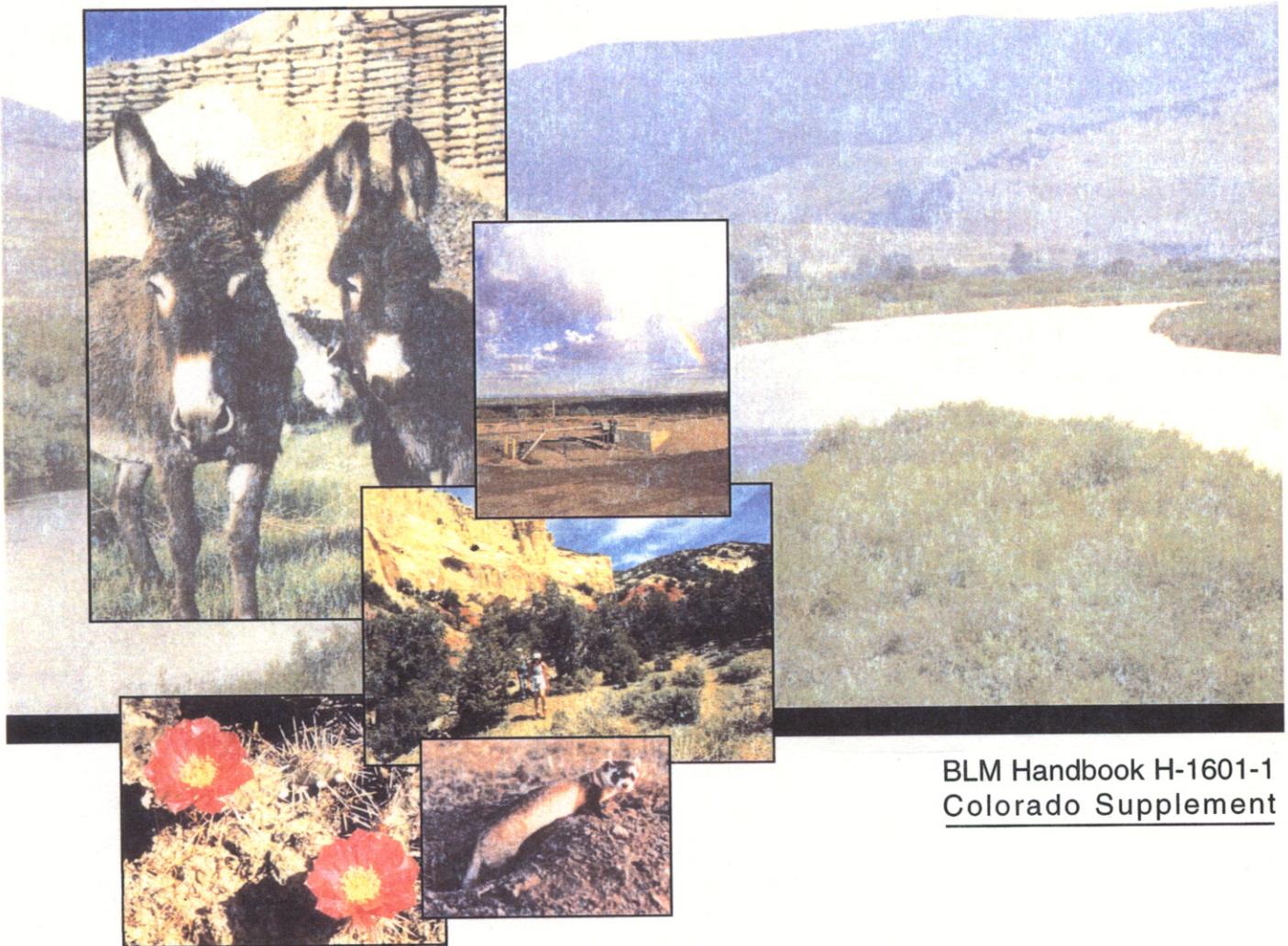




United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

LAND USE PLANNING HANDBOOK



BLM Handbook H-1601-1
Colorado Supplement

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Examples of Maintenance Changes by Program

I. Introduction**A. Purpose and Need**

This Colorado Supplemental Handbook to the BLM Handbook on Land Use Planning (H-1601-1) establishes a system for documenting plan maintenance, amendments, and implementation in Colorado BLM.

The "Blue Sheet" plan maintenance system was initiated in 1985 with Colorado Instruction Memorandum No. 85-327, and then was incorporated into the Colorado Resource Management Plan User's Handbook in June, 1986. Plan amendments are prepared as separate documents, and there has not been a consistently used method for incorporating amendments into the planning record. A companion "Yellow Sheet" process was proposed and adopted by some offices in 1985. Plan Implementation has been documented through a process that involves preparation of an Implementation Schedule immediately following completion of the RMP. The implementation schedule is then used in annual work planning, and progress is tracked by updating implementation worksheets. This process, described in WO Interim Manual sections 1617 and 1630 and Handbook 1630-1 has proved to be too onerous given our present organizational arrangements and staffing. An earlier attempt in 1993 to automate this process failed due to staffing cuts, computer hardware/software changes and changing management priorities. As a result, a "Green Sheet" process has been developed for documenting plan implementation.

In light of the recent issuance of the new Land Use Planning Handbook, and the increased use of automation, the guidance in the 1986 Colorado Handbook needed to be updated. This Handbook re-describes the "Blue Sheet" system and its companion "Yellow Sheet" (amendment), and "Green Sheet" (implementation worksheet) systems. It also provides guidance describing what constitutes a maintenance change. This Handbook supercedes in its entirety the Colorado Resource Management Plan User's Handbook of June, 1986.

At a minimum, all offices must be using the "blue sheet" or equivalent system, so that planning information is current and useable for inputting to an automated system when one is developed.

The dynamic nature of these plans makes it imperative and beneficial for everyone involved to capture, convert, and maintain as much information as is practical in a computerized electronic format. The obvious benefits of adopting this convention are :

- Electronic files are much easier to review, update, maintain and share with others who need them.
- Information becomes more stable and enduring over time with personnel changes with

less loss of “corporate knowledge”.

- Information management and analytical tools such as Word processors, databases, spreadsheets, and Geographic Information Systems can be used to analyze the data for decision support and display it visually for more effective communications.

B. The Basic Planning Process (See BLM Handbook)

C. Public Involvement Requirements and Formal Relationships (See BLM Handbook)

D. Collaborative Planning (See BLM Handbook)

E. Multijurisdictional Planning (See BLM Handbook)

II. Land Use Plan Decisions (See BLM Handbook)

III. Development of Land Use Plan Decisions (See BLM Handbook)

IV. Implementation (See BLM Handbook)

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VIII. Documenting Plan Maintenance, Amendments, and Implementation

A. Plan Maintenance

Plan maintenance is the means by which minor changes and corrections are documented. It is also a way of providing notations for desired change(s) for future plan amendments or a plan revision. It is a fine-tuning or clarifying of the land use plan. It includes adding further details to a data base, to rationale for decisions, or updating GIS entries, etc. It is done on a continuous (day-to-day) systematic basis. The BLM planning regulations address plan maintenance in Section 1610.5-4 as follows:

“Resource management plans and supporting components shall be maintained as necessary to reflect minor changes in data. . . . [M]aintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision . . . [and] shall not result in expansion in the scope of resource uses or restrictions, or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plan.”

1. Assumptions Underlying This Plan Maintenance System

1. Continuous plan maintenance best serves and is desired by the public and the Field Office Manager.
2. Simple one-sheet changes on a continuous (as needed) basis are easier/more desirable than staff specialists stopping other work every six months or so to update the plan.
3. Original plan material should not be changed until an amendment, revision or formal update is accomplished.
4. Legible handwritten changes are acceptable.
5. Color sheets allow easy identification of original plan sheets from change items.
6. Stick-on notations assure a tracking of changes throughout the plan documents thereby maintaining consistency.
7. Lining through original typed plan material instead of removing it allows for back reference if needed.
8. Uniform procedures allow staff to use all types of plans interchangeably between disciplines.
9. An index is needed at the front of the official plan which will allow the reader/user to quickly

reference plan changes.

10. At the end of a three to five year period it is easy to add changes (blue-sheets) into an updated RMP document, or they may be included in an RMP revision.

2. Documentation Procedures

Considerations for determining what changes should be documented are:

1. Will documenting this change help assure that current and future management is consistent with the original intent or objective ?
2. Will documenting this change help avoid future confusion and work?
3. Will documenting this change help provide clarifying information to the public to correct a possible miss-interpretation or help keep the public better-informed?

Each staff specialist updates their respective portions of plans using the following process:

1. A one page preprinted blue change sheet is completed and placed behind each original plan page for each change made. See Illustration 1, for an example of a completed blue-sheet. A master copy of each planning document - Draft RMP/EIS, Proposed RMP/Final EIS, and approved RMP/Record of Decision three hole punched for ring binding should be established for each field office.
2. Stick-on notations (Dots) in a numerical sequence are used on each original plan page. The change number consists of the page number and the sequence number on that page. For example, the third change on page 52 would be change No. 52-3.
3. Original typed material to be changed, deleted, etc., would be lined through neatly by hand, or using strikeout, not written over or changed. The integrity of the original material is maintained.
4. A statement would be handwritten legibly or typed on the change sheet along with the change number, location of change, description of the change, the reason for change, and include a reference to other material as the source of the change such as an EA or EIS, resource assessment, activity plan, Instruction Memorandum, etc., signature and date.
5. An index of change sheets is kept at the front of the RMP. An example of an index sheet is shown in Illustration 2.

If a change is complex or involves several disciplines, the Field Office Manager should also

approve and sign the blue-sheet. Changes to correct obvious errors, or that update supporting data, or that clarify the meaning or intent of a decision are appropriate.

3. Maintenance Actions

Resource Management Plans are maintained so that they remain useful as a guide to management of the public lands. Plan should be maintained until the preponderance of changes and amendments, or new circumstances makes it advisable to prepare a plan revision, using the same process as is used in preparing a new plan. It is very probable that the information in any maintained RMP will be used as the basis for an RMP revision.

Appendix A Colorado gives some examples of typical maintenance changes for each program. **Be aware that the language in you RMP is controlling, so while these changes may be typical, some may require an amendment, depending on the language in your RMP.**

B. Plan Amendments

Any changes that add a new decision, change the scope of resource uses, or that change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan require a plan amendment. See Illustration 3 for an example of the preprinted "yellow-sheet" plan amendment form that can be used to incorporate amendments into the original plan pending and RMP Update or Revision. The use of this sheet provides the plan reader/user a quick reference to plan amendments that have been or are in the process of being done.

Each staff specialist documents their respective portions of plans using the following process:

1. A one page preprinted yellow change sheet is completed and placed behind each original plan page for each change made. See Illustration 3. A master copy of each planning document - Draft RMP/EIS, Proposed RMP/Final EIS, and approved RMP/Record of Decision three hole punched for ring binding should be established for each field office.
2. Stick-on notations (Dots) in a numerical sequence are used on each original plan page. The change number consists of the page number and the sequence number on that page. For example, the third change on page 52 would be change No. 52-3.
3. Original typed material to be changed, deleted, etc., would be lined through neatly by hand, or using strikeout, not written over or changed. The integrity of the original material is maintained.
4. A statement would be handwritten legibly or typed on the change sheet along with the change number, location of change, description of the change, the reason for change, and include a reference to other material as the source of the change such as an EA or EIS, resource

assessment, activity plan, Instruction Memorandum, etc., signature and date.

5. An index of change sheets is kept at the front of the RMP. An example of an index sheet is shown in Illustration 2.

If a change is complex or involves several disciplines, the Field Office Manager should also approve and sign the yellow-sheet.

C. Plan Implementation

Documentation of plan implementation, e.g., activity plans, prescriptions, etc., must be done systematically, at least annually, to ensure that implementation schedules are prepared and tracked. Documentation of plan implementation provides a record of and a reference to the action taken (EA, EIS, EIS Supplement, appropriate categorical exclusion, congressional exception, or Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA). The "Green Sheet" system provides a simple, useful, and uniform method for documenting implementation decisions. The "Green Sheet" system is part of the overall Plan Maintenance System for maintaining, on a usable basis, the information presented in a plan, and it also provides a basis for annual reports of implementation progress-something that should be available to our management and the public.

Each staff specialist updates their respective portions of plans using the following process:

1. Each staff specialist identifies specific RMP decisions within their resource category(s) which need to be implemented and tracked over the life of the RMP.
2. An Implementation Worksheet (Green-Sheet) is developed each year for each decision identified above. See Illustrations 4a-4c, for some examples of completed green change sheets. These Implementation Worksheets are broken out into Resource Categories. Each decision has a staff specialist assigned to budget, implement and annually track progress toward meeting the Plan decision.
3. Once per year, the staff specialists write down on that current year's green sheets how they plan to implement their respective Plan Decisions over the course of the coming year (Planned Actions). They also write down on the previous year's green sheet a summary of what they did or did not do to implement the plan decisions (End of Year Summary). This could involve additional implementation level documents (if so, include a reference to other material as the source of the decision such as an EA or EIS, activity plan, etc.). If additional implementation documents are not required as discussed in "*C. Making Implementation Decisions*" above, then the green sheet should describe what actions were taken on the ground.

4. The green sheets can be put onto a “Shared Directory” in Word Perfect under a heading of “RMP Plan Implementation”. All staff specialists should have access to the directory to update their respective green sheets. The Planning Coordinator then makes the final edits for consistency, prints and puts the green sheets in an Implementation Binder, filed by Decision Number and Type.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for maintenance, monitoring, and implementation of the RMP rests with the Field Office Manager. He/she must adhere to the regulations that require that plans “shall be maintained as necessary”. As a practical matter, the Field Office Manager needs an up-to-date and useful plan to communicate with the public and to carry out day to day resource management responsibilities.

The Field Office Planning Coordinator has several responsibilities:

1. They are the “focal point” for plan implementation, responding to questions and assisting staff and the public.
2. They are the “keeper of the Plan and the Implementation Binder” - the official change copy. They remind staff when it’s time to update the yellow, green and blue sheets, review the completed sheets for consistency, makes any final edits and then print and put all the worksheets in a binder. They maintain a supply of index sheets, change dots etc., for use by the staff.
3. They maintain the index in the front of the of the RMP for maintenance changes, amendments and implementation.
4. They make consistency determinations as implementing actions are proposed and as changes are made. Reviews working copy of the plan annually to evaluate whether a revision is needed. Recommends to the Field Office Manager when a plan amendment appears to be needed.

Field Office Resource Specialists are responsible for identifying RMP decisions which need to be implemented and for updating the annual green-sheets with Planned Actions for the upcoming fiscal year and End of Year Summaries for the previous fiscal year. They are responsible for determining when there is a need for a change and for preparing the yellow-sheet for plan amendments and the blue-sheet for maintenance changes.

The State Office Planning Specialist is responsible for interpreting national guidance, making quality improvements, providing guidance, training and conducting periodic evaluations.

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms (See BLM Handbook)

PLAN CHANGE NO. 29-

Plan Name HIGH COUNTRY RMP Area SOMEWHERE

Page 29

Chapter DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED ACTION

Heading FOREST MANAGEMENT

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE : DELETE "ENGELMAN SPRUCE"
FROM FOOTNOTE 1.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, to include reference material i.e. EA, FMP, IM.)

REASON : THIS SPECIE WAS NOT
CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE
COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. DOES
NOT CHANGE TOTAL ACREAGE.

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE :

Program Leader Willie Wonka Date March 85

Area Plan/Environ Coord David Menton Date 3-85

Area Manager _____ Date _____

Coordination

All major wildlife habitat enhancement projects will be coordinated with regional personnel of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MDFW&P). As mandated in a joint memorandum of understanding with the MDFW&P, all projects involving vegetative manipulation will be presented to the regional personnel for comments and recommendations in advance of project initiation.

Informal and formal consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will be initiated on all proposed actions which may affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered species. Consultation will be done in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended.

A state-federal interagency team of wildlife biologists has been established to review and make final recommendations on the application of the Federal coal program wildlife unsuitability criteria for the Bull Mountain area. This effort will be continued in consultation with the USFWS and the MDFWP.

Implementation Costs

It is estimated that the total cost of improvements to implement this action is \$75,000 (see Appendix 2.2 for a summary of estimated costs for each type of improvement).

Rationale

The level of surveys and monitoring will allow a 3 year cycle for intensive studies on all crucial big game and upland game bird habitats and all existing fisheries habitats. Annual waterfowl surveys will be conducted in major concentration areas. Threatened and endangered species habitat, or potential habitat will be surveyed annually. Inventories needed to fully apply the Federal coal wildlife unsuitability criteria numbers 9 through 15 will also be completed prior to leasing any Federal coal.

The decision to complete a habitat management plan (HMP) for chukar partridge was made because of the uniqueness of the species to the Billings Resource Area. The major portion of year around chukar partridge habitat within the resource area is on public lands. Upon completion of the coordinated management plans for grazing management, species such as mule deer, black bear, Pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, sage grouse, sharptail grouse, waterfowl, raptors, prairie dogs and fisheries will receive priority consideration for HMP development where the coordinated management plans do not meet the overall objectives for the individual species.

All improvements were selected based on feasibility, compatibility with other actions and the level of development which has been historically funded. The levels chosen will also allow for annual maintenance of all existing facilities.

Nonstructural improvements were chosen pursuant to BLM's mandate under Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 to preserve, protect and if necessary, restore floodplains and wetlands to their natural function.

Monitoring

The wildlife program will focus on completing 60,000 acres of terrestrial habitat monitoring yearly. This will allow a 3 year cyclic collection and update of habitat condition on all big game winter concentration areas, upland game bird nesting areas, the PMWHR, the 24 implemented AMPs and those "I" and "M" allotments in which potential habitat conflicts exist. Surveys will be conducted in 12 selected waterfowl concentration areas to collect utilization and average annual brood numbers. Approximately 300 acres of known prairie dog colonies will be surveyed annually for the occurrence of black-footed ferrets and to update colony size data. Due to the relatively small acreages of prairie dog towns occurring on public lands, this intensity will provide a minimum of a 3 year cyclic update of all colonies.

Approximately 10 miles of streams with active fisheries will be surveyed per year to collect species occurrence and habitat condition data. This effort will concentrate on the Musselshell, Clarks Fork, Yellowstone, Sage Creek, Crooked Creek and Bad Canyon Creek drainages. Three reservoirs will be surveyed annually to determine their suitability for fisheries stocking. A very limited number of existing reservoirs have fisheries potential and at this intensity, all those possessing potential can be evaluated in the short term.

Implementation Priorities

Monitor, maintain or improve sensitive habitats for threatened or endangered species (bald eagle, black-footed ferret, peregrine falcon). Upon identification of an occupied habitat area or introduction of any T&E species into an area, a Habitat Management Plan would be initiated immediately.

PLAN AMENDMENT NO. _____

Page _____
Plan Name _____ Chapter _____ Area _____
Heading _____

(Summarize substance of text material change in amendment document.)

CHANGE :

(Describe rationale for above amendment and give reference to location of amendment document.)

REASON :

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE :

Program Leader _____ Date _____
Area Plan/Environ Coord _____ Date _____
Area Manager _____ Date _____

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Ownership Consolidation PREPARED BY Madeline Dzielak DATE 11/00

RMP DECISION ID II-11-1 ROD PAGE NO. 14

OBJECTIVE: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public land management by identifying public land suitable for a variety of disposal actions. Through ownership consolidation, provide a more compact and manageable land base which would promote a plan-driven, efficient and effective management of the public lands within the Resource Area.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Identify 14,000 acres of public lands administered by the KRA for disposal by sale under Section 203 FLPMA. Land tenure adjustments would be considered on all public land if the action would result in a consolidated land ownership pattern, improved manageability of natural resources, or otherwise be in the public interest and that any disposal actions met the provisions of Section 206 FLPMA. Only Category II lands would be subject to disposal by sale.

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT:	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
1. Respond to public inquiries and Bureau initiatives for land tenure adjustments.	On-going	N/A
2. Coordinate with other resources to ensure land tenure adjustments do not negatively impact other program priority use areas as stated in the RMP/ROD.	On-going	N/A

PLANNED ACTIONS FOR FY 00

1. The Kremmling Field Office will continue to process the Eagle Pass Ranch Exchange (Phase 2), NCWCD Exchange, Silver Creek Exchange (Phase 1, 2 and 3), and the State Land Board Assembled Land Exchange. Complete required actions on the State Indemnity Application for Colorado in Jackson County. Complete Grand Lake Sale, under Section 203 of FLPMA. Will also provide information to Canon City for completion of Winter Park Exchange.
2. All lands actions, including new proposals for land exchanges, are reviewed by the Kremmling Field Office staff. New exchange proposals are reviewed prior to notification of proponent of proposal viability. Accepted (viable) proposals are then reviewed from a NEPA standpoint, as part of the exchange process.

END OF YEAR SUMMARY FY 00

1. Exchanges - Total acres of land acquired in FY00 was 2811. Total acres exchanged in FY00 was 1520.

Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District Exchange (Gore Canyon/Windy Gap) (C-58851) Federal lands segregated 1/24/2000, feasibility report approved by CSO 7/13/2000, Notice of Exchange Proposal published beginning 8/8/2000.

Blue Valley Ranch Exchange - Phase 2 (C-58589) Have reviewed proposals 12/1999, 7/2000 and 8/2000.

Silver Creek Exchange (C-59912) **Phase 1** - Schmuck appeal filed 7/6/1999, no stay requested, land exchange closed 9/22/2000. **Phase 2** - On Bollinger property, two protests filed 10/22/1999 and 11/1/1999, protests dismissed by SD 11/18/1999, Brown filed appeal 12/17/1999, appeal dismissed by IBLA 8/16/2000, land exchange closed 9/22/2000. **Phase 3** - On Culbreath property, feasibility report approved 1/11/2000, Notice of Exchange Proposal published beginning 1/25/2000, EA approved 3/20/2000, decision issued 3/20/2000, exchange agreement signed 3/30/2000, appraisal approved 6/13/2000, Notice of Decision published 7/4/2000, hazardous materials approved 8/11/2000, land exchange closed land exchange 9/22/2000.

State Land Board Exchange (C-63250) Grazing notification sent 10/28/1999, Federal lands segregated 12/15/1999, county commissioners briefed, feasibility report approved by WO 5/5/2000, Notice of Exchange Proposal published 6/14/2000.

Grand Lake Sale (C-63206) Federal lands segregated 10/8/1999, published Notice of Sale in Federal Register 9/8/2000, EA approved 1/28/2000, appraisal approved 4/11/2000, offer made 5/9/2000.

Winter Park Exchange - No work completed by Canon City in FY2000.

State Indemnity Selection still pending at SO.

2. Did not review any new exchange proposals during FY2000.

Other: Submitted status reports on land exchange status in the resource area to CSO.

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Realty PREPARED BY Madeline Dzielak DATE 11/00

RMP DECISION ID II-12-1 ROD PAGE NO. 15

OBJECTIVE: Provide the opportunity to utilize public lands for development of facilities which benefit the public, while considering environmental and agency concerns.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: The lands and realty program will evaluate and process all use authorization applications giving priority to those that enhance public land management or are consistent with the criteria identified in the RMP Decision.

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT:	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
1. Respond to public inquiries for use authorization applications on public lands.	On-going	N/A
2. Participate in a pre-application meeting with all potential applicants.	On-going	N/A
3. Monitor use authorizations to ensure compliance with directives, regulations and specific authorizing documents.	On-going	N/A
4. Schedule monitoring by case file numbers with priority by those with the most soil disturbance or sensitivity.	On-going	N/A

PLANNED ACTIONS FOR FY 00

1. Fifteen rights-of-way applications are anticipated for the Kremmling Field Office in this FY. All lands actions, including new proposals for rights-of-way are reviewed by the Kremmling Field Office staff from a NEPA standpoint.
2. The Kremmling Field Office will complete pre-application meetings and onsite examinations for each new rights-of-way application.
3. Approximately 40 monitoring inspections will be performed by the Kremmling Field Office staff, including those scheduled in the ORCA system in this FY.
4. The Kremmling Field Office staff will monitor the Plan of Development for the Muddy Creek Project in this FY.

END OF YEAR SUMMARY FY 00

1. Thirteen rights-of-ways were granted in FY00. All proposals were reviewed by the Kremmling Field Office staff from a NEPA standpoint.

Illustration 4b continued

2. All lands actions required a pre-application meeting with potential applicants. At a minimum, there is a discussion of applicants proposal and instruction on completion of appropriate application forms.
3. Approximately 48 monitoring inspections were preformed on rights-of-ways and other lands actions in FY00. Six trespass cases were closed in FY00.
4. Natural Resource Specialist and Wildlife Biologist continue to monitor work in mitigation area.

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Transportation and Access PREPARED BY Madeline Dzielak DATE 11/00

RMP DECISION ID II-13-1 ROD PAGE NO 15

OBJECTIVE: Provide access to allow intensive multiple use management of public lands.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Identify public lands requiring access to accommodate multiple use management.

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT:	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
1. Acquire access to following public lands:	On-going	N/A
A. Troublesome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - east - west (Coal Mountain) - main (Gunsight Pass) 		
B. Canyon Creek		County Road 14M - 1999
C. Drowsy Water Creek/Smith Creek		Jacques Land Exchange 1998
D. Willow Creek/Doremus		2008 Lease Expires
E. Muddy Pass/Bear Mtn/Diamond Mtn Iron Clad Mtn/Spicer Peak		Grand River Land Exchange 1995
F. Sheep Mtn (Fraser)		
G. Bradfield Ditch (Fox Ranch)		
H. Upper Colorado River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Radium - State Bridge - Rancho del Rio - Yarmony - Gore Canyon Ranch - Blue/Colorado Confluence - Palmer Ranch - Pumphouse - Ellison 		1987
I. McFarlane Reservoir		Stelbar/DOW 1999
J. Pitchpine Mtn		
K. Battleship Oil Field		Jackson County Road Access
L. Big Creek		Access from USFS in Wyoming

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Transportation and Access PREPARED BY Madeline Dzielak DATE 11/00

RMP DECISION ID II-13-1 ROD PAGE NO. 15

M. Black Mountain/Copper Spur/Yarmony Mountain	1990
N. North Sand Hills	1986
O. San Toy	1987
P. Fisher Draw	
Q. Morgan Gulch	1999

PLANNED ACTIONS FOR FY 00

1. The Kremming Field Office will not work on easement acquisitions for the Colorado River, Troublesome, Ellison or Gore Canyon in this FY unless they can be worked on as part of exchange proposal.

END OF YEAR SUMMARY FY 00

1. Morgan Gulch - title from Gary Gardner accepted April 14, 2000, provided access to Morgan Gulch area.

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Wildlife Management PREPARED BY Chuck Cesar DATE 12/99

RMP DECISION ID II-5-2 ROD PAGE NO. 8

OBJECTIVE: Protection of threatened and endangered plant and wildlife habitat as required by law.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Provide special area management where T&E plant and wildlife habitats are known to exist. The Phacelia formosula site in North Park is designated a Research Natural Area, an ACEC.

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT:	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
1. Implement management plan for Phacelia formosula RNA, an ACEC.	On-going	N/A

PLANNED ACTIONS FOR FY-00

1. Botanists from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, and BLM will monitor the North Park Phacelia site in July and August.
2. Special status plant surveys will be conducted in Middle Park if funding is available.

END OF YEAR SUMMARY FY 00

1. No monitoring was conducted at the North Park Phacelia site this year.
2. Special status plant surveys were not conducted in Middle Park due to lack of funding.

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Wildlife Management PREPARED BY Chuck Cesar DATE 12/99

RMP DECISION ID 11-5-1 ROD PAGE NO. 8

OBJECTIVE: Manage public land habitat to support optimum wildlife population levels.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Intensively manage critical and important wildlife habitats including 326,000 acres of upland, 3 miles of riparian, 3,000 acres of wetlands and 53 miles of stream.

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT:	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
1. Coordinate with other resources to ensure potential land uses in wildlife priority areas are consistent with that designation.	On-going	N/A
2. Prepare activity plans with specific management actions in intensely managed habitats.		
North Park	1982	1982
Upper Colorado River	1984	1984
* Middle Park	1991	
*3. Support wildlife population as provided by DOW's strategic plan if livestock conflicts do not exist.	On-going through development of Allotment Mgmt. Plans.	N/A
4. Prepare Wildlife Monitoring Plan	1986	1986
5. Monitor habitat:		
A. Winter forage for big game	annually	
B. Bald eagle winter	annually	
C. Raptors	bi-annually (9-1-00)	
D. Waterfowl brood	annually (9-1-00)	
E. Sage grouse leks	annually (7-15-00)	
F. Cold water aquatic	annually (on-going)	

*2. The Middle Park Habitat Management Plan completion data has been extended to February 1992 due to changes in wildlife program priorities.

*3. The Colorado Division of Wildlife now manages wildlife populations, particularly big game, on a local biological unit basis, the Data Analysis Unit (DAU). DAU's are composed of several Game Management Units and consider big game populations on a yearlong basis. Objective population levels for the Middle Park DAU have been established for mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and Rocky Mountain elk. The DAU population objectives are being used in KRA wildlife program planning activities.

KREMMLING RMP IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

RESOURCE Wildlife Management (CONT.) PREPARED BY Chuck Cesar DATE 12/99

RMP DECISION ID II-5-1 ROD PAGE NO. 8

Planned Actions for FY 00

1. Continue wildlife coordination with other programs in developing Allotment Management Plans (AMP's), oil and gas leases, Applications for Permit to Drill, realty actions including a variety of proposed land exchanges, etc. Coordination with the Owl Mountain Partnership will continue on a daily basis. Livestock grazing permit renewals will require continuous coordination to assure wildlife habitat needs are addressed in the renewal process.

2. None

3. Ongoing with continued interagency coordination including input into Data Analysis Unit plans, Distribution Management Plans, and 2 Joint Ventures addressing wetlands and waterfowl in Middle Park and North Park. Sage grouse conservation planning participation will continue in both Middle Park and North Park.

5 A. Habitat Partnership Program will continue this field season in both Middle Park and North Park. Vegetation monitoring will continue in the Hebron Waterfowl Area in cooperation with the Owl Mountain project. Monitoring sage grouse habitat in North Park and Middle Park will also occur as necessary and time allows.

B. Bald eagle survey results are recorded in the KRA.

C. Nest sites will be monitored this nesting season to the extent time and manpower is available.

D. Waterfowl brood counts and nesting surveys are planned for July and August at Hebron and Spring Creek Reservoir in North Park. Other monitoring efforts resulting from the Owl Mountain Project recommendations for the Hebron Waterfowl Area will be implemented as necessary.

E., F. Data collected by the CDDW will be available for BLM at the end of the field season; some data collection will be made with KRA assistance. Intensive sage grouse lek counts will be conducted in North Park in support of the OMP sage grouse project.

END OF YEAR SUMMARY FY 00

1. Provided wildlife analysis in application of land health standards and guidelines in numerous livestock grazing permit renewals, development of Allotment Management Plans, applications for permits to drill in Jackson County and Laramir County and land exchanges with State of Colorado, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy, Silver Creek, and Blue Valley Ranch. Coordinated on a daily basis with Owl Mountain Partnership on wildlife issues in North Park.

Illustration 4c continued

2. None

3. Reviewed and provided comments on 2 Division of Wildlife Data Analysis Unit plans for mule deer and pronghorn in North Park. Continued work on two sage grouse conservation planning efforts ; Middle Park and North Park, and assisted Division of Wildlife with revision of Distribution Management Plan in Middle Park.

5.A. Work with both Middle Park and North Park Habitat Partnership Programs to measure big game habitat conditions was completed. Measurement were made by contract in Middle Park and by temporary employee in North Park. Monitoring data collected will be used design habitat improvement projects in both areas.

B. Bald eagle surveys are no longer made in by the BLM in the Kremmling Resource Area.

C. Nest sites were not monitored due to lack of funds other priority work.

D. Waterfowl nest surveys were conducted in the Hebron Waterfowl Area and vegetation monitoring at Hebron was also completed in August.

E., F. Sage grouse lek data, nesting data, etc. was collected by both BLM and Division of Wildlife. This data are available from both agencies.

Examples of Maintenance Changes by Program

The following is a list of activities in each of the Programs that should be maintained to support Resource Management Plan (RMP) Decisions:

1010-Soil, Water and Air Management and Abandoned Mine Lands

For Recreation decisions:

- Identify abandoned mines with hazardous mine openings.
- Identify high priority abandoned mines for closure.
- Restrict public from areas with hazardous abandoned mines.
- Close high priority abandoned mines as funds become available.

For Water decisions:

- Identify abandoned mines that impact water quality.
- Identify high priority abandoned mines for remediation.
- Remediate high priority abandoned mines as funds become available.

For Wildlife decisions:

- Identify abandoned mines that impact wildlife.
- Identify high priority abandoned mines for remediation.
- Remediate high priority abandoned mines as funds become available.

A List of Activities in the Soil, Water and Air Program That should be Maintained to Support Resource Management Plan Decisions:

For Air decisions:

- Does the Land Use Plan & Fire Management Plan reference current air quality requirements, such as the Smoke Management MOU?
- Do the plans address smoke management?

For Soil and Water decisions:

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- Does the RMP reference where soils and current water quality data are described and mapped in GIS?
- Is current monitoring data referenced and stored for easy transfer to others so it can effectively be used in decision-making?
- The status of watershed assessments and whether standard 5 (water quality) is being met or not.
- A list of the water quality monitoring sites and all of the data collected past and present should be available.
- A list of any municipal watersheds or public water supplies.
- A list of any source water protection areas identified by the State.
- Any proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- Any drinking water sources.

For Water Rights decisions:

- A computerized database of all water rights and all water use permits held by BLM. When BLM gets water rights through purchase or exchange, these need to be added to the database. The actual paper water rights and permits should also be kept on file.
- Inventories of water sources and new water uses need to be kept up to date and maintained in some sort of computer database. This helps us see if we have obtained water rights for all of water uses on the public lands. It is especially important that new exchanges and acquisitions be inventoried to develop baseline water source and water rights information. If we need to make a major effort to cover some new water uses, or some newly acquired lands, this is typically referenced in the RMP.
- BLM needs to keep abreast of water rights filed by other parties in order to identify threats to public land resources. This is not some sort of database that can be maintained, it just means that we must continue to pay close attention to the monthly listing of new water rights filings put out by the State of Colorado. For example, the application by the city of Aurora for water rights in South Park is part of what is driving our need to amend the RMP that covers South Park. In addition, we need to monitor increasing water demand in the aggregate sense -- the rapidly increasing demand for water in the San Miguel watershed is driving a major instream flow protection effort there, and the RMP should be updated/maintained to say that we will take any action possible to protect flows in the San Miguel River. The only way we can stay abreast of these trends is to be involved in the water management community across the state.

For Vegetation decisions:

- Have forest and woodlands been addressed as vegetation with respect to any practices (i.e., fire management activities)
- Address aspen management with regards to opportunities and concerns (cattle and elk grazing, disease, fire management).

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- Describe processes considered in identifying "desired vegetative conditions"; describe the "conditions" and the way they relate to land health evaluations.
- Address the way vegetation treatments and management activities tie to air, water and soil, ecological diversity objectives and/or standards.
- Document cumulative effects of multiple kinds of treatments both in time & space
- Are forest lands identified with insects & disease problems (State & Private Forestry low elevation aerial surveys) mapped and described in Land Use Plans?
- Ensure that the Land Use Plans, Fire Management Plans, any vegetative manipulations & activities are tiered together and consistent; address smoke management and the Colorado Smoke Management MOU. Compliance with the MOU ensures that BLM prescribed fire activities are acting to limit smoke and visibility impacts from burns while protecting the public & wildlands through forest, range & fuels management activities.

1020-Rangeland Management

For Vegetation and Land Health Assessment type decisions:

Stand alone documents that include the land health assessment for a given geographical area, and the determinations made as to whether standards are being achieved/not achieved along the potential causes for standards not being achieved. Other documents that also track vegetation and health decisions include watershed assessments, allotment evaluations, the end of year (EOY) rangeland resources report, and documenting observations/monitoring results of specific vegetation management practices and treatments (including weed management) where vegetation has been manipulated to achieve desired future conditions or to meet health standards. An electronic data base coupled with GIS is essential to track spatial resource conditions and changes to those areas over time.

For Livestock Grazing decisions:

Need to re-initiate annually, the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) defined on pg. 11 of the glossary in Handbook H-4010-1 titled Range Management Records dated 7/26/88, and described on pages 1 and 2 of handbook H-4160-1 titled Administrative Remedies dated 7/3/84. Doing this report will track essentially all livestock grazing activity decisions that are normally made in RMP's. Between this RPS and the reports that can be generated in the Grazing Authorization and Billing system (GABS), and the Rangeland Improvement Projects system (RIPS), all decisions and activities involved with livestock grazing on public land will be trackable for land use plan maintenance.

Most current RMP's are silent on weed management and native plant management.

For Weed Management decisions:

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- Implementation of "Partners Against Weeds" action plan.
 - Incorporate Prevention Schedules for all programs.
 - Implementation of the "weed free hay" policy for all programs
 - Identification of infestations and subsequent eradication
 - Each office should have an up to date weed treatment activity plan
- For Special Status Plant decisions:

- Update with new listed species information
- Update with new sensitive species information
- Consider new ACECs, where appropriate
- Identification and management of non-vascular plants (rare lichens and mosses)

For Native Plant decisions:

- Update discussions on managing for native plant communities
- Manage for biodiversity in Colorado's plant communities
- *Commercial vegetation harvesting (other than forestry); where, how, and quantity of live plants, shrubs, cacti, riparian vegetation, etc.
- *Seed collecting; where, how and quantity
- Readdress seed mix discussions where non-natives are still being used
- Document when and which non native species are appropriate

*More important to address now, as restoration of native plant communities is a BLM priority.

1030-Public Domain Forest Management

- Does the land use plan address and tie together forest resources and uses?

1040-Riparian Management

- Any activity where the RMP was silent or the action was not specifically addressed in the RMP. Examples: Protection/management of riparian areas, protection of wetlands (including rare wetland types such as fens).
- Current listing of instream flow water rights.

1050-Cultural Resources Management

For Cultural Resource decisions:

- Update the overview of cultural resources in the plan area.

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- Allocate known cultural resources in cultural resource use categories defined in Manual 8110.43.
- Review management and planned actions for known cultural resources and make sure they are consistent with the cultural resource use categories, are being implemented, and adequately protect the resources for which they were designated.
- Identify and address new discoveries of historic properties and places of traditional cultural importance that require special designation or site-specific use restrictions and prescribe actions appropriate to their protection and use. Identify areas needing a cultural/paleontological resource management plan.
- Identify areas of significant cultural resources that should be considered for acquisition.
- Update management actions to adhere to existing policies and laws, the National Programmatic Agreement, the State Protocol and any other programmatic agreements.
- Identify and prioritize actions needed to implement and monitor cultural resources identified in the Plan.
- Enter information from cultural reports and known cultural resource information into GIS using at a minimum the attached data layers.

For Paleontological Resource decisions:

- Identify area-wide or site-specific use restrictions to ensure that: (a) areas containing, or that are likely to contain, vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are identified and evaluated prior to authorizing surface disturbing activities; (b) management recommendations are developed to promote the scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils; and (c) threats to paleontological resources are identified and mitigated as appropriate.
- Identify appropriate protection measures and scientific, educational and recreational use opportunities for paleontological localities.
- Map these localities in GIS.

Native American Concerns and Coordination

- Identify new issues and concerns related to (a) protection of sacred sites or needs for access to them, (b) needs for protection or use of areas for gathering plants for traditional purposes, and (c) restricting certain kinds of land uses adjacent to reservation boundaries that may be incompatible with existing or proposed tribal land uses or tribal land use plans.
- Identify opportunities to improve consultation and coordination with tribes.
- All information on these areas is confidential and has secure and limited access.

1060-Wild Horse and Burro Program

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- Herd demographic information that is collected during the course of gathers, including both animals removed for adoption and those returned to the range. This includes age, sex, color, genetic testing results if applicable, and any other information that can be used to assess health of the herd. Some of this information is also maintained in the Wild Horse & Burro Information Database.
- Maps that show the Herd Area and Herd Management Area boundaries and the rationale for any adjustments in those boundaries over time.
- Definition of appropriate management level (AML) and how the numbers were determined and/or modified, including supportive monitoring data.
- Record of transcripts from hearings held to discuss use of motor vehicles and aircraft in the gathering of excess animals.
- Any decisions that implement whether or not to manage wild horses in a given area..
- Any actions that improve the forage conditions or increase availability of forage (such as range improvements) or remove competition for forage (i.e. reduction in wildlife populations or allowable livestock use). Conversely, any decision that would result in a reduction in forage conditions should be maintained.
- Census data.

1110-Wildlife Management

- New inventory/monitoring information related to species distribution (range extensions) and crucial habitats or special areas (breeding sites).
- Current listing of Special Status Species with status designation (Federal, State, Sensitive), Critical Habitat designations, and Recovery/ Conservation Strategy Plan(s).
- Any changes in animal population objectives based on Colorado Division of Wildlife planning document and game management plans (Data Analysis Units).
- Any activity where the RMP was silent or the action was not specifically address in the RMP. Example: Predator (aerial hunting) and rodent control on public lands.

1120-Fisheries Management

- New inventory/monitoring information related to species distribution (range extensions) and crucial habitats or special areas (breeding sites).
- Current listing of Special Status Species with status designation (Federal, State, Sensitive), Critical Habitat designations, and Recovery/ Conservation Strategy Plan(s).

1150-Threatened and Endangered Species Management

- New inventory/monitoring information related to species distribution (range extensions) and crucial habitats or special areas (breeding sites).
- Current listing of Special Status Species with status designation (Federal, State, Sensitive), Critical Habitat designations, and Recovery/ Conservation Strategy Plan(s).

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- Any changes in animal population objectives based on Colorado Division of Wildlife planning document and game management plans (Data Analysis Units).
- Any activity where the RMP was silent or the action was not specifically address in the RMP. Example: Predator (aerial hunting) and rodent control on public lands.

1210-Wilderness Management

- Document whether or not the Wilderness Management Plan has been completed for any wilderness areas .

1220-Recreation Resource Management

Section .06 Policy, of Bureau wide 8300 Recreation Management manual directs that BLM is to "provide for more intensive visitor management, resource protection, and facility investments where: (1) the public has demonstrated its desire to use the public lands for outdoor recreation, (2) Congress has determined that resources present in an area are of national importance, or (3) BLM has determined that outdoor recreation is a high priority." These areas are recognized as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs). Conversely, 8300 policy limits management actions within Extensive RMAs to custodial management only. Since Colorado's RMPs were prepared, substantial changes in recreation- tourism supply and demand have occurred, and sometimes substantial facility developments have been made to address the sometimes remarkable increases in recreation use. While 8300 policy authorizes that "Major investments in recreation facilities and visitor assistance shall be carried out to deal with identified issues and concerns related to these areas" [i.e., SRMAs], not all such developments have occurred within SRMA boundaries. Moreover, a good deal of ambiguity persists about the appropriateness of existing SRMAs and the need for others. RMP maintenance efforts therefore need to reconsider the appropriateness of all existing SRMAs, the need for new ones, and provide supportive rationale for each area to remain as an SRMA.

Section .06 Policy, of Colorado's 8300 Recreation Management manual supplement provides additional helpful clarification that needs to be incorporated in plan maintenance efforts. To further clarify, for RMP:

- Identify RMP boundaries.
- Set recreation management objectives specifying targeted activity, experience, and/or benefit outcomes.
- Prescribe appropriate physical, social, and managerial settings. Use ROS or adaptations thereof (re. Bureau Manual 8320 Planning for Recreation Resources, Section .06 Policy, Part B).
- Identify major resource, facility, and visitor management actions; appropriate marketing/visitor information content and distribution; and both social and environmental monitoring and evaluation

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indicators, standards, and schedules.
-Land and easement acquisition needs.

The significance of these actions is underscored by the fact that Section .07 of Bureau Manual 8320 Planning for Recreation specifies in Part B1 that activity plans are completed for all SRMAs but normally not for Extensive RMAs. Therefore, RMP content provides the only management, marketing, and monitoring direction for Extensive RMAs.

For OHV decisions:

- Identify new road and trail data and add to recreation database.
- When transportation plans are completed, provide a notation by applicable land use plan decisions.
- Update maps and acreage by category when changes are made to OHV designations.
- Incorporate any guidelines (or changes) to guidelines)

1310-Oil and Gas

- Monitor well density/well counts for conformance to Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) numbers. As downspacing occurs, conduct an internal review to see if approving Applications for Permit to Drill under that spacing will change our RMP decisions; specifically, do we need to amend the plan to resolve conflicts with other resources? Doing this analysis at the time of spacing (even though the significant federal action does not occur until we approve the APD), puts us ahead of the game in terms of amending the plan, if that is necessary.
- Monitor number of acres disturbed for conformance to RFD numbers.
- Identify new producing formations and/or new fields. How do these relate to the thresholds in the plan?
- Oil and gas stipulations (i.e., timing, location, steep slope, etc.). If areas need to be removed or added to this can often be done through plan maintenance. However, some changes may require a plan amendment.
- Ensure reclamation list is kept up-to-date regarding types of seed, matting, etc.
- Identify additional road maintenance requirements.
- Identify changes to drilling or production technologies (e.g., cavitation for coalbed methane wells, vent stack cover requirements, compressor noise mitigation).
- Ensure latest geophysical technologies are addressed, (i.e., 3-D and 4-D seismic-how are they different and how much more or less of an impact is this technology on the land?).
- Monitor what other resources are doing and address the impact it could have on oil and gas (i.e., coal mine development in a known coalbed methane area).

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-Ensure inventory data in other programs that effect the oil and gas program (wildlife, T&E species, etc.) are reviewed for plan conformance.

1320-Coal

- Put coal lease boundaries in GIS and keep up to date. (Richard Watson got started on this, but never finished it.)
- Maintain maps showing areas suitable/unsuitable for leasing, surface mining, etc.
- Maintain/update database/maps with coal/oil & gas/coal bed methane conflicts.

1330-Mineral Materials

- Areas closed to disposal
- Community pit classifications
- Common use areas
- Commercial sales (exclusive use pits)
- Free use pits (established)
- Areas of special resource values
- Seasonal closures

1430-Lands

- Monitor areas to determine if Right-of-Way stipulations should be added or removed.
- Acquired parcels that will be managed in accordance with the surrounding land can be addressed through plan maintenance.
- Update RMP maps and RMP Appendices that list parcels for disposal whenever we dispose of anything not specifically identified in the RMP for disposal. Review disposal actions to ensure conformance to land use plan.

1640-Hazardous Materials

- Identify sites where midnight dumping has occurred on the Public Land and has been remediated.
- Identify sites where emergency spills have occurred and have been remediated.
- Identify sites where Environmental Site Assessments have been completed to transfer or acquired lands.
- Identify and report facilities where CASHE audits have been performed to show current status.

1990-Mining Law

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For Mining Claim Location decisions:

- Identify areas closed to mineral entry and location (segregations, withdrawals)

For Surface Management (3809, 3715) decisions:

- Seasonal closures
- Critical wildlife habitat
- ACEC's
- OHV restrictions and closures
- Areas of special resource values
- WSA designations (removal)

2810-Wildland Fire Management

For Air Quality and Visibility Impact decisions:

- Include recent historic (e.g. 10 years) and projected (life of the plan) annual or seasonal emissions from wildland and prescribed fires. Emission projections should be based on estimates provided by wildland owners/managers of acres burned, pre-burn fuel loading by vegetation type and consumption.
- Update based on analyses of cumulative impacts of fires on regional and sub-regional air quality, when possible.
- Identify applicable regulations, plans or polices (e.g. burn plans, authorization to burn, conformity, etc..
- Identify new sensitive receptors.
- Include description of planned measures to reduce smoke impacts,
- Identify the potential for smoke intrusions into sensitive areas, and model air quality and visibility impacts, when possible.
- Describe ambient air monitoring plans, when appropriate.
- Conformity issues.

For Fuels Treatment decisions:

- Address increased acres to be burned or treated.
- Address such treatment methods as prescribed fire, fire use, mechanical, chemical.
- Allow programmatic EA for project level planning documents.
- Address firewood cutting, wood sales or contract thinning of trees.
- Address joint planning, funding with non federal entities.
- Address prescribed fire as a fuels treatment tool.
- Address treatment of fire in WSA's, Urban Interfaces.

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For Wildland Fire Suppression decisions:

- Address the concept of appropriate management response.
- Allow immediate action on resource when life or property in at risk.
- Address fire management .
- Address Phase I planning concept-fire management objectives