alternatives C and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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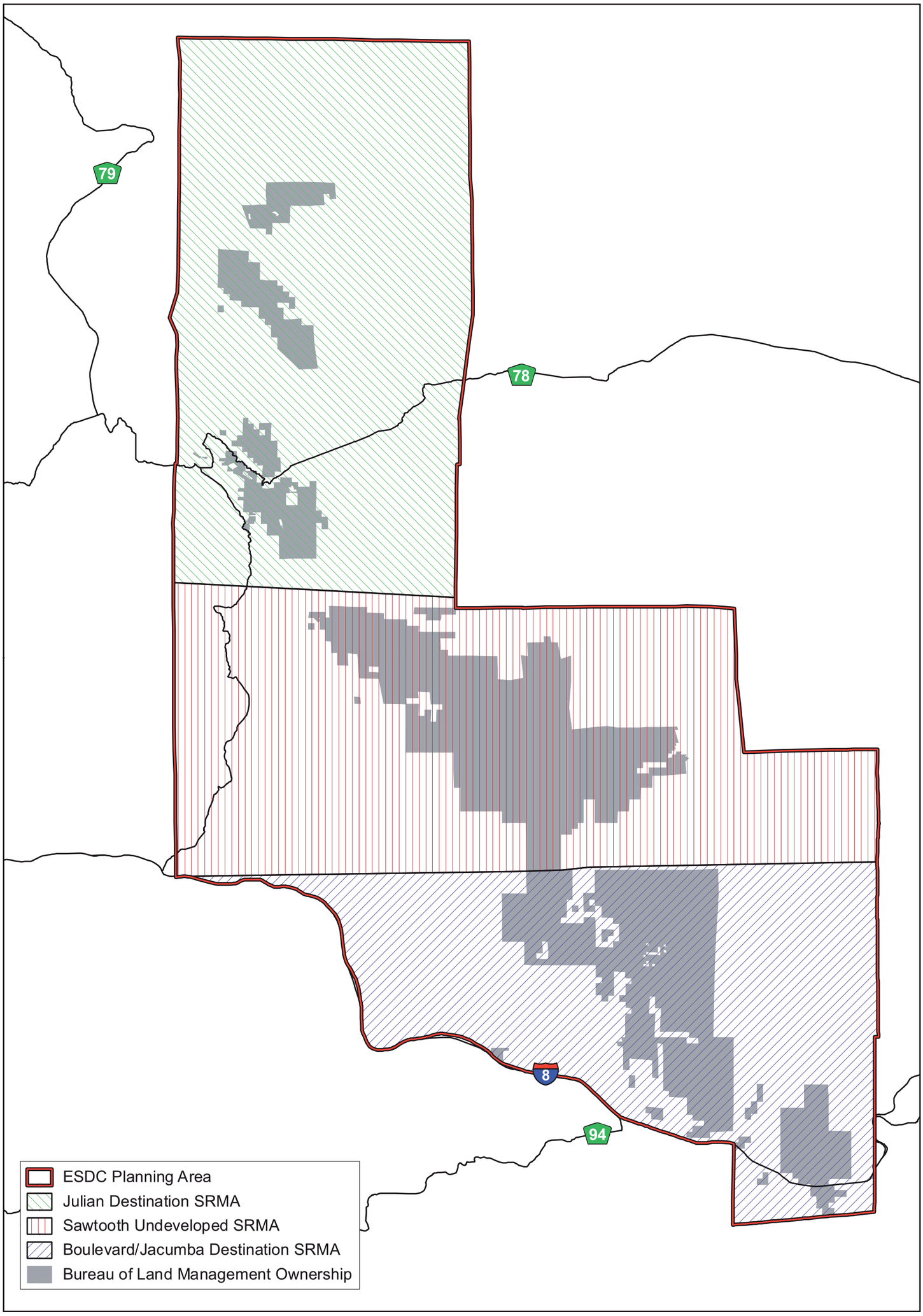
MAP 2-13: Special Recreation Management Areas
Alternatives B, D, and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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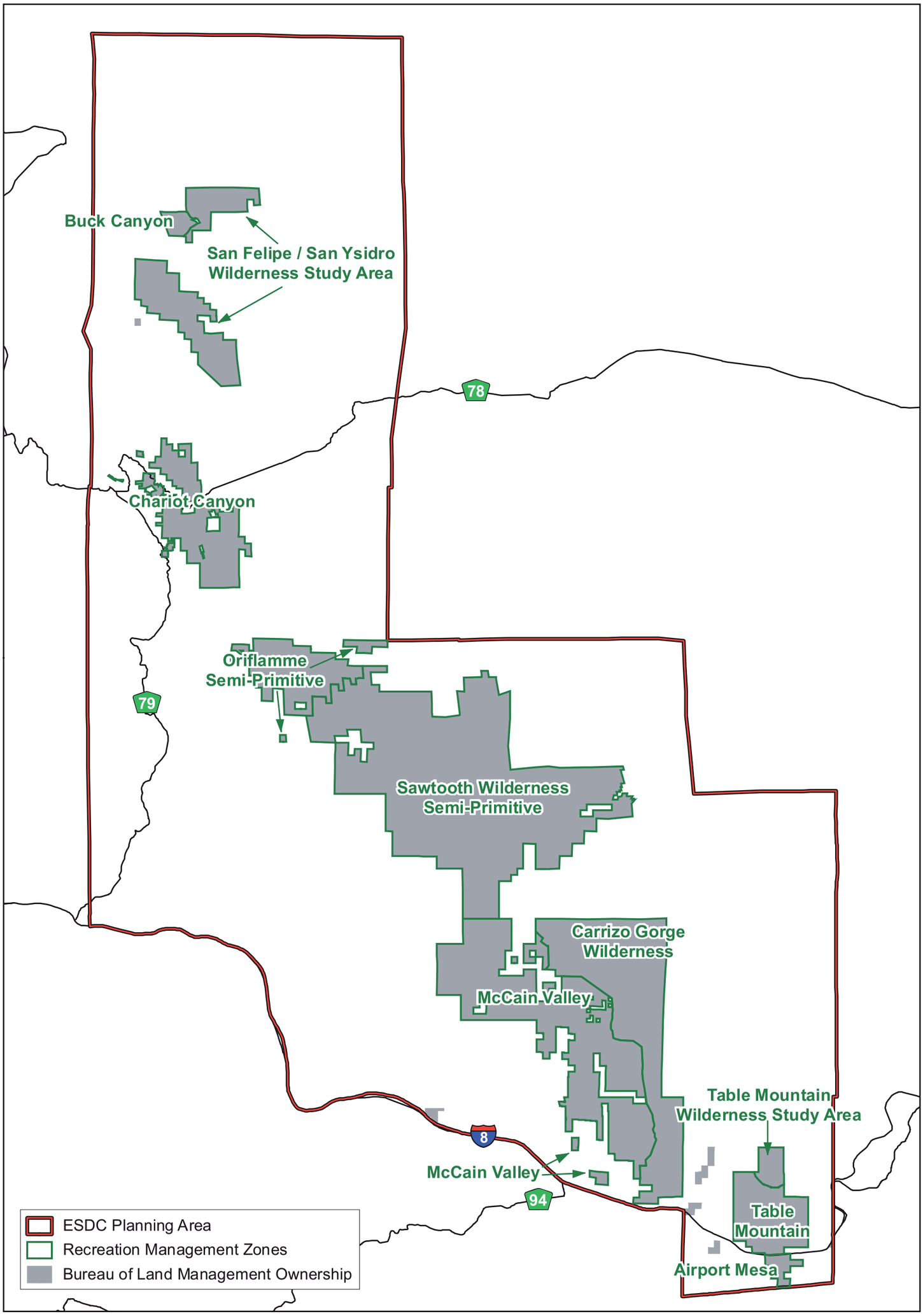
MAP 2-14: Special Recreation Management Areas
Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
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Kilometers

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November 2007

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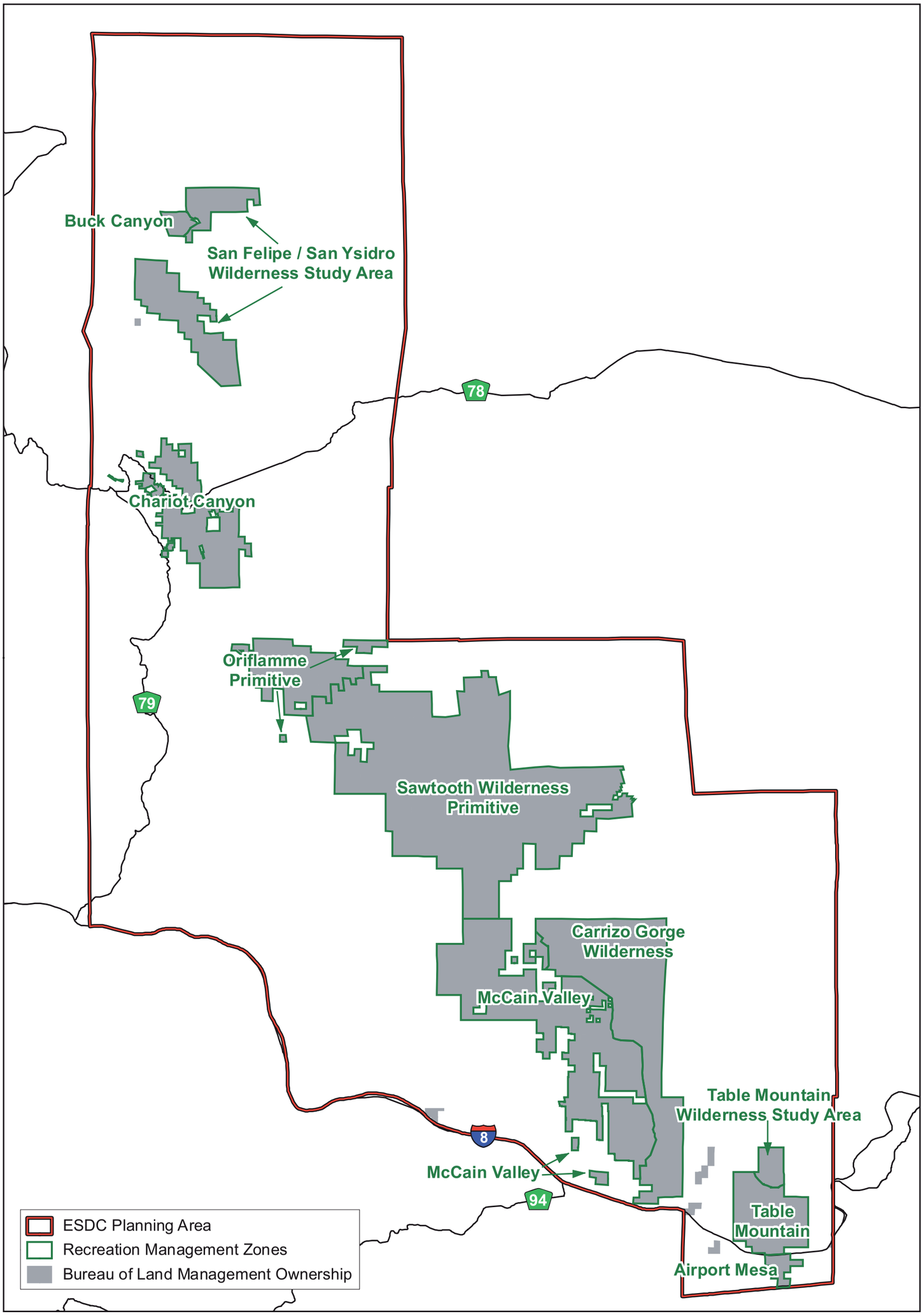
MAP 2-15: Recreation Management Zones
Alternatives B, D, and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
5 0 5 10
Kilometers

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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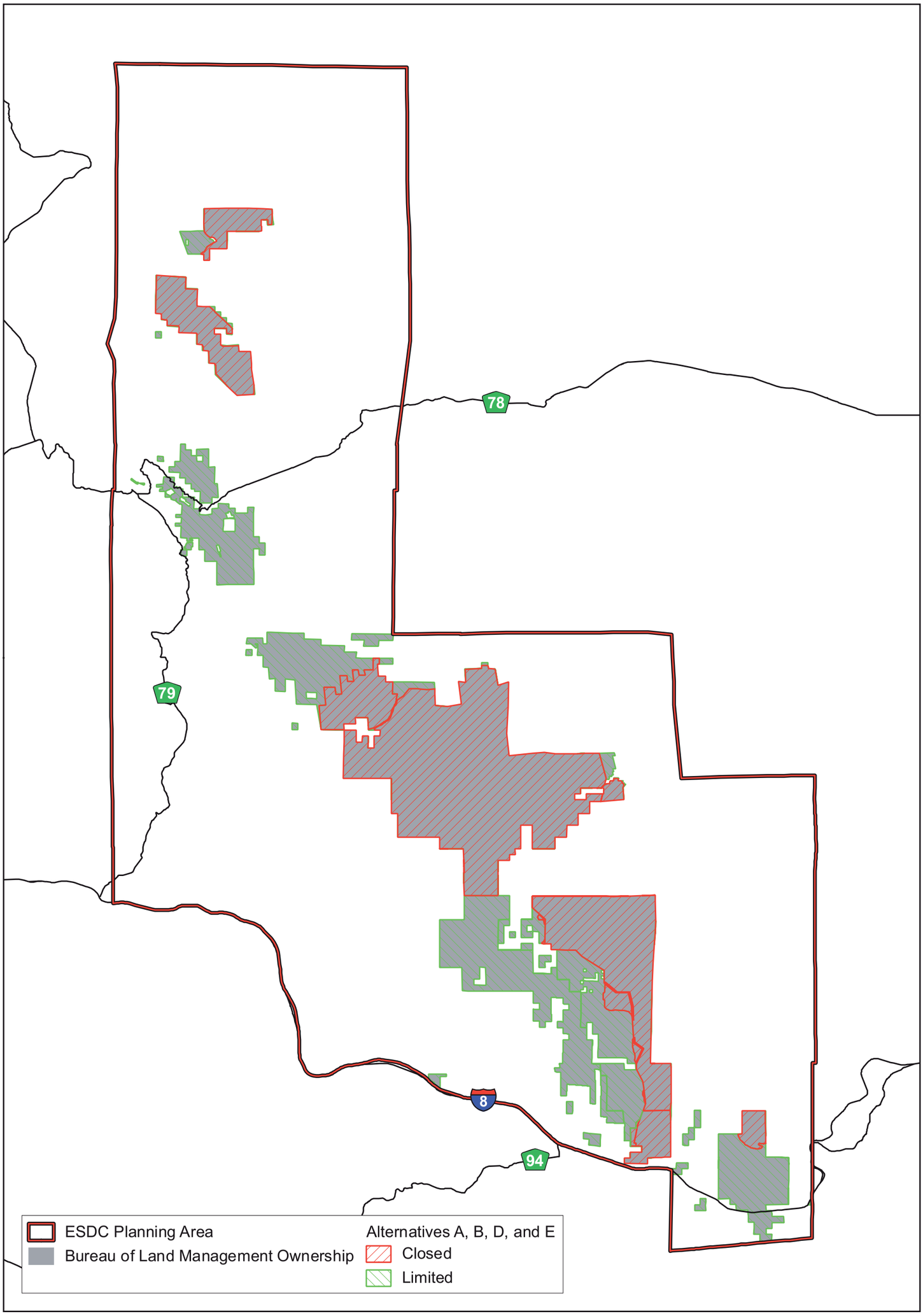
MAP 2-16: Recreation Management Zones
Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

3 0 3 6
Miles
3 0 3 6
Kilometers

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November 2007

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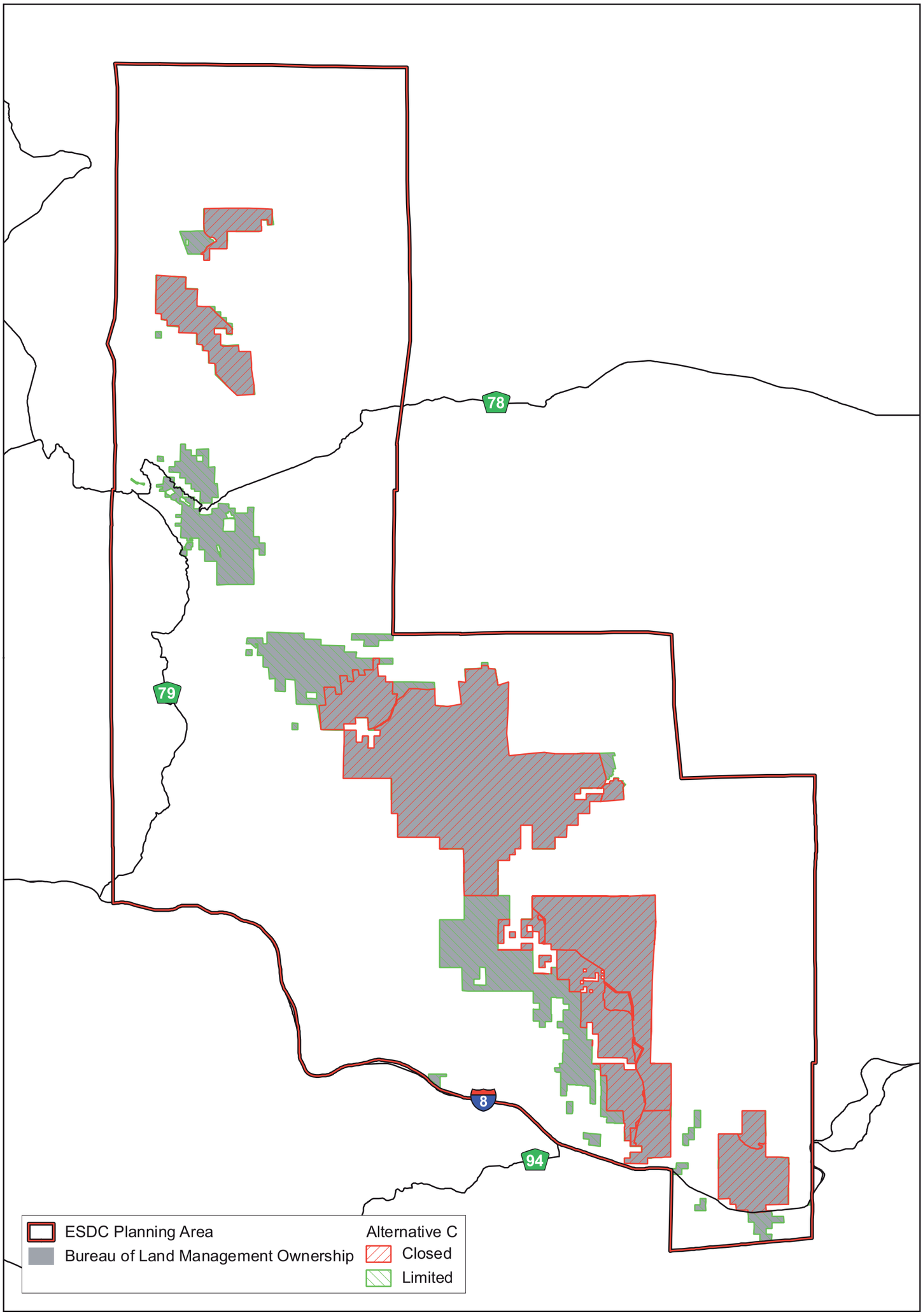
MAP 2-17: OHV Area Designations
Alternatives A, B, D, and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

3 0 3 6
Miles

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Kilometers

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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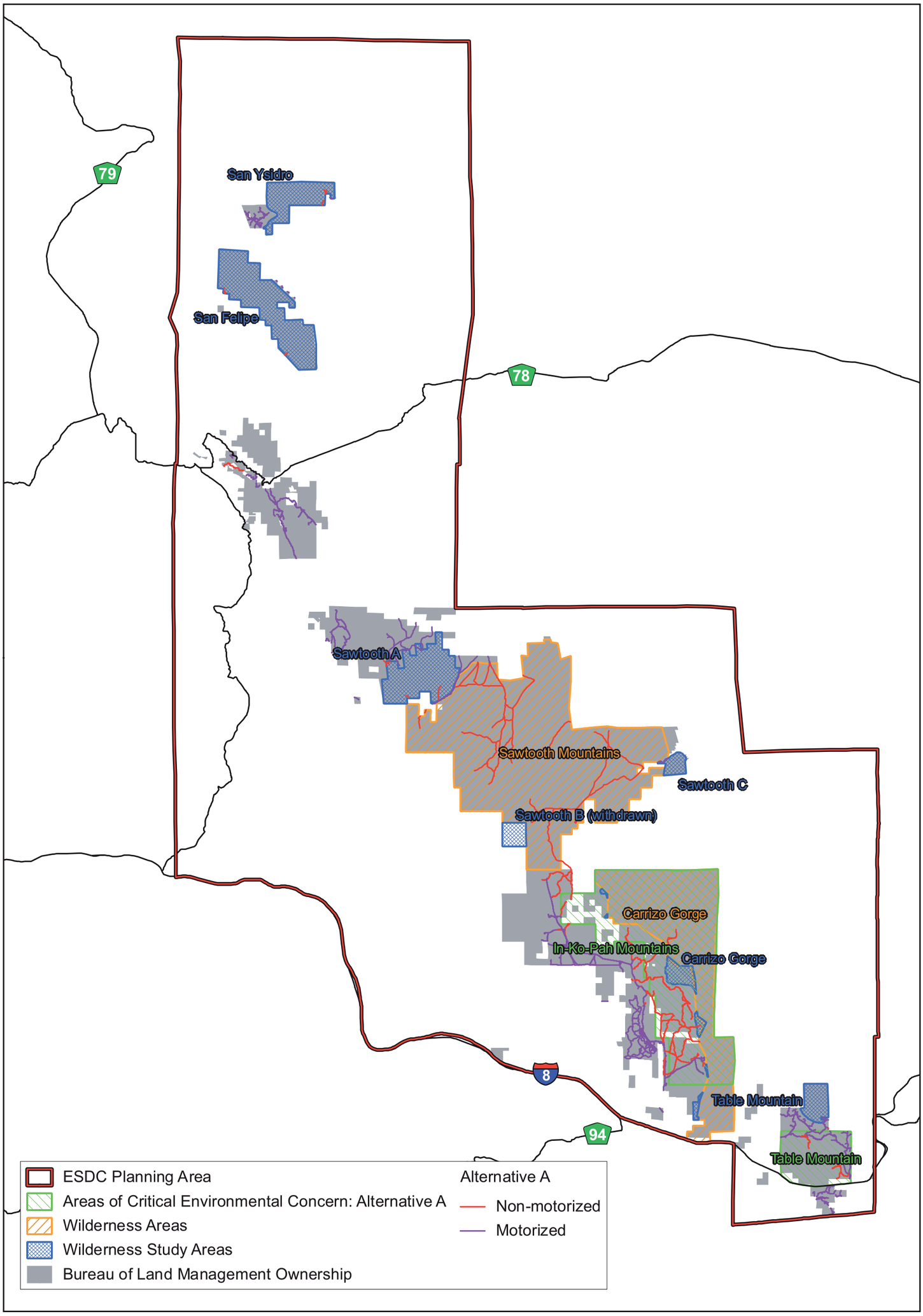
MAP 2-18: OHV Area Designations
Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N W E S

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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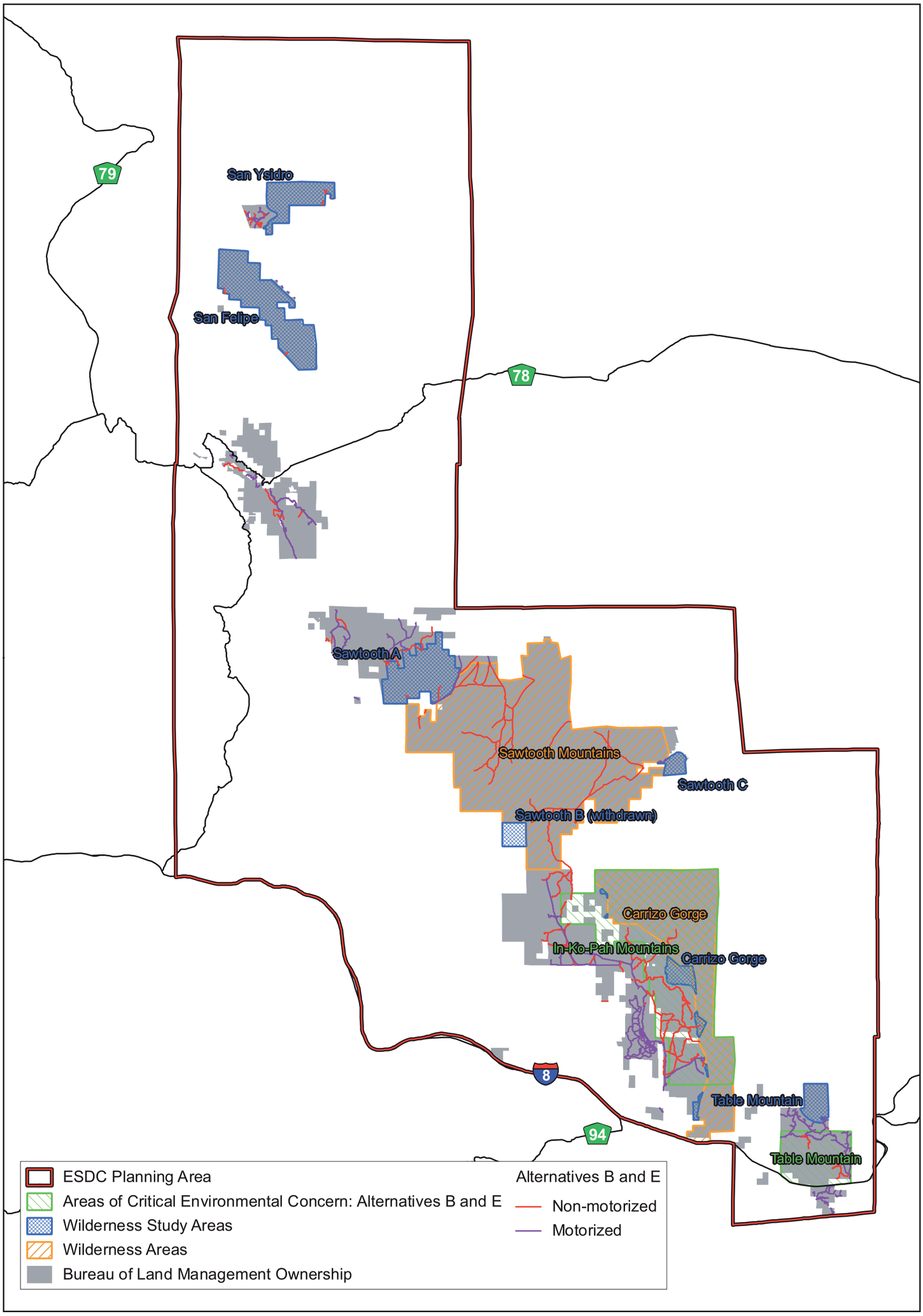
MAP 2-19: Routes of Travel
Alternative A



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N W E S

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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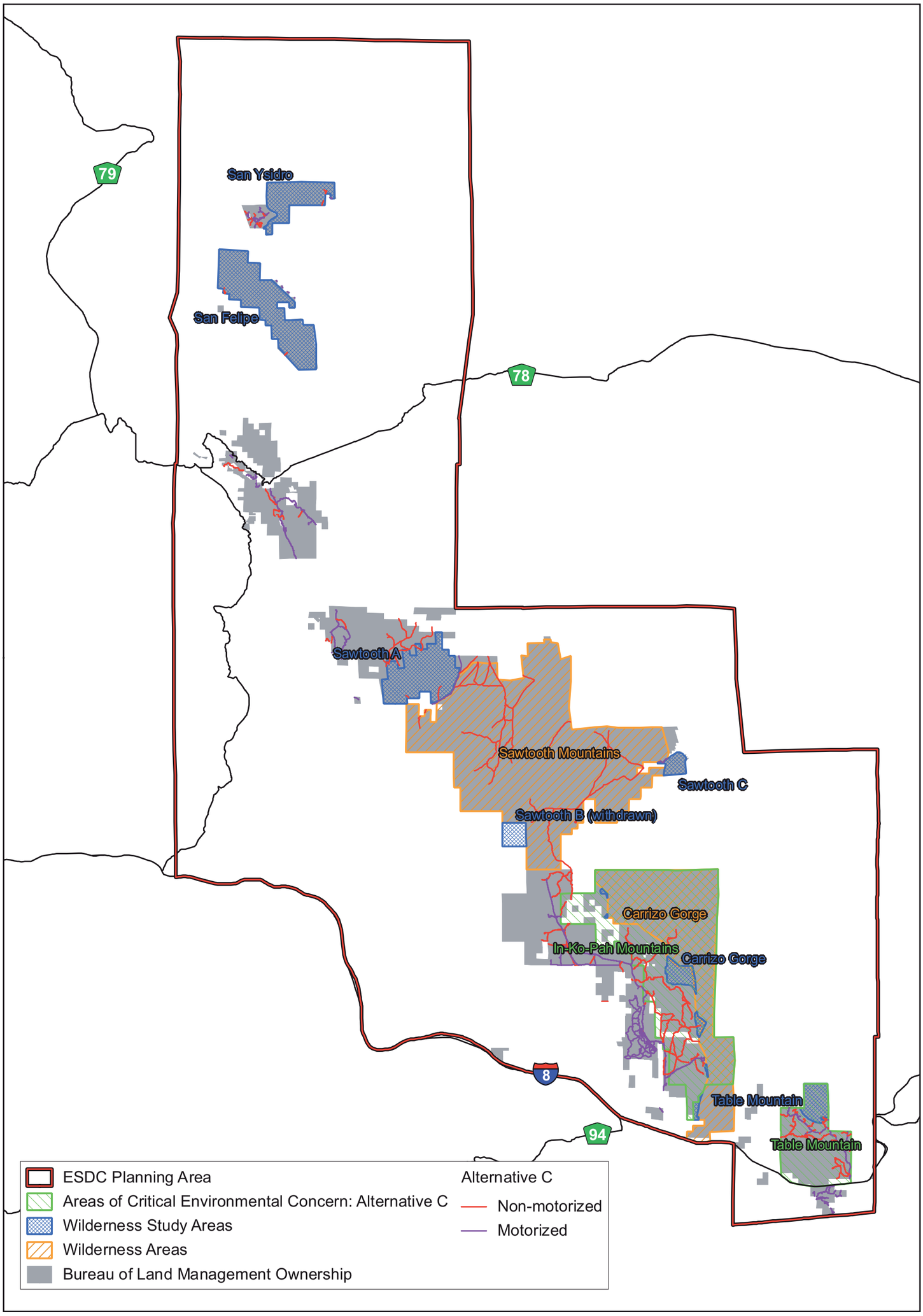
MAP 2-20: Routes of Travel
Alternatives B and E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N W E S

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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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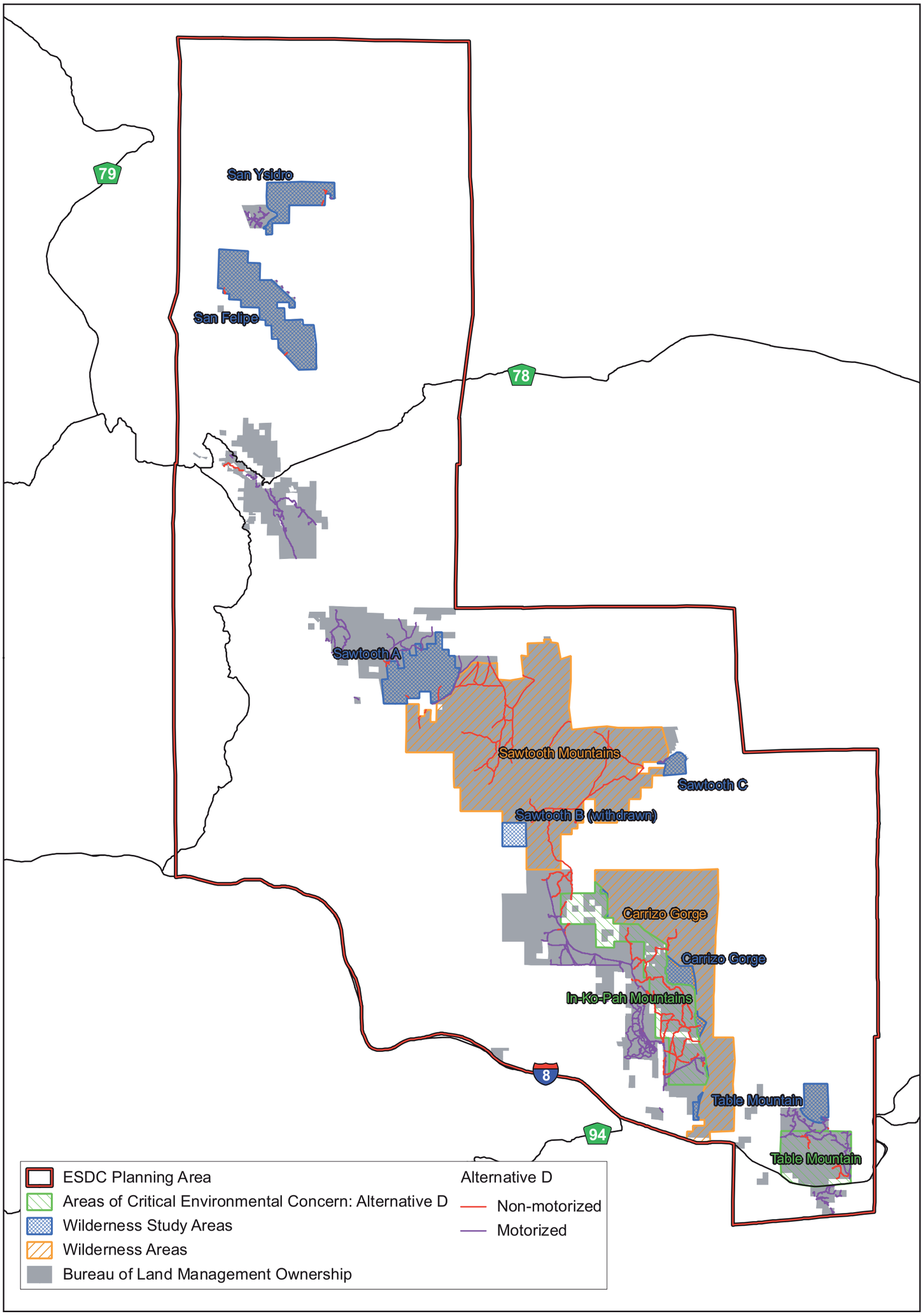
MAP 2-21: Routes of Travel
Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N
W E
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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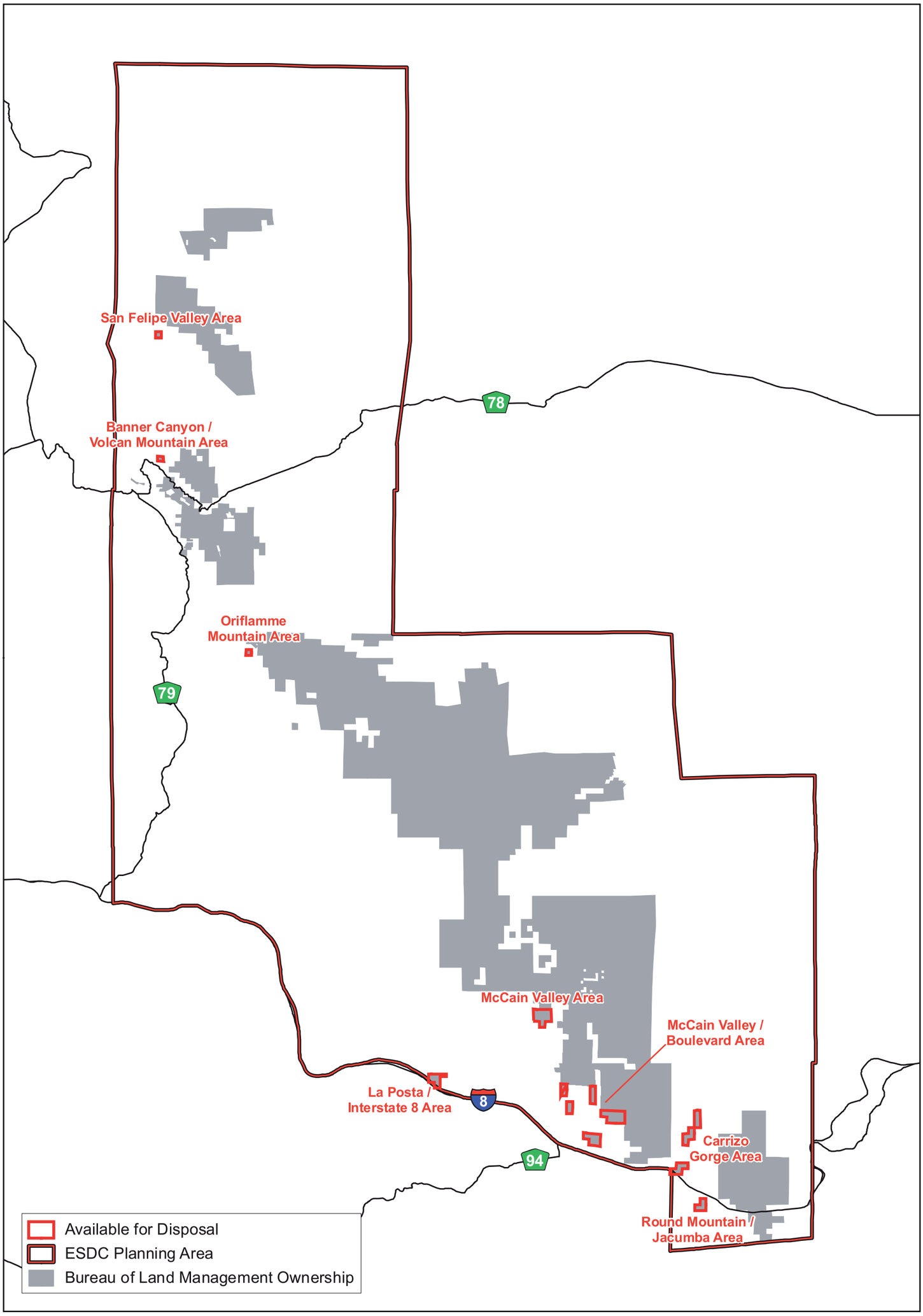
MAP 2-22: Routes of Travel
Alternative D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles
5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N W E S

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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El Centro Field Office
November 2007

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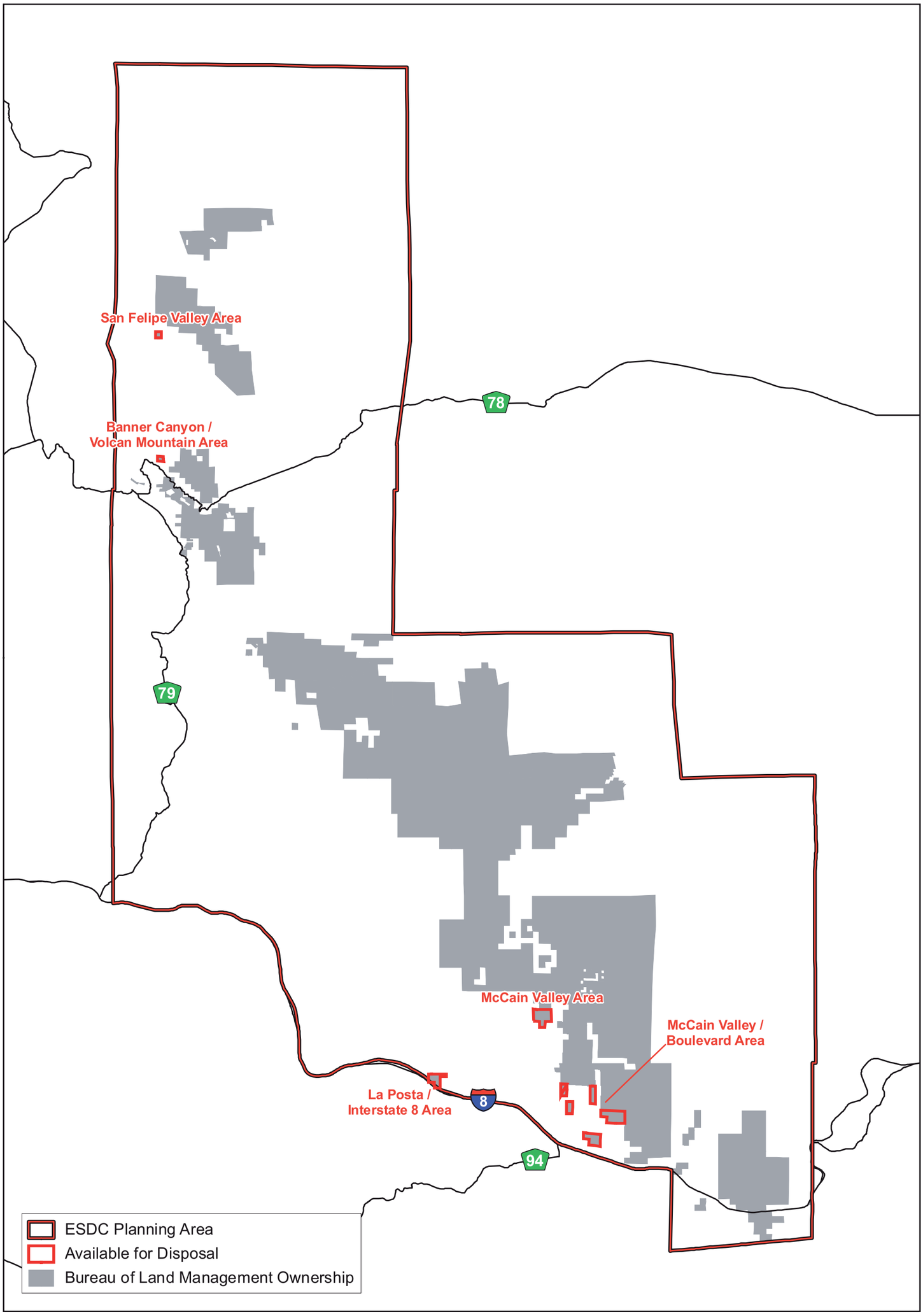
MAP 2-23: Lands Available for Disposal
Alternative A



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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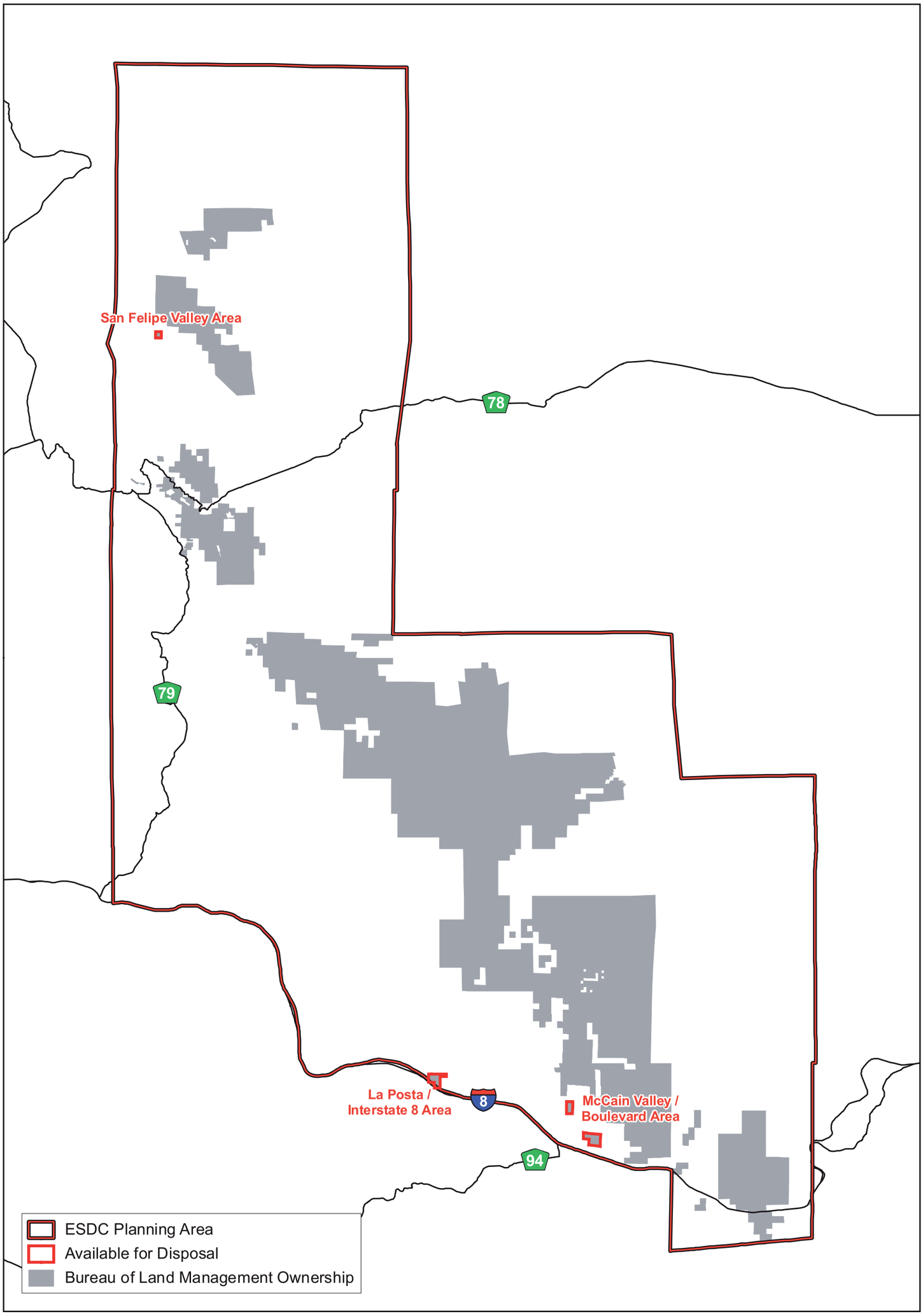
MAP 2-24: Lands Available for Disposal
Alternatives B and D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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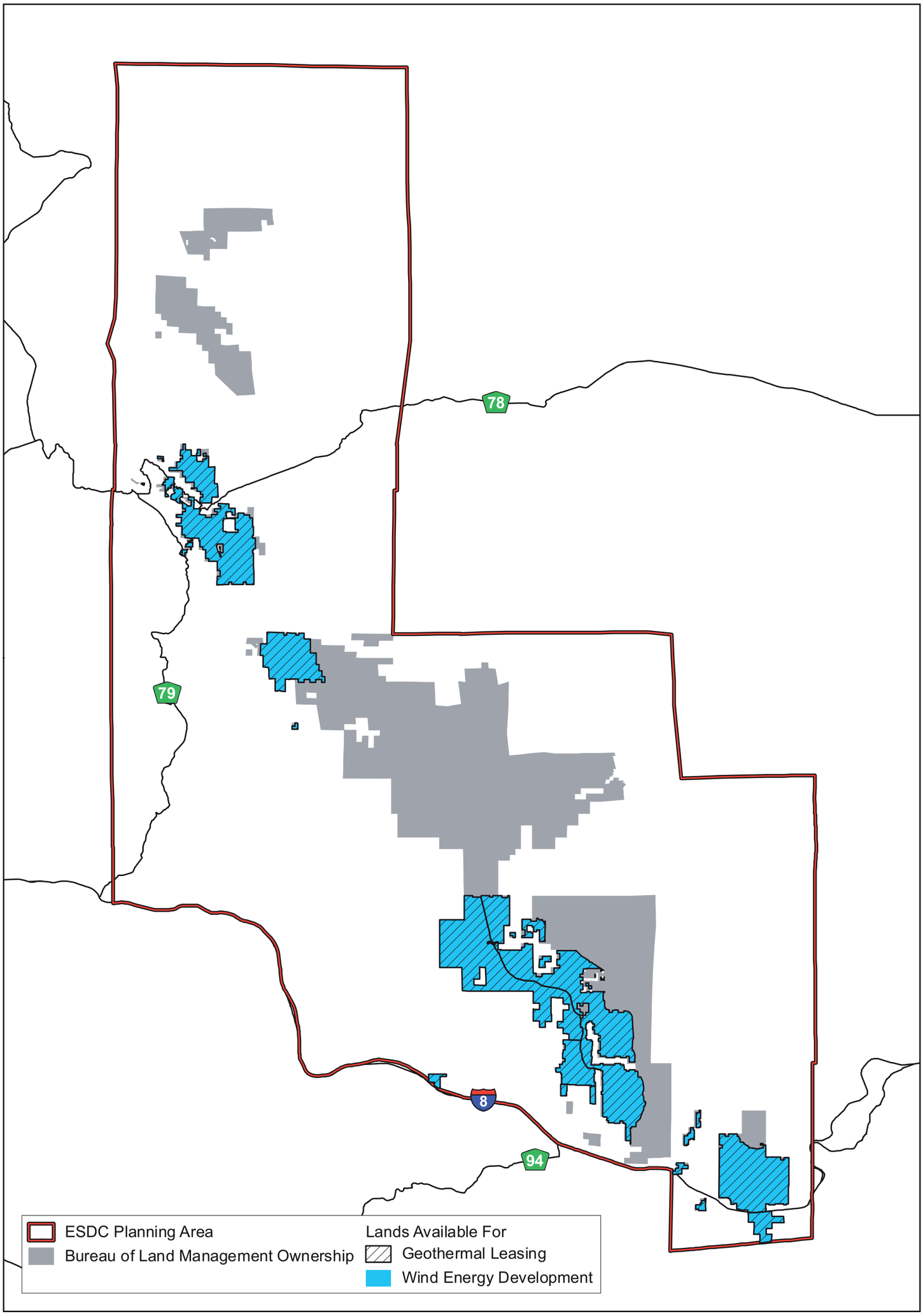
MAP 2-25: Lands Available for Disposal
Alternative E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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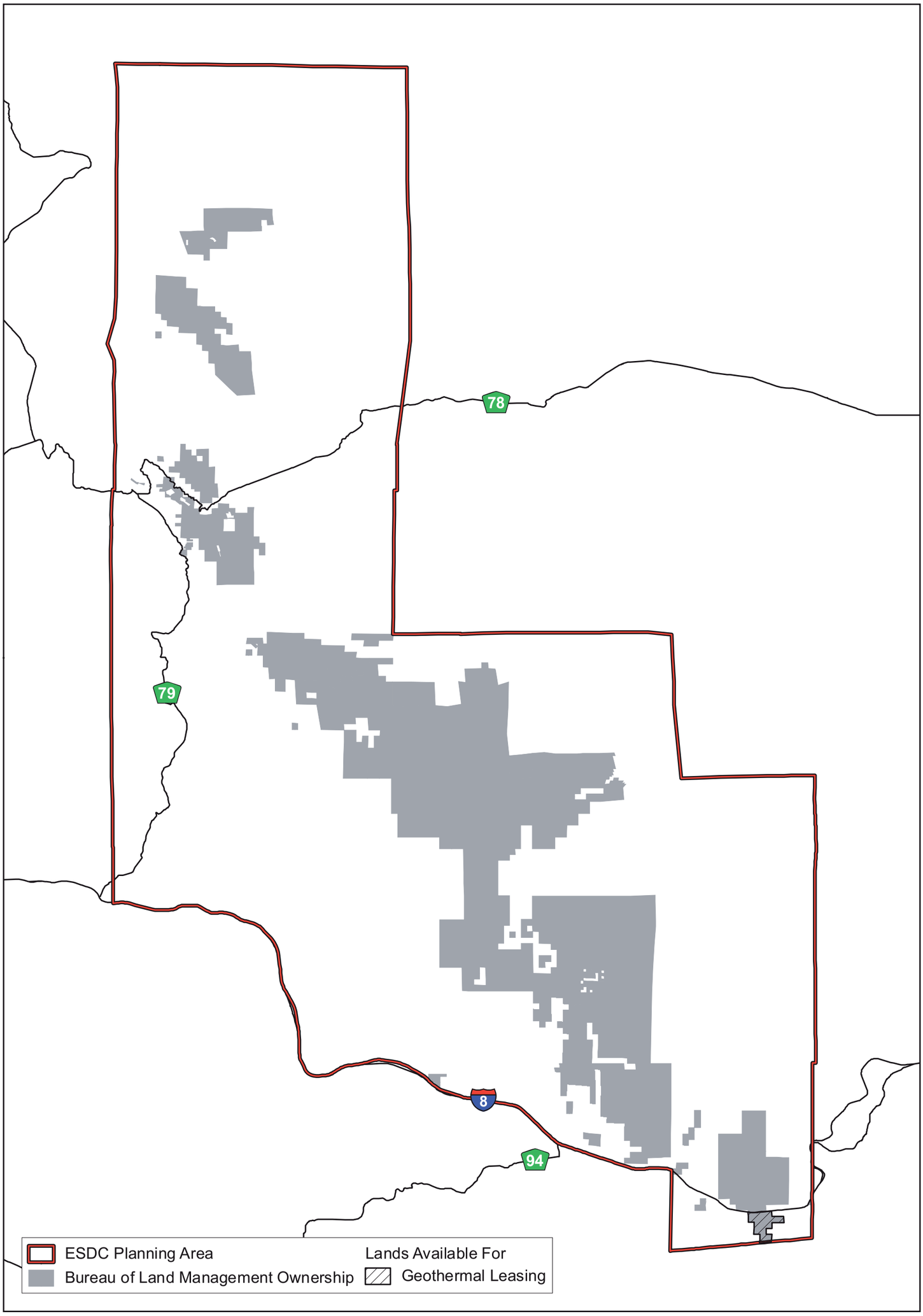
MAP 2-26: Lands Available For Wind Energy Development and Geothermal Leasing Alternative A



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Miles

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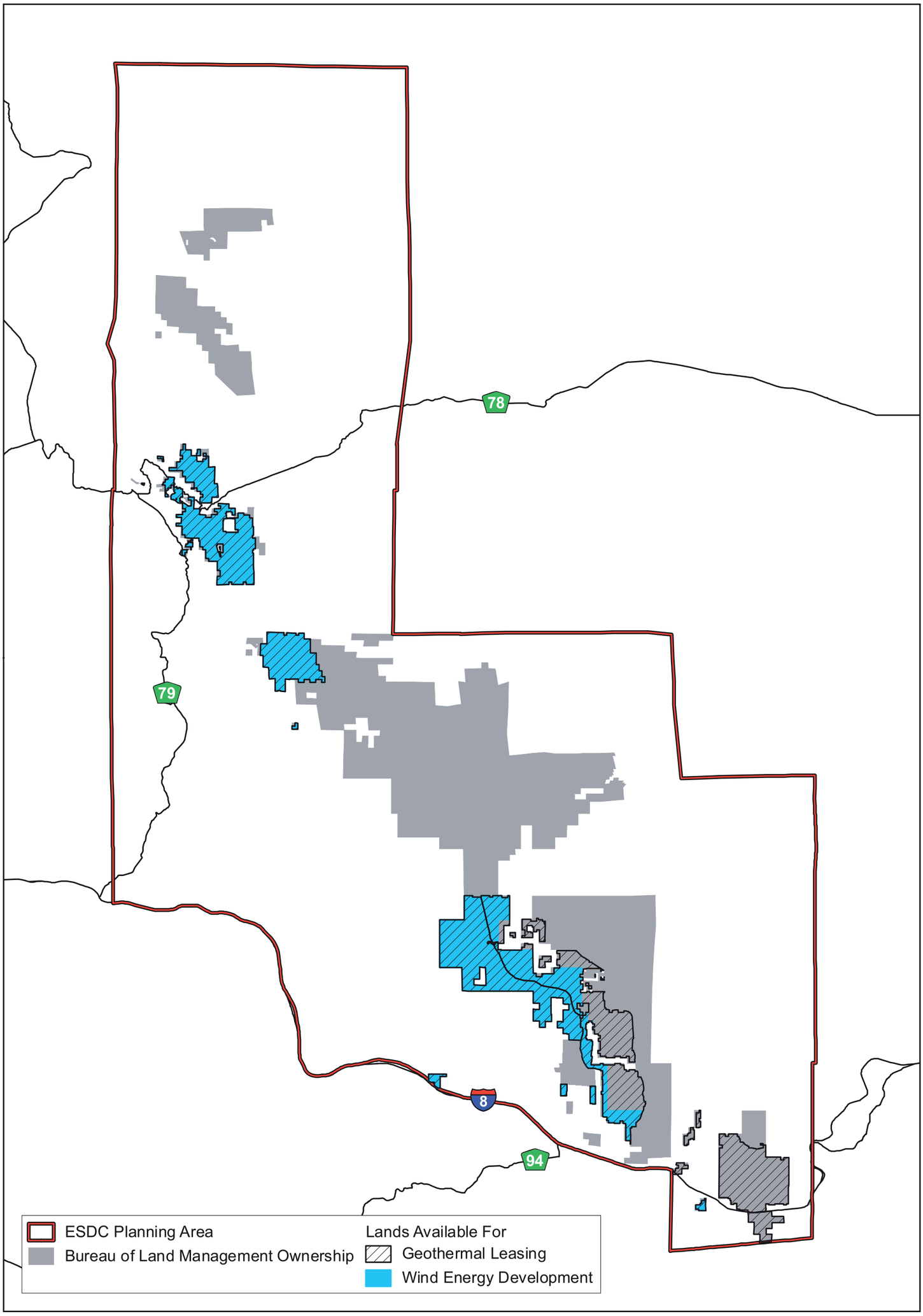
MAP 2-27: Lands Available For Wind Energy Development and Geothermal Leasing Alternative B



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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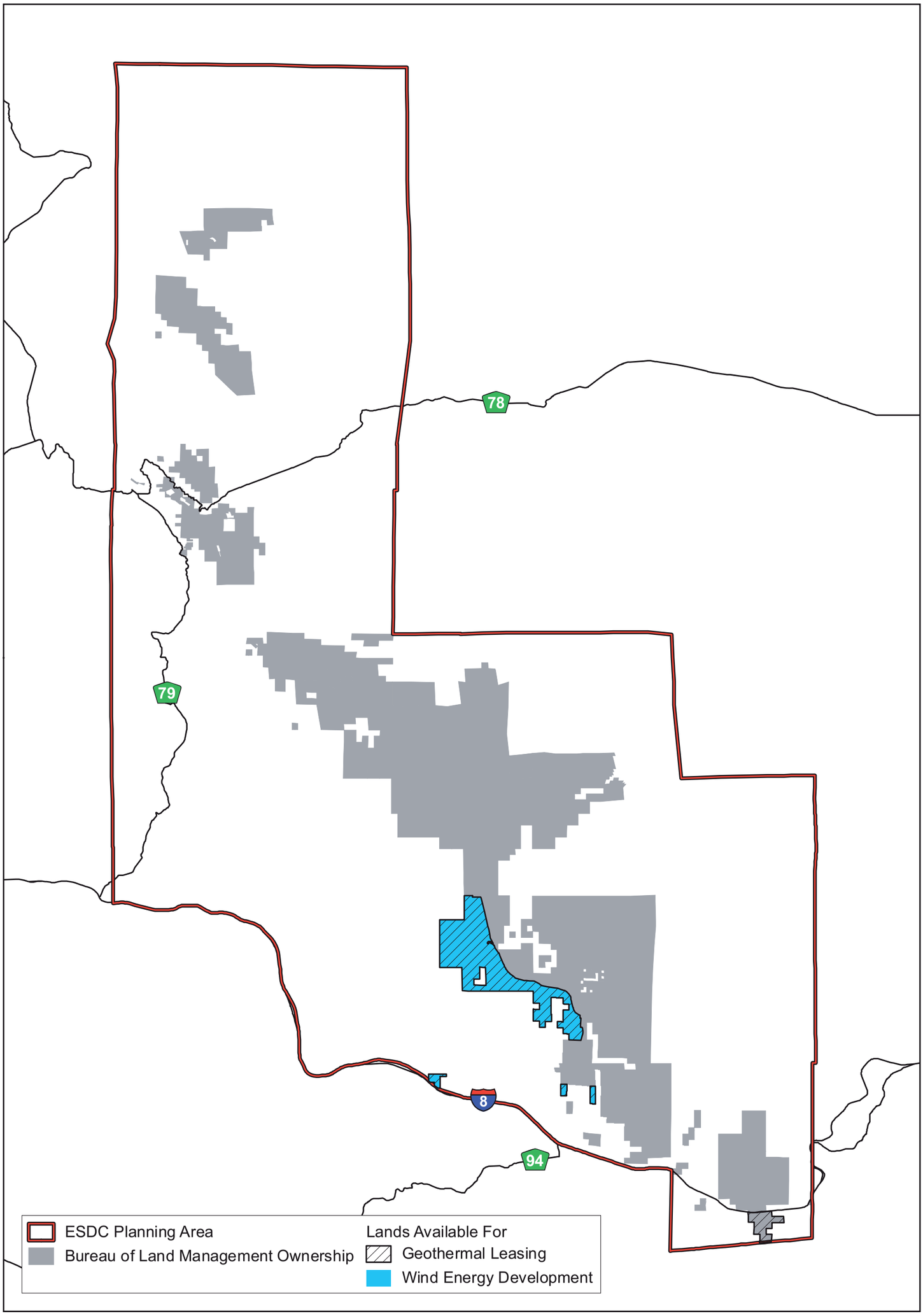
MAP 2-28: Lands Available For Wind Energy Development and Geothermal Leasing Alternative D



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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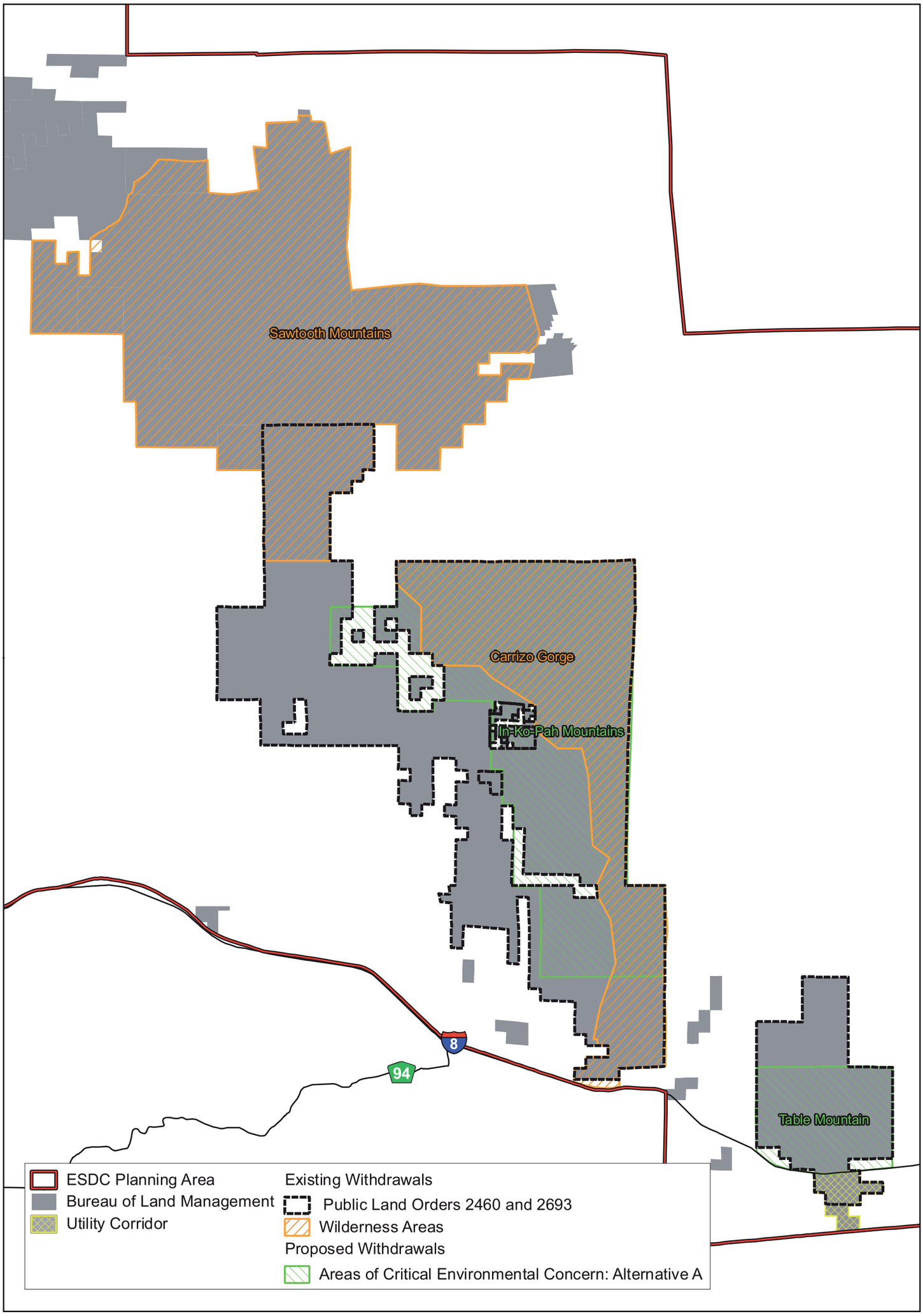
MAP 2-29: Lands Available For Wind Energy Development and Geothermal Leasing Alternative E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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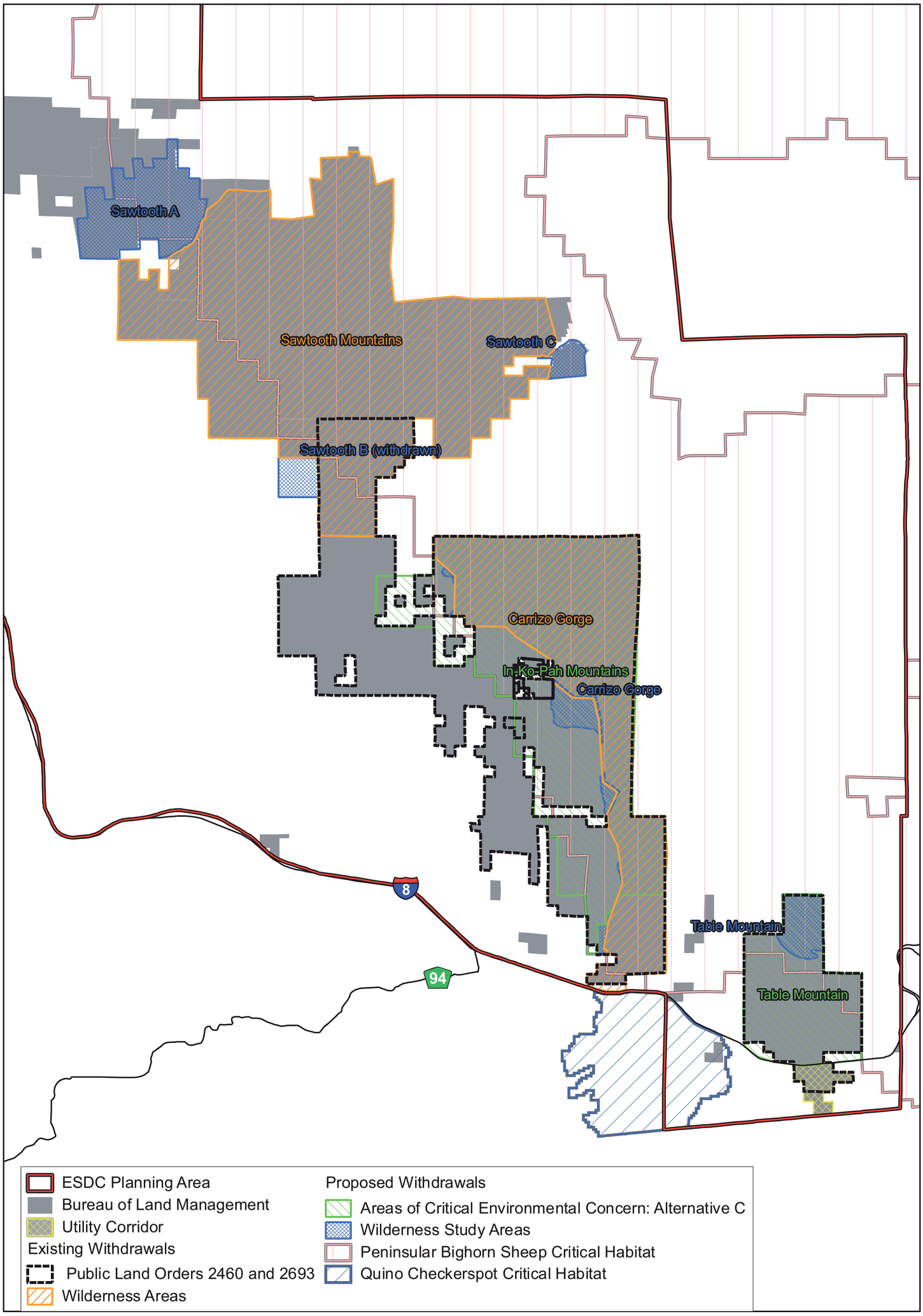
MAP 2-30: Existing and Proposed Withdrawals Alternative A



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Miles
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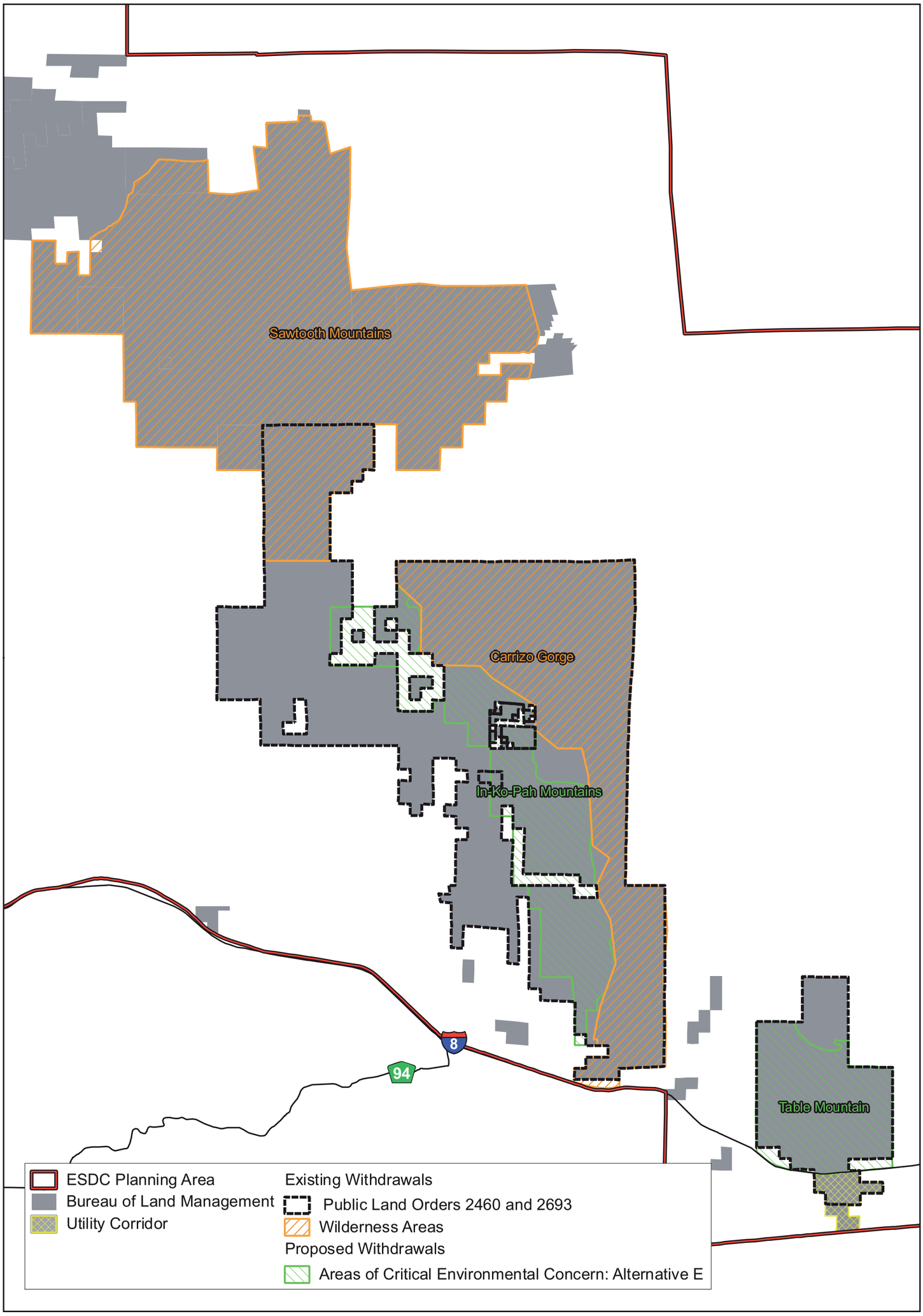
MAP 2-31: Existing and Proposed Withdrawals Alternative C



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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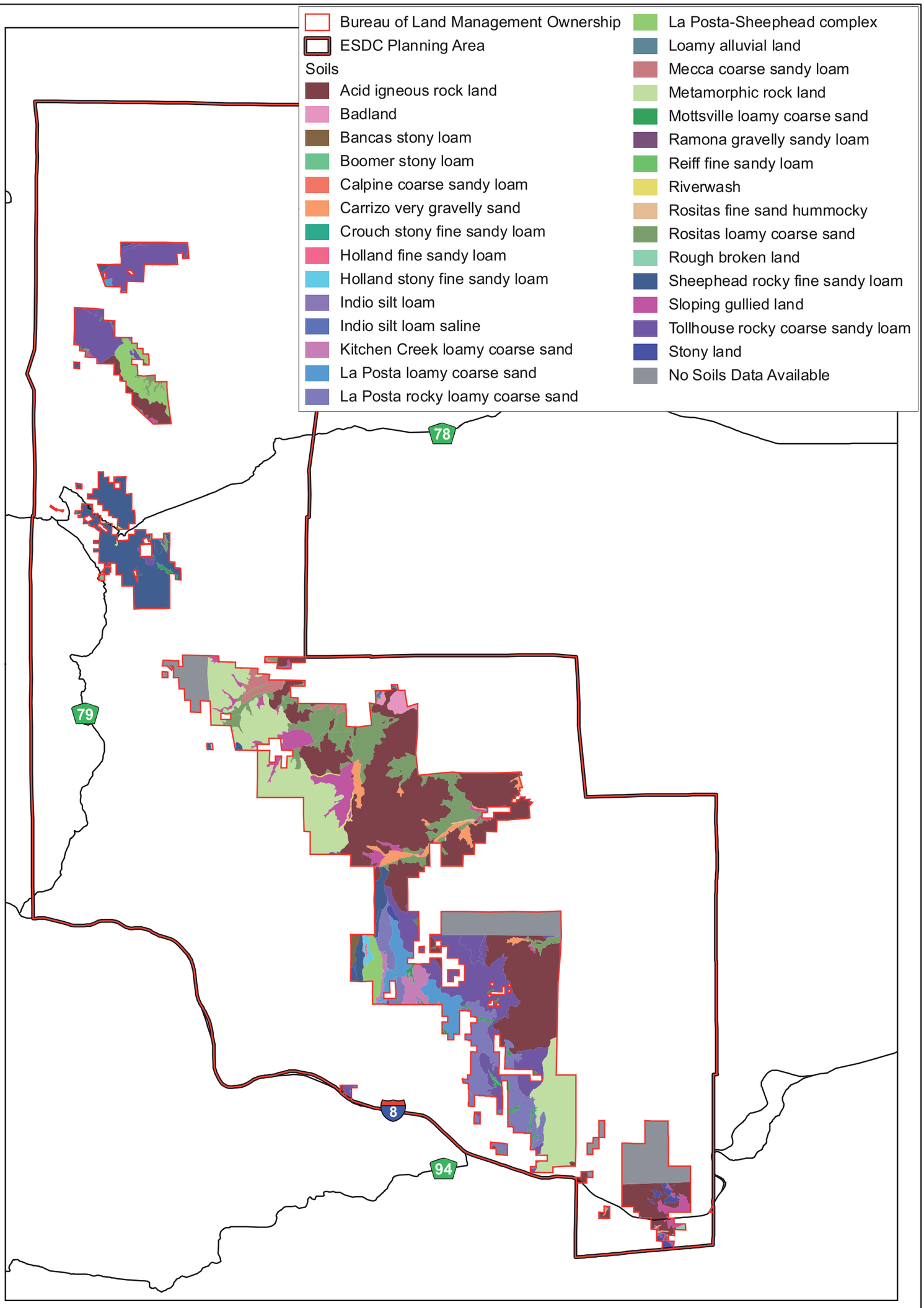
MAP 2-32: Existing and Proposed Withdrawals Alternative E



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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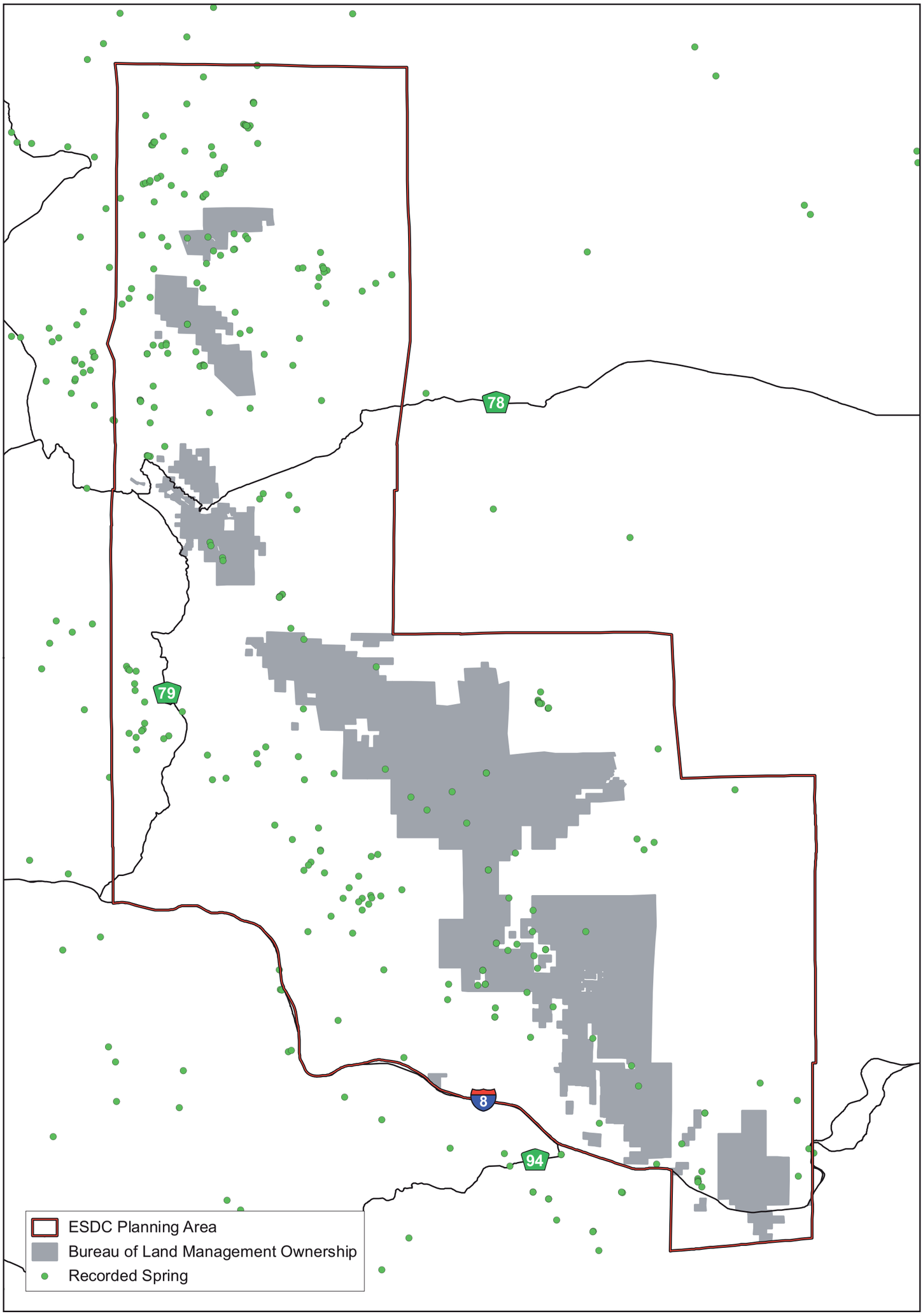
MAP 3-1: Soil Types



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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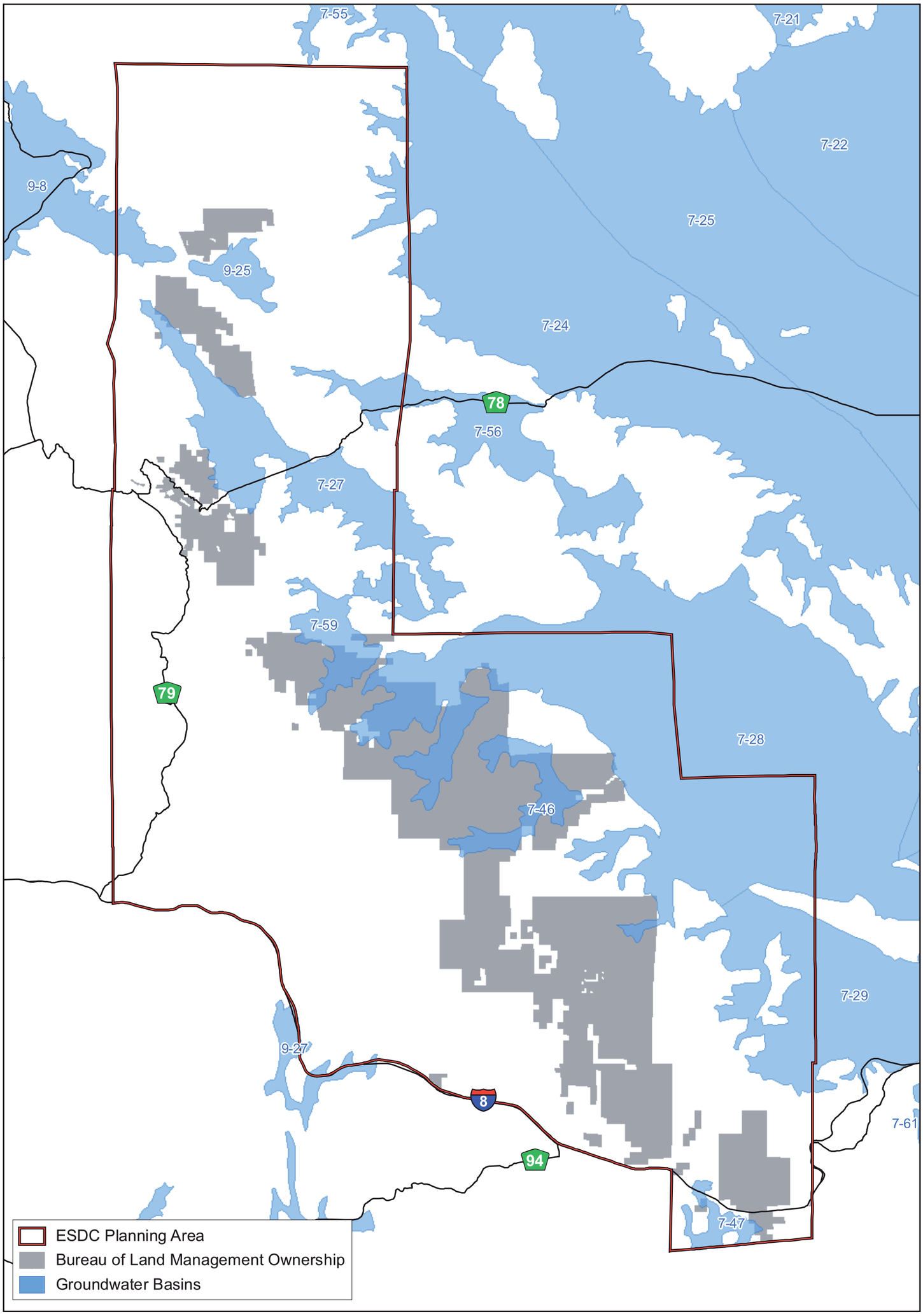
MAP 3-2: Springs



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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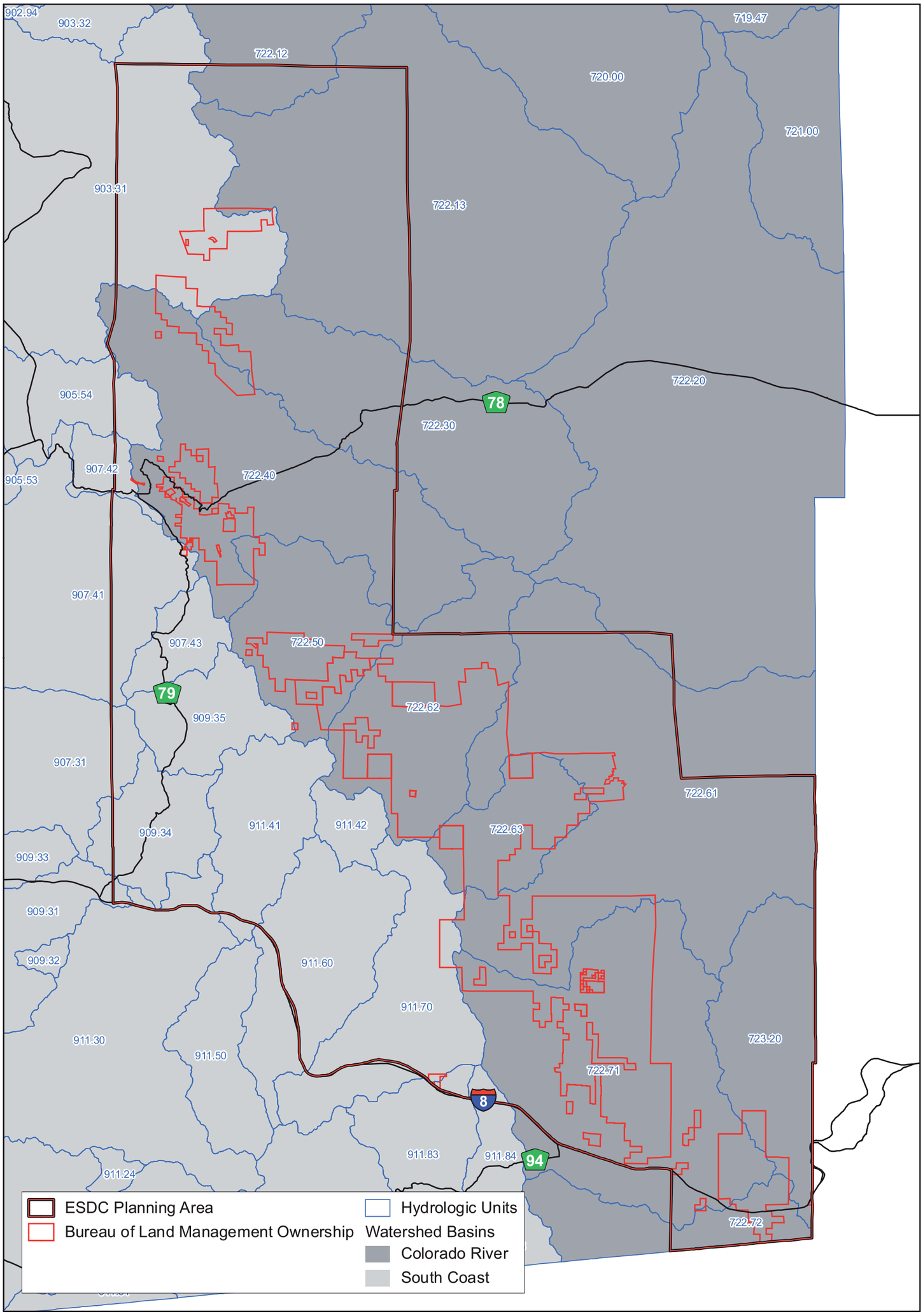
MAP 3-3: Groundwater Basins



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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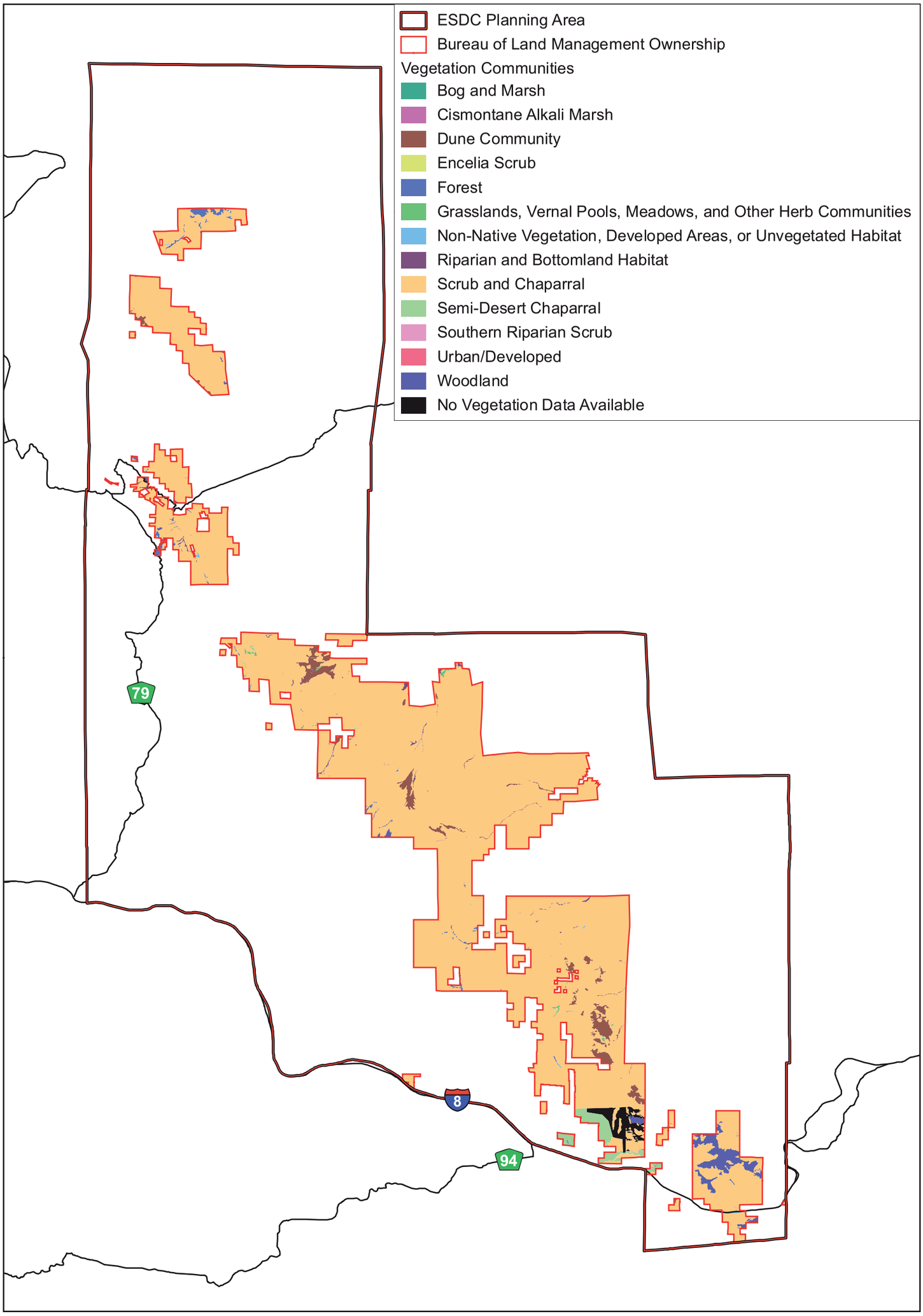
MAP 3-4: Watershed Basins and Hydrologic Units



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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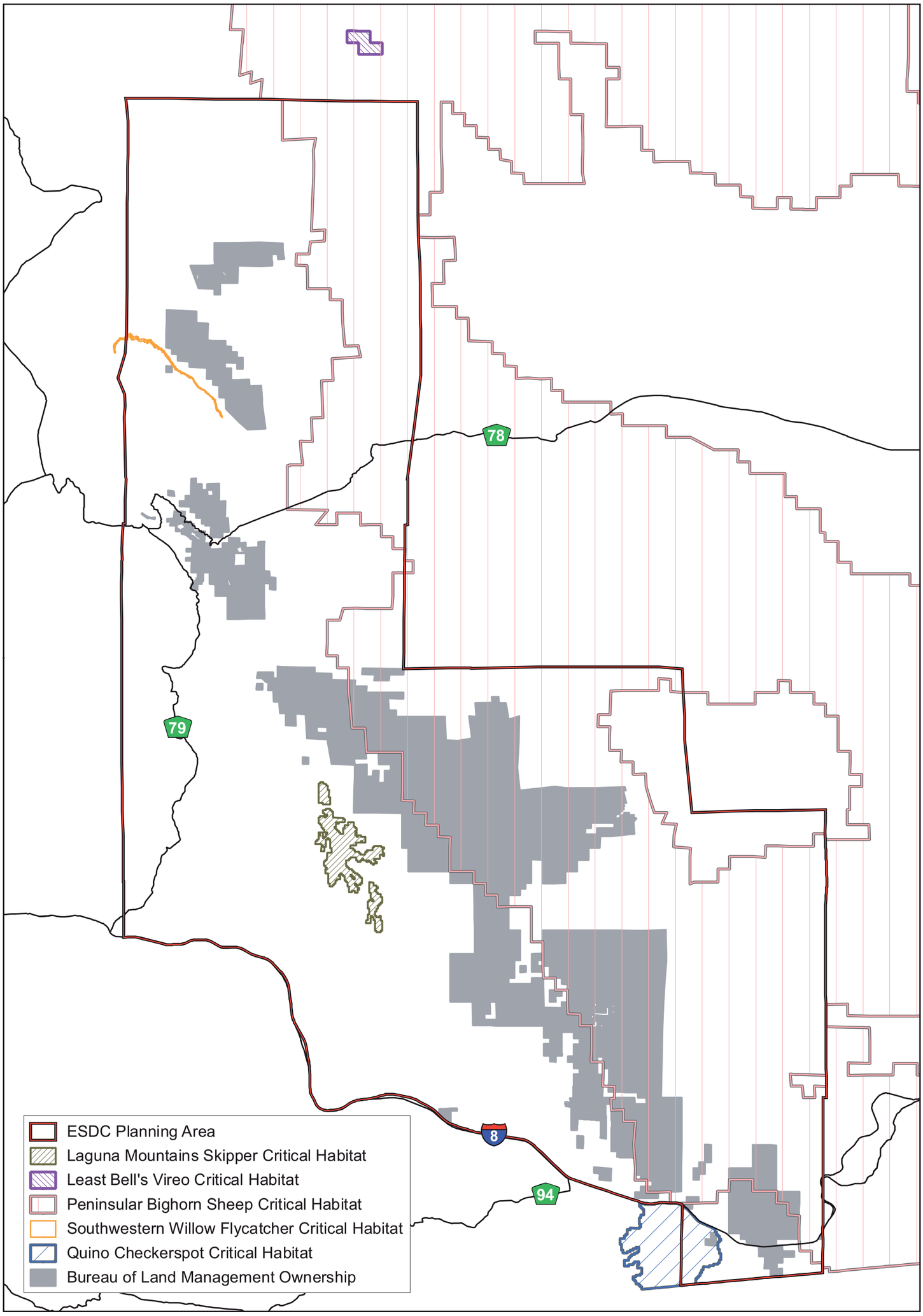
MAP 3-5: Vegetation Communities



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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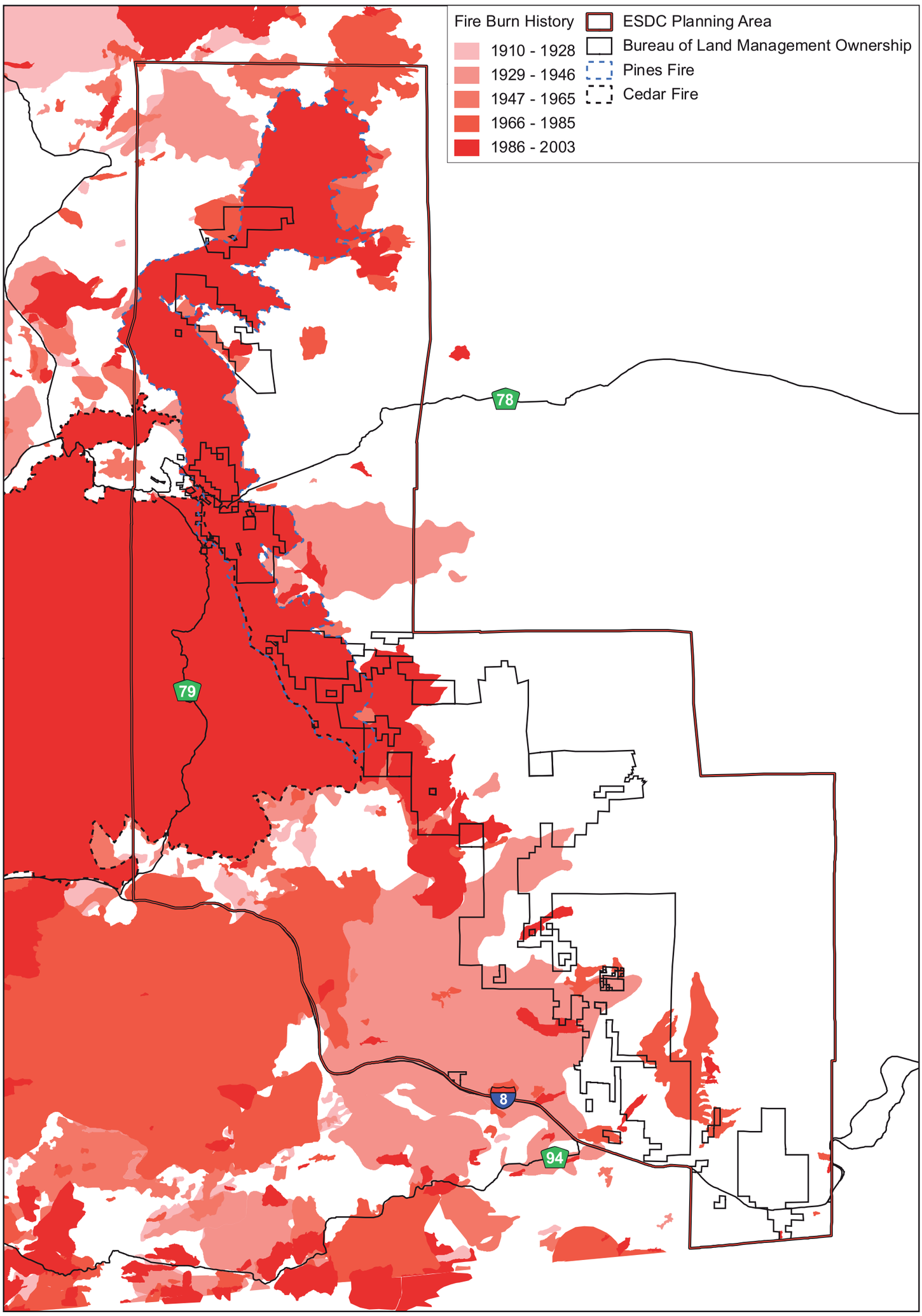
MAP 3-6: Critical Habitat



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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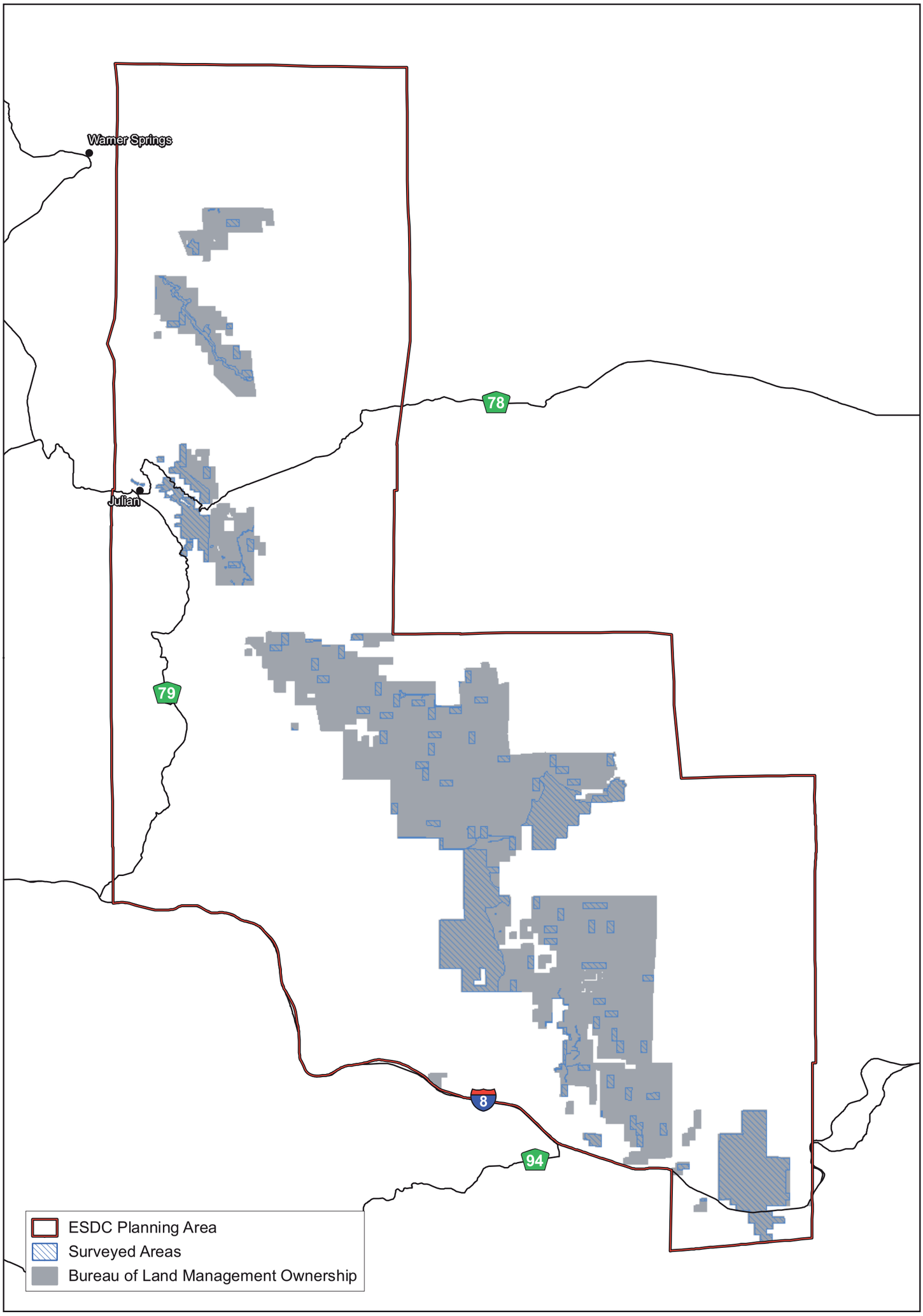
MAP 3-7: Fire Burn History



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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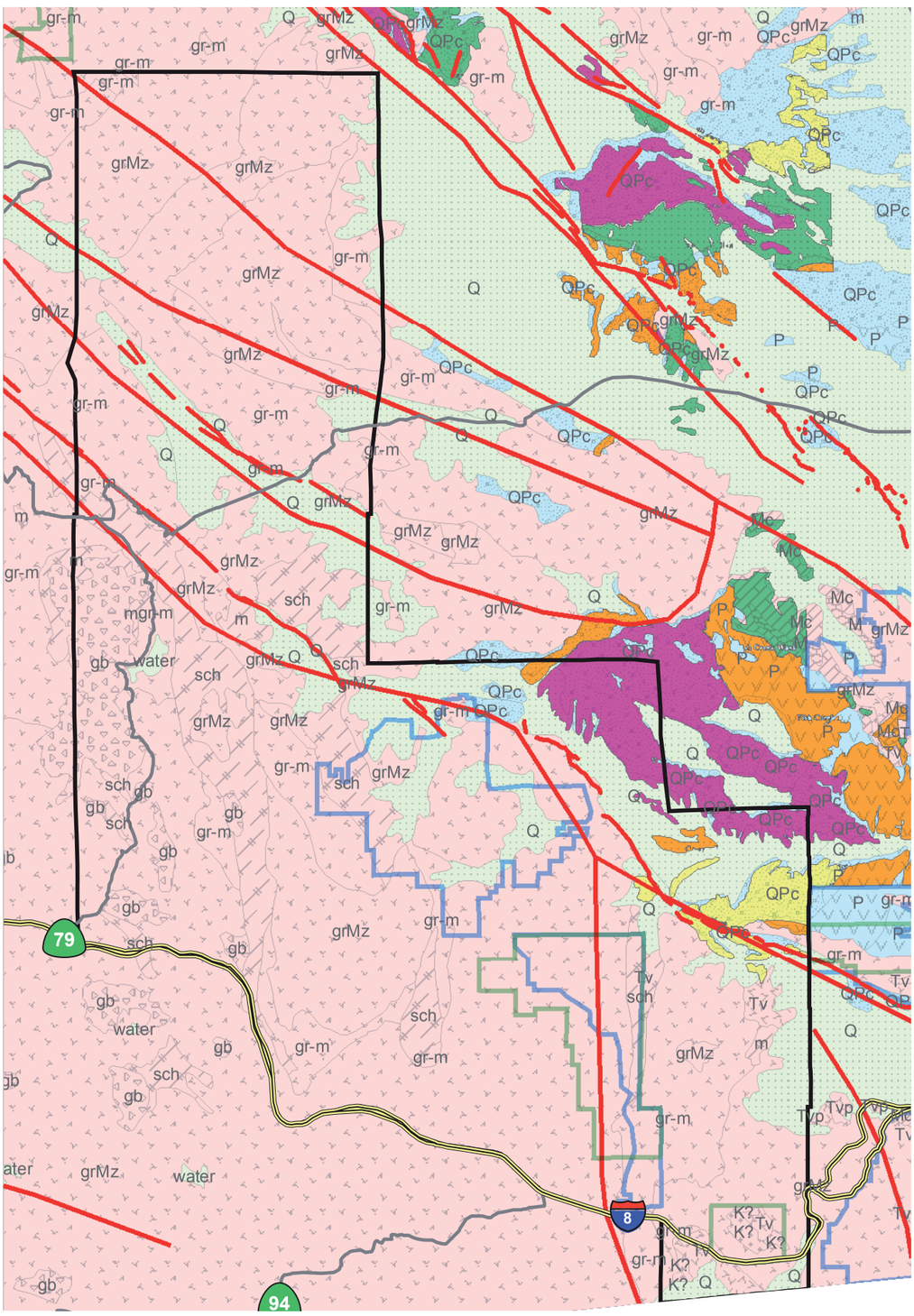
MAP 3-8: Areas Surveyed for Cultural Resources



Legend

- Eastern San Diego Planning Boundary
- BLM Wilderness
- BLM ACECs
- Faults

Paleontological Resource Sensitivy

Class 1 (low sensitivity)
Igneous and metamorphic geologic units and sedimentary geologic units where vertebrate fossils or un-common non-vertebrate fossils are unlikely to occur.

Class 2 (moderate sensitivity)
Sedimentary geologic units that are known to contain or have unknown potential for the presence of fossils that vary in significanc, abundance, and predictable occurrence.

Class 3 (moderate sensitivity)
Areas where geologic units are known to contain fossils, but little or no risk of human-caused adverse impacts and/ or low risk of natural degradation, or because of their geographic location, or topographic position.

Anza Borrego State Park Management Plan Ref. Paleontological Resources Sensitivity Jefferson, G.T., et al

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Unkn./Potentially High

Description of Geologic Units (California Geologic Survey, 2005)

- Q Quaternary; alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits
- QPc Pleistocene - Pliocene; nonmarine sandstone, shale, gravel
- M Miocene; marine sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate
- P Pliocene; marine sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate
- Mc Miocene; nonmarine sandstone, shale, conglomerate
- Tvp Tertiary; pyroclastic and volcanic mudflow deposits
- K? Cretaceous; marine sedimentary rocks (uncertain correlation)
- gb Mesozoic; gabbro and dioritic rocks
- grMz Mesozoic; granite, quartz monzonite
- ls Mesozoic-Paleozoic; limestone, dolomite and marble
- sch Mesozoic-Paleozoic; schist
- gr-m Mesozoic-Precambrian; granitic and metamorphic rocks

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO SCALE

MAP 3-9: Palentological Resources

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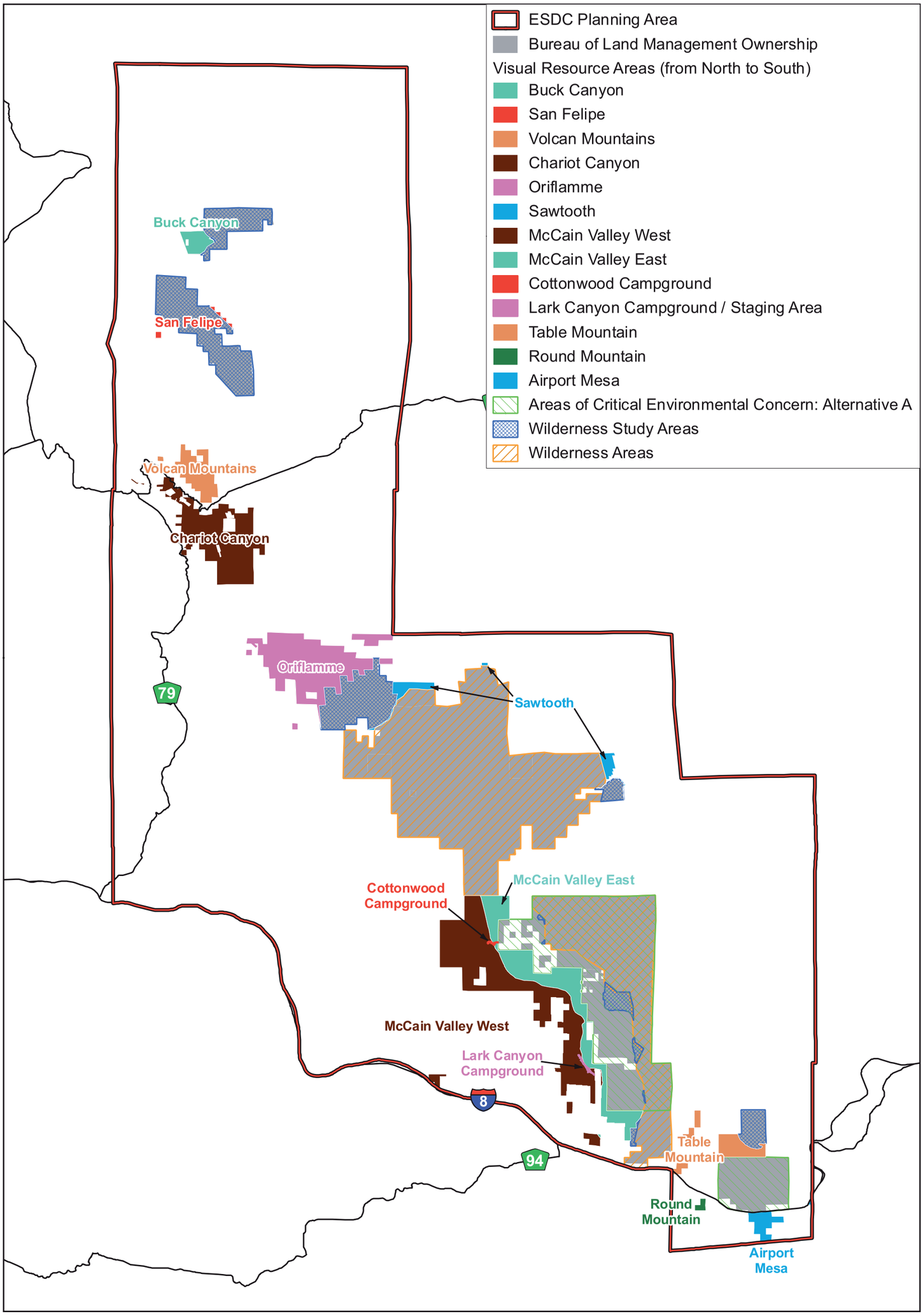

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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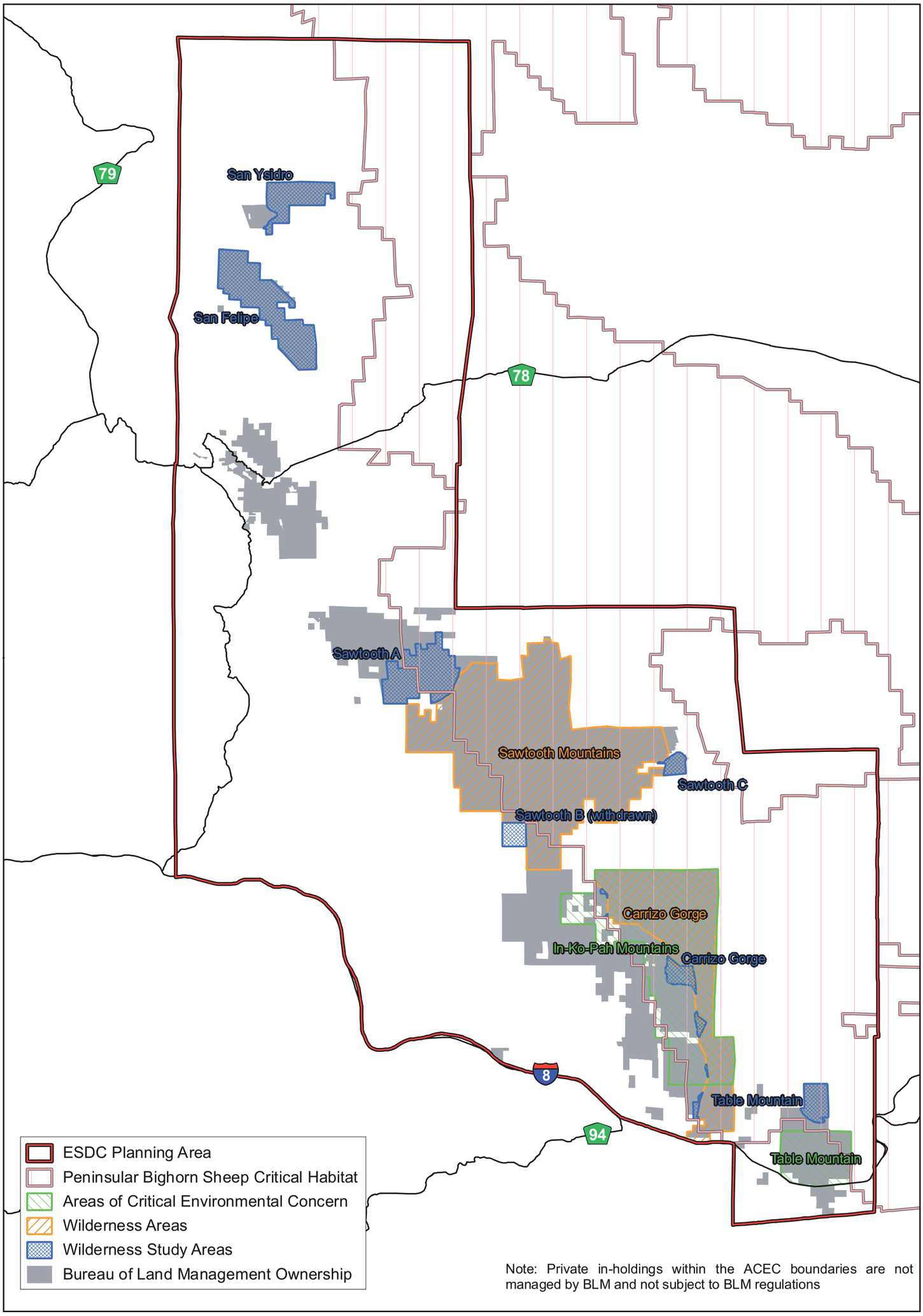
MAP 3-10: Visual Resource Areas



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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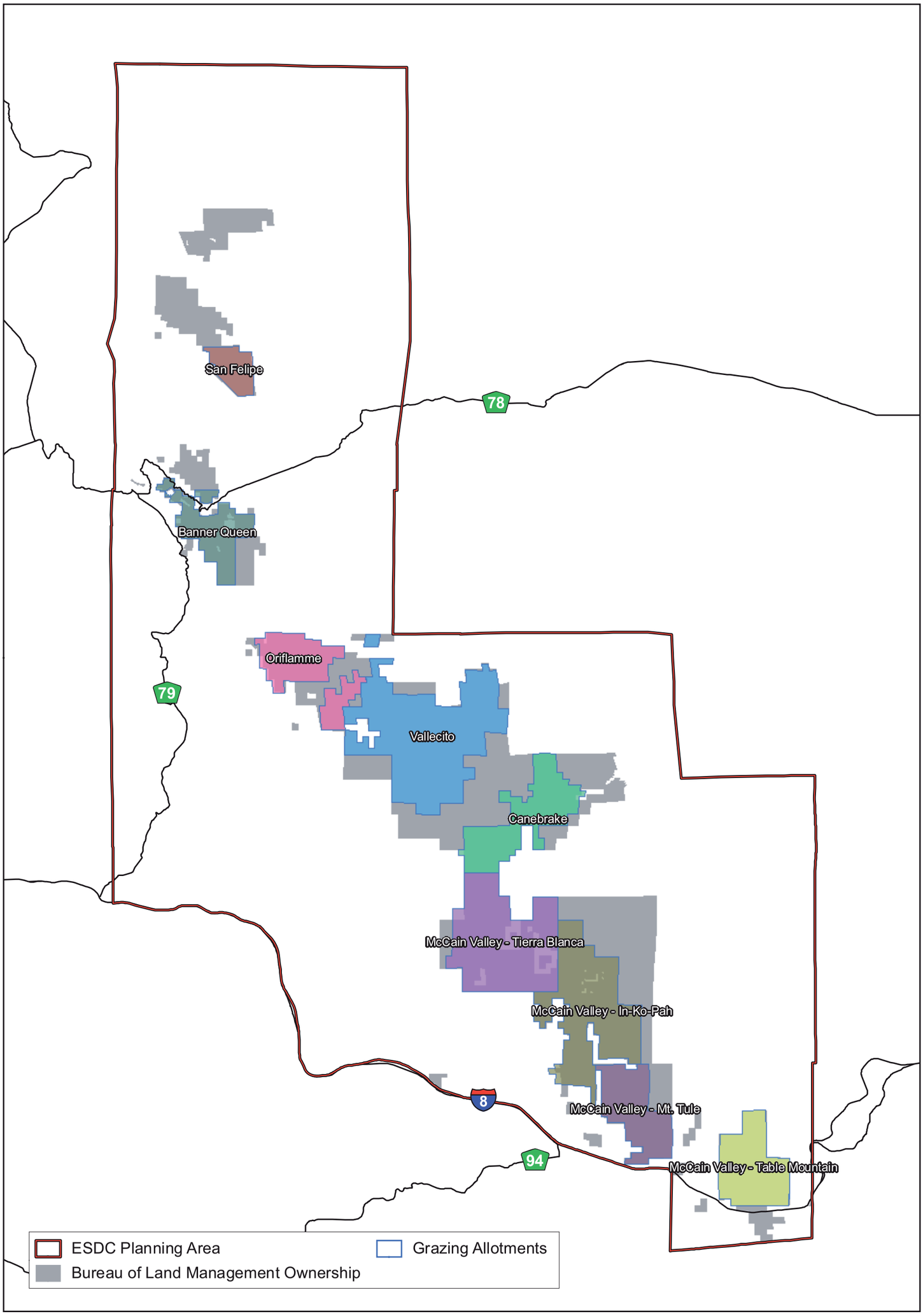
MAP 3-11: Special Designations



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Miles

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Kilometers

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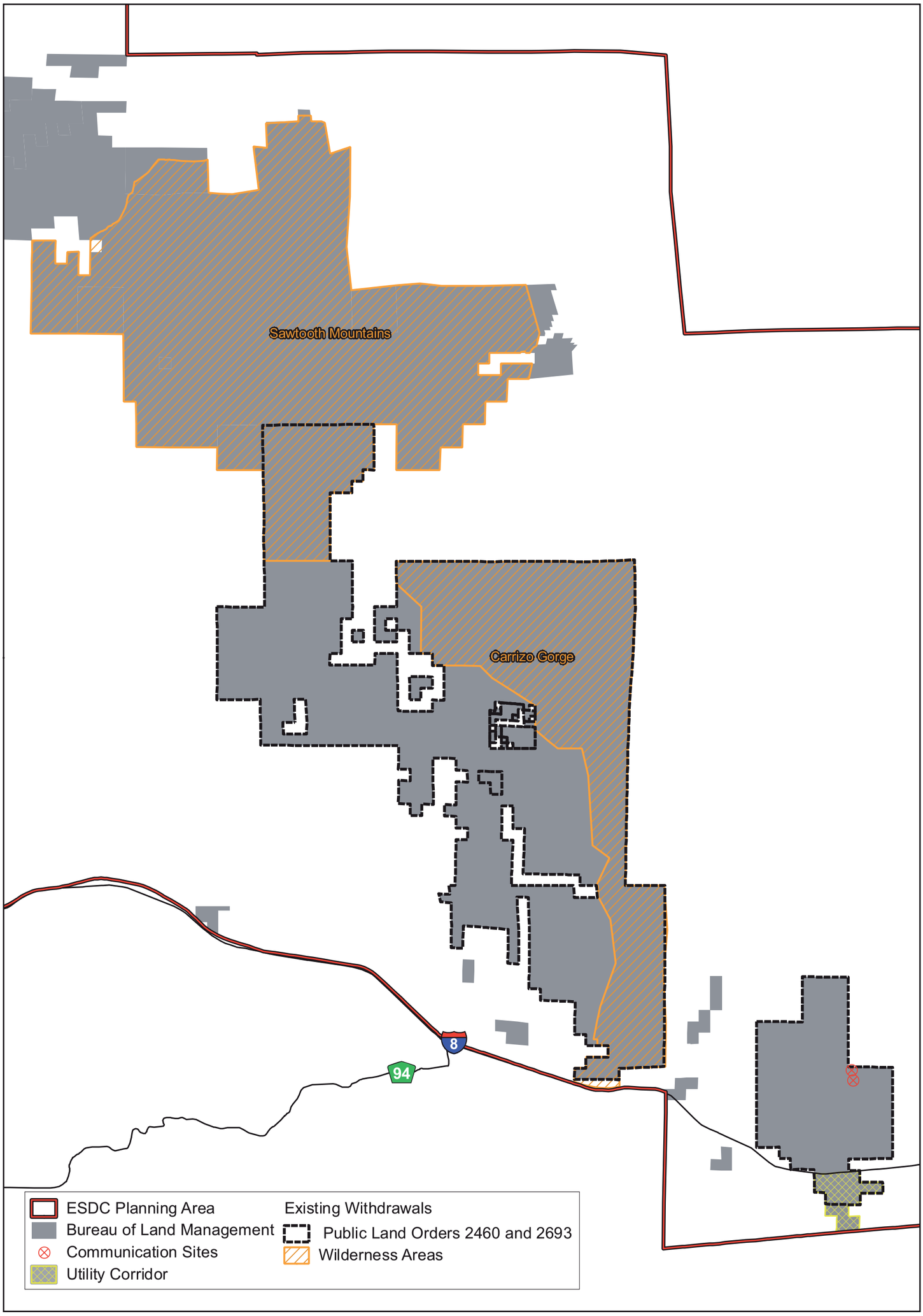
MAP 3-12: Grazing Allotments



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Miles
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Kilometers

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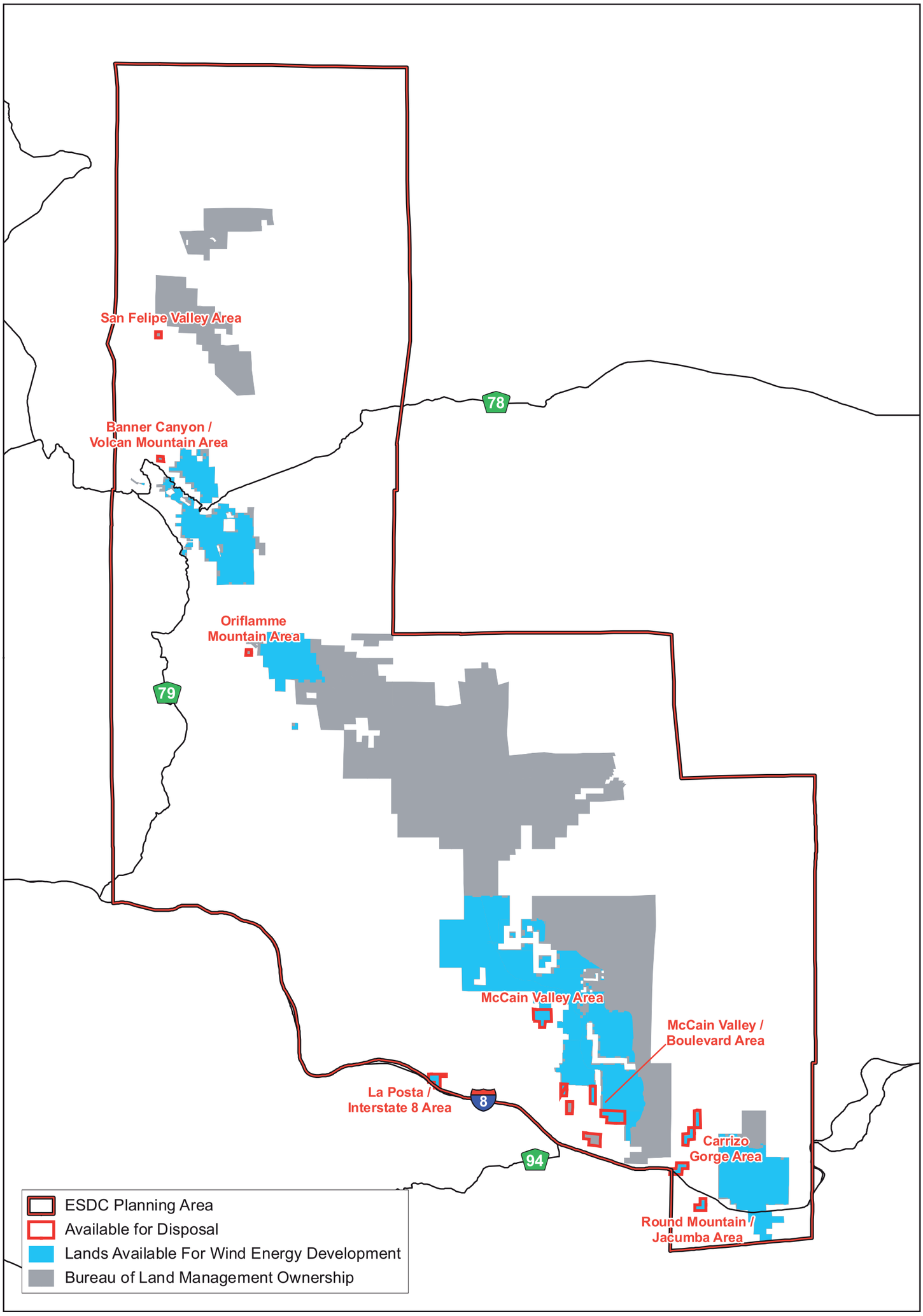
MAP 3-13: Communication Sites, Existing Withdrawal, and Utility Corridor



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

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Kilometers

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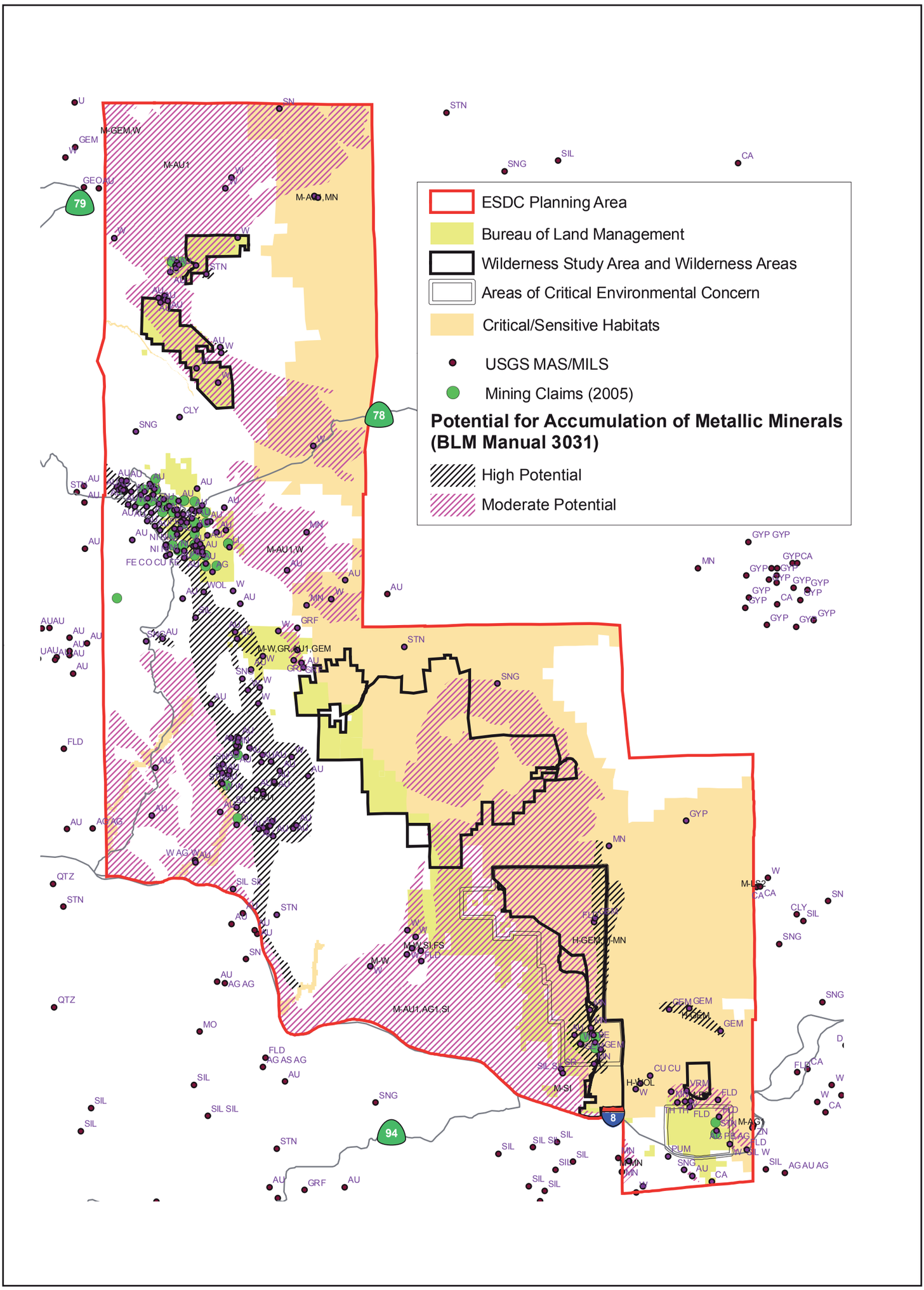
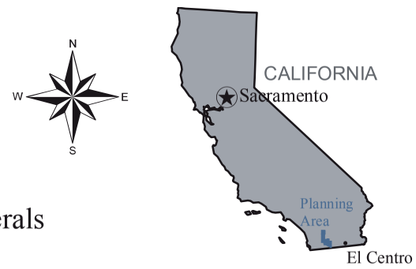
MAP 3-14: Lands Available for Disposal and Wind Energy Development



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO SCALE

MAP 3-15: Potential for Locatable (Metallic) Minerals



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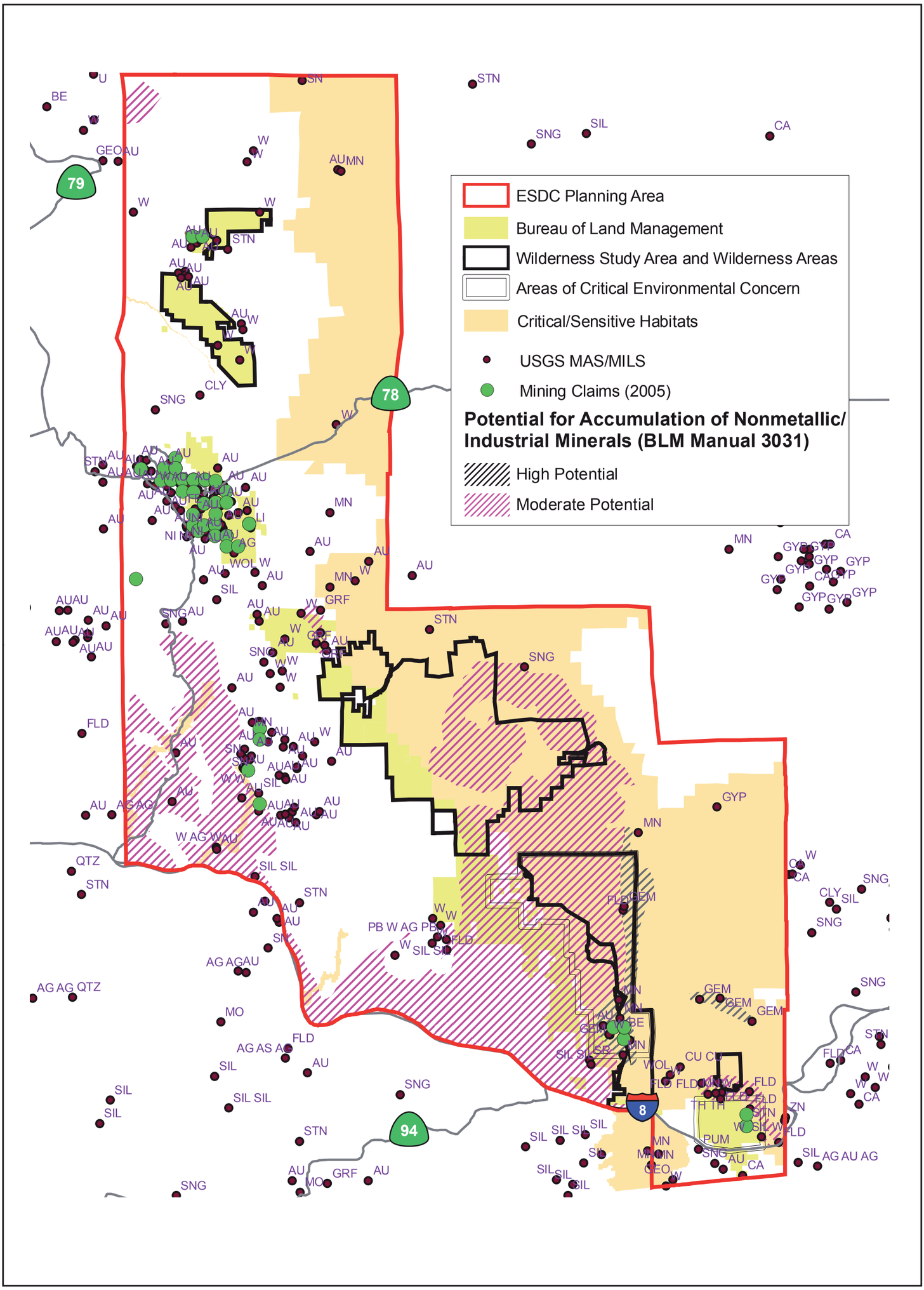
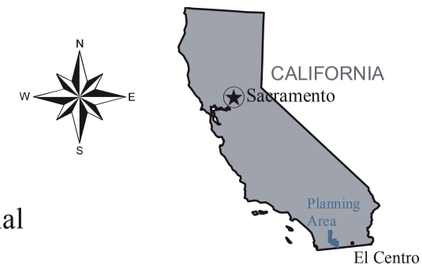


EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO SCALE

MAP 3-16: Nonmetallic/Industrial Mineral Potential



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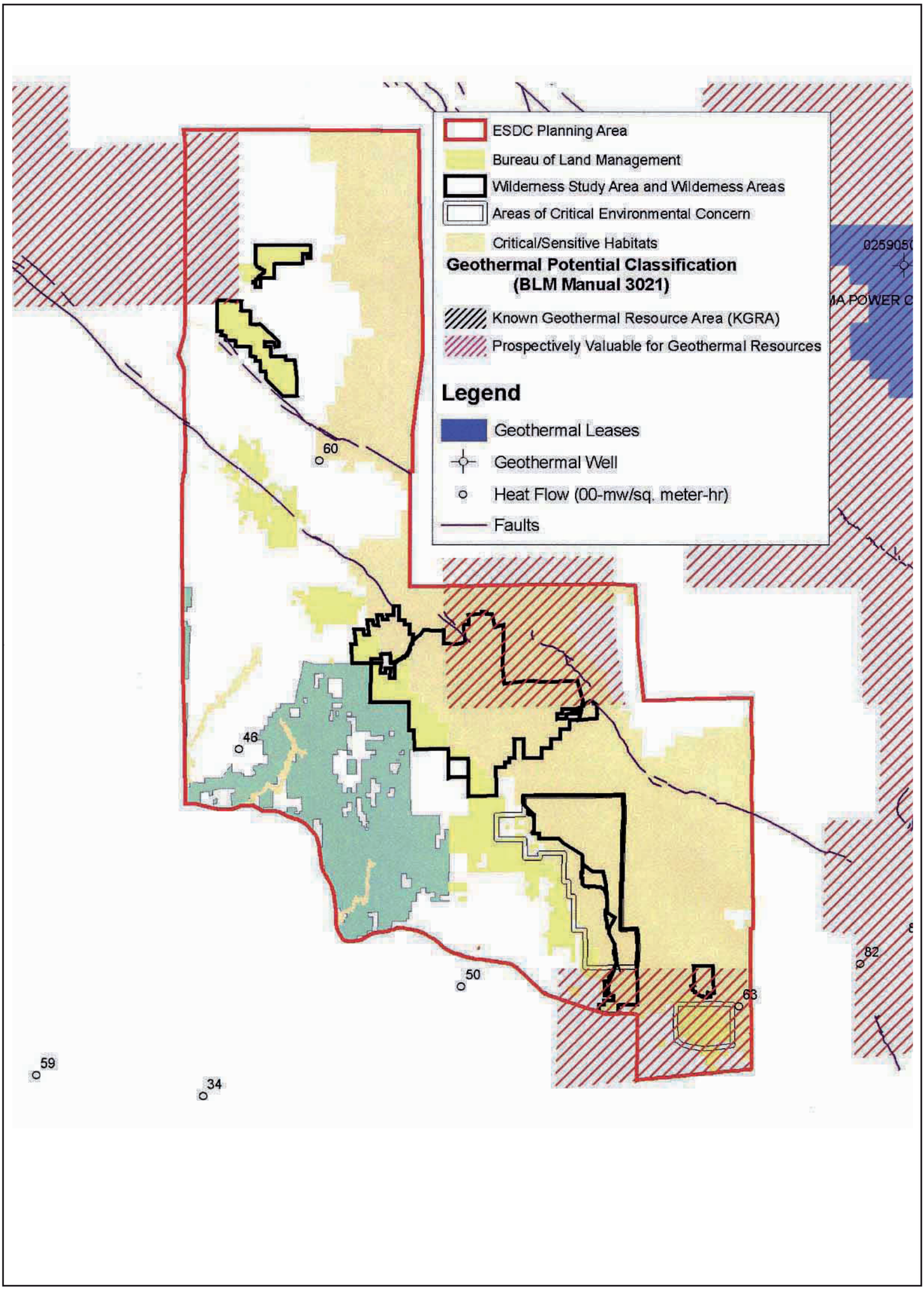
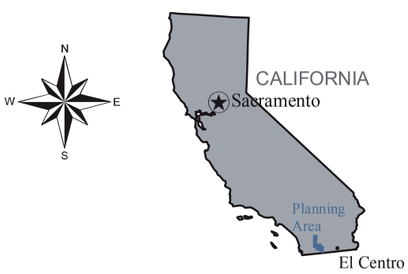


EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO SCALE

MAP 3-17: Geothermal Mineral Potential



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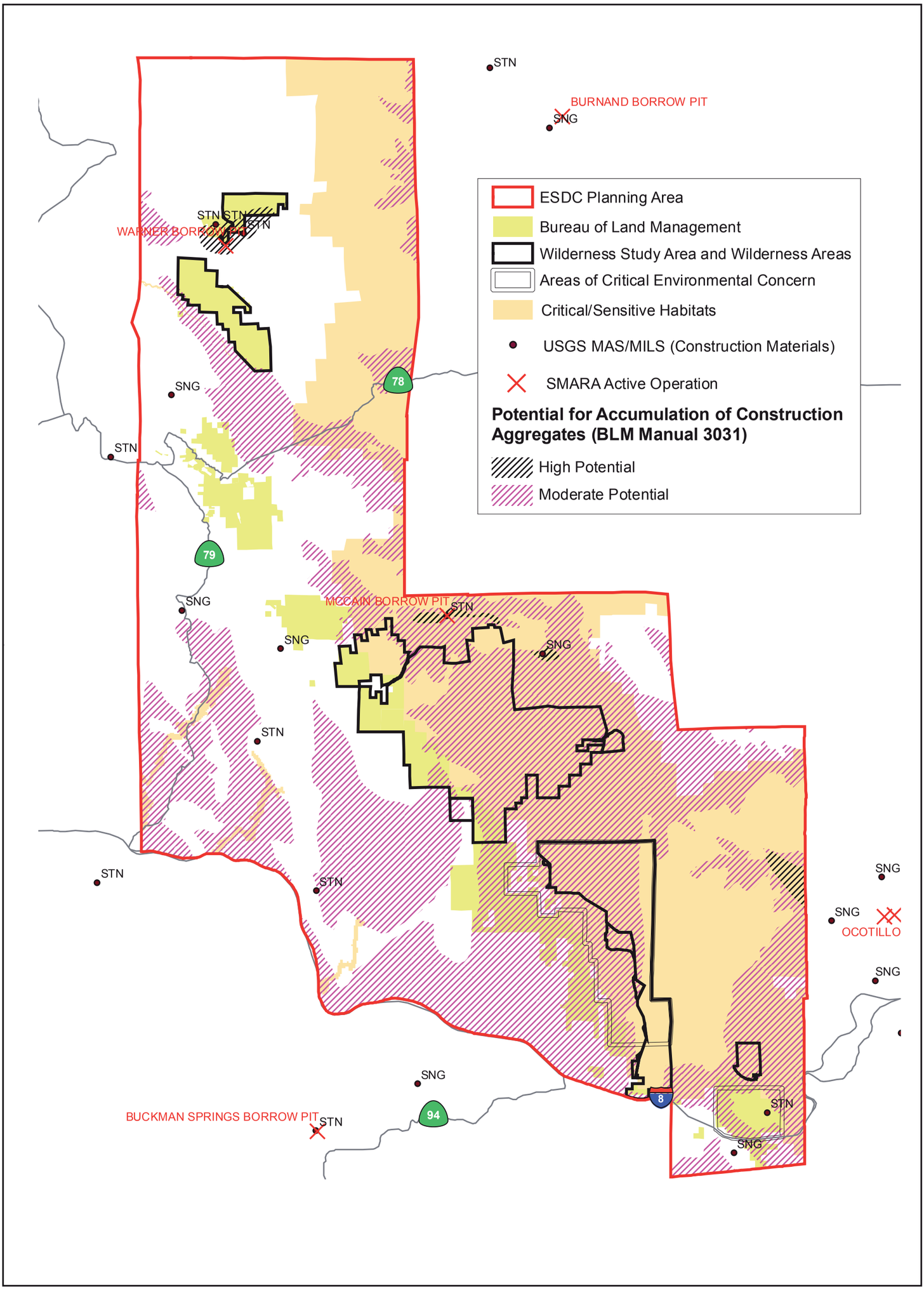
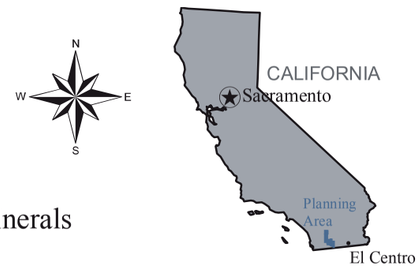


EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO SCALE

MAP 3-18: Potential for Salable (Construction) Minerals



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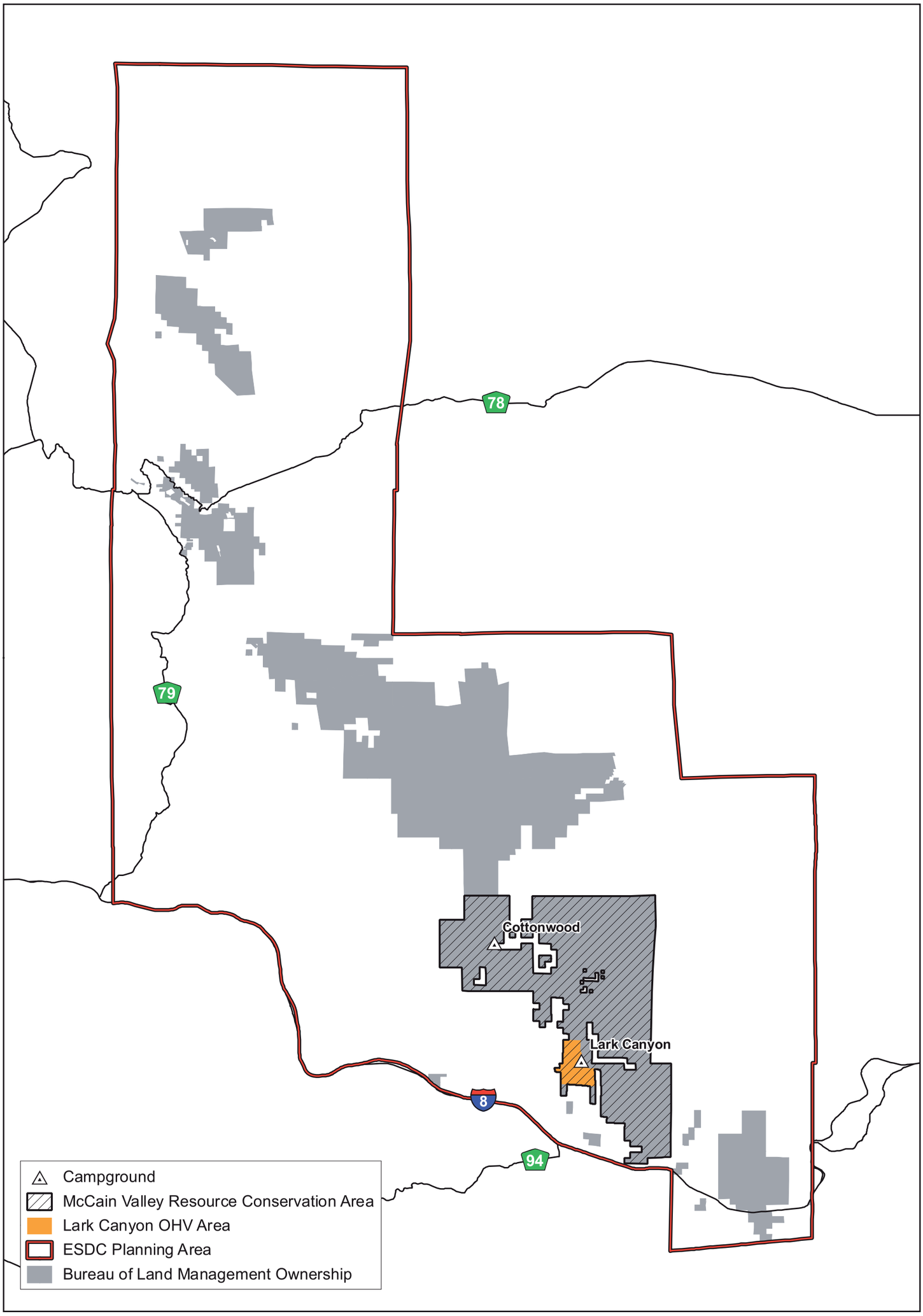

EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

5 0 5 10
Kilometers

N
W E
S

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November 2007

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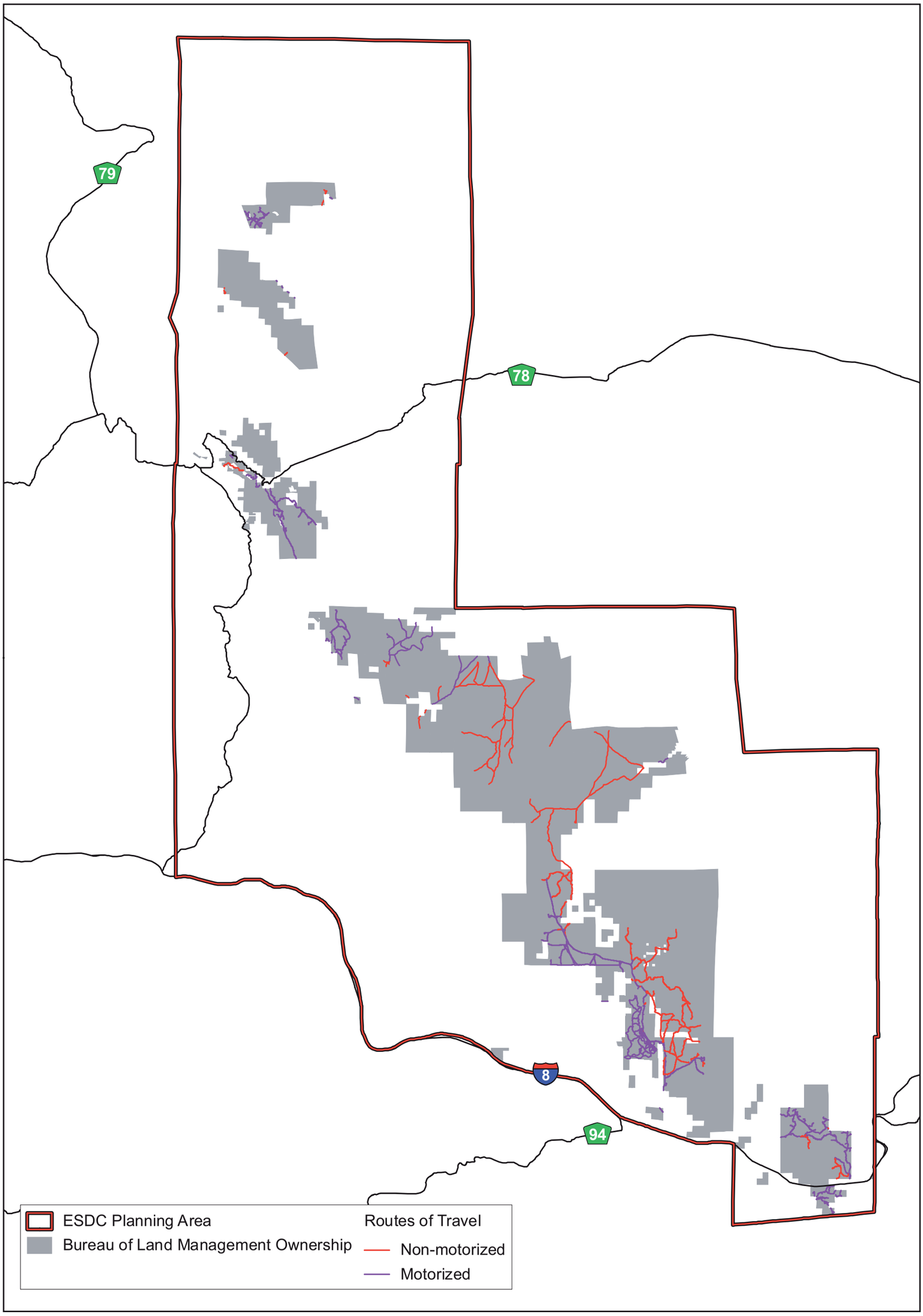
MAP 3-19: Recreation Areas



EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

5 0 5 10
Miles

5 0 5 10
Kilometers

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MAP 3-20: Existing Routes of Travel

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