

Potential Tools for Management of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Potential Tool	ORVs that may be protected	Implementing Entity	Advantages and Disadvantages
Endangered Species Act	Fish, Wildlife	F&WS in cooperation with BLM	Very high level of protection, but very process intensive and negotiation oriented. Fish protection usually incorporates flow protection requirements. Note: Specific and different provisions available to private landowners who have habitat on their land.
National Historic Preservation Act	Historical, Cultural, Archaeological	BLM in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Office	Prevents on-site destruction of resources, but cannot be used to protect entire stream corridor.
Paleontologic Resources Preservation Act	Paleontological	BLM	Prevents on-site destruction of resources, but cannot be used to protect entire stream corridor.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	Historical, Cultural	BLM	Prevents on-site destruction of resources, but cannot be used to protect entire stream corridor.
Wilderness Study Areas	All	BLM, pursuant to procedures in Federal Land Policy and Management Act	Protected until Congress acts, but Congress can release the area. Strict guidelines for evaluating surface-disturbing activities – projects generally limited to those that benefits wilderness characteristics.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	All	BLM during land use planning process	Allows BLM to emphasize management of relevant and important values; multiple use still occurs; area can be undesignated with a BLM land use plan amendment.
Special Recreation Management Areas	Recreation, and values that support recreation, such as fish and scenic	BLM during land use planning process	Emphasizes recreation as key value but multiple use still occurs in river corridor. Doesn't automatically control recreation to prevent damage to ORVs, unless SRMA prescriptions are developed with ORVs in mind.
Stipulations on fluid and mineral development	All	BLM during land use planning process	BLM can't uniformly stop leasing and claims in stream corridors – stipulations must be minimum necessary to protect resource.

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Closure to specific uses, such as right-of-ways, forestry harvest, grazing, etc.	All	BLM during land use planning process	Closures can be changed via amendment to land use plan.
Establishment of Visual Resource Management Classification (VRM)	Scenic	BLM during land use planning process	Can be changed via amendment to land use planning process. Multiple use still occurs to the extent it is compatible with classification.
BLM Sensitive Species List	Fish, Wildlife, Plants	BLM, in consultation with F&WS and CDOW	Creates extra review step for any activity that could affect the species. List can be changed administratively at any time.
Wilderness Designation	All	Congress, pursuant to Wilderness Act of 1964. BLM manages by following legislative language.	Permanent form of protection. Strict guidelines for evaluating surface-disturbing activities – projects generally limited to those that benefits wilderness characteristics. Designation may not include water rights.
National Conservation Areas	All	Congress, pursuant to Federal Land Policy and Management Act. BLM manages by following legislative language.	Level and type of protection depends on legislative language, and land use prescriptions developed through resource management plan process. Designation may or may not include water rights.
Instream Flow Water Rights	Flow-dependent values such as fish and riparian	Colorado Water Conservation Board. BLM makes flow protection recommendations to the board.	CWCB water rights already exist on many streams. CWCB rights cannot be claimed to support flows needed for recreation.
Land Use Zoning and Ordinances	All	County and Municipal Governments	Local governments retain control over land use, but zoning and ordinances can be changed with a simple vote of county commissioners.