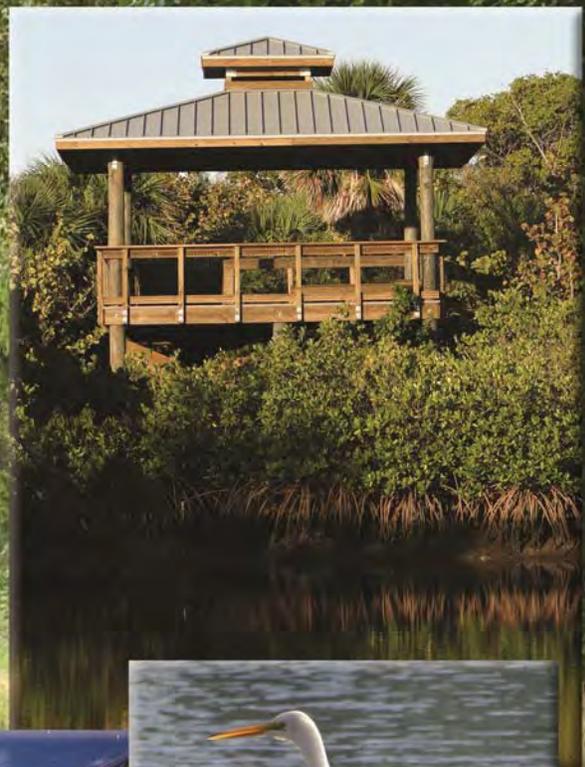


September 2014

Southeastern States

Draft Resource Management Plan and

Environmental Impact Statement



Southeastern States Field Office



Volume 3 of 3

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

BLM/ES/PL-14/001+1610

Cover Photos: Background – Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area, Fairfax County, Virginia. Foreground from top to bottom – Tidal Lagoon Overlook, Great Egret, Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Palm Beach County, Florida; Phosphate Operations, Polk County, Florida; Big Saline Bayou Special Recreation Management Area, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

Southeastern States

DRAFT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Volume 3 of 3

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Southeastern States Field Office**

September 2014

This page intentionally left blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CHAPTER 1—PURPOSE AND NEED
CHAPTER 2—ALTERNATIVES
CHAPTER 3—AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

VOLUME 2

CHAPTER 4—ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES
CHAPTER 5—CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION
CHAPTER 6—LIST OF PREPARERS
GLOSSARY
ACRONYMS
REFERENCES

VOLUME 3

APPENDICES

VOLUME 3 TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A —Lands of Uncertain Title	A-1
Appendix B —Legal Descriptions and Descriptions of the Surface Tracts and Management by Alternative	B-1
Appendix C —Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing.....	C-1
Appendix D —Procedures and Best Management Practices for Oil and Gas Operations	D-1
Appendix E —Land Tenure Adjustments	E-1
Appendix F —Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Evaluation Report.....	F-1
Appendix G —Route Designation Process.....	G-1
Appendix H —Recreation and Public Purposes Act Lands.....	H-1
Appendix I—Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition	I-1
Appendix J —GIS Tasks and GIS Data Used	J-1
Appendix K —Withdrawn Lands	K-1
Appendix L —Surface Managing Agency Lands.....	L-1
Appendix M —Constraints for Solid Mineral Leasing and Development.....	M-1
Appendix N—Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas	M-1

VOLUME 3 TABLES

Table A-1. Lands of Uncertain Title in Arkansas	A-1
Table A-2. Lands of Uncertain Title in Florida	A-1
Table A-3. Lands of Uncertain Title in Louisiana	A-2
Table B-1. Legal Descriptions of the Surface Tracts in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia.....	B-1
Table B-2. Bear Creek Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-4
Table B-3. Bennett Bayou Tract Management Alternatives	B-6
Table B-4. Buffalo River Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-9
Table B-5. Calf Creek Tract Management Alternatives	B-12
Table B-6. Campbell Hollow Tract Management Alternatives	B-15
Table B-7. Drasco Tract Management Alternatives	B-18
Table B-8. Dry Creek Tract Management Alternatives	B-20
Table B-9. Foster Branch Tract Management Alternatives	B-22
Table B-10. Gepp Tract Management Alternatives	B-25
Table B-11. Henderson Mountain Tract Management Alternatives	B-28
Table B-12. Locust Mountain Tract Management Alternatives	B-32
Table B-13. Long Mountain Creek Tracts Management Alternatives.....	B-34
Table B-14. Lost Creek Tract Management Alternatives	B-37
Table B-15. Marion North Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-40
Table B-16. Martins Creek Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-43
Table B-17. Middle Fork Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-46
Table B-18. Mountain Creek Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-49
Table B-19. Norfolk Lake Tract Management Alternatives	B-52
Table B-20. Point Peter Mountain Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-55
Table B-21. Rattlesnake Hollow Tract Management Alternatives	B-58
Table B-22. Redland Mountain Tract Management Alternatives	B-61
Table B-23. Tilly Tract Management Alternatives	B-64
Table B-24. West Fork Tract Management Alternatives	B-67
Table B-25. Citrus County Tracts Management Alternatives.....	B-70
Table B-26. Egmont Key Tract Management Alternatives	B-73
Table B-27. Freeport Tract Management Alternatives	B-78
Table B-28. Gasparilla Tract Management Alternatives	B-80

Table B-29. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Tract Management Alternatives	B-84
Table B-30. Lake Marion Tract Management Alternatives	B-88
Table B-31. Lathrop Bayou Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-91
Table B-32. Park Key Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-94
Table B-33. Sugarloaf Key Tracts Management Alternatives	B-97
Table B-34. Suwannee Tract Management Alternatives	B-100
Table B-35. Baldwin Tract Management Alternatives	B-104
Table B-36. Big Saline Bayou Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-108
Table B-37. Black Lake Tract Management Alternatives	B-111
Table B-38. Duck Lake Tract Management Alternatives	B-114
Table B-39. Rocky Bayou Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-117
Table B-40. Meadowood SRMA Tract Management Alternatives.....	B-121
Table C-1. Area Affected by Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations by Alternative	C-1
Table C-2. Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations.....	C-4
Table E-1. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria	E-2
Table E-2. Summary of Land Tenure Adjustments by Alternative	E-5
Table E-3. Land Tenure Adjustments for Arkansas by Alternative.....	E-5
Table E-4. Land Tenure Adjustments for Florida by Alternative	E-6
Table E-5. Land Tenure Adjustments for Louisiana by Alternative.....	E-7
Table E-6. Land Tenure Adjustments for Virginia by Alternative	E-7
Table F-1. Existing ACEC	F-2
Table F-2. ACEC Nominations.....	F-2
Table F-3. Potential ACECs	F-3
Table G-1. Results of Route Designation Process	G-5
Table H-1. Arkansas R&PP Act Patented Lands	H-1
Table H-2. Florida Lands Patented or Leased ¹ Under the R&PP Act and/or Other Acts ²	H-2
Table H-3. Louisiana R&PP Patented Lands.....	H-6
Table I-1. Arkansas Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition.....	I-1
Table I-2. Florida Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition.....	I-3
Table I-3. Kentucky Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition.....	I-6
Table I-4. Louisiana Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition.....	I-9
Table I-5. Tennessee Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition.....	I-12
Table I-6. Virginia Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition	I-15
Table J-1. Geographic Information System Tasks and Data Sources	J-2
Table K-1. Arkansas—Withdrawn Lands.....	K-1
Table K-2. Florida—Withdrawn Lands	K-6
Table K-3. Louisiana—Withdrawn Lands	K-11
Table L-1. Arkansas—SMA Lands	L-1
Table L-2. Florida—SMA Lands.....	L-1
Table L-3. Kentucky—SMA Lands.....	L-2
Table L-4. Louisiana—SMA Lands.....	L-2
Table L-5. Tennessee—SMA Lands.....	L-3
Table L-6. Virginia—SMA Lands	L-3
Table M-1. Constraints for Solid Mineral Leasing and Development.....	M-1

VOLUME 3 MAPS

Map B-1. Bear Creek Tract.....	B-5
Map B-2. Bennett Bayou Tract.....	B-8
Map B-3. Buffalo River Tract.....	B-11
Map B-4. Calf Creek Tract	B-14

Map B-5. Campbell Hollow Tract	B-17
Map B-6. Drasco Tract	B-19
Map B-7. Dry Creek Tract	B-21
Map B-8. Foster Branch Tract	B-24
Map B-9. Gepp Tract	B-27
Map B-10. Henderson Mountain Tract	B-30
Map B-11. Locust Mountain Tract	B-33
Map B-12. Long Mountain Creek Tracts	B-36
Map B-13. Lost Creek Tract	B-39
Map B-14. Marion Tract	B-42
Map B-15. Martins Creek Tract	B-45
Map B-16. Middle Fork Tract	B-48
Map B-17. Mountain Creek Tract	B-51
Map B-18. Norfolk Lake Tract	B-54
Map B-19. Point Peter Mountain Tract	B-57
Map B-20. Rattlesnake Hollow Tract	B-60
Map B-21. Redland Mountain Tract	B-63
Map B-22. Tilly Tract	B-66
Map B-23. West Fork Tract	B-69
Map B-24. Citrus County Tracts	B-72
Map B-25. Egmont Key Tract	B-77
Map B-26. Freeport Tract	B-79
Map B-27. Gasparilla Tract	B-82
Map B-28. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Tract	B-87
Map B-29. Lake Marion Tract	B-90
Map B-30. Lathrop Bayou Tract	B-93
Map B-31. Park Key Tract	B-96
Map B-32. Sugarloaf Key Tracts	B-99
Map B-33. Suwannee County Tract	B-102
Map B-34. Baldwin Tract	B-106
Map B-35. Big Saline Bayou Tract	B-110
Map B-36. Black Lake Tract	B-113
Map B-37. Duck Lake Tract	B-116
Map B-38. Rocky Bayou Tract	B-119
Map B-39. Meadowood Tract	B-123
Map B-40. Meadowood Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes	B-124
Map G-1. Route Inventory, Big Saline Bayou Tract, Louisiana	G-3
Map G-2. Route Inventory, Meadowood Tract, Virginia	G-4

APPENDIX A—LANDS OF UNCERTAIN TITLE

For some tracts of land, the title is clouded. These tracts are claimed by private owners, but government land records show that they were never transferred from federal ownership. Claimants may apply for transfer of these tracts under the Color-of-Title Act and, if qualified, purchase the tracts to obtain title. Color-of-Title Act cases will be processed on a case-by-case basis. The following tables list tracts in Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana that appear to be of uncertain title. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia do not contain lands of uncertain title.

Table A-1. Lands of Uncertain Title in Arkansas

County	Legal Description	Acres
Benton	T. 19 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 15, FRAC W2	5
Carroll	T. 21 N., R. 27 W., Sec. 24, N2NW, S2SW	160
Cleveland	T. 9 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 6, NWNW	40
Cleveland	T. 9 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 27, NWSE	40
Columbia	T. 16 S., R. 22 W., Sec. 24, SE	160
Cross	T. 7 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 25, NWNE	40
Dallas	T. 9 S., R. 17 W., Sec. 6, NWNW	40
Izard	T. 16 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 4, SWNE, SWSE	80
Lafayette	T. 17 S., R. 24 W., Sec. 19, N2SW, NWSE	120
Lafayette	T. 17 S., R. 24 W., Sec. 20, SWSE	40
Marion	T. 17 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 22, NWSW	40
Marion	T. 19 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 6, N2NW, SWNW	120
Marion	T. 19 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 6, NWSW	84
Marion	T. 19 N., R. 18 W., Sec. 1, NWNE	40
Marion	T. 21 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 13, SWSE, SESW	80
Ouachita	T. 15 S., R. 17 W., Sec. 4, N2NW, SESW	120
Poinsett	T. 12 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 16, Lots 1,5	41
Searcy	T. 13 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 3, SWSW	40
Searcy	T. 14 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 24, NWSW	40
Sebastian	T. 7 N., R. 31 W., Sec. 32, NESW	160
Van Buren	T. 12 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 20, NENESE	10
Van Buren	T. 12 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 20, NESE	40
Van Buren	T. 13 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 35, NESE	80

Table A-2. Lands of Uncertain Title in Florida

County	Legal Description	Acres
Bay	T. 3 S. R. 16 W., Sec. 34, Tract 5	3
Brevard	T. 22 S., R. 37 E., Sec. 19, Lot 3	1.52

County	Legal Description	Acres
Brevard	T. 22 S., R. 37 E., Sec. 19, Lot 89	2.20
Brevard	T. 22 S., R. 37 E., Sec. 30, Lot 4	1.56
Brevard	T. 22 S., R. 37 E., Sec. 30, Lot 49	1.56
Brevard	T. 23 S., R. 38 E., Sec. 29, Lot 3	Unknown
Citrus	T. 18 S., R. 19 E., Sec. 34, Lot 1, Island	0.02
Citrus	T. 18 S., R. 19 E., Sec. 11, Tract 37, Island	0.25
Citrus	T. 19 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 11, Lot 11	3.40
Hamilton	T. 1 N., R. 13 E, Sec. 15, SWNE	40
Lee	T. 44 S., R. 22 E., Tract No. 37.	Unknown
Levy	T. 14 S., R. 12 E., Section 24, All	Unknown
Marion	T. 14 S., R. 19½ E., Sec. 36	33.41
Monroe	T. 67 S., R. 24 E., Sec. 36; T. 67 S., R. 25 E., Sec. 31 (Wisteria Island)	Unsurveyed
Seminole	T. 20 S., R. 30 E., Secs. 36, 41 & 42	Unknown
Suwannee	T. 3 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 32, Lot 8	3

Table A-3. Lands of Uncertain Title in Louisiana

Parish	Legal Description	Acres
Acadia	T. 7 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 14, Lot 4	2
Ascension	T. 10 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 83	1
Bossier	T. 15 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 5, Lot 11	29.32
Bossier	T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 29, Lot 1 (Hog Island)	2.64
Bossier	T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 12, Lot 12	29
Bossier	T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 17, Lot 1 (Peggy's Island)	1.75
Bossier	T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 30, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	225.33
Caddo	T. 17 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 8, Lot 1	1
Caddo	T. 18 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 14, Lot 19	1
Caddo	T. 18 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 23, E1/2NW	80
Caddo	T. 17 N., R. 13 W., Sec. 9, Lot 9	23.12
Caddo	T. 17 N., R. 13 W., Sec. 19, NWNE	40
Desoto	T. 11 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 12, Lot 2	21
E. Baton Rouge	T. 5 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 11	0.16
Natchitoches	T. 8 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 28, SWSW	39.77
Natchitoches	T. 12 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 32, lots 5, 6, 8, 11 & 12	135
Orleans	T. 21 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 24, ALL	640
Plaquemines	T. 17 S. R. 15 E., River Lot or Sec. 16	52.83
Plaquemines	T. 17 S. R. 15 E., River Lot or Sec. 17	9.17

Parish	Legal Description	Acres
Plaquemines	T. 24 S. R. 30 E., Sec. 36	640
Plaquemines	T. 24 S. R. 31 E., Sec. 48, ALL	640
Plaquemines	T. 24 S. R. 31 E., Sec. 47, River lots 19, 21, 22	Unknown
Plaquemines	T. 25 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 2, W2NE, NW, E2SW	400
Plaquemines	T. 24 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 30, All (St. Helene Meridian)	640
Plaquemines	T. 24 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 30 (Louisiana Meridian)	640
Plaquemines	T. 24 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 48	640
Plaquemines	T. 25 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 2, W1/2 NE, NW, E1/2SW	400
Plaquemines	T. 25 S., R. 30 E., Secs. 3, 10, 16, ALL	ALL
Plaquemines	T. 24 S., R. 30 E., Section 46, SESE; Section 47, SWSW; SWNW & NENW	Unknown
Point Coupee	T. 5 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 58, Lot 87	0.56
St. Mary	T. 13 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 14, Lot 6	Unknown
St. James	T. 13 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 63, ALL	36.82
St. Martin	T. 9 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 24, Fractional SE	83.72
St. Martin	T. 14 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 35, NENW	40
Vermillion	T. 11 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 33, Lot 3	1
Vernon	T. 2 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 34, SENE (Lake)	40
W. Feliciana	T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 9, NENE	40
W. Feliciana	T. 1 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 28, Lot 1; Sec. 34, Lot 2	3

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX B—LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SURFACE TRACTS AND MANAGEMENT BY ALTERNATIVE

The surface tracts for Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia and their associated acreage, county, and legal description are listed below in Table B-1. Individual surface tract write-ups follow, which provide descriptions of resource conditions, and Table B-2 through Table B-40 provide tract-specific details of the alternatives presented in Chapter 2. In addition, a location map of each surface tract is provided (Map B-1 through Map B-40).

Table B-1. Legal Descriptions of the Surface Tracts in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia

Tract Name	Total Acres	Acres of Divisions	County	Legal Description
Arkansas				
				5th Principal Meridian
Bear Creek	160	40	Searcy	T. 13N, R. 17W, Sec. 20, NWSE
		40		T. 13N, R. 17W, Sec. 20, SENW
		80		T. 13N, R. 17W, Sec. 20, W2NE
Bennett Bayou	40	40	Fulton	T. 21N, R. 10W, Sec. 30, SWSE
Buffalo River	40	40	Searcy	T. 15N, R. 18W, Sec. 3, SWNE
Calf Creek	40	40	Searcy	T. 14N, R. 18W, Sec. 14, NENE
Campbell Hollow	40	40	Searcy	T. 14N, R. 17W, Sec. 31, NWNE
Drasco	5	5	Cleburne	T. 12N, R. 9W, Sec. 33, N2 NWSWSW
Dry Creek	40	40	Van Buren	T. 11N, R. 17W, Sec. 24, SENW
Foster Branch	40	40	Fulton	T. 21N, R. 10W, Sec. 31, SENW
Gepp	40	40	Fulton	T. 20N, R. 11W, Sec. 13, SENE
Henderson Mountain	40	40	Washington	T. 13N, R. 29W, Sec. 28, SWSE
Locust Mountain	40	40	Crawford	T. 11N, R. 31W, Sec. 24, NENE
Long Mountain Creek	80	40	Baxter	T. 21N, R. 14W, Sec. 19, SENW
		40		T. 21N, R. 14W, Sec. 19, SWSW
Lost Creek	40	40	Van Buren	T. 12N, R. 13W, Sec. 3, NENW
Marion	80	40	Marion	T. 21N, R. 15W, Sec. 13, SESW
		40		T. 21N, R. 15W, Sec. 13, SWSE
Martins Creek	40	40	Sharp	T. 20N, R. 3W, Sec. 5, NESW
Middle Fork	40	40	Searcy	T. 13N, R. 17W, Sec. 27, NWSE
Mountain Creek	80	80	Marion	T. 21N, R. 15W, Sec. 24, S2NE
Norfolk Lake	20	20	Baxter	T. 20N, R. 11W, Sec. 30, E2 NWSE
Point Peter Mountain	40	40	Searcy	T. 14N, R. 18W, Sec. 11, SWNW
Rattlesnake Hollow	40	40	Van Buren	T. 12N, R. 16W, Sec. 20, NESE
Redland Mountain	40	40	Pike	T. 5S, R. 26W, Sec. 11, NWSW
Tilly	40	40	Searcy	T. 13N, R. 17W, Sec. 31, SENE
West Fork	10	10	Van Buren	T. 10N, R. 16W, Sec. 9, N2S2NESE
Arkansas Total Acres	1,075			
Florida				
				Tallahassee Meridian

Tract Name	Total Acres	Acres of Divisions	County	Legal Description
Citrus County	12.91	0.04	Citrus	T. 18S, R. 20E, Sec. 33, Lot 9
		12.87		T. 19S, R. 20E, Sec. 4, Lot 9
Egmont Key	55	33.5	Hillsborough	T. 33S, R. 15E, Sec. 23, Pt. Lot 1
		21.5		T. 33S, R. 15E, Sec. 24, Pt. Lot 1
Freeport	0.48	0.48	Walton	T. 1S, R. 19W, Sec. 27, Lot 7
Gasparilla	7.4	7.4	Lee	T. 43S, R. 20E, Sec. 23, Lot 8
Jupiter Inlet	85.83	54.33	Palm Beach	T. 40S, R. 43E, Sec. 31, Lot 15
		22.95		T. 40S, R. 43E, Sec. 31, Lot 17
		8.55		T. 40S, R. 43E, Sec. 31, Lot 19
Lathrop Bayou	185.03	5.39	Bay	T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 15, Lot 1
		9.71		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 10
		1.16		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 11
		11.94		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 12
		46.83		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 5
		18.49		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 6
		30.39		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 7
		39.08		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 8
		19.75		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 22, Lot 9
		0.07		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 27, Lot 8
		2.22		T. 5S, R. 12W, Sec. 27, Lot 9
Lake Marion	22.27	22.27	Polk	T. 28S, R. 28E, Sec. 10, Lot 2
Park Key	1.36	1.36	Monroe	T. 66S, R. 27E, Sec. 34, Lot 5
Sugarloaf Key	3.57	2.5	Monroe	T. 67S, R. 27E, Sec. 14, Lot 14
		1.07		T. 67S, R. 27E, Sec. 14, Lot 38
Suwannee County	0.21	0.21	Suwannee	T. 6S, R. 15E, Sec. 26, Lot 7
Florida Total Acres	374.06			
Louisiana				
				Louisiana Meridian
Baldwin	360.27	360.27	St. Mary	T. 14S, R. 9E, Sec. 58, all
Big Saline Bayou	158	158	Rapides	T. 5N, R. 3E, Sec. 26, NW
Black Lake	135.19	22.32	Natchitoches	T. 12N, R. 7W, Sec. 32, Lot 11
		13.6		T. 12N, R. 7W, Sec. 32, Lot 12
		45.66		T. 12N, R. 7W, Sec. 32, Lot 5
		12.75		T. 12N, R. 7W, Sec. 32, Lot 6
		40.86		T. 12N, R. 7W, Sec. 32, Lot 8
Duck Lake	63.59	8.95	St. Martin	T. 14S, R. 11E, Sec. 26, Lot 10
		24.27		T. 14S, R. 11E, Sec. 26, Lot 8
		30.37		T. 14S, R. 11E, Sec. 26, Lot 9
Rocky Bayou	21	21	Desoto	T. 11N, R. 12W, Sec. 12, Lot 2
Louisiana Total Acres	738.05			
Virginia				
Meadowood	804	333	Fairfax	Meets and bounds
		471		Meets and bounds
Surface Tracts Total Acres	2,991.11			

BEAR CREEK TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 160-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. It includes a flat ridge-top on the west, falling steeply away to Bear Creek to the east, forming steep north, east, and south-facing slopes, blufflines, and benches. The Bear Creek tract is bisected by an ephemeral creek that flows west to east into Bear Creek, a tributary of the Buffalo River. The topography is rugged, with a series of vertical sandstone blufflines separated by narrow benches, very steep slopes (to 45%), flat rock outcrops, and incised creek beds covering most of the tract. The flat western portion of the tract has been cleared for pasture. The lower slopes of the southeast portion of the tract appear to have been cut over within the last 50 years. There is evidence of fires within the last 20 years.

The Bear Creek tract contains four vegetation communities: Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (78 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (54 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (17 acres), and Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glades and Barrens (2 acres). The tract also includes nine acres of improved fescue pasture. The community coverage closely follows aspect, substrate, drainage, and slope. Dropping from the improved pasture on the flat ridge-top, the higher slopes are high-quality Dry Oak Woodland, with a diverse herbaceous layer and large trees 28 to 30 inches in diameter intermixed with very small discontinuous patches of sandstone glades. The intermediate slopes are a mature closed-canopy Dry-Mesic Oak Forest. The steep lower and eastern slopes are a diverse closed-canopy of Mesic Hardwood Forest with trees more than 100 years old. The glade community is in fair condition, and the woodland and forest communities are in good condition. Mesic Hardwood Forests of this quality are considered rare in Arkansas.

There is potential foraging habitat on this tract for the following bats, federally listed as endangered: Ozark big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii ingens*), Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), and gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*). The closest known occurrence for any of these species is a gray bat record located more than 15 miles to the north. Witch alder (*Forthergilla major*), an S1-Highly Imperiled shrub, has been tentatively identified as occurring on the tract, but has not been confirmed.

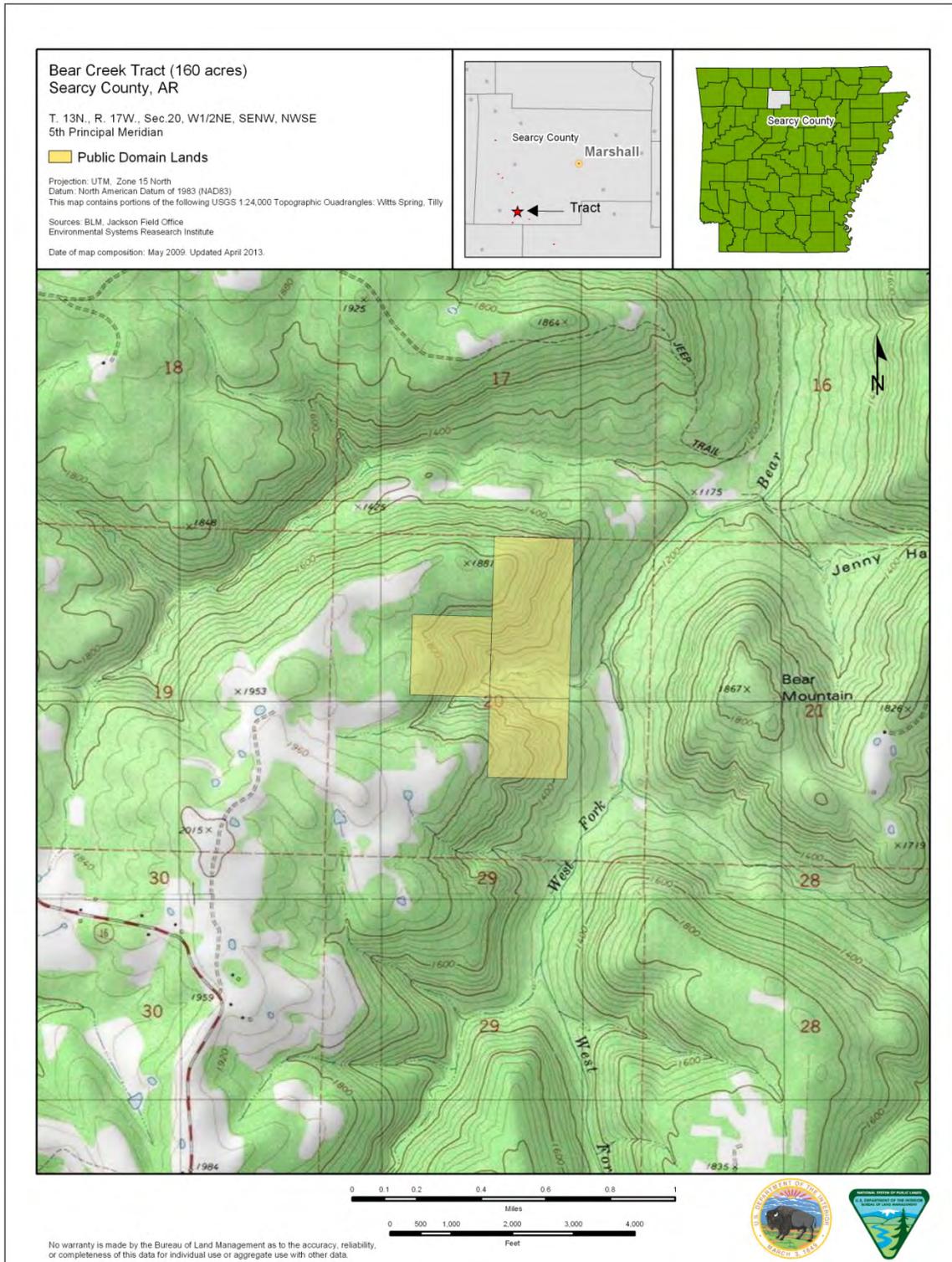
The following Birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded on this tract: wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), worm-eating warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*), and Kentucky warbler (*Oporornis formosus*). Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and prairie warbler (*Dendroica discolor*).

Black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) have been recorded on the Bear Creek tract.

Table B-2. Bear Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Mesic Hardwood Forest with canopy closure of 51% or more. Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Restore fescue pasture to Dry Oak Woodland. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands Habitat Management Area (HMA). Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to right-of-way (ROW) applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).			

Map B-1. Bear Creek Tract



BENNETT BAYOU TRACT, FULTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The tract covers two west-facing ridges split by a small ephemeral stream. The topography is hilly, with slopes of 12 percent to 20 percent. The tract has a county road on the east boundary and is fenced on the remaining boundaries. The tract is surrounded by converted pastures and low-quality woodlands. The tract shows evidence of being moderately grazed. There is some evidence of past timber cutting on the tract. There is no evidence of recent fires.

The tract is covered by three habitats: Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (30 acres), Ozark–Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (8 acres), and Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glades and Barrens (2 acres). The glade is located in the center of the tract, but has been affected by grazing and lack of fire, which has allowed the intrusion of eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). The older and larger trees, 35 inches in diameter and 60 feet tall, occur along the lower slopes. The trees in the upland areas are small to pole size (15 inches in diameter or less). The plant communities are low to medium quality as a result of cattle grazing, clearing, fire suppression, and timber harvesting. The forest community is in fair condition, and glade and woodland plant communities are in poor condition.

The habitats found on the Bennett Bayou tract can support a number of state rare species when in good condition. Twenty to 30 Trelease's larkspur (*Delphinium treleasei*) (S3-Vulnerable) were recorded in the glade area (TNC 2009).

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

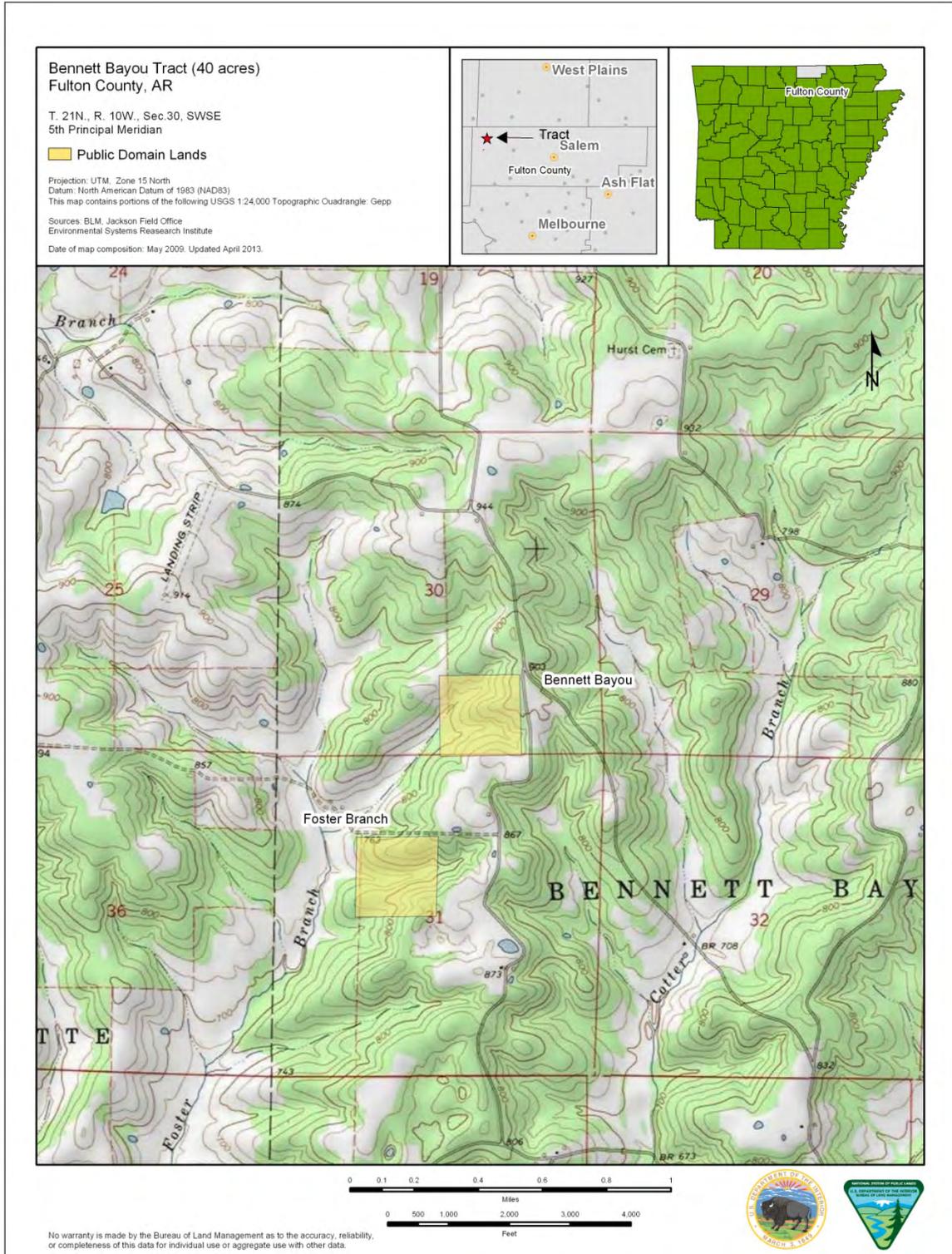
Table B-3. Bennett Bayou Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-2. Bennett Bayou Tract



BUFFALO RIVER TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located on the Springfield Plateau section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The tract is bordered on the west by an ephemeral creek, with a smaller creek bisecting the ridge from the high point in the northwest corner. The ridge-tops are relatively flat, dropping off steeply into the ephemeral drainages. The ephemeral creeks flow directly into the Buffalo National River located just southeast of the tract. The topography is rugged, with 20 percent slopes and limestone outcrops. Two abandoned trails run along the two ridges. There is evidence of historical fires.

The tract is covered by very high quality Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest. The trees are tall (to 80 feet) with diameters commonly more than two feet, with many shortleaf pines (*Pinus echinata*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*) more than three feet in diameter. The overstory trees are 80 to 100 years old. Small seepage areas can be found along the creeks, and a rich herbaceous layer occupies the steep limestone-influenced slopes along the creek beds. High-quality examples of the communities found on this tract are considered uncommon. No caves have been located. The creeks are too small to have developed true riparian vegetation.

The tract also provides potential foraging habitat for federally listed Ozark big-eared bat, Indiana bat, and gray bat. It is approximately eight river miles above an occurrence record for rabbitsfoot mussel (*Quadrula cylindrica*), a candidate for federal listing. The tract is also less than a mile downstream of occurrence records of Ozark shiner (*Notropis ozarcanus*) (S2-Imperiled). However, there are no perennial drainages on the tract, and there is a paved road between the tract and the Buffalo River.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

The tract is used by elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*). This western subspecies was introduced in this region in 1981 at release sites on and near the Buffalo National River by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service.

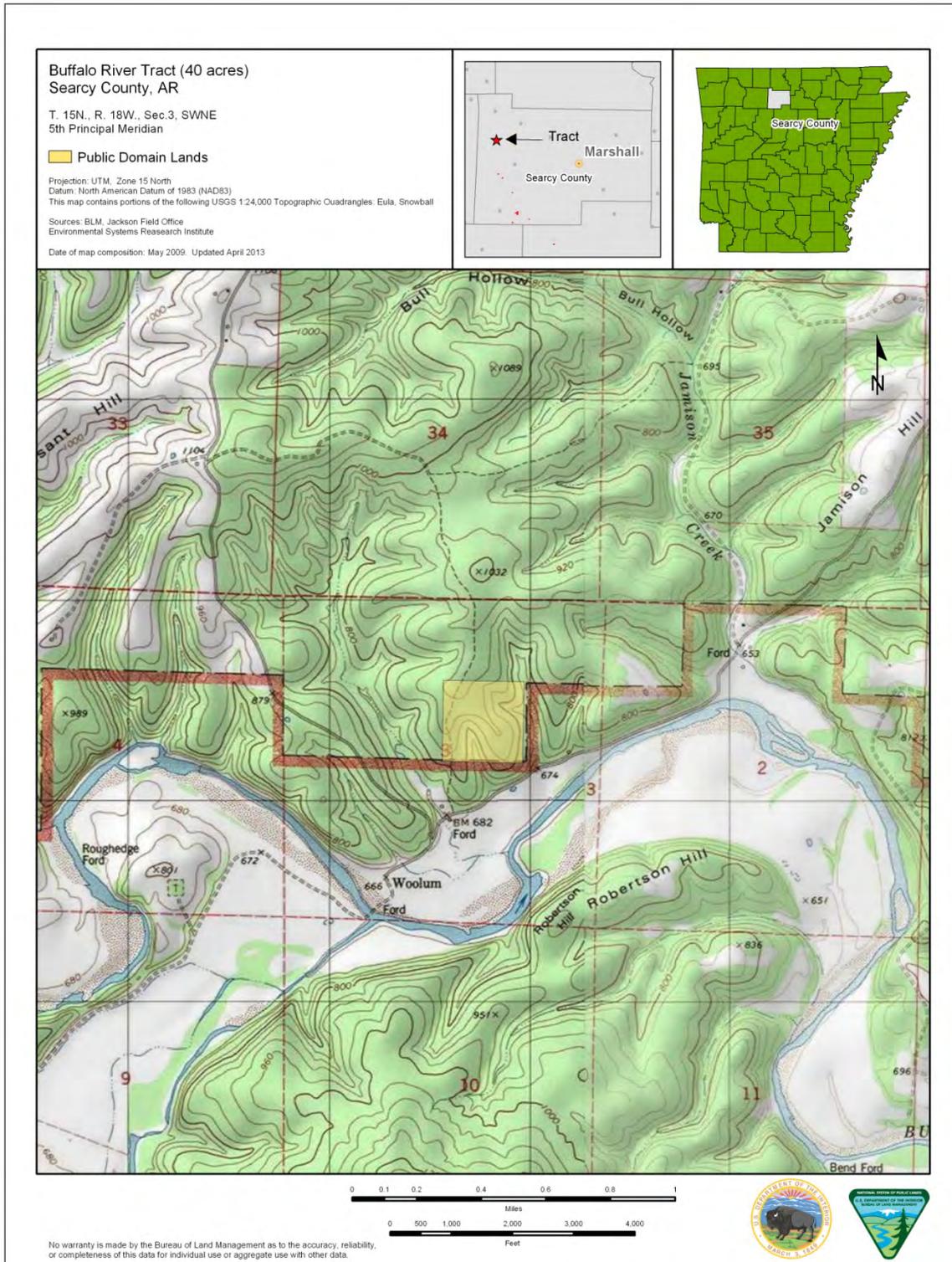
Table B-4. Buffalo River Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%.		
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class III.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-3. Buffalo River Tract



CALF CREEK TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion in the Buffalo River watershed. The tract includes extensive sandstone rock outcrops, blufflines, blocky talus, and an intermittent tributary of Calf Creek. The topography is rugged, with slopes of 10 percent to 30 percent common and many vertical blufflines. An old road, possibly still used by all-terrain vehicles (ATV) entering from the north, runs along the ridgeline. A windstorm in 1999 blew down many trees, especially along the bluffline on the east side of the tract. There is evidence of fires on the ridgeline and of grazing and logging in the past, although no evidence of recent timber cutting. Ice storm damage from the 2009 storm was extensive, and roughly 30 percent of trees were felled or damaged. The surrounding lands are in woodlands of variable quality

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (38 acres), with small outcrops of Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (2 acres) with 100-percent herbaceous cover, except for rocky outcrops. The trees are smaller (30 feet to 50 feet tall and 12 inches to 24 inches in diameter) on the higher elevations, increasing to 70 feet to 80 feet tall and 20 inches to 30 inches in diameter in the more mesic ravines. Canopy trees are 80 to 90 years old. Older post oaks (*Quercus stellata*) are extant but most are hollow. The plant communities are in fair condition but fire suppressed, with many small trees and eastern red cedar.

Fifty Moore's larkspur (*Delphinium newtonianum*) (S3-Vulnerable) were recorded on the tract in 2000 but could not be relocated in 2009, possibly because of the extensive number of trees downed by that year's ice storm. This species is a globally rare Interior Highlands endemic plant known in only five counties in Arkansas. The Ozark chinquapin (*Castanea ozarkensis*) (S3S4-Vulnerable), was also located on the tract. This tree is declining range-wide because of an introduced fungus and is currently found only as root sprouts. Twenty clones, some quite large, were located in 2000 and again in 2009. The tract also provides potential foraging habitat for federally listed Ozark big-eared bat, Indiana bat, and gray bat.

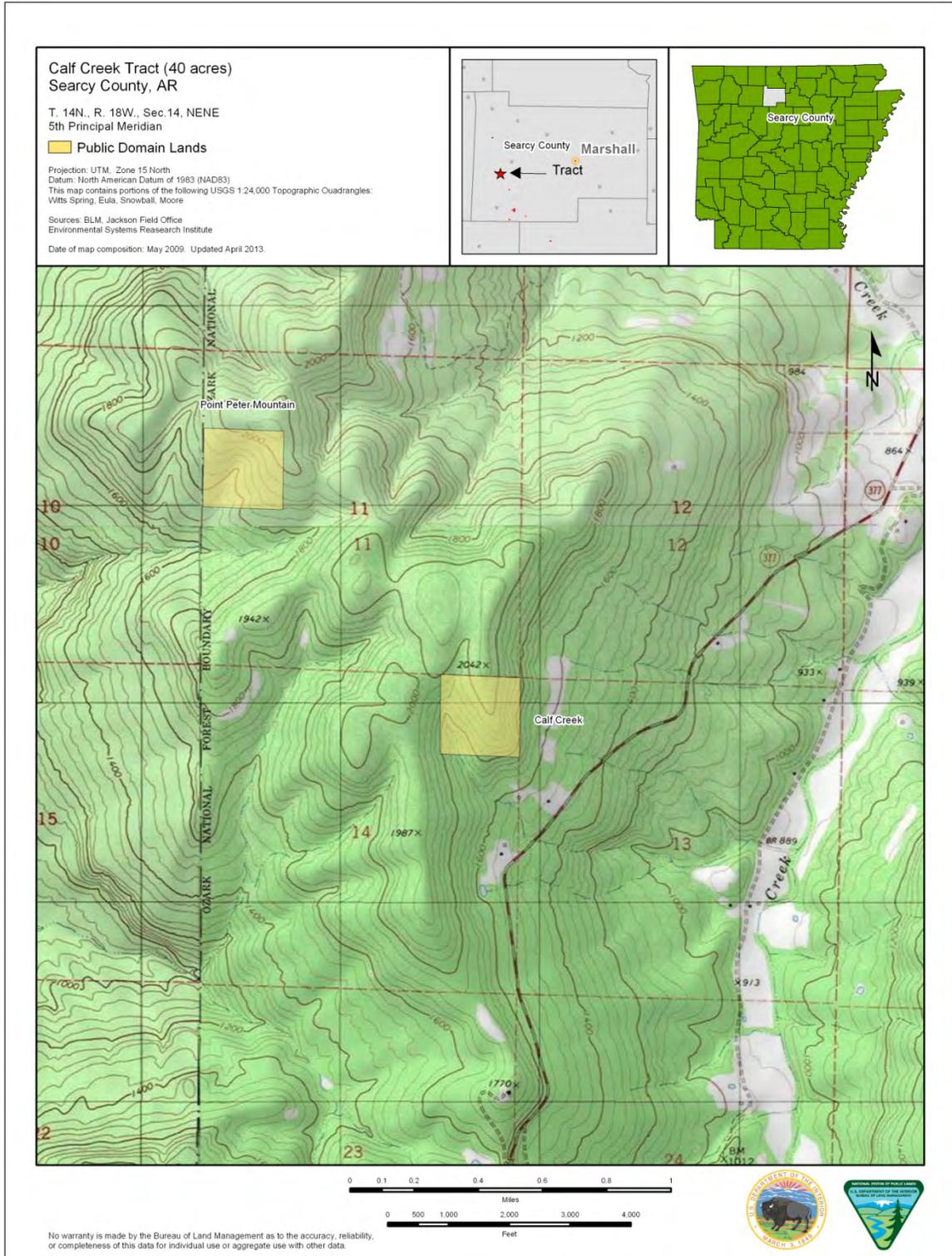
The following Birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded on the tract: wood thrush, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, and Bewick's wren.

Table B-5. Calf Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-4. Calf Creek Tract



CAMPBELL HOLLOW TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion in the Buffalo River watershed. The tract includes extensive sandstone rock outcrops, blufflines separated by narrow benches, and blocky talus. Both sandstone and shale outcrops occur on the surface and in eroded areas. The topography is rugged, with a series of five vertical blufflines separated by narrow benches covering most of the tract. Other slopes range from five percent to 25 percent. The flat southeast portion of the tract was likely cleared at some time in the past, currently having the appearance of a native-grass pasture abandoned in the 1950s. Cultivated pasture grasses are not present. It does not appear to have been cultivated probably because of the very stony soils. There is no evidence of recent timber cutting. No roads or trails are on the tract. There is evidence of fires in the last 30 years.

The tract is composed of five habitat types: Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (17.6 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (12 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (6 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (3.2 acres), and Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (1.2 acres). The woodland and glade habitats are located on a bench and upper slopes on the eastern side of the tract and are in fair condition with younger trees. The forest habitats on the western and northern facing slopes are diverse and in good condition with trees more than 100 years old, 30 inches in diameter, and 80 feet tall. Portions of the tract are in near natural condition, with most ecosystem processes intact. The 2009 ice storm caused significant damage to the overstory. Thirty percent to 40 percent of the trees were downed or damaged. The lands around the Campbell Hollow tract are in woodlands of various qualities, with scattered pastures. The Campbell Hollow tract is located above Calf Creek, a tributary to the Buffalo River.

The Dry-Mesic Forest and Mesic Hardwood Forest portions of the tract support a large population of Moore's larkspur (S3-Vulnerable). More than 2,000 plants were located along the lower slopes and on the benches of the Campbell Hollow tract in 2000. In addition, the tract provides potential roosting and foraging habitat for Ozark big-eared bat and Indiana bat, and potential foraging habitat for the gray bat.

The following Birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded on the tract: wood thrush, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler. Other species with potential to occur on this include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, brown-headed nuthatch (*Oporornis formosus*), and prairie warbler.

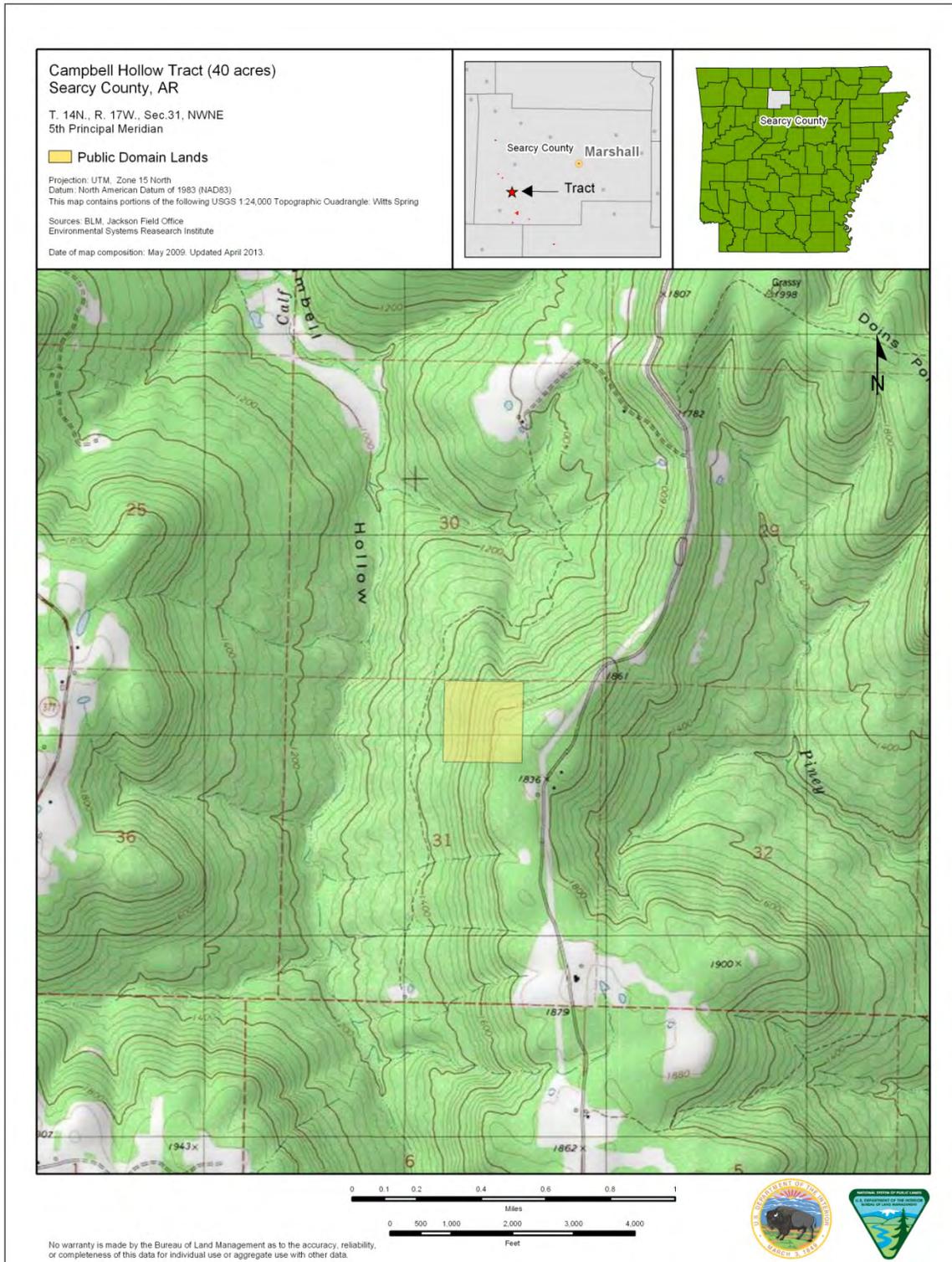
Table B-6. Campbell Hollow Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Mesic Hardwood Forest with canopy closure of 51% or more. Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	No similar action	
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.		The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-5. Campbell Hollow Tract



DRASCO TRACT, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This five-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. It has a north-facing slope and a short section of the upper end of an unnamed ephemeral creek that drains into Cedar Creek. The topography is hilly, with 12-percent slopes. The tract is completely wooded, with evidence of a minor amount of recent tree cutting. A small pond has recently been built on the east side. The tract does not appear to be grazed currently. An old road runs through the tract. It is fenced on the south and west sides. A low-intensity fire swept through this area in the late 1980s.

This tract is covered by Ozark-Ouachita Pine Oak Woodland Forest in poor condition. It is a closed-canopy woodland occurring on a north-facing slope above a small ephemeral drain. The canopy trees range from 45 to 55 years based on coring done in 2000 (TNC 2000); the older trees are black gums (*Nyssa sylvatica*) and the younger trees shortleaf pine. Larger trees have been removed from the tract over the years. The larger remaining trees are 12 inches to 15 inches in diameter and 50 feet tall. The tract is surrounded by private lands and is situated in a matrix of converted pasture and low-quality woodlands.

There is a historic record (1969) in this county for American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*), federally listed as endangered, but the Drasco tract it is unlikely to support this species, evidenced by a probable lack of prey species and low-habitat quality.

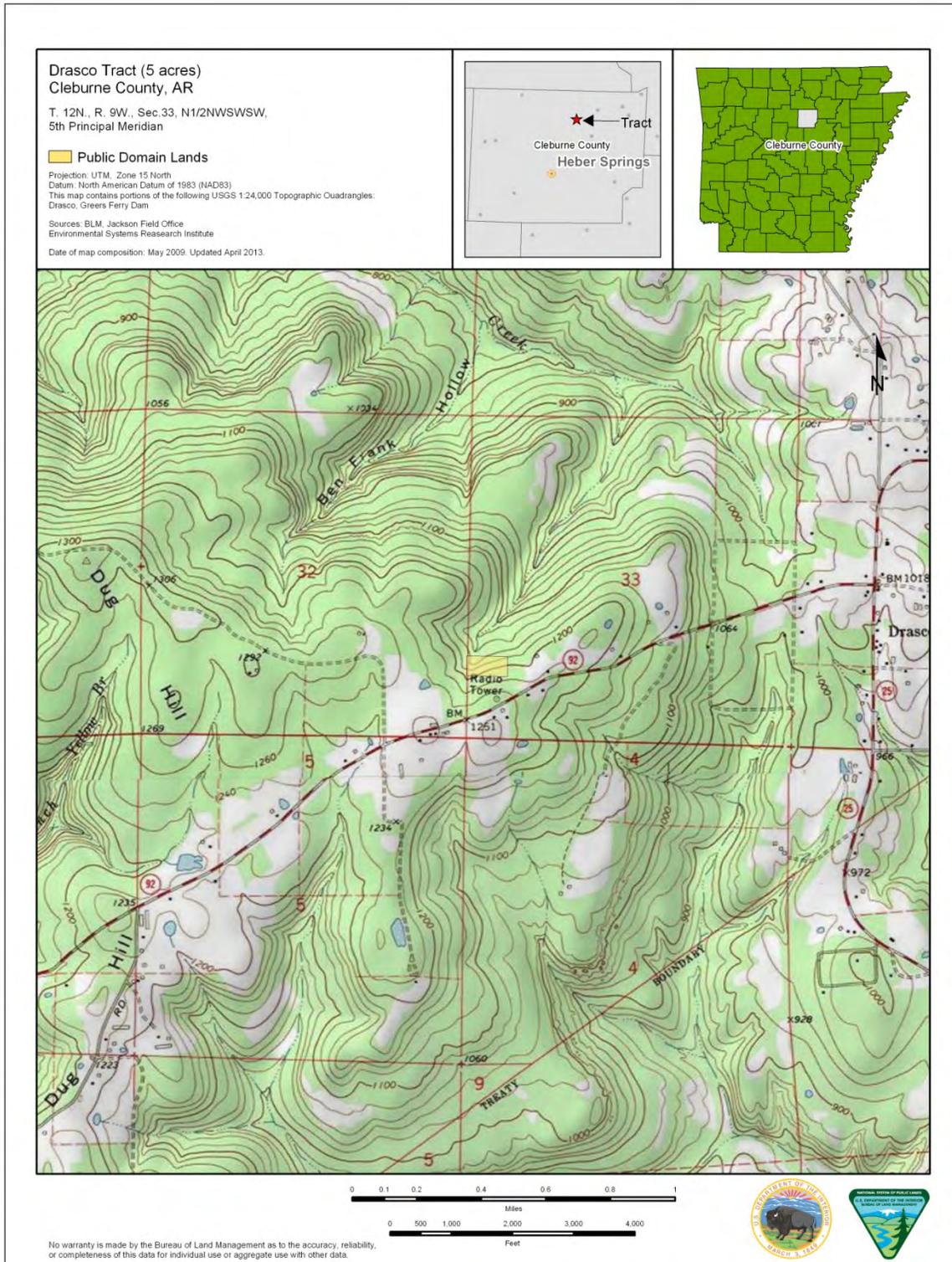
Birds of Conservation Concern with potential to occur on this tract include red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, and prairie warbler.

Table B-7. Drasco Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Future Desired Condition			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.			The tract would be retained by BLM.

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-6. Drasco Tract



DRY CREEK TRACT, VAN BUREN COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

The 40-acre Dry Creek tract is located in the Boston Mountains ecoregion. The tract is composed of a north-facing ridge. The topography has a slight slope of five percent to 10 percent. There is no evidence of recent fire. The tract has been logged in the last five years with only snags and a few hardwood trees remaining.

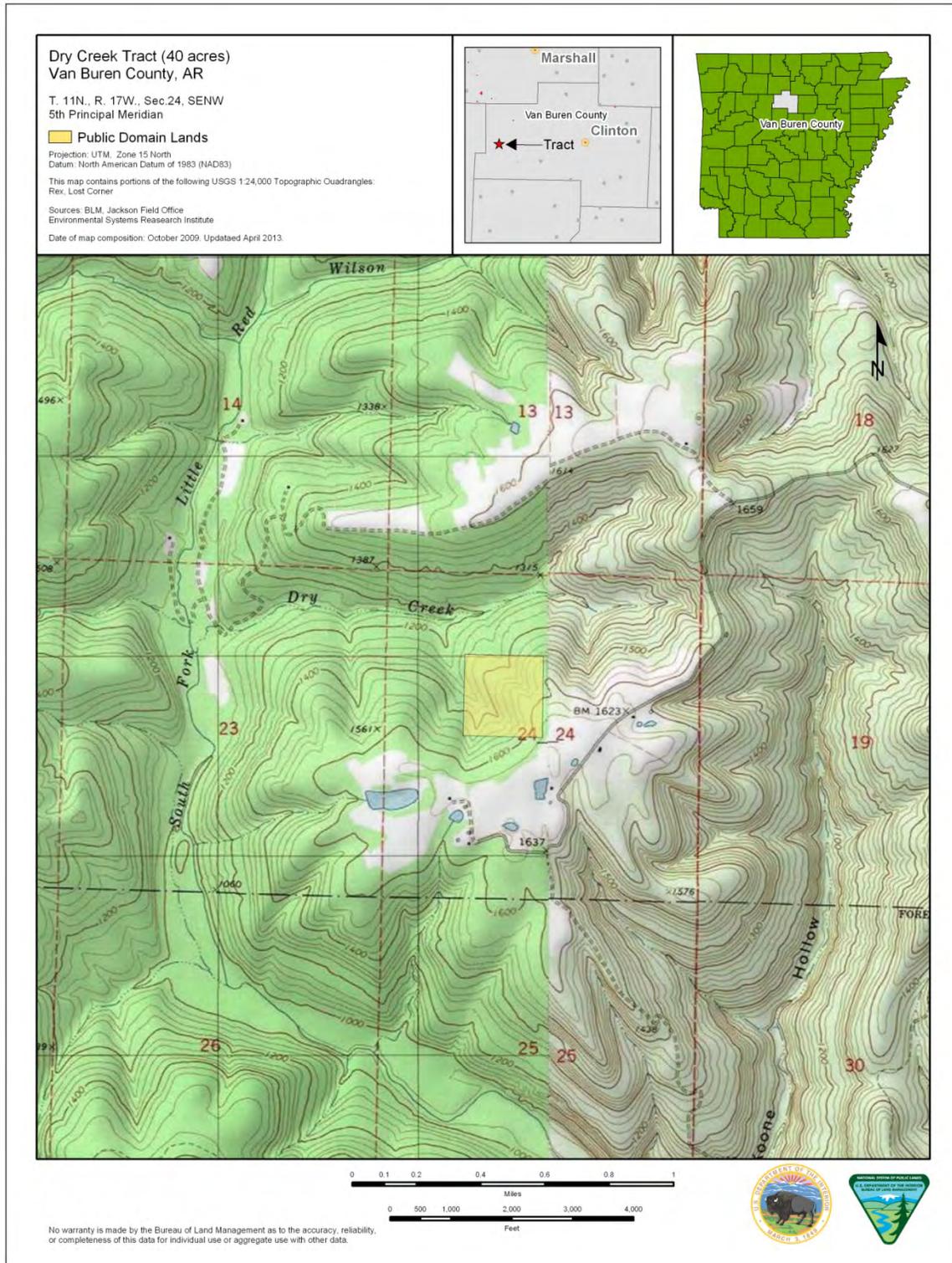
This tract would typically have been covered in Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (30 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Pine Bluestem Woodland (10 acres).

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include red-headed woodpecker, brown-headed nuthatch, and prairie warbler.

Table B-8. Dry Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Pine Oak Woodland canopy closure of 51% or more with no more than 9% loblolly pine and 41% or more native herbaceous ground cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-7. Dry Creek Tract



FOSTER BRANCH TRACT, FULTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The topography is hilly, with slopes of 12 percent to 18 percent. A small, relatively broad, ephemeral stream bisects the tract. The tract is fenced, and approximately two acres have been cleared for pasture; the entire tract shows evidence of being moderately grazed. There is some evidence of timber cutting. There is no evidence of recent fire. The ice storm of 2009 caused moderate damage to the hardwood canopy across the tract with about 25 percent to 35 percent of trees either felled or damaged.

The tract supports four vegetation communities: Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (20.4 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (8.4 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (6.8 acres), and Central Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (2.4 acres). There are also two acres of pasture. The drier glade and woodland habitats are in poor condition because of grazing, fire suppression, and timber harvesting. Trees are generally less than 12 inches in diameter. The Dry-Mesic Forest is in fair condition, with the older and larger trees, mostly white oak and blackgum along the lower creek, that are up to 35 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall. Eastern red cedar, none older than 30 years, is common on the tract, likely because of grazing and fire suppression.

Twenty to 30 Treslease's larkspur (S3-Vulnerable) are located in the glade areas on the Foster Branch tract.

Red-headed woodpecker, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, has been recorded on the tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, prairie warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

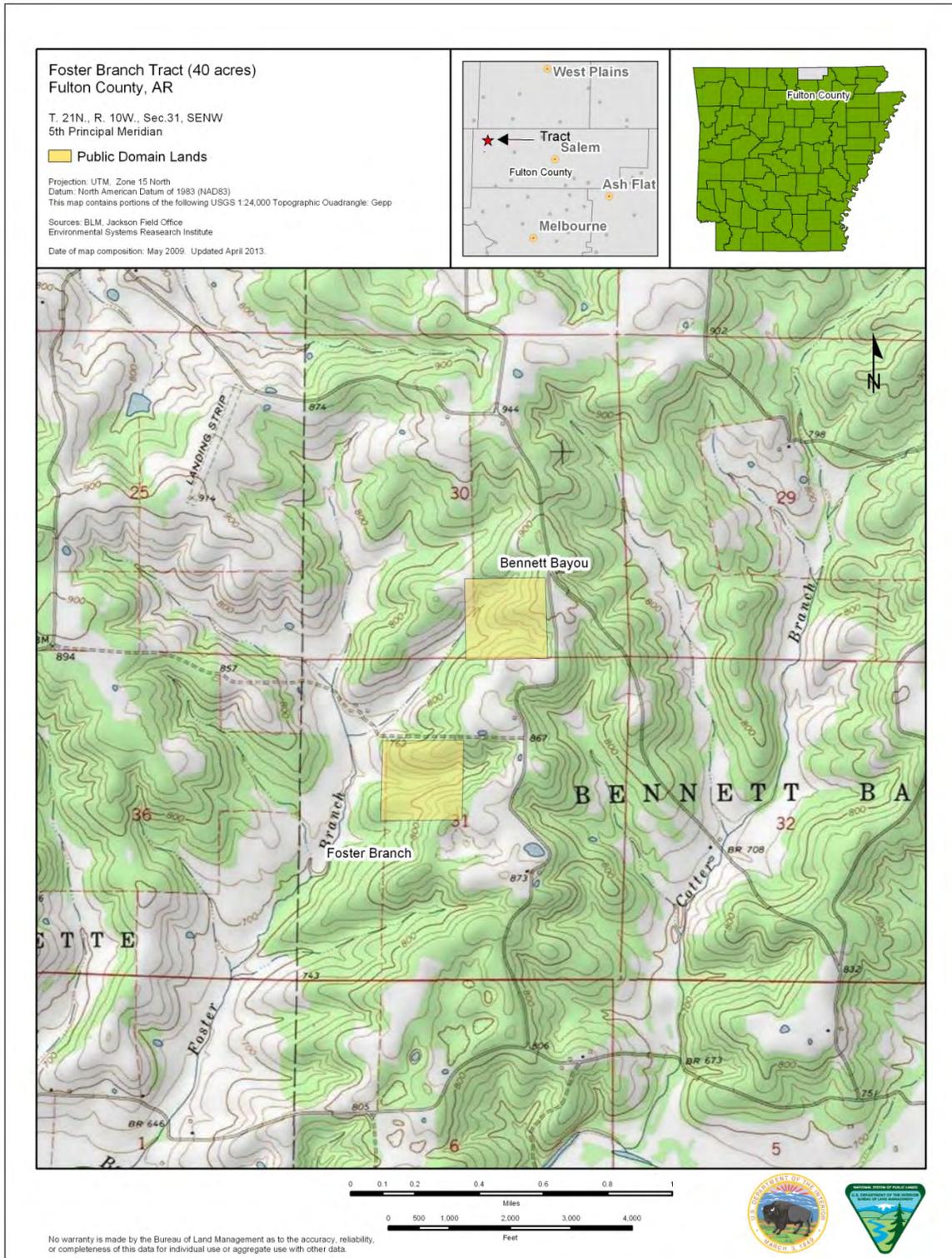
Table B-9. Foster Branch Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Pine Oak Woodland canopy closure of 51% or more with no more than 9% loblolly pine and 41% or more native herbaceous ground cover. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-8. Foster Branch Tract



GEPP TRACT, FULTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. Two shooting houses and two deer feeders are located alongside the boundary road in the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners. There is a dump (containing more than 25 tires) in the southeast corner.

The tract is covered in Dry Oak Woodland (40 acres) with intrusions. Trees range in height from 30 feet to 50 feet tall. There are some previous cutovers, particularly in the southern portion of the tract, which now contain small oaks. The plant communities are in poor to fair condition as a result of clearing, fire suppression, and timber harvesting.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick’s wren, wood thrush, and prairie warbler

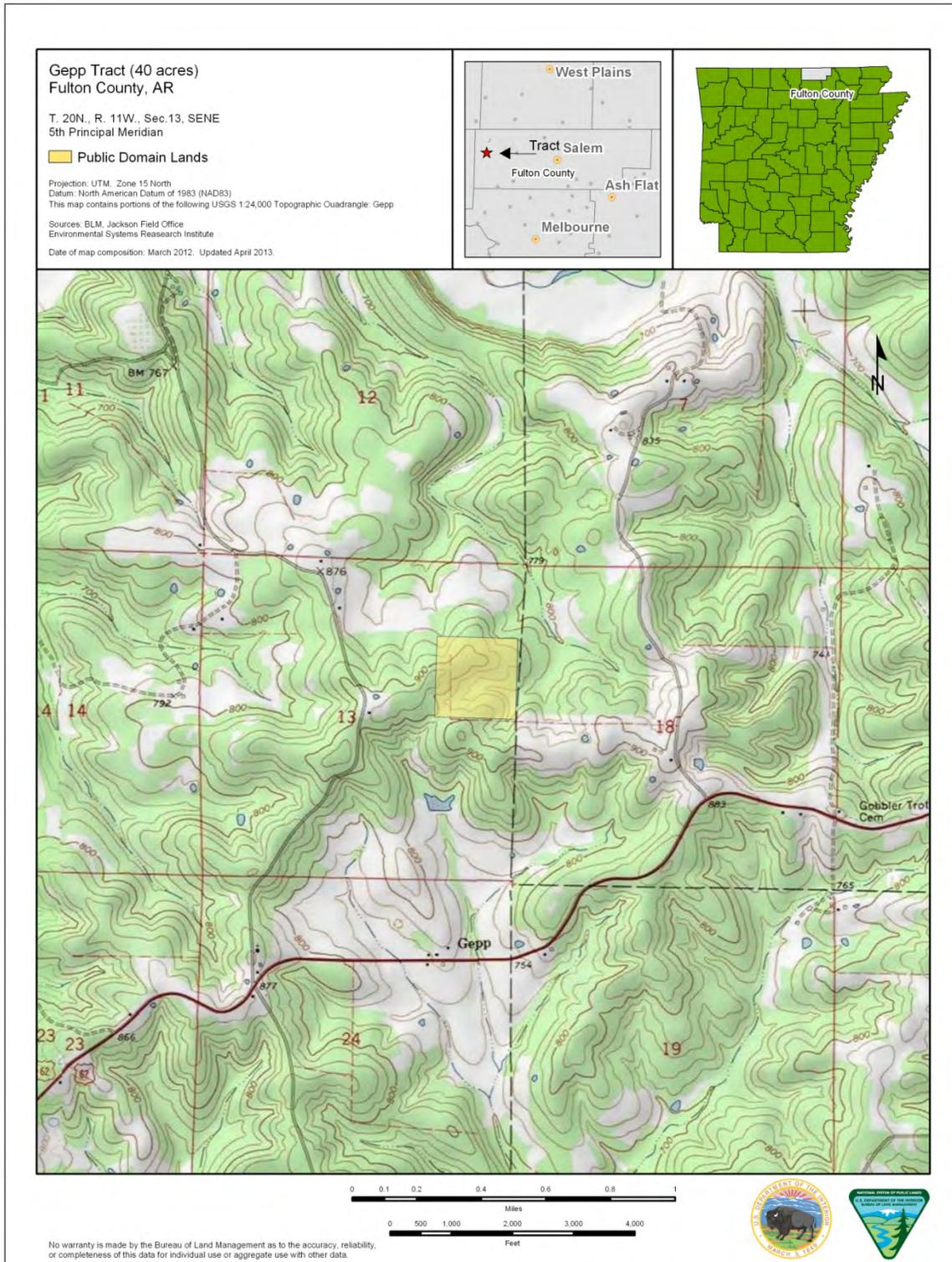
Table B-10. Gepp Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Future Desired Condition			
No similar action		Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more.	No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action		Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Rural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-9. Gepp Tract



HENDERSON MOUNTAIN TRACT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

The 40-acre tract is located in the Ozark Highlands ecoregion and surrounded by the Ozark National Forest. A well-defined ATV trail leads from the road to a fire pit located just outside the southeast corner of the tract. The trail continues along the outside of the eastern boundary line for about 100 feet before heading further east away from the tract. Approximately 60 feet from the southern boundary is a steep north-facing ridge with a 30-percent to 40-percent slope leading to a flat bottom with little to no midstory or understory. A south-facing ridge is located near the northwest corner of the tract with a 25-percent to 30-percent slope. The slopes are rocky with numerous rock outcrops.

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Pine Oak Woodland (30 acres) and Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (10 acres). The vegetation communities are in fair to good condition, largely undisturbed with large trees.

Potential foraging habitat occurs on this tract for the following federally endangered species: Ozark big-eared bat, Indiana bat, and gray bat. There are historic records of American burying beetle in this county and some potential for this species to occur on the Henderson Mountain tract.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, brown-headed nuthatch, wood thrush, prairie warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

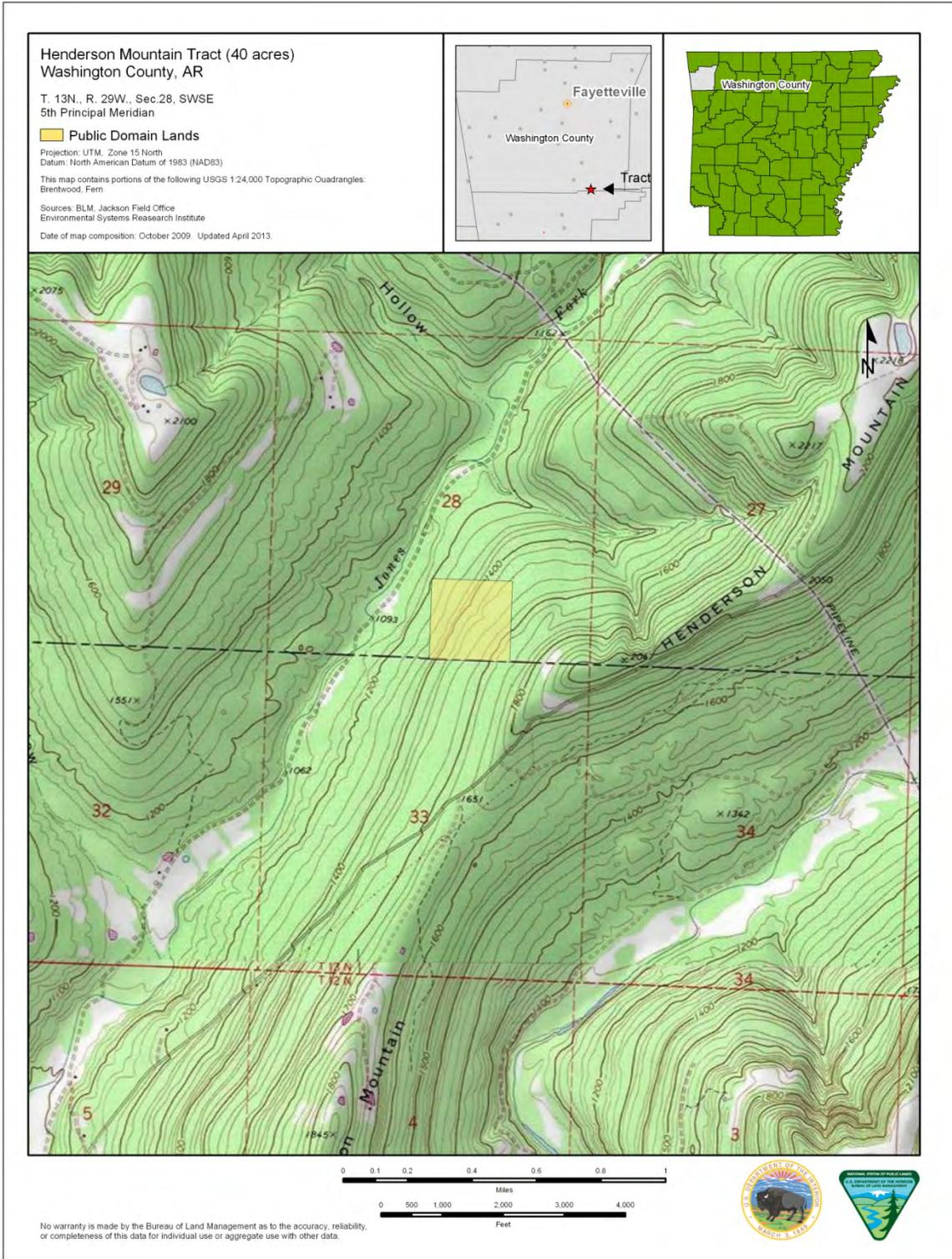
Table B-11. Henderson Mountain Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).		

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-10. Henderson Mountain Tract



LOCUST MOUNTAIN TRACT, CRAWFORD COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. It includes a deep, entrenched, intermittent stream, with steep blufflines running north to southwest through the northwest corner and a relatively less steep northwest-facing slope on the rest of the tract. The topography is very steep, with sheer blufflines over 25 percent of the tract and steep slopes over the remainder of the tract. Fire scars can be found on most of the larger trees on the east side of the tract. There are no roads or trails on the tract.

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (24 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (8 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (6 acres), and Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (2 acres). The Dry-Mesic Oak Woodland is a dry, open, relatively short (to 25 feet tall), limby woodland strongly dominated by post oak. This community occurs on dry ridgelines and areas of shallow soils surrounding sandstone glades. The Mesic Hardwood Forest is a closed-canopy forest community in the bottoms and lower slopes of the steep-sided ravine. The trees are tall (to 80 feet), and species composition is diverse. The creek is intermittent, and the blufflines are seepy after rain events. The glades are located in a series of small, linear strips and discontinuous outcrops throughout the tract and within the other community types. Stunted, xerophytic oaks, up to 20 feet tall, grow above an herbaceous layer dominated by grasses less than three feet tall. Herbaceous cover is 60 percent except where boulders and pavements of exposed sandstone occur. The plant communities on this tract are medium to high quality examples. The age of the overstory trees varies widely but relict post oaks are more than 100 years. Large sycamore trees (*Platanus occidentalis*) in the ravine bottoms are also more than 100 years of age. The largest upland trees are 30 inches in diameter and 50 feet tall. The trees in the ravine bottoms are even larger, to 36 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall.

The effects of the 2009 ice storm were minor at the Locust Mountain tract compared with other areas, with probably less than 25 percent of trees showing damage. The plant communities are relatively widespread in the Boston Mountains but rarely are they of as high a quality. Portions of the tract are in near natural condition with most ecosystem processes intact. The sandstone glades are fire-suppressed in fair condition. The surrounding landscape is a mix of woodlands of varying quality and pasture.

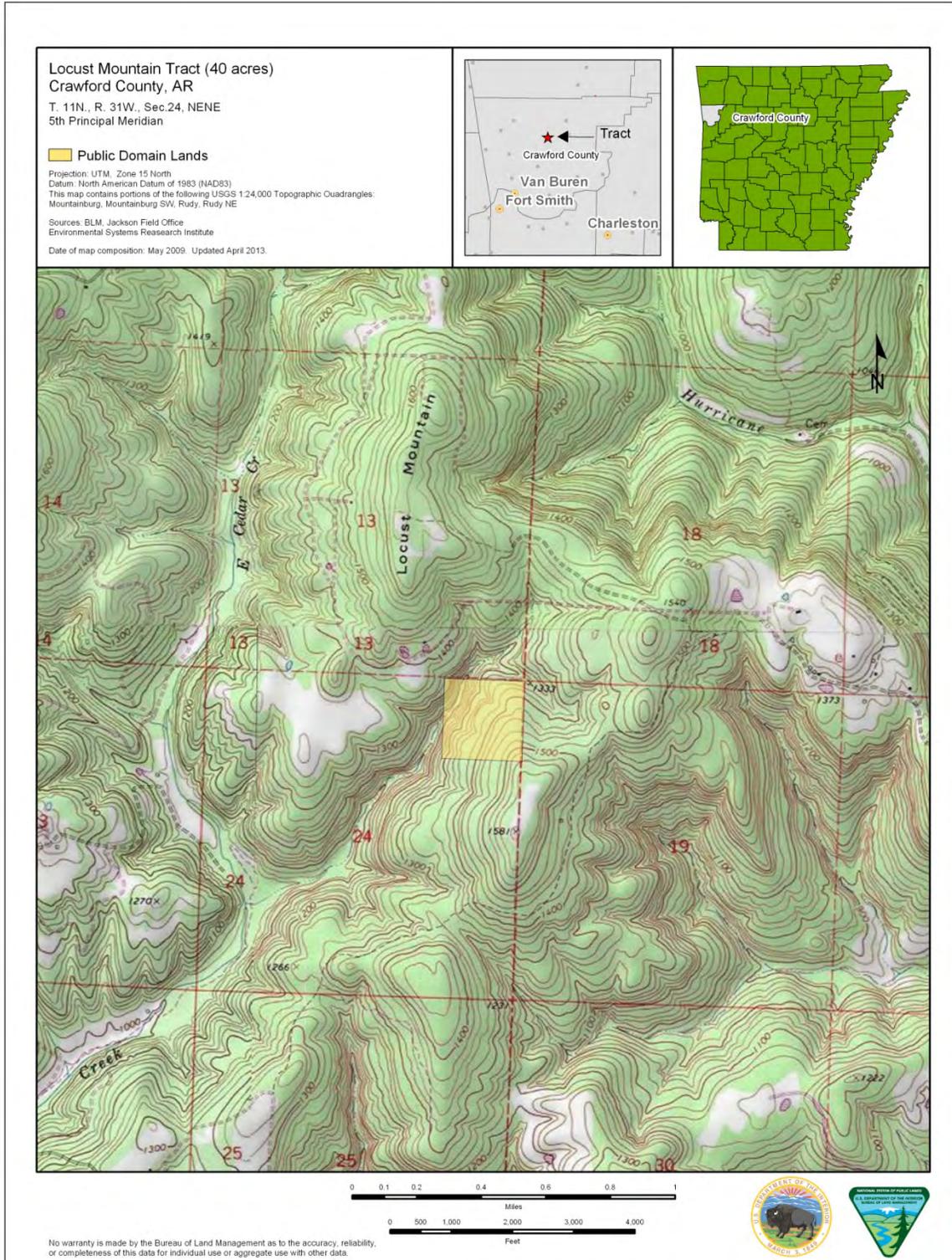
The Locust Mountain tract provides potential foraging habitat for the Ozark big-eared bat, federally listed as endangered. In addition, American burying beetle occurs in the adjacent counties to the south, and there is some potential for this species to occur on the Locust Mountain tract.

Worm-eating warbler, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, has been recorded on the tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, wood thrush, prairie warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

Table B-12. Locust Mountain Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Future Desired Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Mesic Hardwood Forest with canopy closure of 51% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.	No similar action	
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	No similar action	
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-11. Locust Mountain Tract



LONG MOUNTAIN CREEK TRACTS, BAXTER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

The Long Mountain Creek tracts are two 40-acre tracts located on the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The north tract is bisected by three small drains and Mountain Creek, an intermittent stream running over bedrock through the northwest corner from northeast to southwest. The south tract is bisected by an intermittent stream running over colluvium from the east to the west. The topography is hilly to moderately steep, with slopes of 12 percent to 30 percent. There is evidence of historical tree harvest on the ridgelines and upper slopes of both tracts. An ATV trail runs from the southeast corner of the north tract to the creek. There is no evidence of recent fire, although there are old fire scars on the larger trees. The surrounding lands are in pasture and woodland.

The tracts are covered by Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (51.2 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (16.8 acres), Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (10.4 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (1.6 acres). The older and larger trees, which are mostly post oak, white oak, and blackgum, are on the steeper slopes of the north tracts or in riparian zone of the south tract. The larger trees are 35 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall. Some of these larger canopy trees on steep slopes were damaged or killed in the January 2009 ice storm. The trees in the upland areas are smaller, eight inches to 20 inches in diameter and 25 feet to 35 feet tall. Large, older eastern red cedar are scattered about both tracts on outcroppings of dolomite. These cedars are 20 feet to 30 feet tall, 20 inches in diameter, and more than 80 years old.

The plant communities described for the Long Mountain Creek tracts are in fair condition. The communities are relatively widespread on the Salem Plateau but high-quality examples are rare in Arkansas. The Long Mountain Creek tracts are fire suppressed, historically grazed, and becoming overrun with small woody trees and eastern red cedar. The ice storm of 2009 caused moderate damage to the hardwood overstory. Many trees (30%–40%) were felled or damaged.

One special concern species, the eastern collared lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*) (S3-Vulnerable), was found on Long Mountain Creek to the south in the dolomite glade. Management to restore these glade openings is recommended because this species is dependent on these rare openings. The discovery of eastern collared lizards on the tract is an indicator of habitat quality and restoration potential. Potential foraging habitat occurs on this tract for the gray bat.

Worm-eating warbler, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, has been recorded on the tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, wood thrush, prairie warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

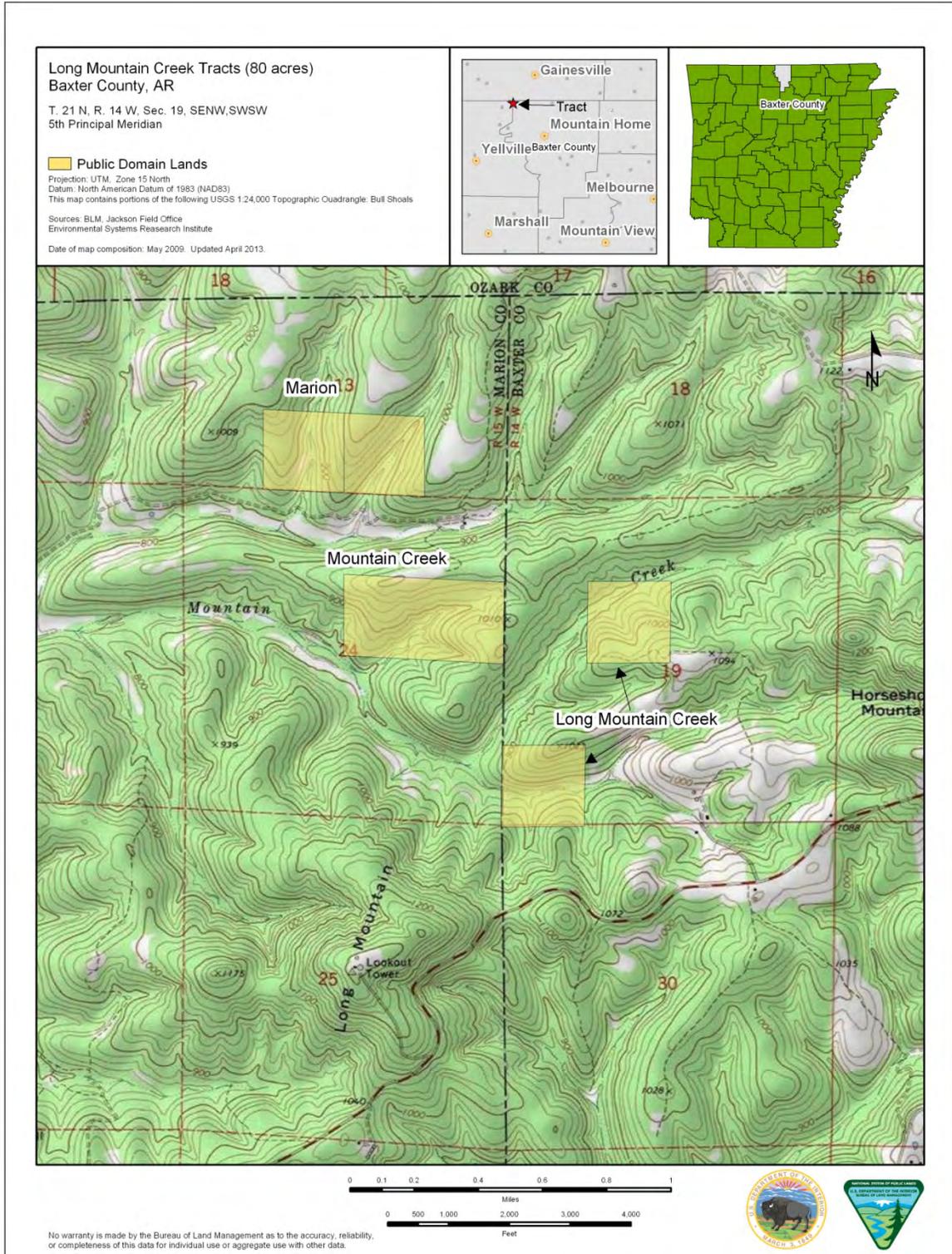
Table B-13. Long Mountain Creek Tracts Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous ground cover of 41% or more. Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Glade open structure with no more than 9% non-native herbaceous plant cover.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	No similar action	
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories, with a focus on the gray bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
These tracts would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tracts would remain open to ROW applications.	The tracts would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tracts would be retained by BLM.	The tracts would be available for disposal from federal ownership.		

Note: For the alternative in which the tracts are available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-12. Long Mountain Creek Tracts



LOST CREEK TRACT, VAN BUREN COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The tract includes a deep, entrenched, intermittent stream with steep blufflines running southwest to northeast through the northeast corner of the tract. The topography is gradual to very steep, with shear blufflines over the northwest quarter of the tract and steep 25-percent slopes along the southern stream bank. There is no evidence of recent timber harvest. There are no roads or trails on the tract.

The tract is covered by Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Forest (20 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (10 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (10 acres).

The Dry-Mesic Forest has a variable (ranging from open to closed) 60-foot-tall canopy, occurring on a north-facing slope above a ravine and on the benches along the western facing slopes. The Pine-Oak Woodland is dominated by a 40-foot-tall canopy of shortleaf pine and oaks along the rocky upper south to southwest-facing slopes. The Mesic Hardwood Forest is a diverse closed-canopy community up to 80 feet in the bottoms and lower slopes. The plant communities on this tract are in fair to good condition. The age of the overstory trees varies widely, but some post oaks are near 100 years old. The largest upland trees were 35 inches in diameter and 55 feet tall. The trees in the ravine bottoms are 40 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall. Damage from the 2009 ice storm is minimal, with few trees affected.

The Ozark chinquapin was also located on the tract. This tree is declining range-wide because of an introduced fungus and is currently found only as root sprouts. This species was found in a slope in Mesic Hardwood Forest. This tract also provides potential foraging habitat for the gray bat.

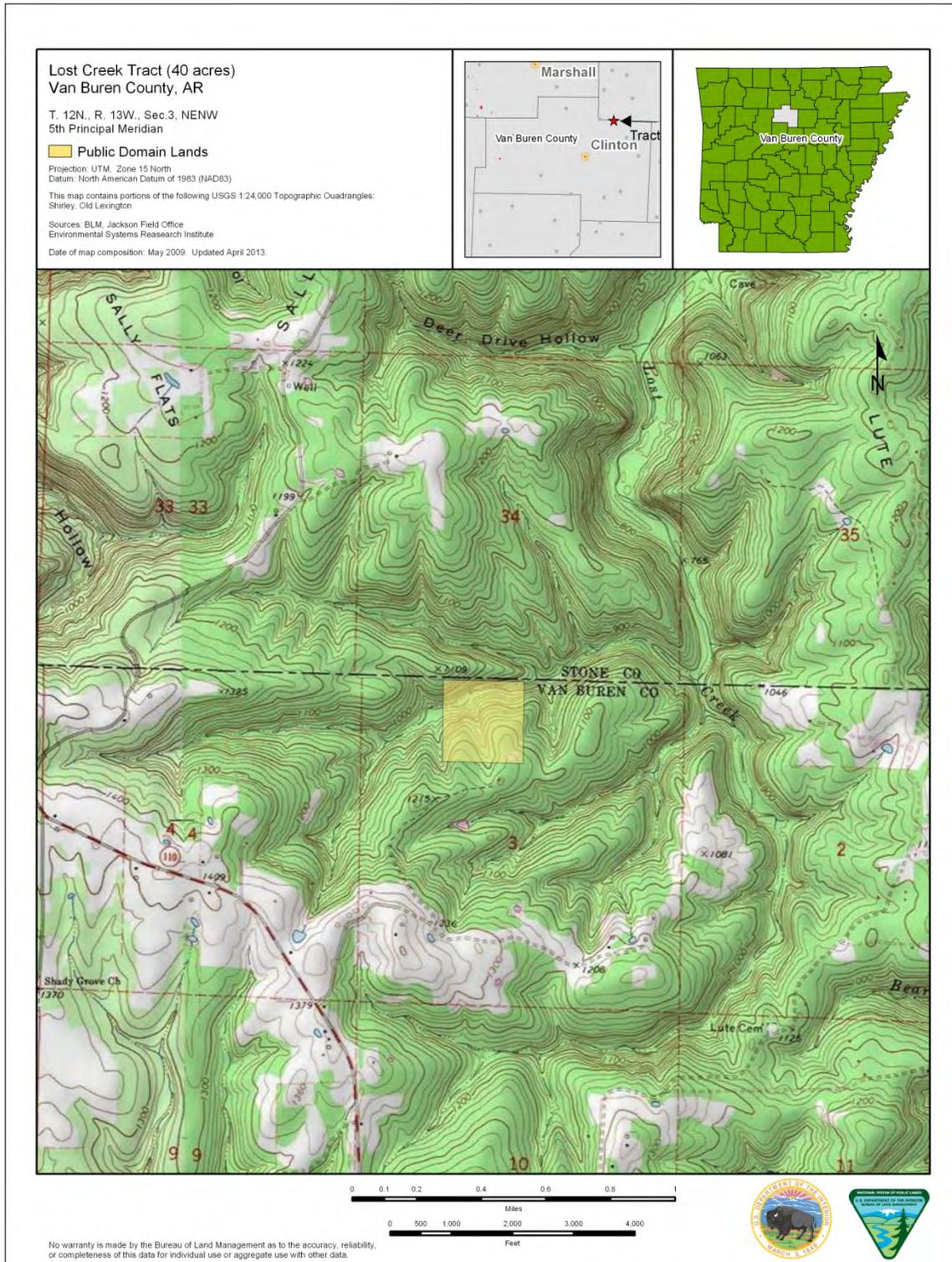
Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, brown-headed nuthatch, wood thrush, prairie warbler, cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulean*), worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

Table B-14. Lost Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Pine Oak Woodland canopy closure of 51% or more with no more than 9% loblolly pine and 41% or more native herbaceous ground cover. Mesic Hardwood Forest with canopy closure of 51% or more.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-13. Lost Creek Tract



MARION TRACT, MARION COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 80-acre tract is located in the White River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. Two small ephemeral streams bisect the tract. The tract is fenced along the southern boundary. The topography is hilly, with slopes of 15 percent to 20 percent. There is no evidence of recent fire.

This tract is covered by Central Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (52 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (27 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Pine Bluestem Woodland (less than 1 acre). Trees have been measured up to 35 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall. Eastern red cedar is common on the tract with none older than 30 years. The forest and woodland communities are in fair condition and the glade community is poor condition.

The tract provides potential foraging habitat for the gray bat.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, brown-headed nuthatch, Bewick's wren, wood thrush, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

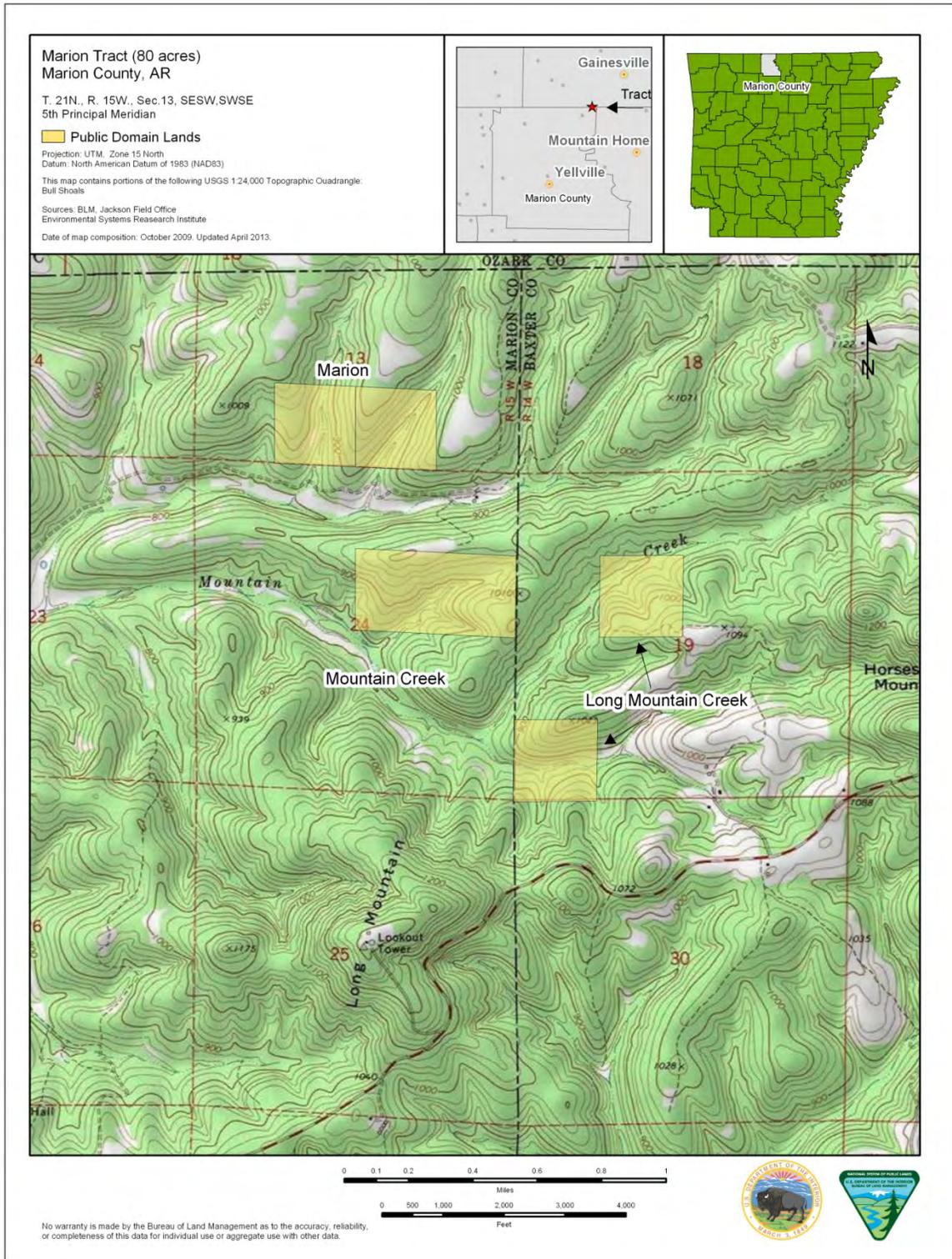
Table B-15. Marion North Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with focus on the gray bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-14. Marion Tract



MARTINS CREEK TRACT, SHARP COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The tract includes east- and west-facing slopes with a flat, relatively wide ridge-top. The topography is hilly to steep with 15-percent to 40-percent slopes. An old road transects the tract from the east boundary west across the northern half. There is no evidence of recent timber cutting or fires. The Martin's Creek tract is situated in a matrix of converted pastures and low-quality woodlands.

The tract is covered by Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (24 acres) and Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (16 acres). The older and larger trees, to 35 inches in diameter and 60 feet tall, occur along the lower slopes. The trees in the upland areas are 20 inches in diameter and 40 feet tall. The forest community is in fair condition, and the woodland community is in poor condition. Ice damage from the 2009 storm was minimal to moderate, with 15 percent to 20 percent of trees damaged.

The tract provides potential foraging habitat for the gray bat.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick's wren, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

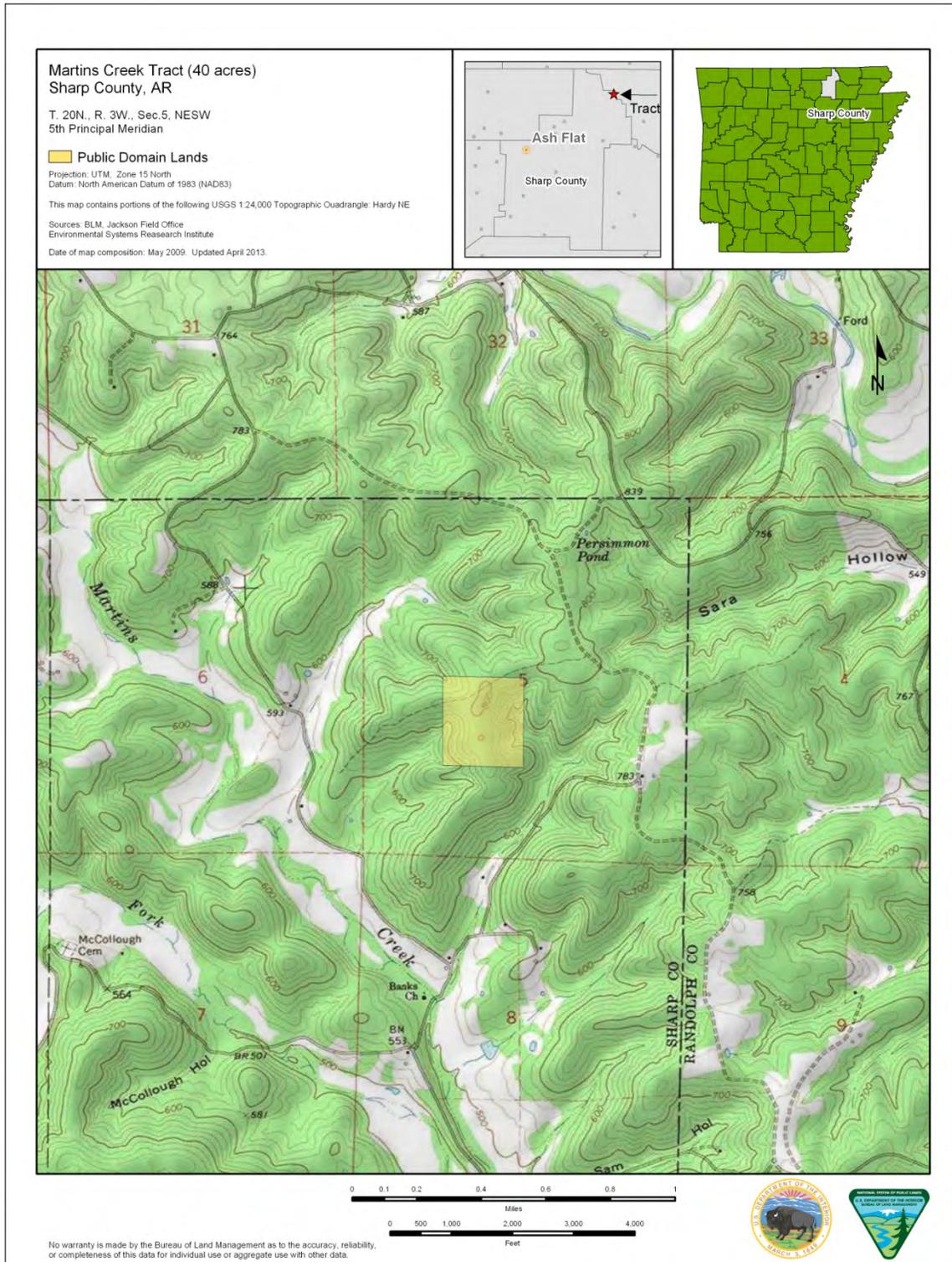
Table B-16. Martins Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-15. Martins Creek Tract



MIDDLE FORK TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The tract is bisected by two small ephemeral creeks that generally run from the west boundary east and northeast. The northeast corner of the tract contains an intermittent stream that drains directly into the Middle Fork of the Little Red River. Sandstone rock outcrops along the edges of all of the creeks and in scattered areas throughout the tract. The topography is moderate with 10-percent slopes. There are no roads or trails. The tract is fenced on the west and south. A small portion (about 2 acres) of the tract (likely a sandstone glade) on the south side is fenced off and is being grazed. The tract was cutover in the past and the trees are small and 30 to 40 years old. Impacts from the 2009 ice storm were most severe along the steep slopes in the dry-mesic slope woodland and the ravine forest. Across the tract, 40 percent to 50 percent of trees are down or damaged.

This tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (35.2 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (3.2 acres), and Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (1.6 acres). The Dry-Mesic Woodland is in poor condition, with trees 30 to 40 years old, 15 inches in diameter, and 40 feet tall. The glade is in fair condition despite limited herbaceous diversity. The Mesic Hardwood Forest is in fair condition, with trees 30 to 40 years old, 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and 50 feet to 60 feet tall. The lands around the Middle Fork tract are in woodlands and pasture of various qualities.

The Ozark chinquapin was also located on the tract. No old fruits were found on the Middle Fork tract, but at least 50 clones, some quite large (up to five inches in diameter and 15 feet tall) are extant on this tract. This tract also provides potential foraging habitat for the gray bat.

The following Birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded on the tract: wood thrush, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler. Others with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, and prairie warbler.

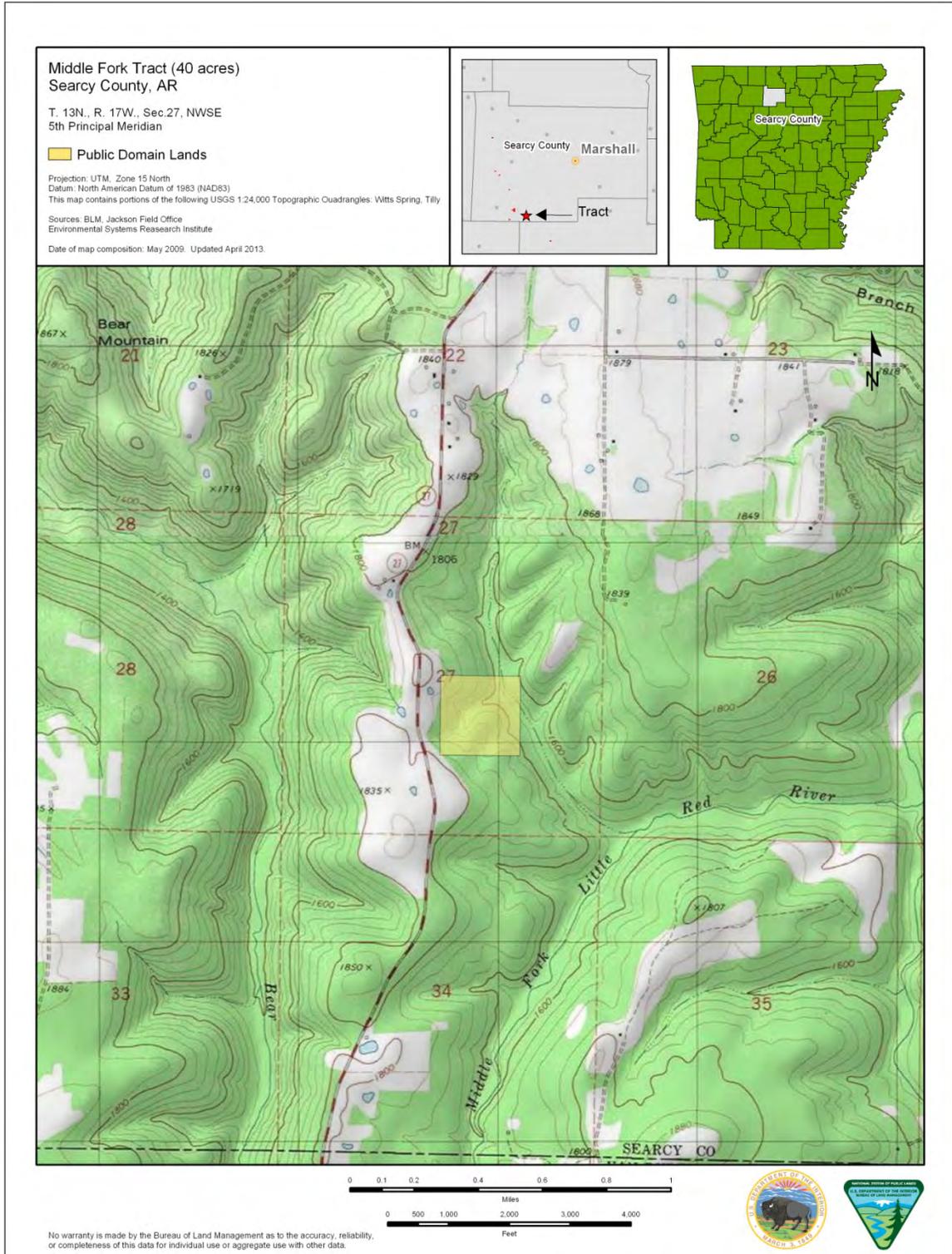
Table B-17. Middle Fork Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Mesic Hardwood Forest with canopy closure of 51% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	The tract would be retained by BLM.		Same as Alternative A.

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-16. Middle Fork Tract



MOUNTAIN CREEK TRACT, MARION COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 80-acre tract is located in the White River Hills subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. A south-facing 20-percent slope leads down to Mountain Creek, which is located just south of the southern boundary. A north-facing 20-percent slope on the other side leads to another small creek. The tract is fenced along the northern boundary. Severe ice storm damage along the south slope has taken many trees down. There is no evidence of recent fire.

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (71.2 acres) and Central Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (8.8 acres). It is a dry closed-canopy forest with trees as large as 35 inches in diameter and 80 feet tall. The forest community is in fair condition, and the glade community is in poor condition.

There is potential habitat for gray bats on this tract.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick’s wren, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

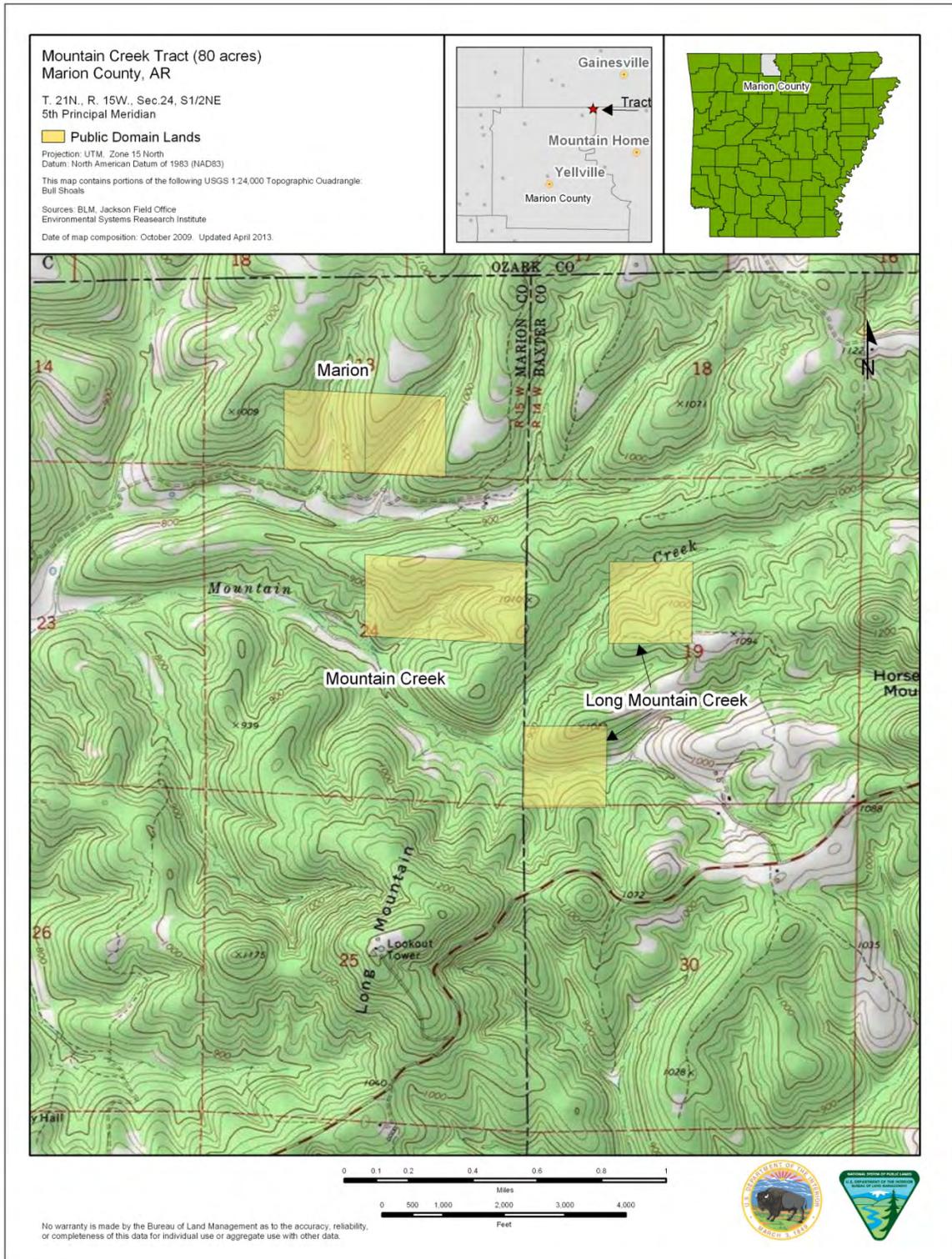
Table B-18. Mountain Creek Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-17. Mountain Creek Tract



NORFOLK LAKE TRACT, BAXTER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 20-acre tract is located in the Salem Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. The topography is hilly, with slopes of 10 percent to 30 percent. A small, relatively broad, ephemeral stream enters the tract along the southwest corner.

The tract has an unmaintained fence that runs along the south line. Old stumps, indicating historic thinning, are at least 50 years old. There is no evidence of recent fire. The Norfolk Lake tract is situated in a matrix of low-quality woodland and forest community types.

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (18 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (1 acre), and Central Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (1 acre). The Dry Oak Woodland and glade area are in poor condition, with eastern red cedar throughout the tract, likely because of historic grazing and fire suppression. The small area of Mesic Forest in fair condition is located along the lower creek with white oak and blackgum that are 60 feet tall and 20 inches in diameter or more common. The trees in the upland areas are small (12 inches in diameter or less). Damage from the 2009 ice storm was moderate, with 15 percent to 25 percent of trees damaged across the tract.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, Bewick’s wren, and prairie warbler.

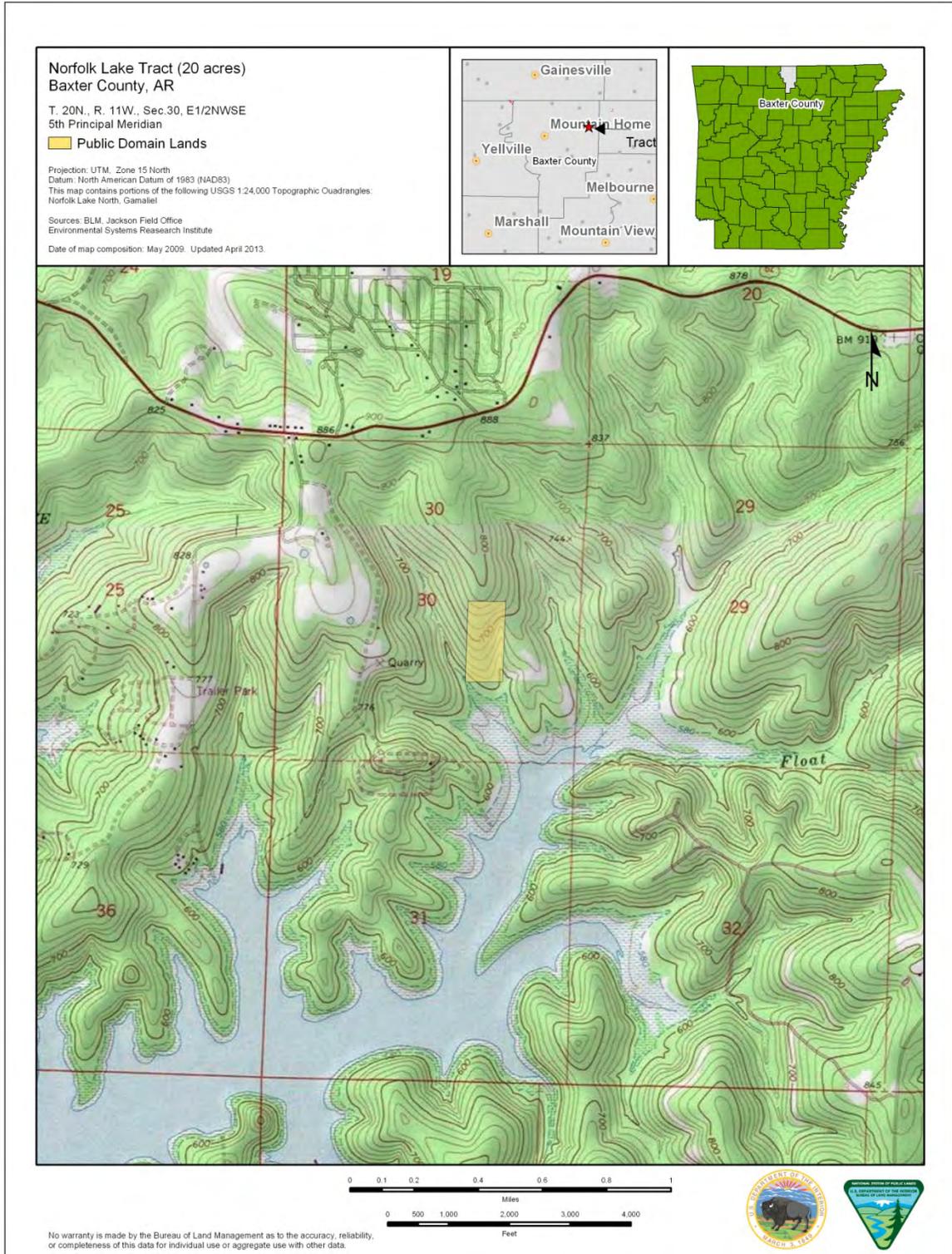
Table B-19. Norfolk Lake Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action		Dry Oak Woodland with herbaceous cover of 41% or more. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.	No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action		Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades. Develop a management plan for the Ozark HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and	No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Roaded natural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-18. Norfolk Lake Tract



POINT PETER MOUNTAIN TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion in the Buffalo River Watershed. The tract is adjacent to the Ozark National Forest. An ephemeral creek flows into Richland Creek, a tributary of the Buffalo River. The topography is not as rugged as the other tracts. Slopes range from five percent to 15 percent, with few rock outcrops. A maintained dirt road crosses the eastern portion of the tract. No grazing or timber harvesting is evident. The tract is not fenced. There is evidence of historical fires.

This tract is covered with Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (24 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (12 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak Woodland (3 acres), and Central Interior Calcareous Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (less than 1 acre).

The woodland habitats are in fair condition. The trees are 30 to 50 feet tall, with many small (because of drought dieback) and scattered large trees (12 inches to 24 inches in diameter). The forest habitats are also in fair condition, with the trees 50 to 60 feet tall and 24 inches to 30 inches in diameter common, with the largest located along the creek. There is a series of small seeps with ferns.

Ten clones of Ozark chinquapin are located on the Point Peter tract. The tract provides potential foraging habitat for the Ozark big-eared bat, Indiana bat, and gray bat.

Wood thrush and worm-eating warbler, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, have been recorded on the tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, prairie warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

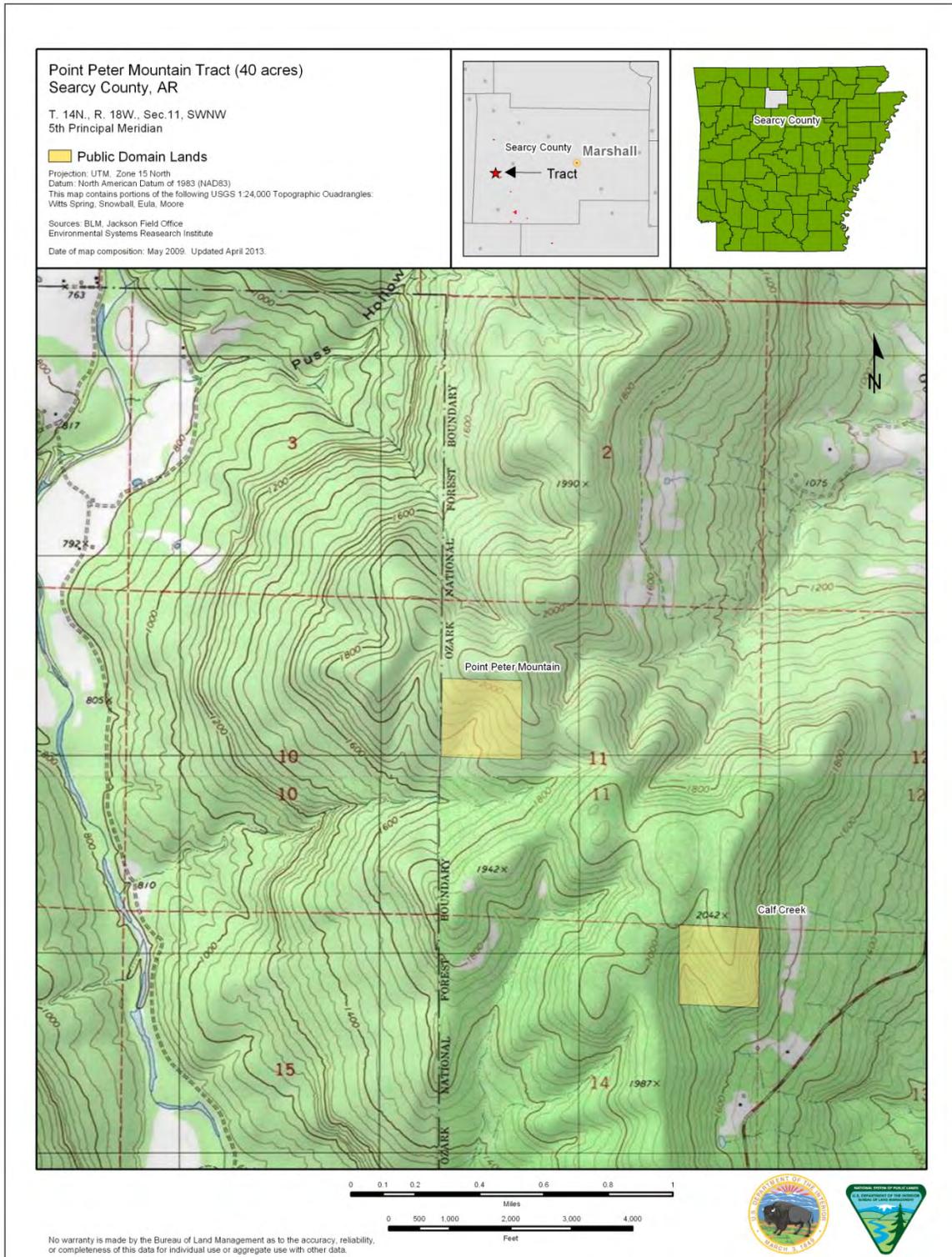
Table B-20. Point Peter Mountain Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
The tract would be available for transfer to the USFS.			

Note: VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-19. Point Peter Mountain Tract



RATTLESNAKE HOLLOW TRACT, VAN BUREN COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains ecoregion. The tract is composed of three south-facing ridges. Slopes range from five percent to 20 percent. There is no evidence of recent fire. The tract has been selectively cut in the last 10 years.

The tract is composed of three habitat types: Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (34 acres), Ozark-Ouachita Pine Bluestem Woodland (5 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (1 acre). The plant communities are in poor to fair condition.

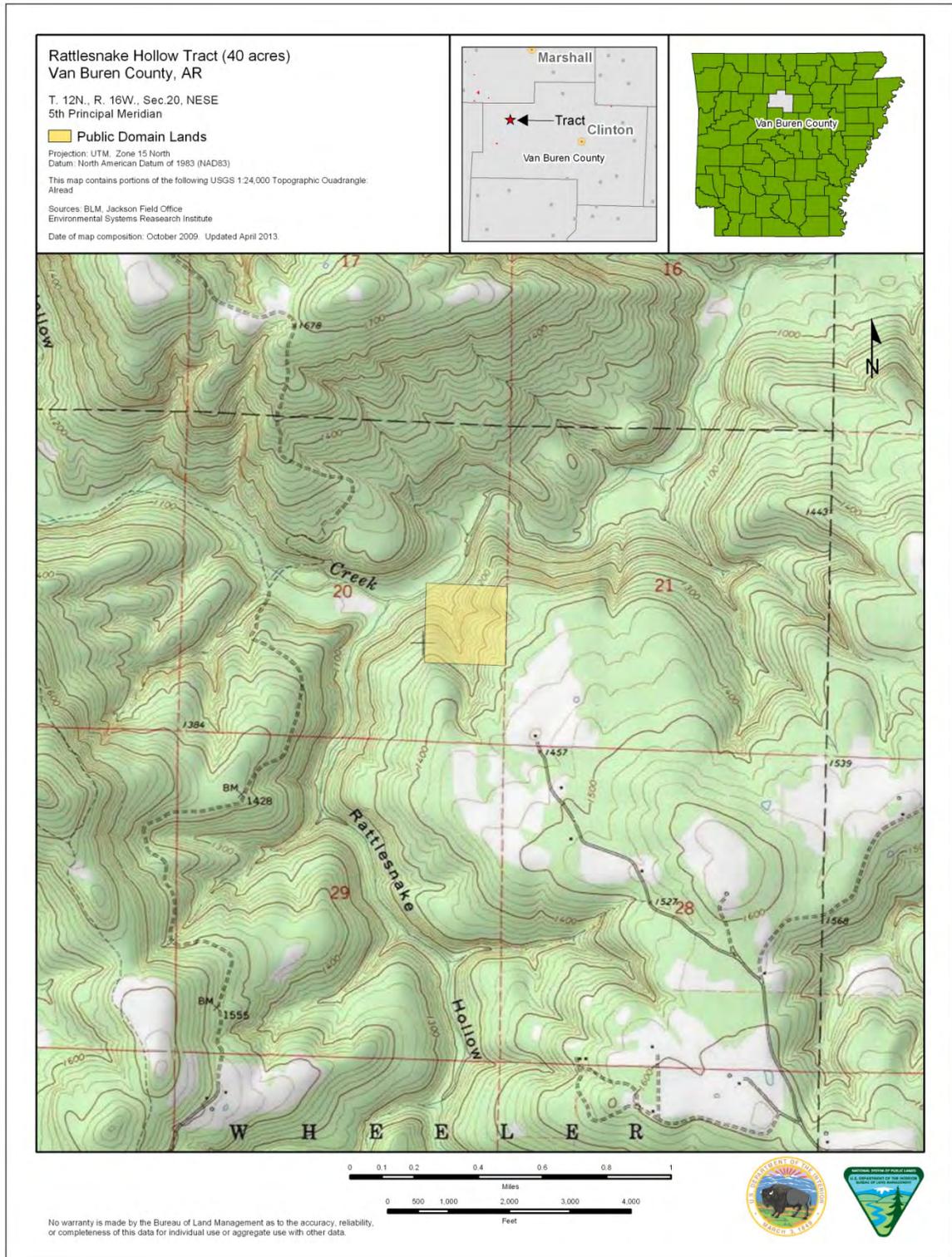
Red-headed woodpecker, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, has been recorded on this tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, brown-headed nuthatch, prairie warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

Table B-21. Rattlesnake Hollow Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Pine Oak Woodland canopy closure of 51% or more with no more than 9% loblolly pine and 41% or more native herbaceous ground cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Conduct bat inventories with a focus on the gray bat, Indiana bat, and Ozark big-eared bat. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-20. Rattlesnake Hollow Tract



REDLAND MOUNTAIN TRACT, PIKE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in Novaculite Uplift subsection of the Ouachita Mountains ecoregion and borders the Ouachita National Forest. The topography is steep, with 40-percent slopes on half the tract and 20-percent or less slopes on the lower portion and ridge-top, respectively. A small, very rocky, ephemeral stream drains from the lower slope, and a slightly larger ephemeral stream drains west from the ridgeline. No recent timber harvest is evident. An old vehicle trail runs along the crest of the ridgeline. Fire scars have been found on most of the larger trees, but there is no evidence of recent fires.

This tract is covered by the Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (21.2 acres), Ouachita Novaculite Glade and Woodland (16 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Woodland (2.8 acres). The age of the overstory trees varies widely, but the largest white oak is more than 100 years old. The Pine-Oak Woodland and glade community are in good condition, and the Dry-Mesic Woodland is in fair condition. Portions of the tract are in near natural condition, with most ecosystem processes intact. Other portions have been harvested and somewhat fire suppressed historically but with appropriate management will move toward full recovery.

Rufus-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) (S1-Critically Imperiled) was seen on the tract in the non-breeding season in 2000. This species is a rare breeder in the Ouachita Mountains, primarily at Mt. Magazine in Logan County. One plant species tracked by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission is extant on the Redland Mountain tract: Ouachita hedyotis (*Hedyotis ouachitana*) (S3-Vulnerable), an Ouachita Mountains endemic plant. More than 50 individuals were found scattered in open woodland along the ridge-top and south slope. Ouachita hedyotis is widespread in dry woodlands and glades throughout the southern and western Ouachita Mountains.

Red-headed woodpecker, on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, has been recorded on this tract. Other species with potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, brown-headed nuthatch, Bewick's wren, prairie warbler, and worm-eating warbler.

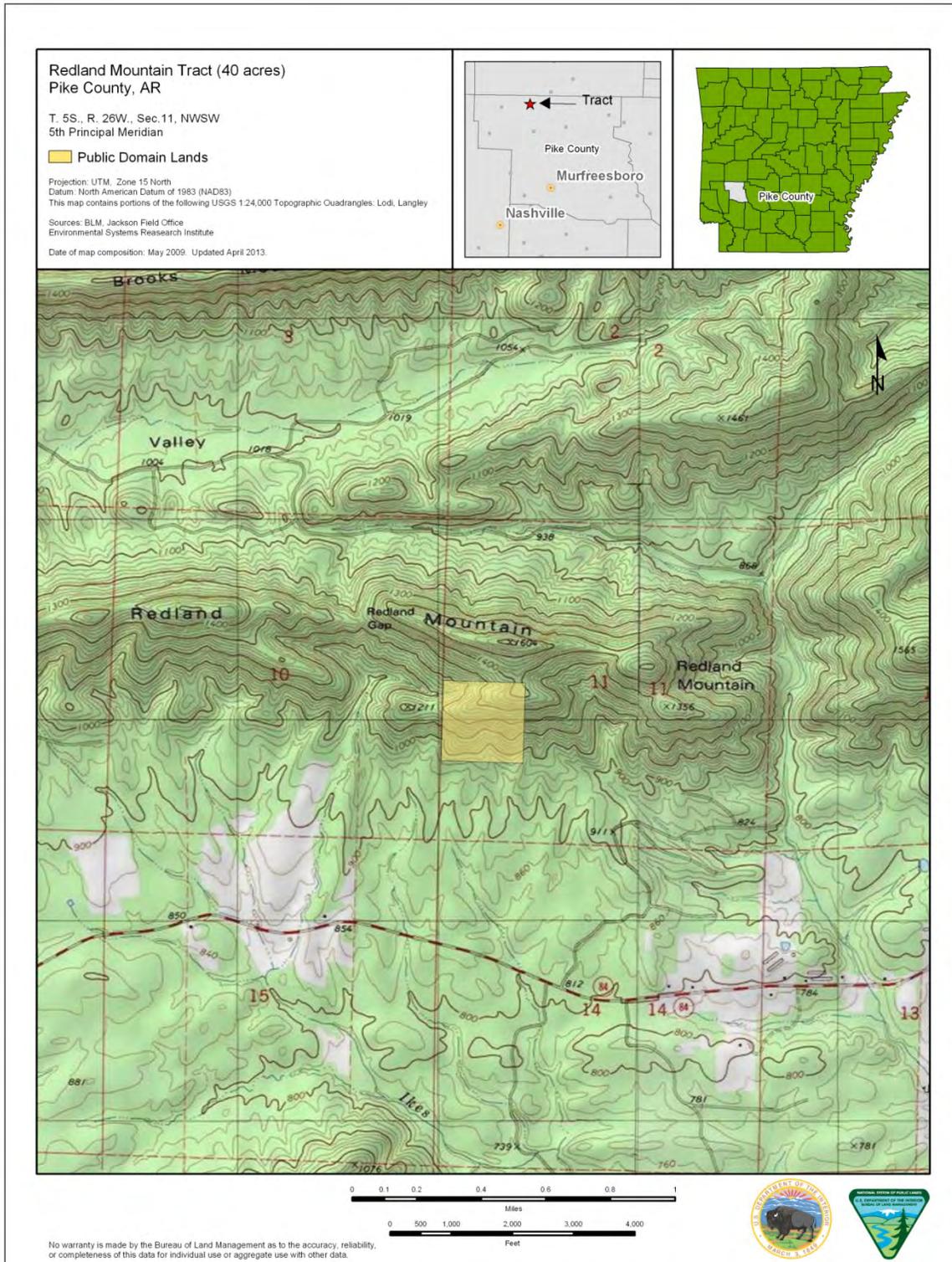
Table B-22. Redland Mountain Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be available for transfer to the USFS.			

Note: VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-21. Redland Mountain Tract



TILLY TRACT, SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 40-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. Very steep terrain dominates the topography over 60 percent of the tract, with sheer blufflines and 40-percent slopes. Flat sandstone rock outcrops, small blufflines, talus, and eroded shale occur on the tract. There are no roads or trails on the Tilly tract. It was cutover in the past, and the trees are small and 30 to 40 years old. The ice storm damage to the canopy was greatest along the steep slopes in the dry-mesic slope woodland and the ravine forest. Fifty-percent or more of trees on the tract were damaged.

The tract is covered in Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest (24 acres), Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens (10 acres), and Ozark-Ouachita Mesic Hardwood Forest (6 acres). Plant communities are in fair condition, and trees range from 20 inches to 25 inches in diameter, 40 feet to 50 feet tall, and 30 to 40 years old. The lands around the Tilly tract are in woodlands and pasture of various qualities. The ravine forest area was most damaged by the 2009 ice storm because of its steep slopes and shallow soils.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, wood thrush, prairie warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

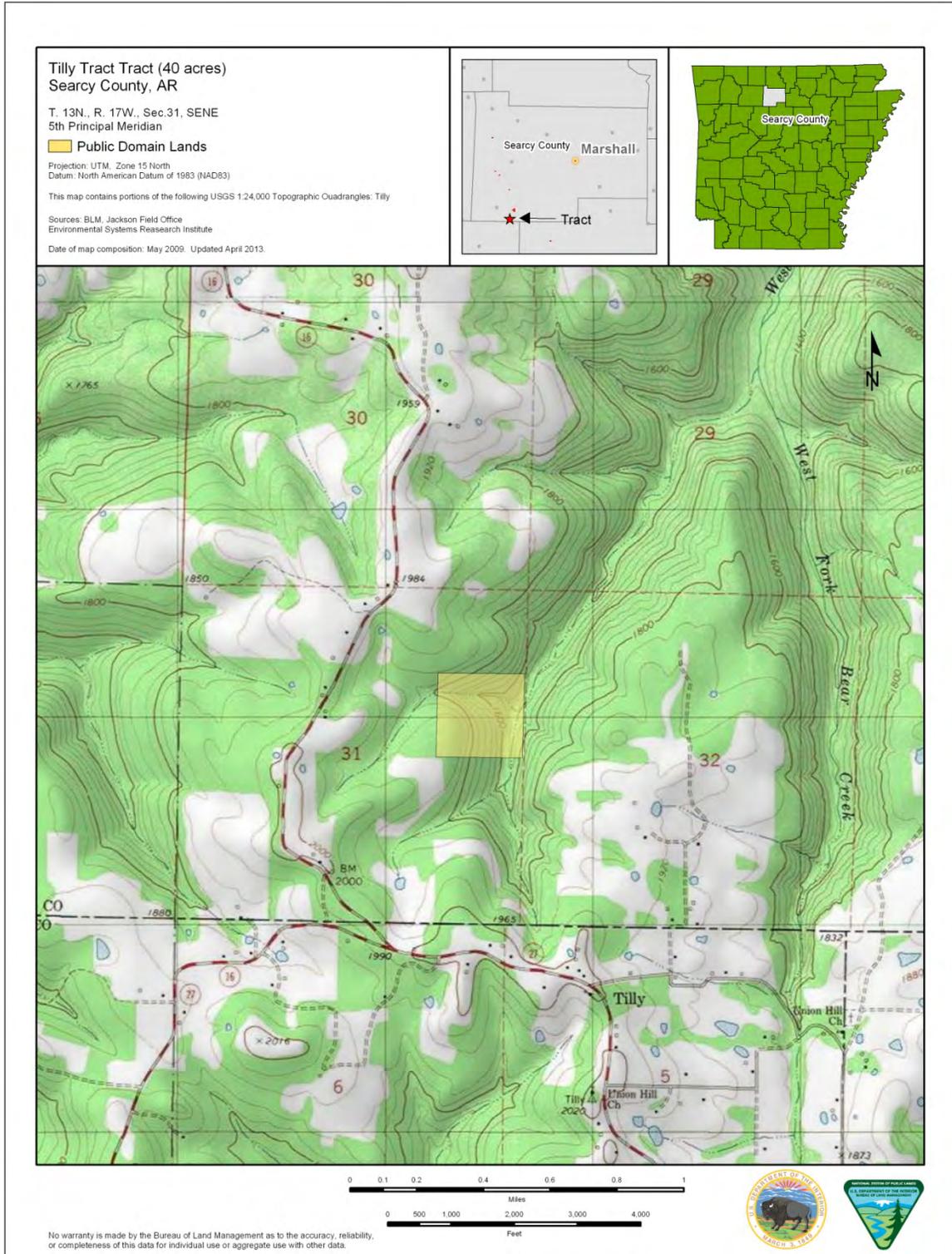
Table B-23. Tilly Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Dry-Mesic Oak Forest canopy closure of 51% or more with oak stems in the canopy at 40% to 70%. Glade open structure with less than 9% non-native herbaceous cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Remove woody invasives to restore open structure in glades Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-22. Tilly Tract



WEST FORK TRACT, VAN BUREN COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Tract Description

This 10-acre tract is located in the Boston Mountains section of the Ozark Highlands ecoregion. This small tract comprises a moderately steep, south-facing slope. Sandstone rocks and boulders are on the surface, with isolated larger outcroppings. The topography is moderately steep with 20-percent slopes. The West Fork tract is adjacent to the state-owned Gulf Mountain Wildlife Management Area managed by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

The tract is covered by Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Woodland (100%) and is in fair condition. This plant community is widespread in the Interior Highlands but high-quality stands with trees more than 100 years old are rare. The ages of the overstory trees cored range from 70 to 80 years old for the shortleaf pine, with some of the larger post oaks appearing older. The diameter of oak trees is commonly 20 inches to 24 inches in diameter, with scattered trees with diameters to 36 inches in diameter and 50 feet tall. The shortleaf pines are emergent over the oaks and 60 feet tall. The oldest post oaks have fire scars.

Birds of Conservation Concern that have the potential to occur on this tract include whip-poor-will, brown-headed nuthatch, wood thrush, prairie warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

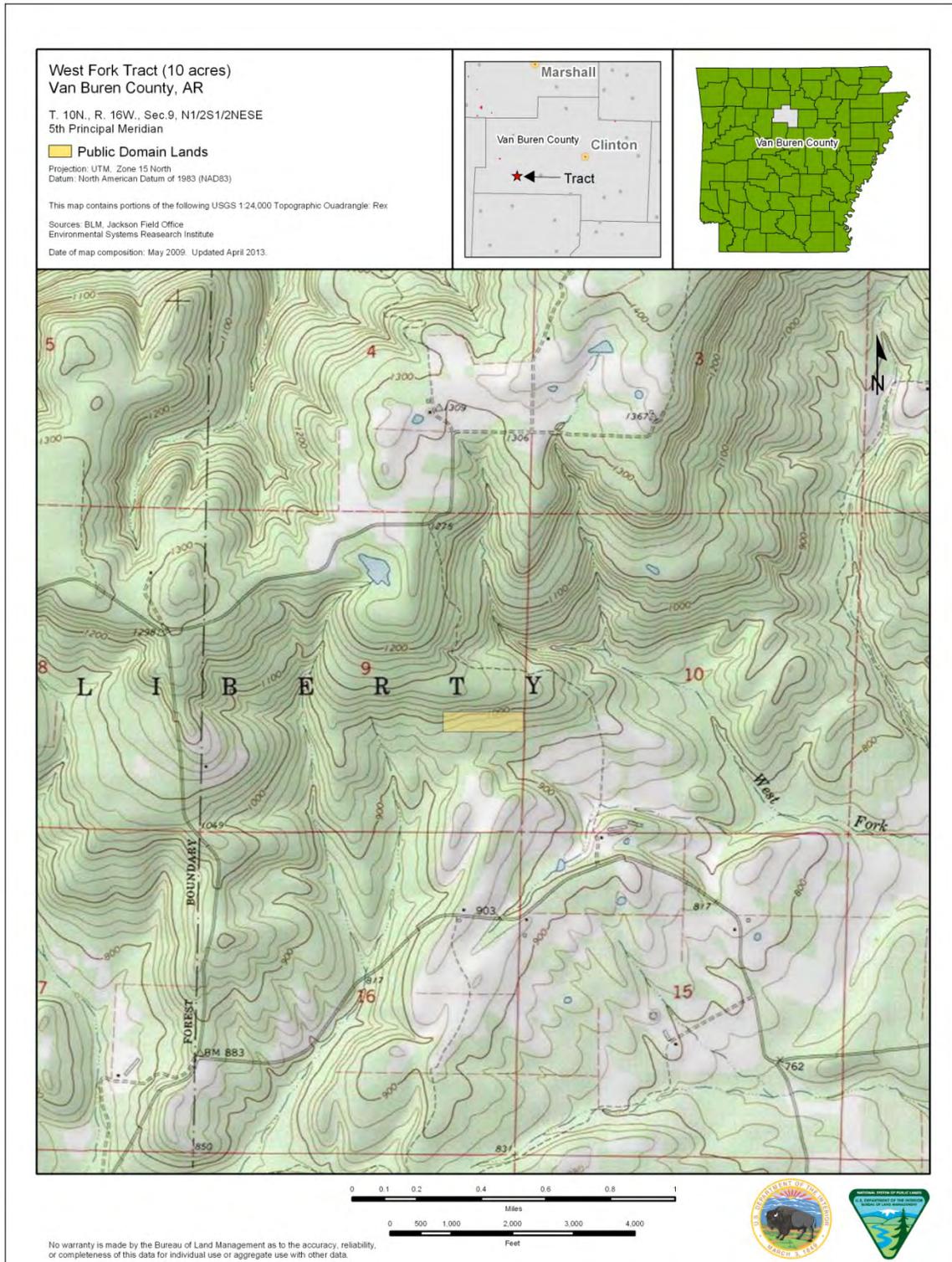
Table B-24. West Fork Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Pine Oak Woodland canopy closure of 51% or more with no more than 9% loblolly pine and 41% or more native herbaceous ground cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Develop a management plan for the Ozark Highlands HMA. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Roaded natural.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	The tract would be retained by BLM.		

Note: For alternative in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-23. West Fork Tract



CITRUS COUNTY TRACTS, CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The two Citrus County tracts, totaling 12.91 acres, are located in the Florida Peninsula ecoregion in central Florida in the Withlacoochee River watershed. Both are shrub islands in Lake Tsala Apopka surrounded by expansive freshwater marshes and wetlands. Typically, these tracts can be accessed only by water. There are no improvements or visitor facilities on either tract. There is a residential community just south of the islands on the adjacent Gospel Island. The Southwest Florida Water Management District's 8,500-acre Potts Preserve is 0.8 miles north of the tract.

Vegetation communities include Hardwood Hammock Forest with live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) in the center of the islands, grading into Hardwood Swamp with bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) along the shoreline. The islands are surrounded by Freshwater Marsh. The hardwood swamp is in good condition, and the forest and wet prairie communities are in fair condition.

The tracts are also likely to support wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), federally listed as endangered and American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), federally listed because of similarity of appearance. Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, are likely to use perches on the islands, although there are no known nesting locations on the islands.

The tracts provide suitable habitat for roosting wading birds, and a rookery using dead willow (*Salix sp.*) and wax myrtle on the fringes of the island was documented in 1978. The tract and surrounding waters are also likely to support sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), wintering coots and ducks, double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*), white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), large numbers of snowy egrets (*Egretta thula*) and great egrets (*Ardea alba*), and fall concentrations of swallow-tailed kites (*Elanoides forficatus*). Birds of Conservation Concern in Peninsula Florida that are likely to occur onsite include least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*), chuck-will's-widow, loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), and prothonotary warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). Game Birds Below Desired Condition that could use these tracts or adjacent areas include mottled duck (*Anas fulvigula*), an uncommon breeder; ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*), a common winter visitor; greater and lesser scaup (*Aythya sp.*), both non-breeding; American widgeon (*Anas americana*), a non-breeding visitor; and wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), a common breeder in the area.

Control of floating tussocks and aquatic invasive plants, such as water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), is a management concern in Lake Tsala Apopka, as is persistent pesticides in the lake sediments. Control of exotic plant species is also a management concern on the upland portions of tracts.

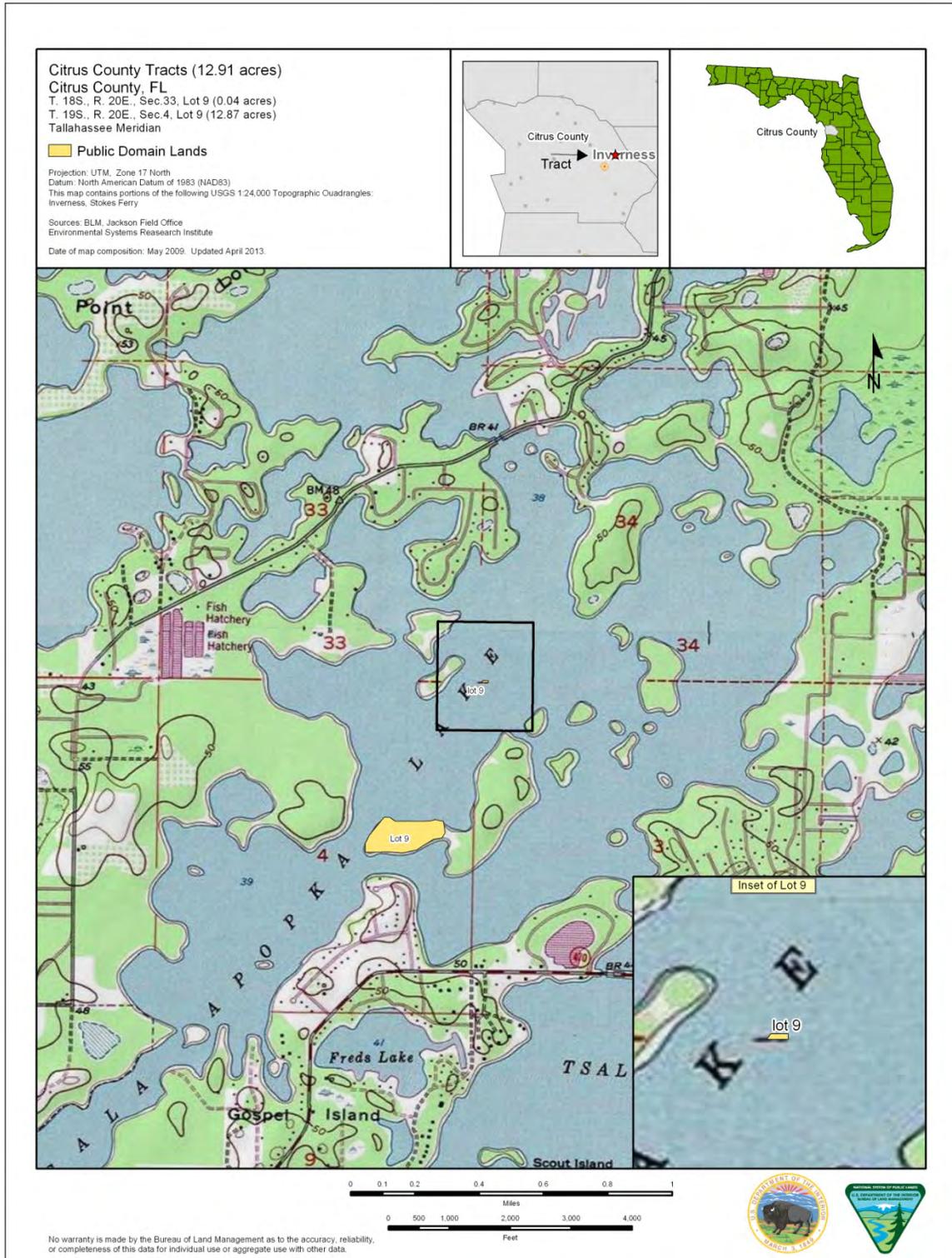
Table B-25. Citrus County Tracts Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature Hardwood Hammock Forest with no woody invasive species and herbaceous invasive species suppressed to less than 1% of vegetation cover.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives and support the implementation of the Lake Tsala Apopka restoration management plan, particularly aquatic species (i.e., water hyacinth and hydrilla). Retain suitable snags that do not pose a public hazard as roost and nest sites.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the two tracts as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
These tracts would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Rural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tracts would remain open to ROW applications.	The tracts would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tracts would be retained by BLM.			The tracts would be available for disposal from federal ownership.

Note: For alternative in which the tracts are available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-24. Citrus County Tracts



EGMONT KEY TRACT, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The Egmont Key tract is the northernmost 55 acres of the Egmont Key, an island at the mouth of Tampa Bay in the Florida Peninsula ecoregion. The tract is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard and currently managed by Florida State Parks, under license from the Coast Guard. The tract is withdrawn from the public domain, including a withdrawal for military and lighthouse purposes. It is expected, however, that these withdrawals will be revoked and that the tract will return to the public domain to be administered by BLM. The remainder of the island is administered by the USFWS, except for a 5.5-acre parcel owned by Hillsborough County for the Tampa Bay Pilots Association. The Egmont NWR is a component of the Crystal River Complex of refuges.

Accessible only by boat, the island attracts 130,000 to 170,000 visitors per year (USFWS 2009) to the beaches, Egmont Key Lighthouse (built in 1858), and the relic gun batteries, brick roads, and facilities of historic Fort Dade.

The 55-acre tract is fringed by an estimated 15 acres of Sand Beach and 19 acres of Coastal Strand. The interior 19 acres is Hardwood Hammock, dominated by cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and two acres classified as Disturbed/Transitional. There have been extensive efforts to remove invasive Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*). Outside disturbed areas, the plant communities are in fair condition.

Egmont Key is critical habitat for piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), federally listed as threatened in Florida, with a few individuals wintering annually. The island is an important nesting area for loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*), federally listed as threatened, and is designated as an index nesting beach for determining nesting trends along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas mydas*) also nests on the island. There are small numbers of West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) that use seagrass beds on the eastern side of the island. Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a candidate for federal listing as threatened and state-listed as threatened, occurs in very high numbers on the tract. Other federally listed bird species recorded on the island include wood stork and bald eagle.

Although the NWR provides the primary shorebird and wading bird nesting areas, this tract also provides habitat for brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), white ibis, royal tern (*Sterna maxima*), least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), black skimmers (*Rynchops niger*), oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*), and laughing gull (*Larus atricilla*). The box turtle (*Terrepenne carolina bauri*) population is exceptionally high and is part of a long-term life-history study by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Management issues include erosion control on the western shoreline, control of non-native invasive plants, stabilization of historic properties, and management of visitor use.

Table B-26. Egmont Key Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Fully functioning shoreline habitats and inland habitats		No similar action

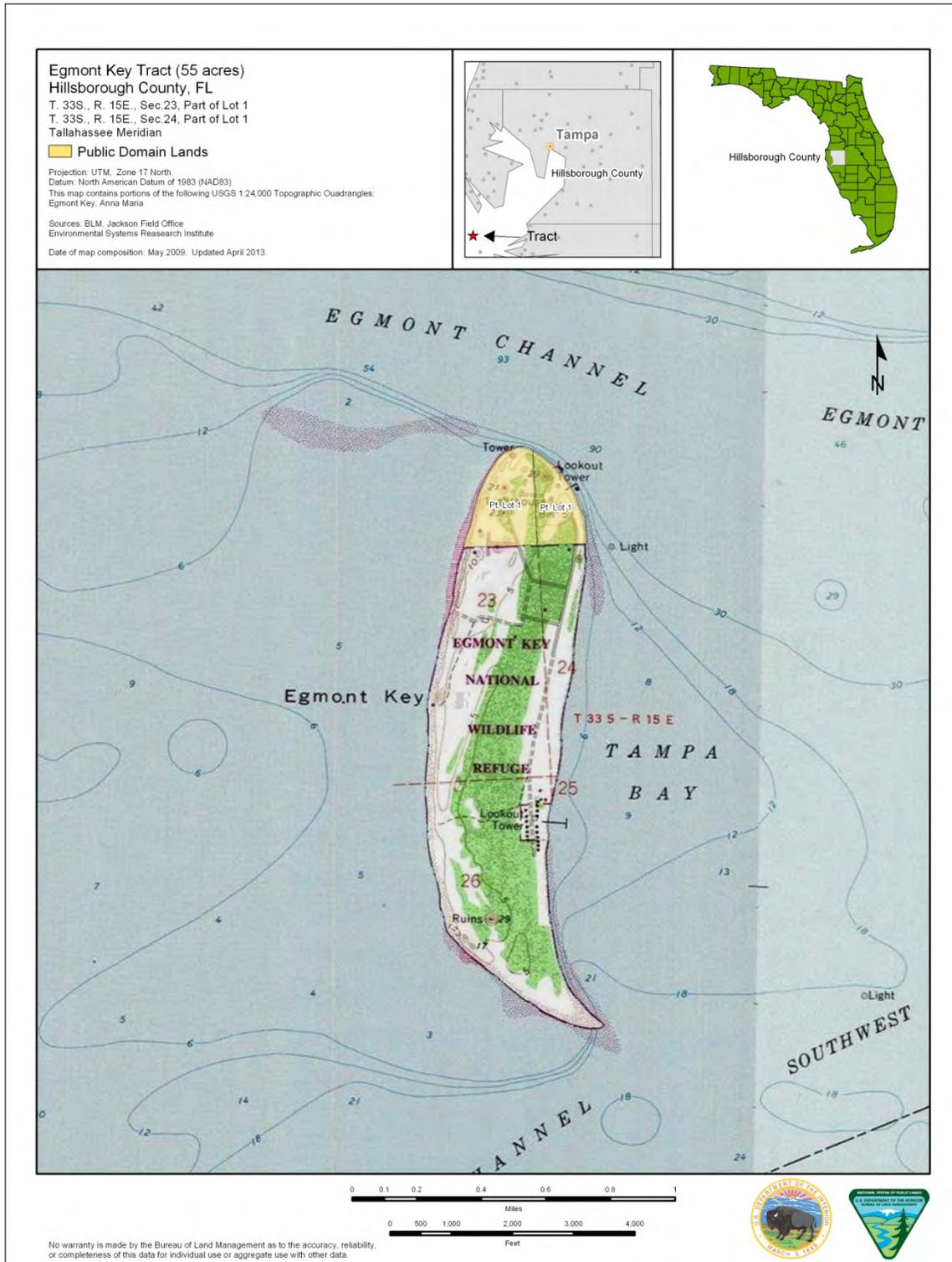
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	with no woody invasive species and herbaceous invasive species suppressed to less than 1% of vegetation cover.		
No similar action	<p>Prepare and maintain a management plan identifying site-specific activities to protect the relevant and important values.</p> <p>Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives.</p> <p>Reduce fuel loads sufficiently to allow implementation of a prescribed fire program to restore and enhance fire-dependent habitats, in coordination with the Egmont Key NWR.</p> <p>Remove vegetation on and around the historical structures, as needed to protect structural integrity.</p> <p>Close to any collection of plant material, unless specifically authorized by BLM for research or documentation purposes.</p> <p>Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.</p> <p>Provide habitat and protection for migratory birds, mangrove-nesting and roosting waterbirds, and beach-nesting waterbird and shorebird species.</p> <p>Retain suitable snags that do not pose a public hazard as roost and nest sites.</p> <p>Control predators, including raccoons, rats, and fish crows to protect nesting birds, in coordination with Egmont Key NWR.</p> <p>Assess the need for a long-term beach nourishment plan in the management plan, including considering the possibilities of restoring natural sand drift or hard armoring to prevent erosion of the island, in coordination with the Egmont Key NWR.</p>		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	<p>Prepare and maintain a management plan identifying site-specific activities to protect the relevant and important values.</p> <p>Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate.</p> <p>Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.</p>		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class III.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Egmont Key would not be designated as an ERMA.	<p>Egmont Key ERMA (55 acres)</p> <p>Market Strategy: Destination</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Boat access beach experience with a historical component</p> <p>Primary Activities: Swimming, boating, picnicking,</p>		Egmont Key would not be designated as an ERMA.

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	fishing, cultural viewing, wildlife viewing Experiences: Secluded connection with nature and history, enjoying nature in a limited development setting Benefits: Bonding with family and friends, stress release, enhanced awareness of natural and cultural resources, greater family group bonding. Management Objectives: Provide sustainable recreation opportunities appropriate to the recreation niche while protecting wildlife habitat and cultural resources. Required Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to designated routes. Currently there are no designated routes on this tract • VRM: Class III • Facilities: Historic lighthouse, Fort Dade historic structures, interpretive media • ROS: Semi-primitive motorized Develop recreation use strategies to protect the relevant and important values, including, but not limited to, closing areas with the most sensitive values, focusing recreation use away from other sensitive areas, and/or hardening heavily used areas. Require special recreation permits (SRP) for all commercial tours using the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas. Re-create historic structures, as appropriate, to enhance visitor experience. Provide interpretive information at appropriate locations. Require special recreation permits (SRP) for all commercial tours using the ACEC. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas.		
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be available for transfer to the USFWS.
No similar action	Recommend withdrawal from operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and operation of the mineral materials laws.	No similar action	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern			
No similar action	The Egmont Key tract would be designated as an ACEC.		No similar action
Management Goals for the Egmont Key Potential ACEC			
No similar action	Protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants and cultural resources at Fort Dade. (See Appendix F, ACECs, for a list of the specific relevant and important values.)		No similar action
Objectives for the Egmont Key Potential ACEC			
No similar action	Manage the potential ACEC to protect the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allowable Uses and Management Actions for the Egmont Key Potential ACEC			
No similar action	Implement allowable uses and management actions listed in the above sections in support of management of the important and relevant values of the ACEC.	No similar action	

Note: For the alternative in which the tract is available for transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-25. Egmont Key Tract



FREEPORT TRACT, WALTON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

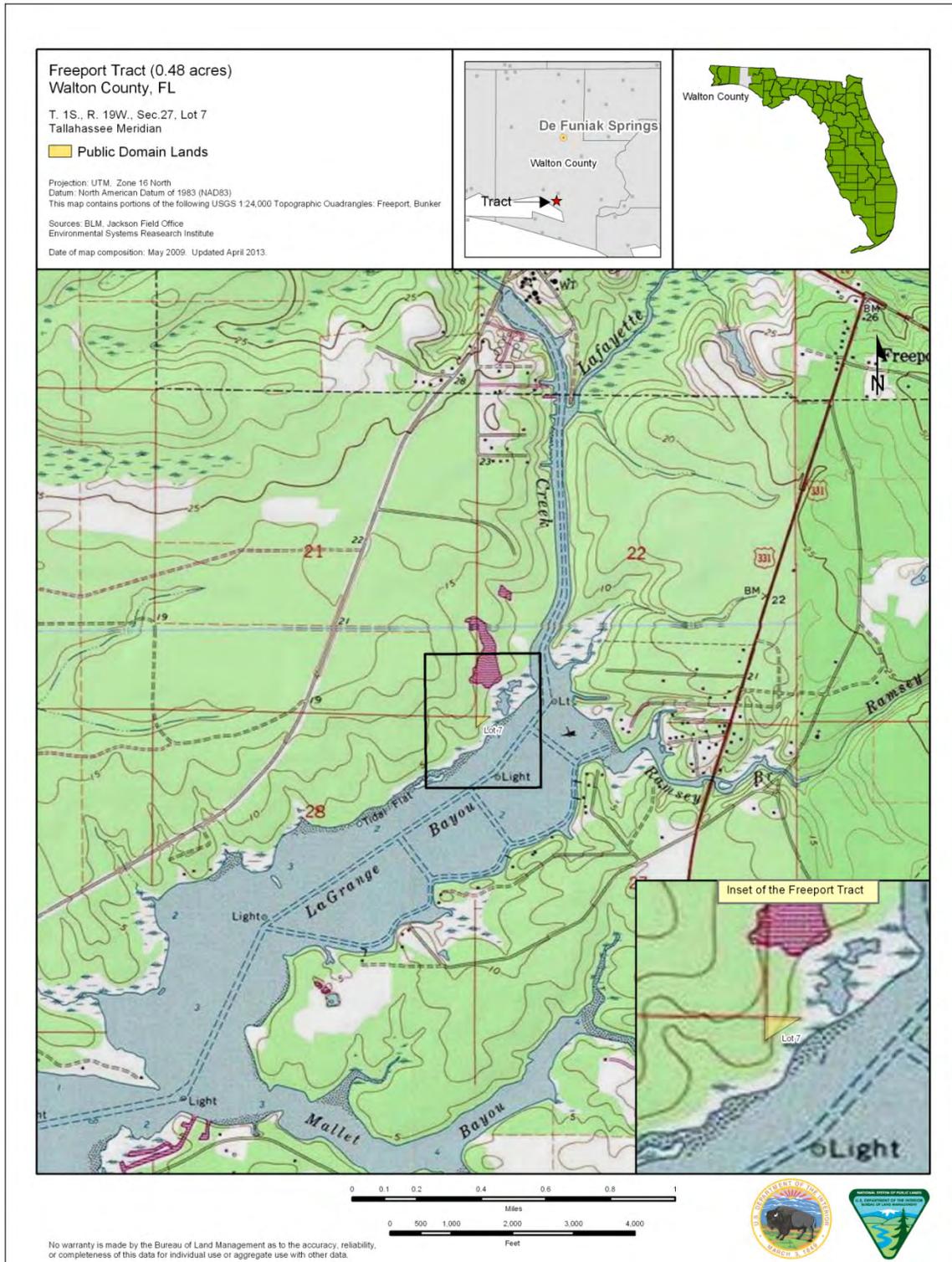
The 0.48-acre Freeport tract is located south of the city of Freeport in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion. The tract sits in a block of Natural Pineland, in fair condition, on the northwest shore of LaGrange Bayou. Much of the lake shoreline has been developed.

Table B-27. Freeport Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Rural			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.		

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-26. Freeport Tract



GASPARILLA TRACT, LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The 7.4 acre Gasparilla tract in Lee County is in the Florida Peninsula ecosystem. The tract is located immediately south of the Gasparilla Island State Recreation Area. The tract is withdrawn for military purposes and is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard. This acreage, however, has been determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, and is expected to be returned to the BLM. The tract contains a lighthouse called the Boca Grande Rear Range Light, also known as the Gasparilla Island Light. The light is a cast iron skeletal structure designed to be taken down and reassembled. It was first built in 1881, then re-erected in Florida in 1927 and first lit at the current location in 1932.

The tract supports Coastal Strand and Hardwood Hammock Forest, dominated by cabbage palm, and sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*). Upland habitat values are limited because of the small size and infestations of Brazilian pepper and several Australian pine. The Coastal Strand is in fair condition.

The adjacent Gulf waters are critical habitat for West Indian manatee, and there is potential for several special status species to use the coastal strand habitats occasionally, including wintering piping plover and migrating red knot (*Calidris canutus*) and roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*). Habitat is suitable for loggerhead and green sea turtle nesting. There are occurrence records for aboriginal prickly-apple (*Harrisia aboriginum*) 1.5 miles south of the tract in similar habitat. The upland areas support gopher tortoise, a candidate for federal listing as threatened and state-listed as threatened. Three plant species listed as threatened by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, have been recorded on the tract; shell mound prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*), inberry (*Scaevola plimieri*), and joeweed (*Jacquinia keyensis*).

Management issues include management of visitor use and control of invasive species (both plant and non-native wildlife species).

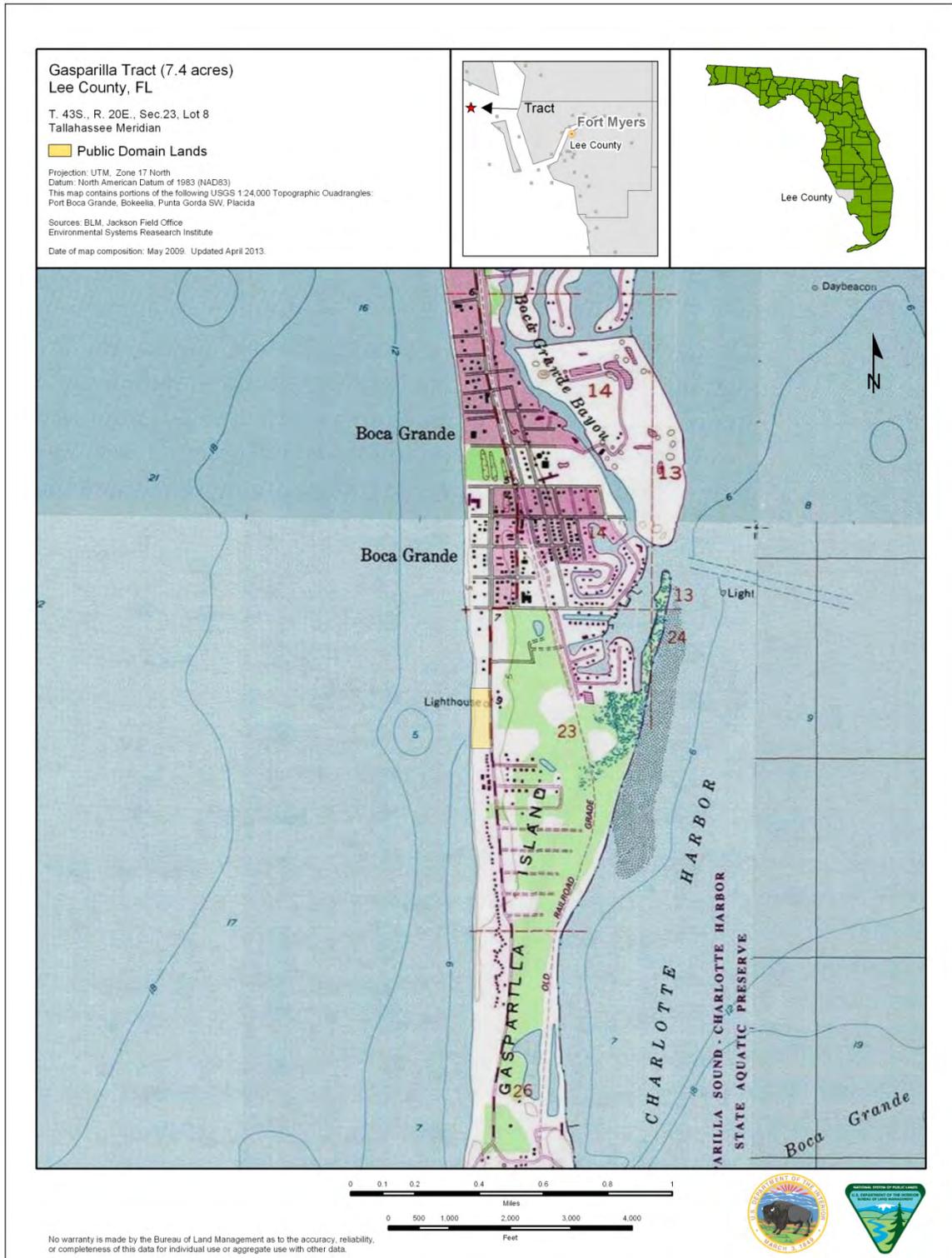
Table B-28. Gasparilla Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Urban			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for transfer to the Florida State Park Service with conditions to protect cultural and natural resource values, including special status species and sites that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or the tract could be retained and managed in cooperation with the Florida State Park Service.		

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-27. Gasparilla Tract



JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA TRACT, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The 120-acre Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA is located in northern Palm Beach County. The ONA was designated on May 8, 2008 (Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law (P.L.) 110-229, Sec.202)) (the Act) and is cooperatively managed with local partners as a unit of BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. The Act identifies the local partners as the U.S. Coast Guard, Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management, the Town of Jupiter, the Village of Tequesta, and the Loxahatchee River Historical Society.

The Act also establishes the management framework for the ONA, including resource allocations decisions typically made in an RMP. In accordance with the Act, the ONA is withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and the mineral materials laws. The Act also identifies the primary purpose of the ONA as "to protect, conserve, and enhance the unique and nationally important historic, natural, cultural, scientific, educational, scenic, and recreational values of the Federal land surrounding the Lighthouse for the benefit of present generations and future generations of people of the United States." The resource allocations and management guidelines established in P.L.110-29 are being incorporated into this document and are the same across all alternatives. The ONA includes the 54.33 acres designated by BLM as an ACEC in the 1995 BLM Florida Resource Management Plan.

All of the land within the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA was previously withdrawn for lighthouse purposes. Beginning in 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard began a series of relinquishment actions, returning lands to the public domain and BLM administration. The current ONA includes 85.83 acres administered by BLM, 17.80 acres transferred by BLM to the Town of Jupiter for Lighthouse Park, and 17.76 acres that remain withdrawn to the U.S. Coast Guard. According to the Act, any additional land returned to the public domain by the U.S. Coast Guard would be retained by BLM.

The ONA was designated because of important historic, cultural, and biological resources. The site is rich in historic and pre-contact artifacts, with evidence of human occupation for at least 5,000 years. More than 70,000 visitors tour the iconic Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse and history museum. Interior and exterior exhibits and displays explore the many layers of history from early Native Americans, through the European contact period, Seminole Indian Wars, lighthouse history, and the World War II and Secret Station J period. A trail and overlook system, and a constructed mangrove-lined tidal lagoon provide visitors with opportunities to view imperiled native plant communities in a relatively urban setting.

The vegetation on the BLM-administered portions of the ONA is primarily Scrub (51.63 acres), including xeric oak scrub and sand pine scrub, both of which support a host of endemic species. At lower elevations, a band of Tropical Hardwood Hammock (5.3 acres) transitions into Mangrove Swamp (5.9 acres) along the Indian River Lagoon. These vegetation communities are in good condition, except for 23 acres of Disturbed/Transitional vegetation in the southeastern portion of the ONA (Lot 17). This area represents the last section to be treated for woody invasive species, particularly Brazilian pepper and Australian pine. Treatment of this acreage began in March 2012. Ultimately, these 23 acres are expected to be restored to Scrub in the higher elevations to the west and Hardwood Hammock in the lower elevations, with a fringe of Mangrove Swamp along the Indian River Lagoon.

The ONA and surrounding waters support 11 federally or state-listed or candidate species. Four-petal pawpaw (*Asimina tetramera*) and perforate lichen (*Cladonia perforate*), both federally and state listed as endangered, are actively managed at the ONA through habitat improvement projects and population augmentation projects. Scrub habitats at the site continue to be managed for Florida scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), federally and state-listed as threatened, although there have been no birds recorded at the site since 2003. The Loxahatchee River and the Indian River Lagoon, which border the tract on the south and east sides, are critical habitat for West Indian manatee and are within the Indian River Aquatic Preserve (Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aquatic segment). Johnson's seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*) grows in small patches in the Indian River Lagoon just off shore of the ONA. Gopher tortoise, a candidate for federal listing as threatened and state-listed as threatened, has responded well to habitat improvement. Numbers have increased in the ONA from an estimated 0.19 tortoises per acre in 1995 to an estimated 1.7 tortoises per acre in 2009. Scrub endemics, such as Curtiss' milkweed (*Asclepias curtisii*), state-listed as endangered, large-flowered rosemary (*Conradina grandiflora*), state-listed as threatened, and nodding pinweed (*Lechea cernua*), state-listed as threatened, are also responding well to habitat improvement actions. Four bromeliads found in the ONA are state-listed: wild pine (*Tillandsia flexuosa*) and common wild pine (*Tillandsia fasciculata*) are both listed as endangered, and banded wild pine (*Tillandsia flexuosa*) and reflexed wild pine (*Tillandsia balbisiana*) are both listed as threatened. In addition, habitat is suitable for at least two species not yet recorded in the ONA, indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), federally and state-listed as endangered, and Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus*), a state species of special concern.

Birds of Conservation Concern recorded at the ONA include common ground dove (*Columbina passerina*), common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), loggerhead shrike, prairie warbler, and painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*) (non-breeding). Mottled duck, which nests occasionally in the ONA, is the only Game Bird Below Desired Condition known to use the tract.

The current management plan was approved in 2010 and represents an update from the first activity level plan completed in 1997. The current plan, which is being implemented in coordination with local partners, includes continuation of the invasive plant species control program, a prescribed fire program in the scrub areas, a shoreline stabilization project along the Indian River Lagoon, and expanded visitor service facilities.

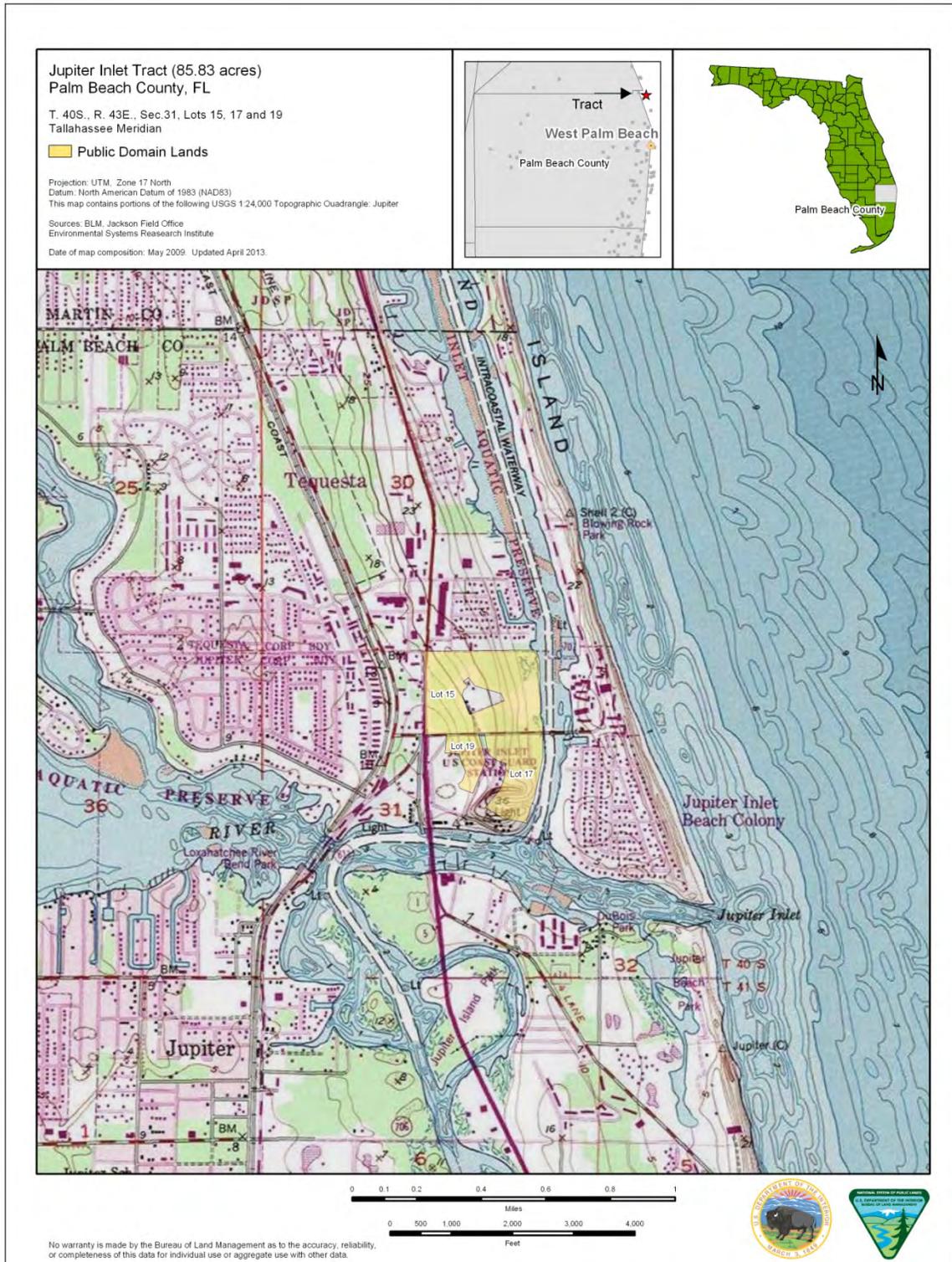
Table B-29. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
50% of scrub habitats in early successional stages for scrub endemics with 10% to 30% open sand. Fully functioning and mature Mangrove Swamp and Tropical Hardwood Hammock. No woody invasive species and herbaceous invasive species suppressed to less than 1% of vegetation cover.			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Protect, maintain, and restore sand pine scrub, xeric oak scrub, mangrove swamp, and tropical hardwood hammock habitats. Use prescribed fire as the preferred restoration tool in scrub habitats, with mechanical methods (e.g., chopping, use of heavy equipment) as an alternative when prescribed fire is not feasible. Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Reduce fuel loads sufficiently to allow implementation of prescribed fire program to restore and enhance fire-dependent habitats. Retain suitable snags that do not pose a public hazard as roost and nest sites. Close to removal or collection of plant material, unless authorized by BLM for research or documentation purposes.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species subject to guidance provided by BLM's Manual 1745 policy.			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species subject to guidance provided by BLM's 1745 Manual policy.			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Manage the tract as VRM Class III.			
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA would not be designated as a ERMA.	<p>The tract would be managed as an ERMA.</p> <p>Market Strategy: Destination</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Historical experience within natural surroundings</p> <p>Primary Activities: Viewing of historical sites, walking, wildlife viewing</p> <p>Experiences: Learning about the history of the area, learning about the natural surroundings, enjoying historical sites in a natural setting</p> <p>Benefits: Enhance visitor awareness of natural and cultural resources</p> <p>Management Objectives: Provide sustainable recreation opportunities appropriate to the recreation niche while protecting wildlife habitat and cultural resources</p> <p>ROS: Urban</p> <p>Specific Management Direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Designate the entire SRMA as an OHV Limited Area, whereby OHV use is limited to designated routes, as identified in future implementation level decisions. • Non-Motorized Transport: Cross county travel by non-motorized mechanized vehicles e.g. bicycles, is prohibited throughout the SRMA. • Non-Mechanized Travel: Where identified and designated trails are provided, cross country travel by foot is discouraged and further prohibited where specifically signed as such within the SRMA. All equestrian activity is prohibited, as is the use of any livestock unless expressly authorized and permitted. • Facilities: Historic lighthouse, boardwalks, interpretive media. • Special Recreation Permits (SRPs): Require SRPs for all commercial activities, and organized groups using the SRMA. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas. SRP for competitive events would not be issued. Limit the number of SRPs available to a single provider for tours and other activities centered around or associated with the Lighthouse and its associated structures and resources – should another authorization exist (recreation commercial lease, etc.) SRPs would only be issued that do not conflict, or overlap with the services provided in the existing authorizations. Deference and priority would be given to entities recognized in the designation legislation for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA. • Recreation Commercial Lease (Concession): Portions of the SRMA would be available for recreational commercial leases should it be determined as the appropriate tool to meet the stated goals and objectives, and the overarching designation legislation for the ONA. Deference and priority would be given to entities recognized in the designation legislation for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA. 		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping: Camping and any overnight use is strictly prohibited throughout the SRMA except as specifically authorized by the BLM. • Fire: Fires, including campfires are prohibited throughout the SRMA except those associated with prescribed burns or other management activities. • Shooting: Hunting, target shooting and other shooting sports including paintball and airsoft type activities, would be prohibited throughout the SRMA except where expressly and specifically authorized for management purposes e.g., the removal of feral hogs. • Public Access: Portions of the site may be closed temporarily in accordance with existing BLM procedures for such closures. The entire SRMA would be closed from dusk till dawn with the exception of activities permitted/authorized after these hours. • Continue identification of the Jupiter Inlet ERMA as a Hands-on-the-Lands site, outdoor classroom, and learning facility. Support, as appropriate, visitation by local academic institutes, and organized learning groups to participate in both BLM, and third party, developed learning programs that utilize the natural, cultural and historic resources of the site as learning tools, and ultimately promote a strong stewardship ethic towards these resources and public lands. <p>Closure: A permanent closure would be established around the lighthouse and associated structures (currently identified as Lot 18) restricting public access to only that associated with guided tours, events and permitted/authorized activities – this closure may be lifted by through a Federal Register notice should public access management change.</p>		
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be retained by BLM.			
Area of Critical Environmental Concern			
Continue management of the original 54.33-acre ACEC, as designated in the Florida RMP.	Expand ACEC designation to include all of the BLM-administered land in the ONA.		
Management Goals for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC			
Protect the Congressionally-designated ONA: threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants; rare vegetation communities; and Native American and maritime cultural resources. (See Appendix F for a list of specific relevant and important values.)			
Objectives for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC			
Manage the ACEC to protect the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated.			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC			
Implement allowable uses and management actions listed in the above sections in support of management of the important and relevant values of the ACEC.			

Map B-28. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Tract



LAKE MARION TRACT, POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

This 22.27-acre tract at the southwest corner of Lake Marion is surrounded on the north and east by residential development and borders swamplands patented to the State of Florida to the west and south. The tract is 1.5 miles east of the South Florida Water Management District's Lake Marion Creek Management Area.

Vegetation on the tract grades from Disturbed/Transitional (7.97 acres) with planted sand pine, to Scrub (4.3 acres) and xeric to mesic flatwood Natural Pinelands (8 acres) in the east to Bay Swamp (2 acres) in the west. The scrub and flatwood portions of the tract are in poor to fair condition, impacted by the lack of fire, previous trespass activities (planting citrus and pine), and loss of almost all of the sand pine as a result of the 2004–2006 hurricanes. The two acres of Bay Swamp, in fair condition, occur in patches on the western edge of the tract. A drainage ditch runs through the western portion of the tract to Lake Marion.

Special status species recorded at the tract include gopher tortoise, a federal candidate for listing; sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*), federally listed as threatened; and Carter's mustard (*Warea carteri*), federally listed as threatened. Scrub bluestem (*Schizachyrium niveum*), state-listed as endangered, has also been tentatively identified on the tract. Habitat values for all of the scrub species are compromised because of the lack of periodic fire. The bay swamp and drainage ditch provide suitable habitat for wood stork, federally listed as endangered.

Primary management issues include fuel reduction and prescribed fire or mechanical manipulation to improve and maintain scrub habitat qualities and encourage retention of the scrub endemic species. Invasive plant species control is not identified as a major issue but would include control of existing stands of natal grass (*Rhynecheletrum repens*) and bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), and early detection monitoring for species such as cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*) and Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*).

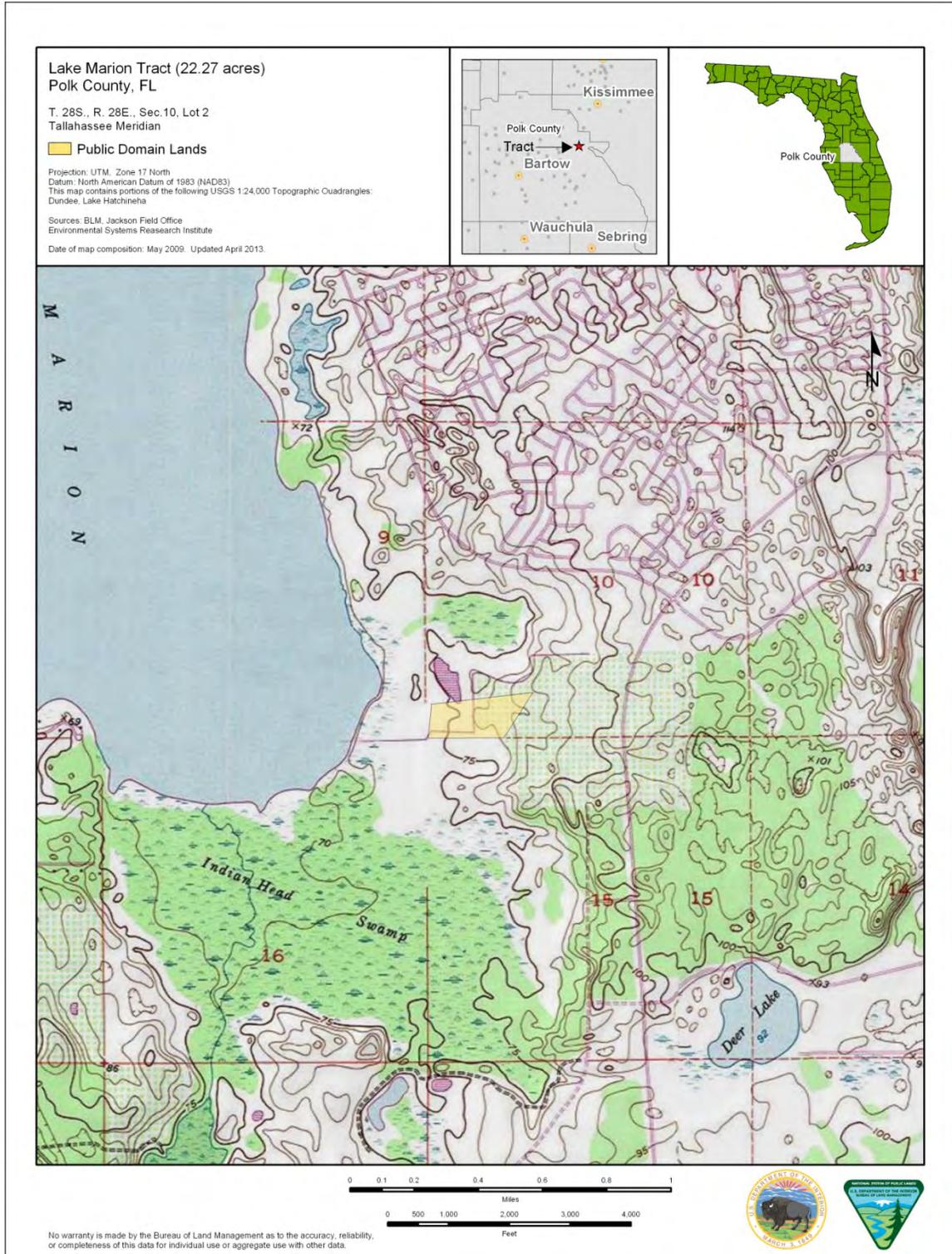
Table B-30. Lake Marion Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Urban.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be available for exchange from federal ownership. The tract would also be available for transfer to USFWS or the Florida State Department of Environmental Protection.			

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for exchange or transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to conveyance.

Map B-29. Lake Marion Tract



LATHROP BAYOU TRACT, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The 185-acre tract is located near Panama City in the Florida Panhandle at the east end of East Bay and in the East Coast Gulf Coastal Plain ecosystem. It includes the western portion of Raffield Island and two other small nearby islands. The surrounding lands are primarily commercial timberland. Tyndell Air Force Base is located 1.5 miles southwest of Lathrop Bayou. The tract is located in the county designated East Bay Ecosystem Management Area Special Treatment Zone, the state-designated Strategic Habitat Management Area and a local citizen's group-sponsored Critical Area designation.

Lathrop Bayou is separated from the mainland by an extensive black needlerush marsh. The tracts support 168 acres of mature Natural Pinelands, particularly longleaf pine/slash pine/wiregrass mesic flatwoods with several acres of isolated Freshwater Marsh wetlands in the southern portion of Raffield Island. The longleaf pine is aged at more than 100 years with an encroaching, more recent slash pine component. The vegetation communities are in good condition.

In 2014, there are four reproducing clusters of red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) on Raffield Island (two on public domain). The tract also supports three federally listed plants: Florida skullcap (*Scutellaria floridana*), violet butterwort (*Pinguicula ionantha*) and white bird-in-the-nest (*Macbridea alba*), as well as nine other state-listed plants. The wetland ponds have been surveyed for reticulated flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma bishopi*), but none have been recorded to date. A bald eagle pair nested on one of the small islands from at least 1991 to 2003, but the nest has been inactive for more than five years. Gopher tortoise burrows have been identified on the northern portion of Raffield Island; a survey is planned to confirm that occurrence.

Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*), which remains a state-listed species until a management plan has been developed, is likely to occur on the tracts. Bachman's sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis*), on the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, was observed on the tract during the breeding season in 2002. Other species that are likely to utilize the site include swallow-tailed kite and brown-headed nuthatch.

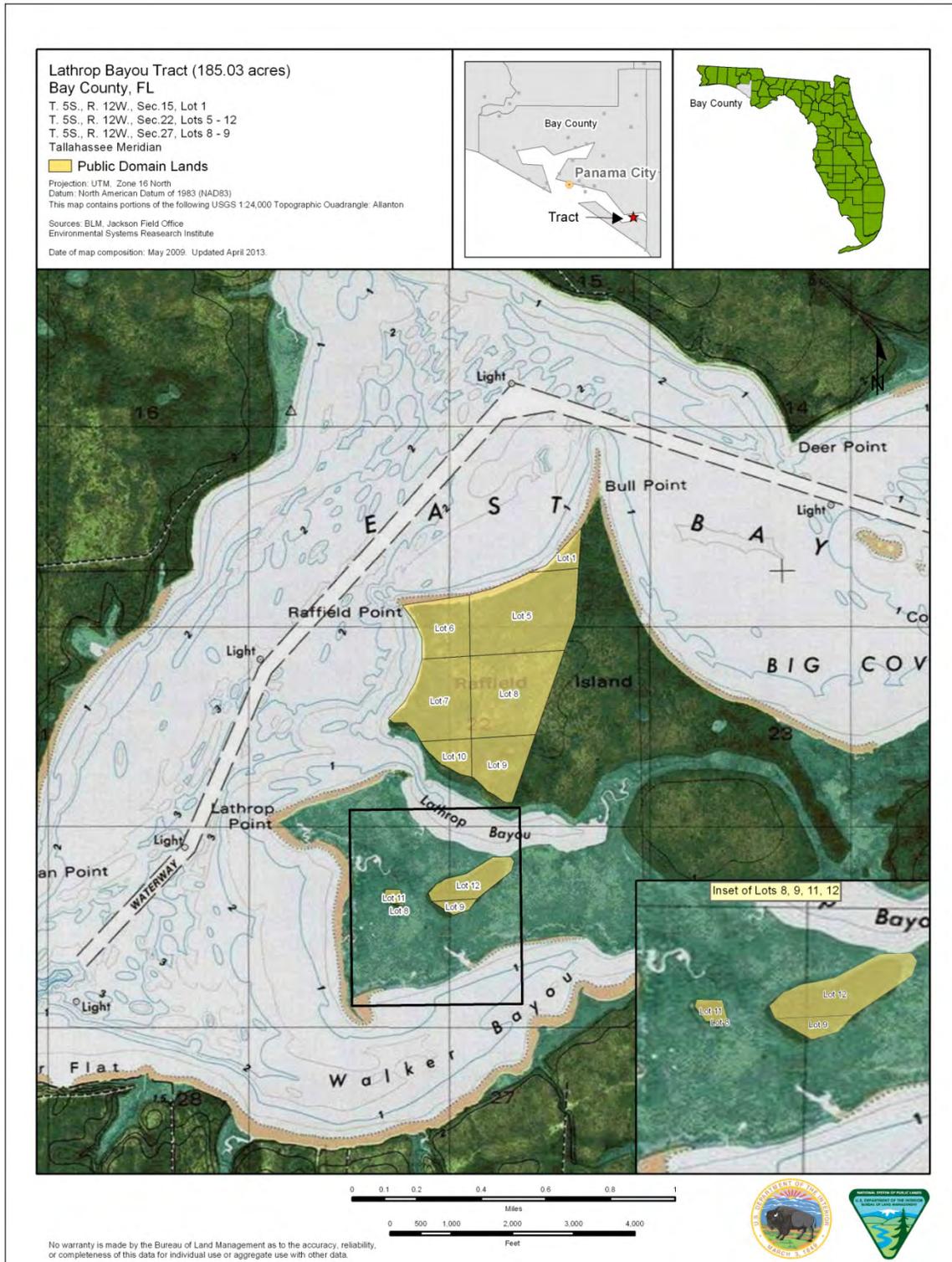
The *Florida Resource Management Plan* (1995) identified Lathrop Bayou as a habitat management area; an activity level plan was completed in 2003. Implementation has been coordinated across the entire island with local partners, including two adjacent landowners. Management actions have included prescribed fires every two to three years, clearing of the midstory and thinning of slash pine, augmentation of the red-cockaded woodpecker population to increase genetic diversity, installation of artificial cavities, and banding/monitoring of the red-cockaded woodpeckers. The federally listed plant species and general habitat are monitored annually to assess the response to the prescribed fire program.

Table B-31. Lathrop Bayou Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
A climax longleaf pine and wiregrass savanna/flatwood with functioning isolated wetlands.			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
<p>Develop and update, as needed, the activity level management plan. Use prescribed fire as the preferred method to reduce midstory and overall fuel loads, and to renovate wiregrass, and remove young slash pine. Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners to meet resource objectives and support similar efforts on adjacent private lands. Close to removal or collection of plant material, unless authorized by BLM for research or documentation purposes.</p>			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
<p>Protect red-cockaded woodpecker cavity trees during prescribed burns and provide replacement cavities as needed in accordance with current protocol. Provide additional artificial cavities, as needed, to support red-cockaded woodpecker population expansion goals. Coordinate the prescribed burn schedule to support populations of fire-dependent plants found at Lathrop Bayou. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species subject.</p>			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Manage the 185.03-acre tract as VRM Class II.	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
<p>This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.</p>			
Closed to OHV use	Limited to designated routes. There are no designated routes on this tract.		
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be retained by BLM.			
No similar action	Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry. Close to oil and gas leasing and all other forms of mineral development.		No similar action
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern			
Tracts would not be designated as an ACEC.	Management Goals for the Lathrop Bayou Potential ACEC		Tracts would not be designated as an ACEC.
	Protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants and rare vegetation communities. (See Appendix F, ACECs, for a list of the specific relevant and important values.)		
	Objectives for the Lathrop Bayou Potential ACEC		
	Manage the ACEC to protect the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated.		
	Allowable Uses and Management Actions for the Lathrop Bayou Potential ACEC		
Implement allowable uses and management actions listed in the above sections in support of management of the important and relevant values of the ACEC.			

Map B-30. Lathrop Bayou Tract



PARK KEY TRACT, MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The 1.36-acre Park Key tract is located in Monroe County in the Tropical Florida ecoregion. The tract is a on the north side of U.S. Highway 1 between Park Key and Sugarloaf Key. The tract is outside of the acquisition boundaries for both Key Deer and Great White Heron NWRs.

The tract is predominately Mangrove Swamp in fair condition, with a small area of Tidal Flat.

The tract provides suitable habitat for the silver rice rat (*Oryzomys palustris natator*). The closest occurrence records are two 1986 records, both more than three miles away. There is also a 1988 record of Lower Keys marsh rabbit (*Sylvilagus palustris hefneri*) within a mile of the tract. Both species are federally listed as endangered.

The Keys provide important stopover habitat for migrant songbirds and important wintering grounds for piping plover, roseate tern, and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). This tract is in the Florida Keys Important Bird Area, with at least 143 species recorded. Birds of Conservation Concern confirmed to breed in the Keys include American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) and reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*). Hammocks in this area are essential for the survival of white-crowned pigeons (*Patagioenas leucocephala*) which nest on islands in Florida Bay but forage on the Mainline Keys. The area is also a significant stopover area for neotropical migrants, and the hammocks and mangrove forests provide breeding habitat for several other primarily West Indian birds restricted in North America to extreme southern Florida (e.g., mangrove cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*), gray kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*), black-whiskered vireo, “Florida” prairie warbler (*Dendroica discolor paludicola*), and “Cuban” yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechial gundlachi*).

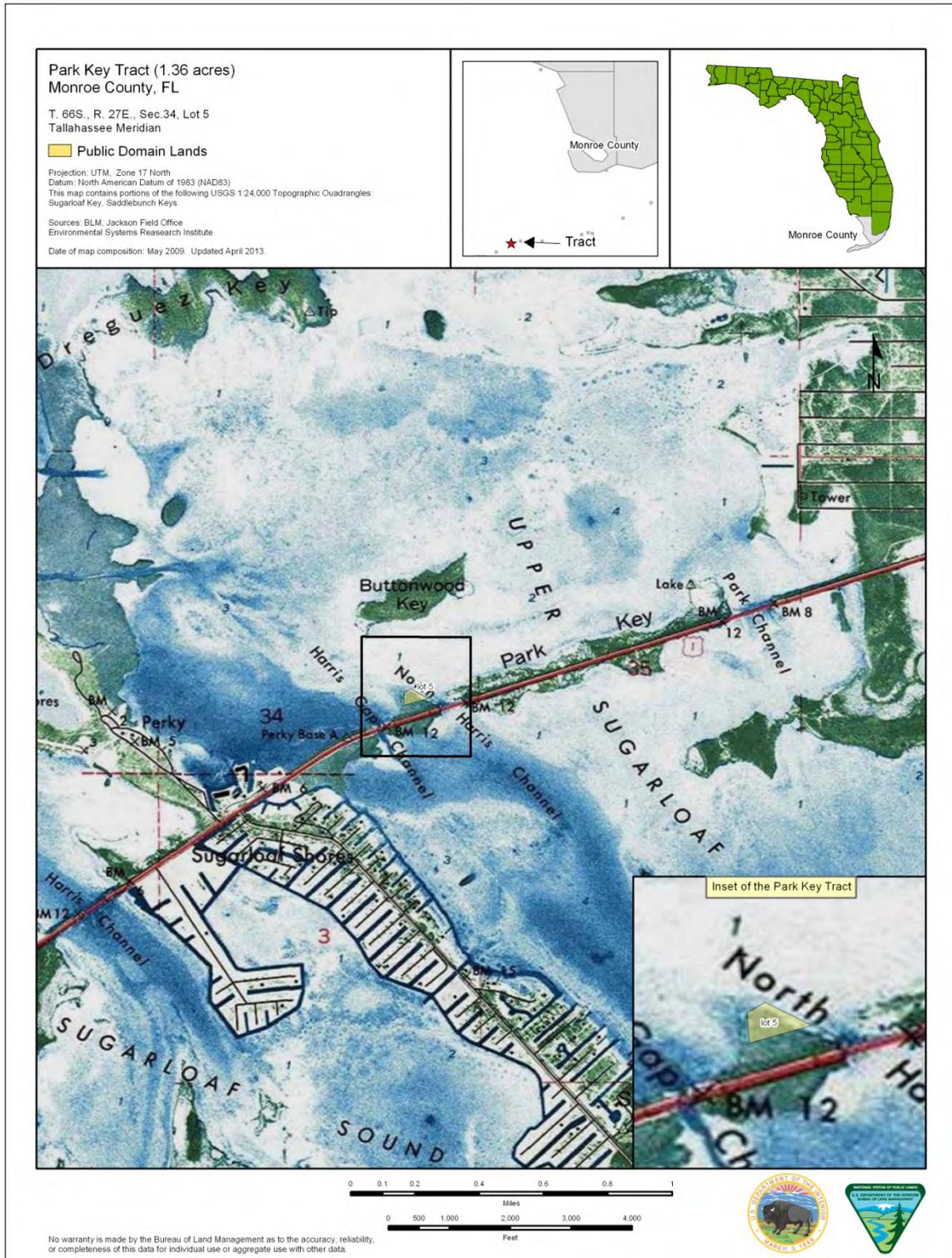
In the Keys, major invasive species issues revolve around non-native wildlife, including feral cats, non-native snakes, lizards, plus opossums and armadillos, neither of which is native to the Keys.

Table B-32. Park Key Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature mangrove swamp habitat with no more than 1% non-native plant cover.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions where appropriate on the tracts, including inventory for both the rice rat and marsh rabbit. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Rural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-31. Park Key Tract



SUGARLOAF KEY TRACTS, MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The Sugarloaf Key tract consists of two small parcels on one of the largest islands of the lower Florida Keys. The two parcels total 3.57 acres. These tracts are within 2.5 miles of the Key Deer NWR and the Great White Heron NWR, but outside of the acquisition boundaries for both refuges.

The vegetation ranges from tidal Salt Marsh to Mangrove Swamp, dominated by red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) in the intertidal area, transitioning into buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), and a few black mangroves (*Avicennia germinans*) landward side of the tracts. The larger parcel has 0.38 acre of salt marsh in the southwest corner. The vegetation communities are in fair condition.

These parcels provide suitable habitat for two species listed as federally endangered, Lower Keys marsh rabbit and silver rice rat (*Oryzomys palustris natator*). Other special status species with potential to occur on the tract include sand flax (*Linum arenicola*), a candidate for federal listing, and Big Pine partridge pea (*Chamaecrista lineata* var. *keyensis*) candidate for federal listing. The Big Pine partridge pea occurrence record nearest this tract was a range extension for this species located prior to Hurricane Wilma in 2005, but it has not been recorded at the site since the storm.

Three priority species have potential to occur on the tracts: Lower Keys ribbon snake (*Thamnophis sauritus*) ranked S1-Highly Imperiled, pride-of-big-pine (*Strumpfia maritima*) (S1-Highly Imperiled), and manchineel tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) (S2-Imperiled).

Birds of Conservation Concern and invasive species issues are expected to be the same as at previously discussed Park Key tract.

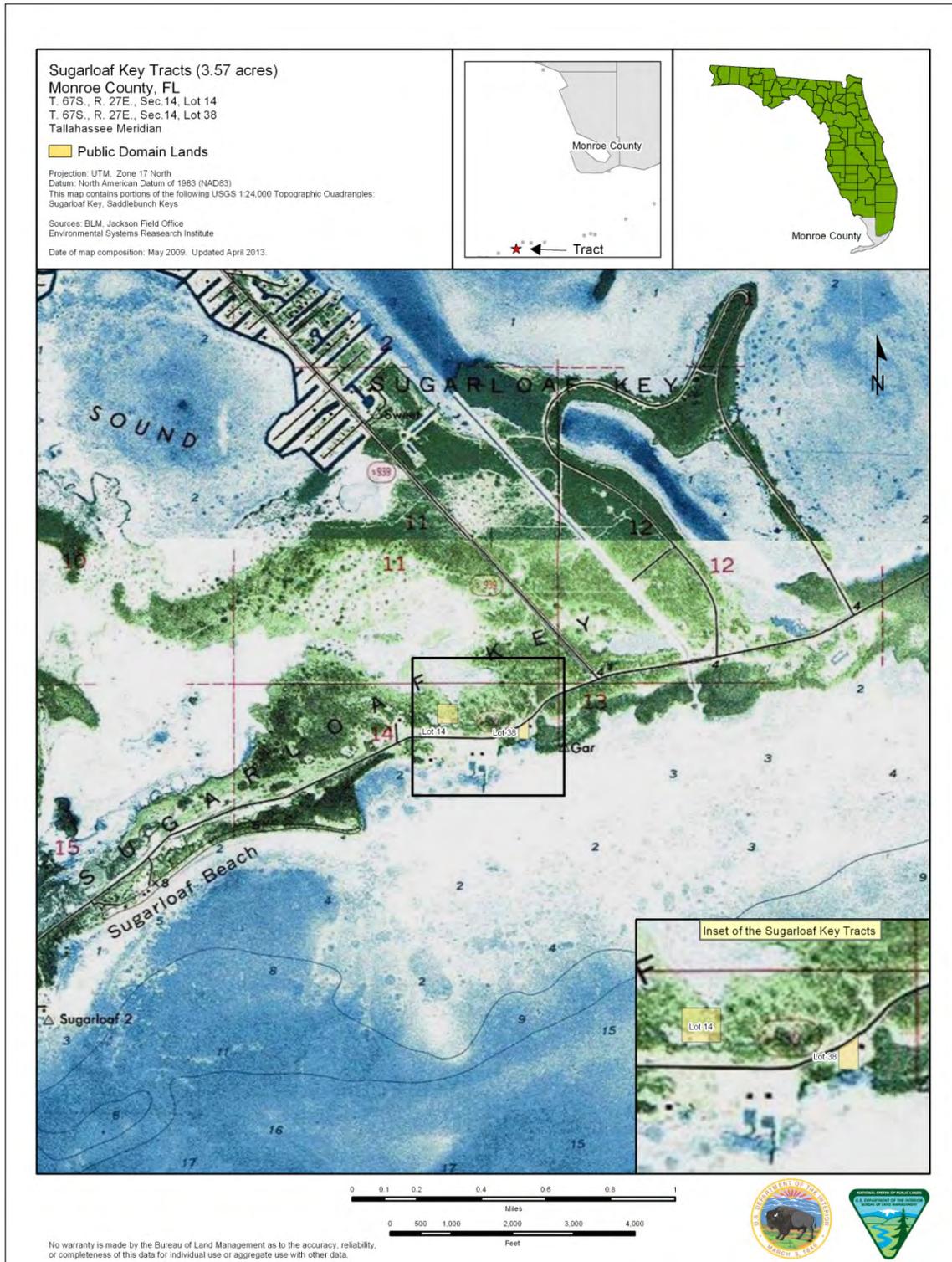
Table B-33. Sugarloaf Key Tracts Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature mangrove swamp habitat with no more than 1% non-native plant coverage.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Fish and Wildlife			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.	No similar action	
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tracts as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
These tracts would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Roaded natural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tracts would remain open to ROW applications.	The tracts would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tracts would be available for transfer to the USFWS.	The tracts would be retained by BLM.		

Note: For the alternative in which the tracts are available for transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-32. Sugarloaf Key Tracts



SUWANNEE TRACT, SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tract Description

The 0.21-acre Suwannee County tract is located in Suwannee County within the East Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion. The site is adjacent to the spring-fed Ichetuchnee River and is in Natural Pineland, primarily loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) in fair condition. The surrounding area is in similar habitat with scattered development. There are records of eastern indigo snake, federally listed as threatened, and Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*) (S3-Vulnerable) within a mile of the tract, which provides suitable habitat for both species.

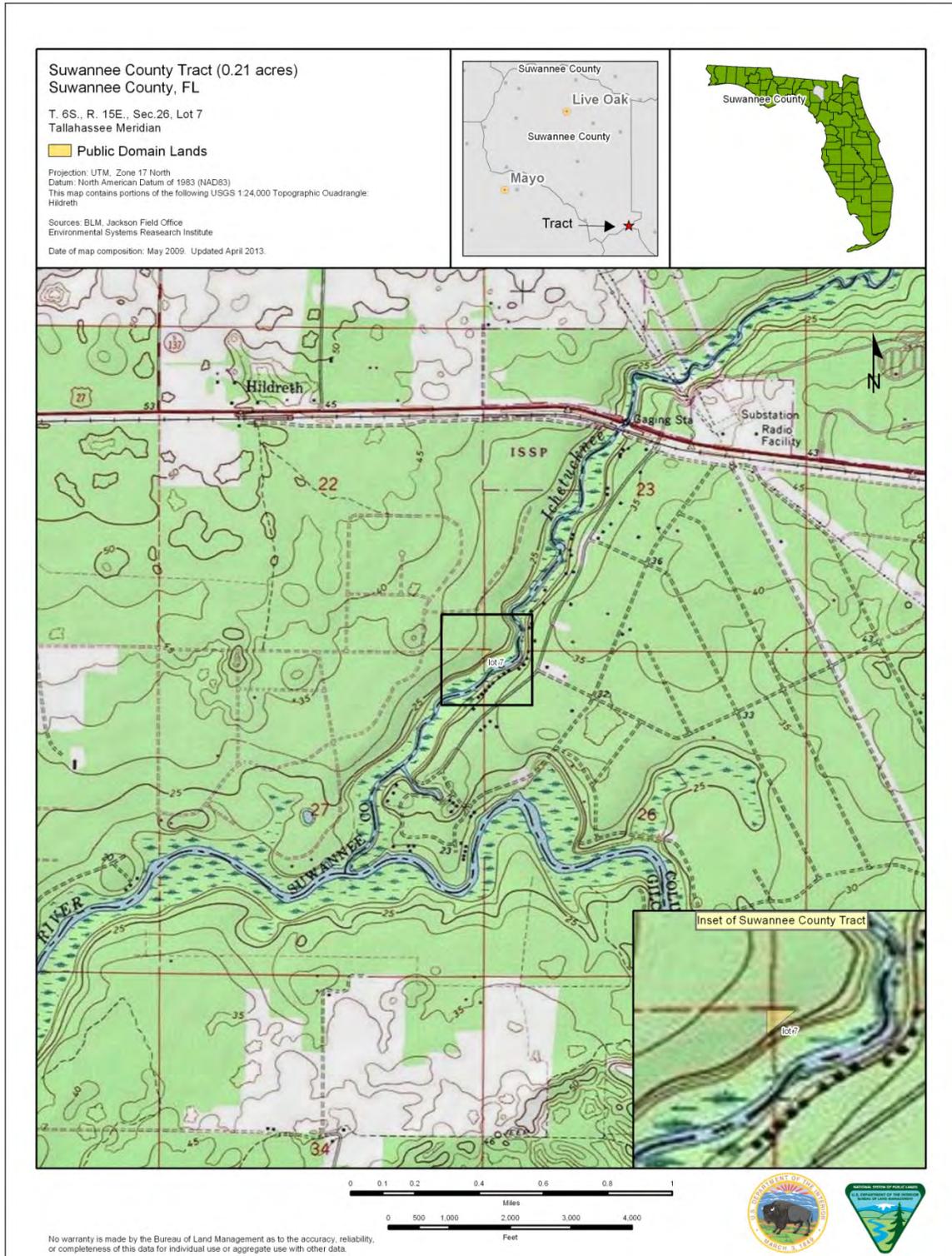
Table B-34. Suwannee Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action		Mature Natural Pineland with no more than 1% non-native plant coverage.	No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action		Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.	No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action		Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.	No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Rural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.	The tract would be available for disposal from federal ownership.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B

Note: For alternatives in which the tract is available for disposal, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to disposal.

Map B-33. Suwannee County Tract



BALDWIN TRACT, ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA

Tract Description

The 360-acre tract is located in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain ecoregion in southern Louisiana. The Baldwin tract lies almost entirely within the Bayou Teche NWR acquisition boundary. The refuge was established in 2001 primarily to provide habitat and refuge for the Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*), federally and state-listed as threatened. There has been interest expressed by the Chitimacha Tribe regarding use of the tract for traditional plant and life-ways activities.

This tract was leased for oil and gas development in 1984, and one well was completed in 1985. The well was plugged in 1995 and well pad restored, and the lease is no longer active.

The Baldwin tract is Cypress-Tupelo-Blackgum Swamp (293.81 acres) with scattered areas of Freshwater Marsh (23.94 acres), open water (12.60 acres), and agriculture (29.92 acres). The tract is surrounded on the south, east, and west by similar habitat, part of an extensive coastal bottomland. Bald cypress and water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) make up more than 50 percent of the canopy, with swamp maple (*Acer rubrum var. drummondii*), water hickory (*Carya aquatica*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*) being minor components in the canopy. The understory tends to be open in these seasonally flooded wetlands. The vegetation communities are in good condition outside of 30 acres being cultivated in the northeastern portion of the tract.

This tract is within Louisiana black bear critical habitat, and the tract provides suitable habitat throughout. Other species expected to occur on the tract include bald eagle, delisted in 2007, and American alligator, listed because of similarity of appearance. Three rare plants have potential to occur on the tract based on occurrence records within five miles in similar habitat. These include southern shield fern (*Dryopteris ludoviciana*) and millet beakrush (*Rhynchospora miliacea*), both listed as S2-Imperiled by the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program, and Willdenow's maidenfern (*Thelypteris interrupta*), listed as S1-Critically Imperiled by the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program.

These coastal wetlands provide important stopover habitat for neotropical migrants and wading bird roosts and rookeries. There are several within 10 miles of the tract in similar habitat. Birds of Conservation Concern that are likely to breed on the tract include prothonotary warbler (common breeder), least bittern (rare breeder), swallow-tailed kite (uncommon breeder), wood thrush (common breeder), and Swainson's warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) (a common breeder). Two species on the national list of Game Birds Below Desired Condition are expected to occur on the tract: wood duck is a common breeder in this habitat, and American woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) is common as both a breeder and winter visitor.

Invasive species in the region that are likely to occur on this tract include Chinese tallow, salvinias (*Salvinia* sp.), water hyacinth, hydrilla, Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*), and nutria (*Myocastor coypus*). Nutria are known to kill bald cypress seedlings and saplings, reducing recruitment of this important species. Cogongrass is a species with potential to displace native species in the upland portions of this tract.

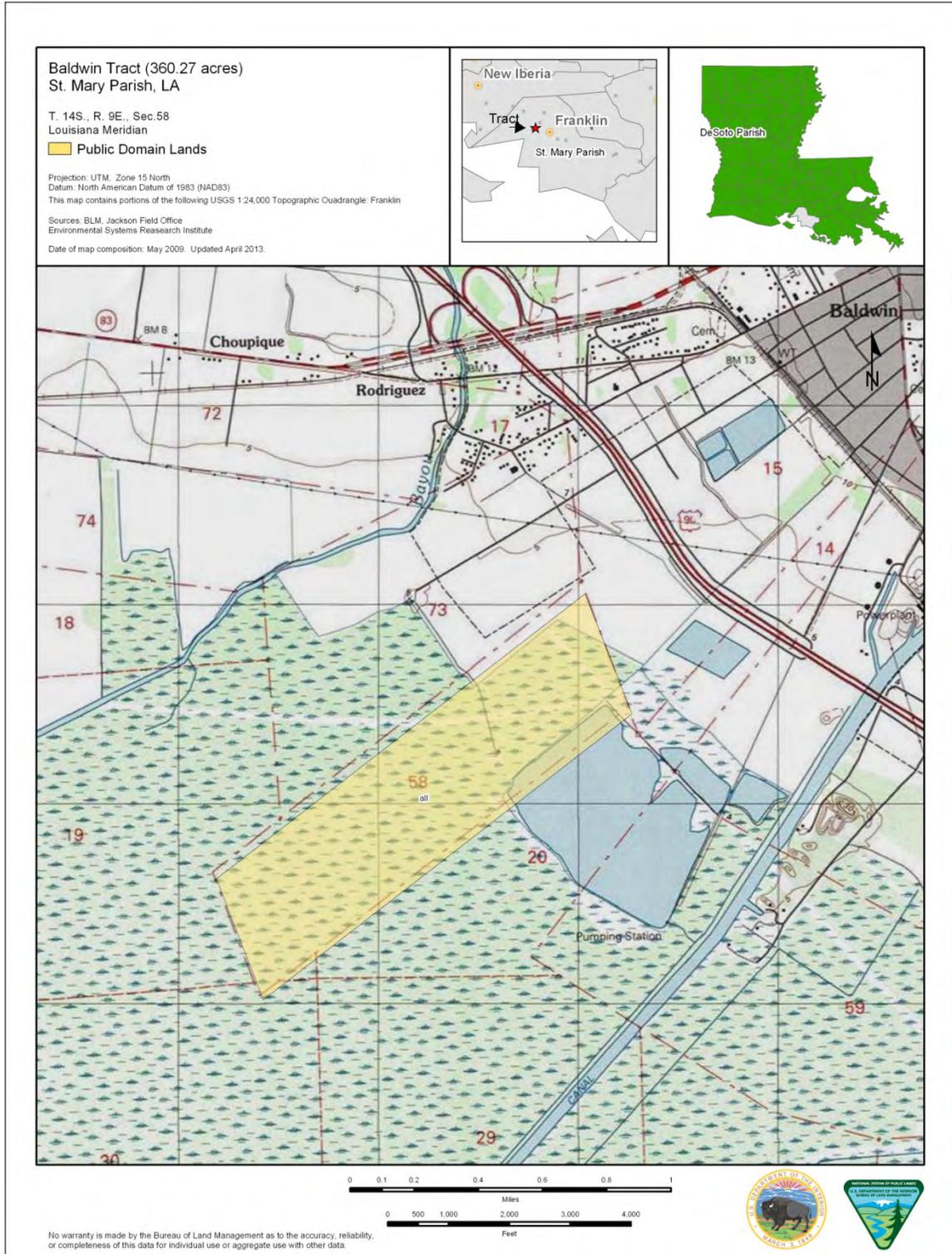
Table B-35. Baldwin Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature bottomland hardwood forest, cypress-tupelo-blackgum swamp and freshwater wetlands; with no more than 1% non-native plant species coverage.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with Bayou Teche NWR and other regional partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of the current refuge management plan, and the state wildlife action plan. Restore disturbed areas of the tract to Bottomland Hardwood Forest.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species. Coordinate with Bayou Teche NWR and other regional partners on habitat improvements and to implement recovery actions for Louisiana black bear.		No similar action
Cultural Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the natural, cultural, scientific, educational, scenic, and recreational values of the tract, including an emphasis on the restoration of native ecological systems. Develop a comprehensive management plan with the Chitimacha Tribe to provide for possible participation of the tribe in implementation actions and to consider allowing for some of the tribe's traditional life ways.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Roaded natural.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
The tract would be retained by BLM.			The tract would be transferred to the USFWS.

Note: For alternative in which the tract is available for transfer, the VRM, Recreation, and ROW actions would only apply prior to transfer.

Map B-34. Baldwin Tract



BIG SALINE BAYOU TRACT, RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA

Tract Description

This 158-acre tract in the Lower West Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion is flat, poorly drained, and subject to seasonal backwater flooding from the adjacent bayou. There is a public all-weather road accessing the tract from the west. The tract is 20 miles east of Alexandria and bordered on the north and east by the 61,871-acre Dewey W. Wills Wildlife Management Area. The wildlife management area is a potential partner in both habitat improvement projects and visitor use issues.

The tract is located in an active oil and gas field, and the tract has been leased for oil and gas development since the early sixties. There are currently three wells at the tract on elevated pads, each with a small borrow pit pond. Two of these wells are active. The interior access roads have been gated to exclude all but authorized vehicles because of past dumping and to provide security for the oil and gas wells.

The tract was identified as an SRMA through the *Louisiana Planning Analysis* (2002). Recreational use of the tract is primarily related to accessing the bayou. The entire tract is open to foot traffic but use is light. Boaters have used the northwestern corner of the tract to launch boats into Big Saline Bayou for years, and the launch area is rutted and denuded of vegetation. There is also an increasing use of this open corner of the tract for off-road “mudding.”

The majority of the tract is in Bottomland Hardwood Forest (135 acres) dominated by water hickory and nuttall oak (*Quercus texana*), with some trees 100 to 150 years old. There is an area of swamp privet (*Forestiera acuminata*)/water elm (*Planera aquatica*) along the central western border and the remainder. Vegetation communities are in fair condition. There are scattered areas of large bald cypress (2 acres) estimated at 150 to 200 years old in good condition along the edges of the bayou and ponds. The remainder of the tract is in either open water (8 acres) or Disturbed/Transitional (13 acres) associated with access roads or well pads. This tract is seasonably flooded by the adjacent Big Saline River. Record floods of 2011 resulted in flooding reaching seven to eight feet on the tract.

Although there are no known occurrences of special status species on the tract, there is potential for Louisiana pearlshell (*Margaritifera hembeli*), federally listed as endangered and state listed threatened, to occur in the adjacent bayou. This is a severely declining species found in small streams in central Louisiana.

Three species listed by Louisiana Natural Heritage as S2-Critically Imperiled have occurrence records within five miles in similar habitats and could occur on the tract. These include bluehead shiner (*Notropis hubbsi*), which occurs in the Red River system; Ouachita fencing crayfish (*Faxonella creaseri*); and snow melanthera (*Melanthera nivea*). There is a snow melanthera occurrence record just a few feet off the southwest corner of the tract.

A concrete-block bat tower was constructed on the tract in 2011, particularly for use by Rafinesque’s big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*), a rare bat of swampland forests. This tower will continue to be monitored for activity.

The tract is within the globally recognized Catahoula-Dewey Wills-Three Rivers Important Bird Area, established primarily for waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds, and neotropical migratory songbirds. Birds of Conservation Concern likely to occur on the tract include resident red-headed woodpecker, and migratory species, such as wood thrush, cerulean warbler, prothonotary warbler, Swainson’s warbler, and Kentucky warbler. Game Birds Below Desired Condition, include the resident wood duck, and both resident and wintering populations of American woodcock.

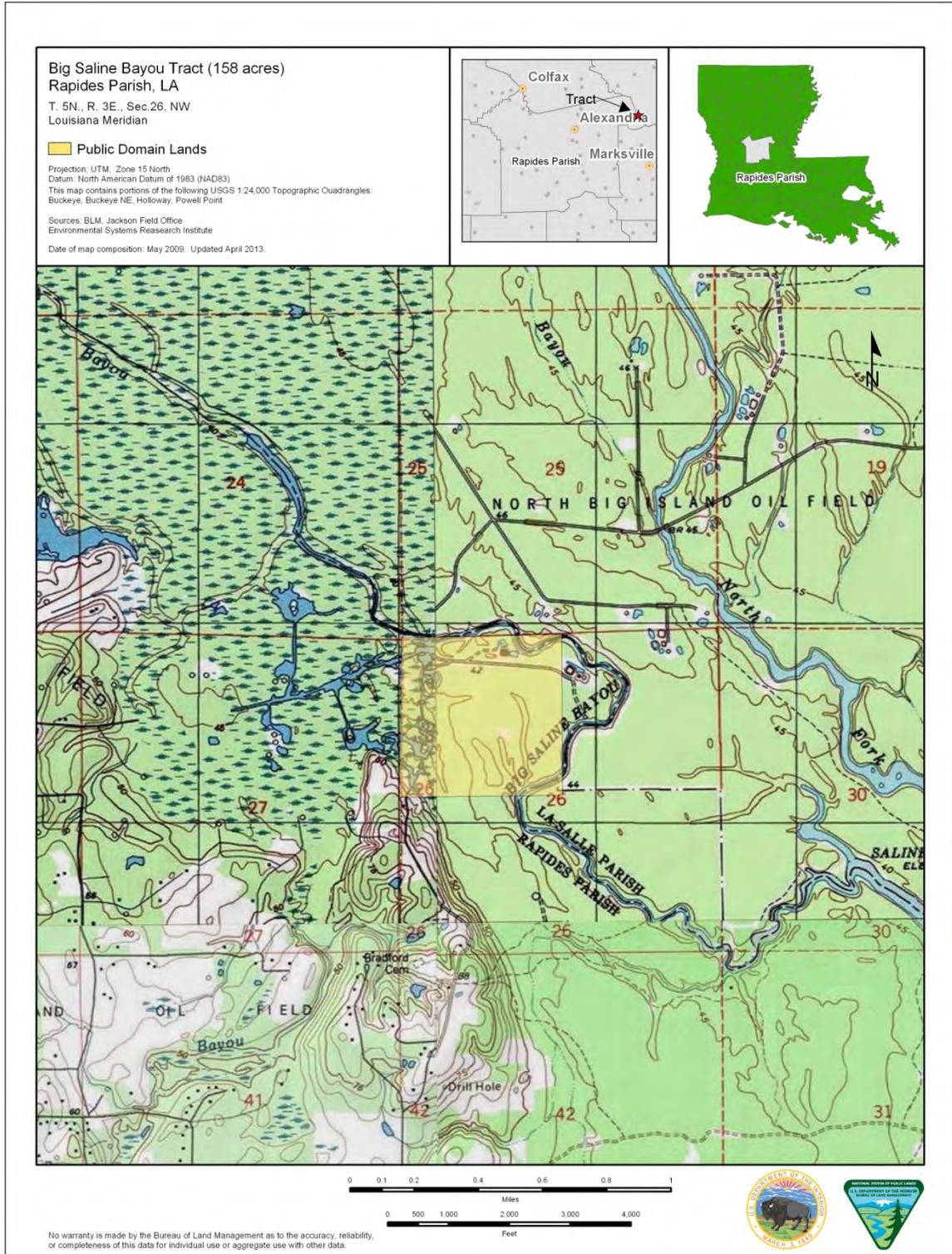
Past and current disturbances at the Big Saline Bayou, including a significant amount of disturbance along the edges of trails and roads, facilitate the establishment and spread of exotic invasive plant species at this tract. There is a substantial infestation of Chinese tallow and other invasive species of particular concern recorded at the site, including Japanese climbing fern, alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), and Brazilian verain (*Verbena brasiliensis*). The potential establishment of cogongrass also is being monitored. A Chinese tallow tree removal effort began in fall 2011 with more than 840 trees/saplings cut and stump treated with glyphosate; this effort treated an estimated 80 percent of the tallow on the tract. Follow-up treatments would continue to treat re-sprouts and untreated stems.

Table B-36. Big Saline Bayou Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature bottomland hardwood forest, cypress-tupelo-blackgum swamp and freshwater wetlands with no more than 1% non-native plant species coverage		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Collaborate and coordinate with Dewey W. Wills Wildlife Management Area and other local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS, State of Louisiana, and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery and conservation actions, particularly as they relate to protection of water quality in the adjacent bayou. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species in cooperation and collaboration with USFWS and the state of Louisiana.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
<p>Big Saline Bayou SRMA (158 acres) Market Strategy: Undeveloped Recreation Niche: Water access for watercraft into Big Saline Bayou Primary Activities: Boating access for wildlife viewing and fishing Experiences: Enjoying easy and convenient access to a natural experience, wildlife watching, escaping from crowds Benefits: Close relationship with nature, reduced stress, enhanced awareness of dependence on public lands Management Objectives: Provide sustainable recreation opportunities appropriate to the recreation niche ROS Class: Rural</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except limit the SRMA to an area of 23 acres within the tract where recreation activities are most concentrated. (This area is depicted on Map G-1 in Appendix G and includes the area north of Route 4A and 4 B.)</p>	<p>Big Saline Bayou would not be designated as an SRMA under this alternative.</p>
<p>Required Management for Big Saline Bayou SRMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to existing routes • VRM: No current VRM classes • Facilities: None • ROS: Rural 	<p>Required Management for Big Saline Bayou SRMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to designated routes (see Appendix G) • VRM: Class IV • Facilities: Improve public boating access to Big Saline Bayou • Implement and enforce OHV limitations with signage and installation of barriers, as needed, to restrict vehicle OHV use to designated routes. • Require special recreation permits for all commercial tours using the SRMA. Include items in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas 		<p>Big Saline Bayou would not be designated as an SRMA.</p>
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
<p>The tract would remain open to ROW applications.</p>	<p>The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.</p>		
<p>The tract would be retained by BLM.</p>			

Map B-35. Big Saline Bayou Tract



BLACK LAKE TRACT, NATCHITOCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Tract Description

This 135.19 acres tract includes two parcels along the northwestern shore of Black Lake, a reservoir in the Red River system in the Western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion. Relief is very low, with all but the very northwestern tip of the western parcel being within 10 feet elevation of the lake surface. The western parcel has two areas of open water, totaling 12 acres. The lower portions of the parcels are seasonally inundated by the lake. The parcels are surrounded by private land, used primarily by hunting clubs, and there are several four-wheel trails across the parcels.

The tract is predominately Bottomland Hardwood Forest (104.88 acres) grading from swamp privet - water elm in the wettest areas transitioning through willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) and overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) association to hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*) and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*). The canopy of this vegetation community is mature, with trees estimated at 100 to 150 years old and in good condition. The highest ground is Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine/Hardwood Slope Forest (18.31 acres) in fair condition on the upland portions of the tract.

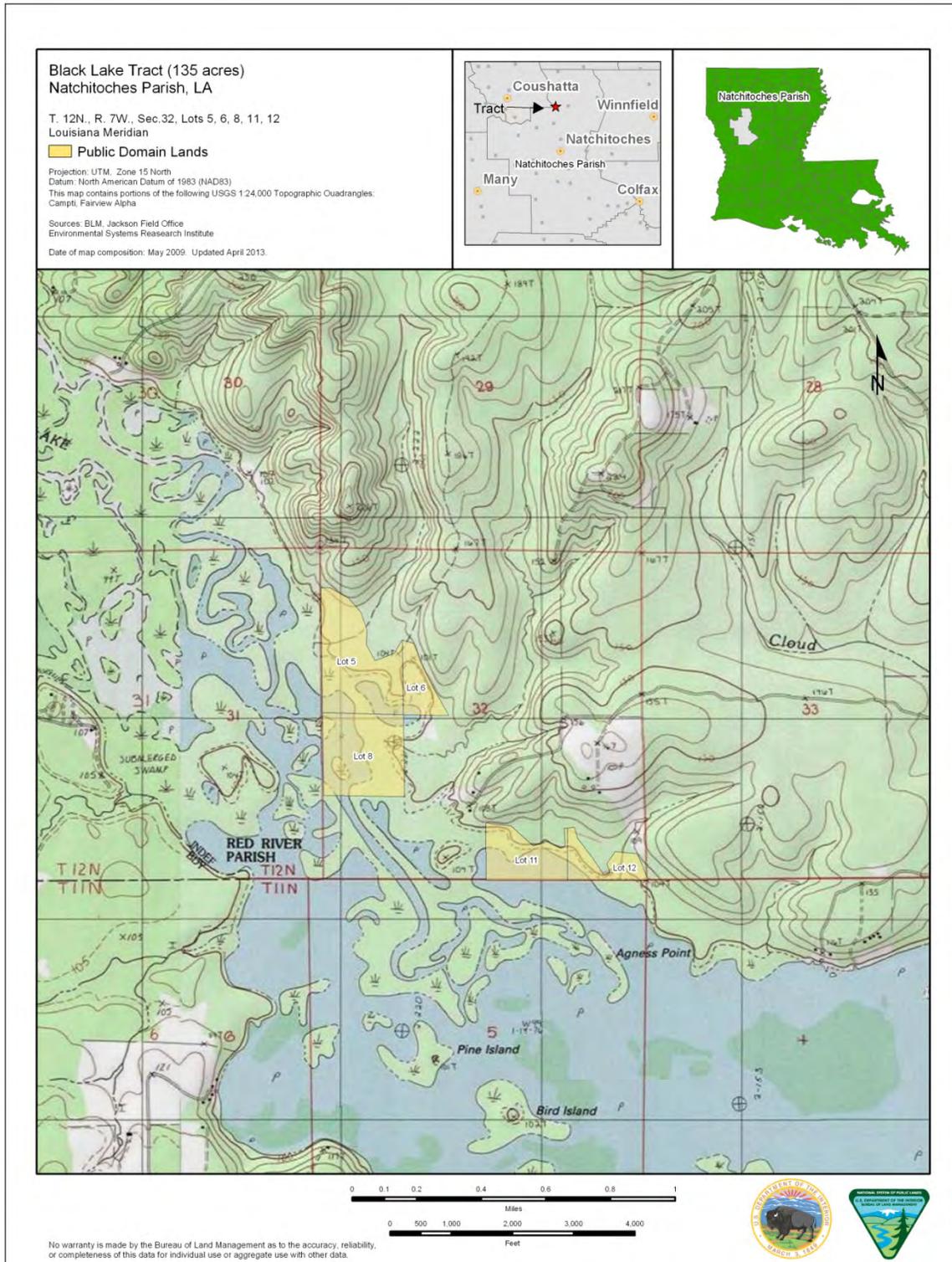
The tract is likely to support bald eagle and provides habitat for American woodcock, yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), yellow-throated vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*), northern parula (*Setophaga americana*), prothonotary warbler, and hooded warbler (*Setophaga citrina*).

Table B-37. Black Lake Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature Bottomland Hardwood Forest and Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine/Hardwood Slope Forest, with no more than 1% non-native plant species coverage.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Coordinate with local efforts to control invasive aquatic plants.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.		No similar action
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROS Class: Semi-primitive non-motorized.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-36. Black Lake Tract



DUCK LAKE TRACT, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA

Tract Description

This 63.59 acres tract is located on the northern edge of the Duck Lake impoundment, within the expansive wetlands of the Atchafalaya Basin. The tract is surrounded by thousands of acres of wetlands and bayous and accessible only by boat. There are a number of canals dredged in through the area for oil and gas pipelines and access to surrounding drilling operations.

The tract is predominately Cypress-Tupelo-Blackgum Swamp (57.7 acres) in good condition, with small areas of Freshwater Marsh (4.17 acres) in fair condition, around areas of open water (1.72 acres). The entire tract is inundated for extensive periods of time.

The tract is within the Atchafalaya Basin Globally Important Bird Area, also the nation's largest river swamp. The basin is designated for a wide range of avian resources: expansive wintering area for waterfowl, important stopover and breeding habitat for millions of neotropical migratory songbirds, and a rich area for wading bird rookeries. Of particular note are high numbers of raptors, including bald eagle and wintering peregrine falcons, more than 30 species of rails and shorebirds, a nationally important population of resident and a wintering population of American woodcock, a post-breeding population of wood stork, and large numbers of white ibis and yellow-crowned night herons. The area is also important for American alligator, snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), and southeastern bat (*Myotis austroriparius*). Although the tract is likely to support Louisiana black bear, federally listed as threatened, it is outside of designated critical habitat.

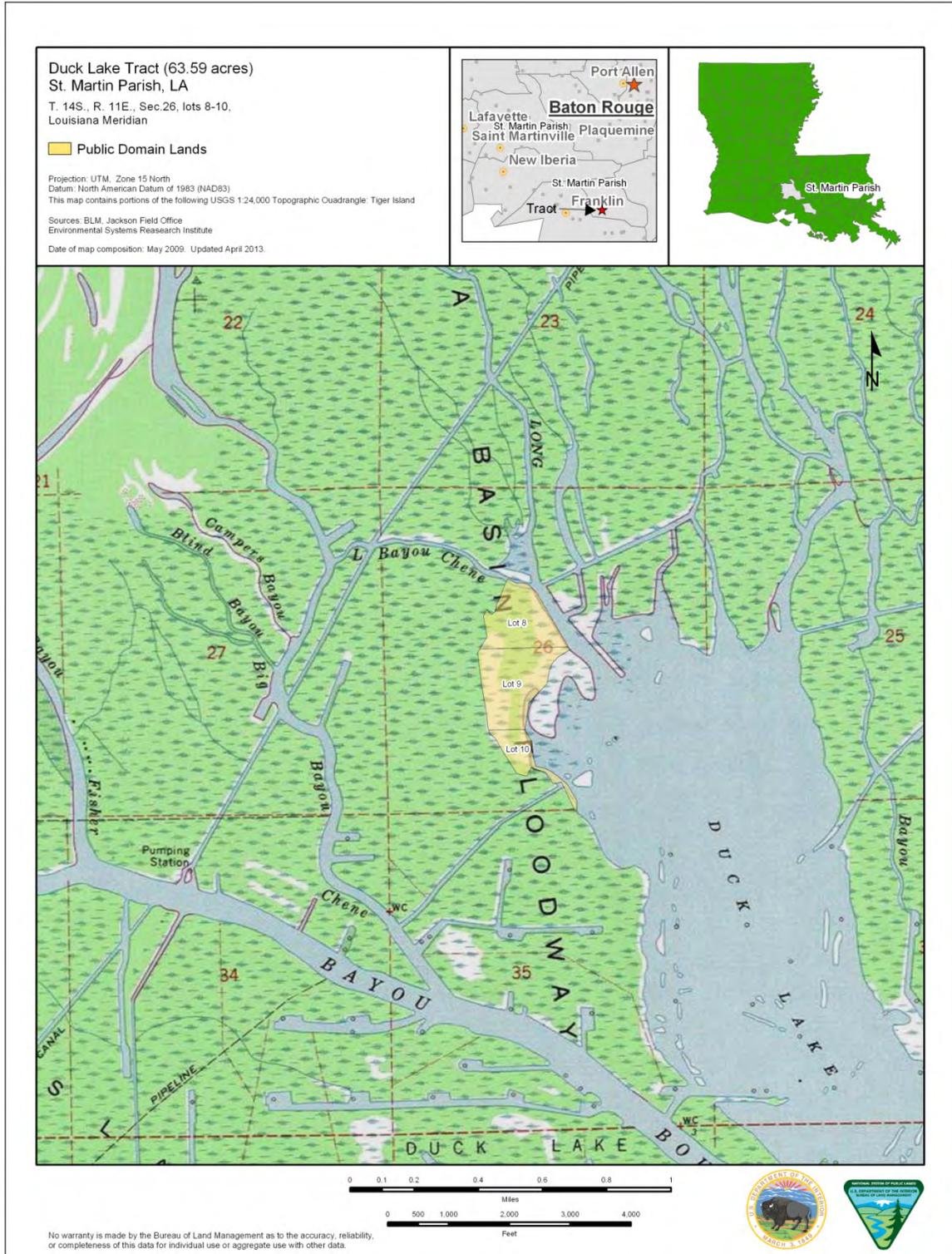
Control of invasive aquatic plants is a major concern in the Atchafalaya Basin, complicated by the size, remoteness, and hydrological connectivity of this huge wetland basin. Use of biological agents has been successful for some species, such as alligator weed. Effective control agents continue to be explored for hydrilla, water hyacinth, and both giant and common salvinia (*Salvinia* sp.).

Table B-38. Duck Lake Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature Bottomland Hardwood Forest and Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine/Hardwood Slope Forest, with no more than 1% non-native plant species coverage.		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives. Coordinate with local efforts to control aquatic invasive plants.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and re-establishment of native plant and wildlife species.		No similar action

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. ROSS Class: Primitive.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-37. Duck Lake Tract



ROCKY BAYOU TRACT, DESOTO PARISH, LOUISIANA

Tract Description

This 21-acre tract in the Western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion is bisected north–south by the upper reaches of Rocky Bayou, a small, deeply incised perennial creek with steep and deep banks and two small waterfalls in the streambed. Terrain varies from a flat bench along the eastern edge of the tract to slopes of greater than 20 percent descending into and ascending out of the drainage. The tract is surrounded by private land predominantly in timber production. Tracts to the south and west have been clear-cut within the past 30 years, and there has been some timber cutting within the tract, including clear-cutting along the eastern edge and selective cutting on the interior slopes within the past 30 years. There is a quarry/mining area to the east.

This tract is primarily a mature Hardwood Slope Forest (15 acres) in good condition and dominated by American beech (*Fragus grandifolia*) with lesser components of white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and American holly (*Ilex opaca*). The oldest trees are estimated to be between 150 and 200 years of age. This site provides a small but excellent example of this habitat, with 185 plant species recorded at the site (Allen, 2000). Approximately five acres of the tract is younger Mixed-Loblolly Hardwood at the northwestern and southwestern corners and along the road to the east, the result of previous logging and disturbances. One acre of stream is mapped as water.

Two rare plants (S3-Vulnerable) were located in the northeastern corner of the tract, upland swamp privet and perfoliate bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*).

The hardwood habitats found on this tract are suitable for a number of Birds of Conservation Concern in this region: wood thrush, Louisiana waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*), Kentucky warbler, and American woodcock, which is also on the list of Game Birds Below Desired Condition.

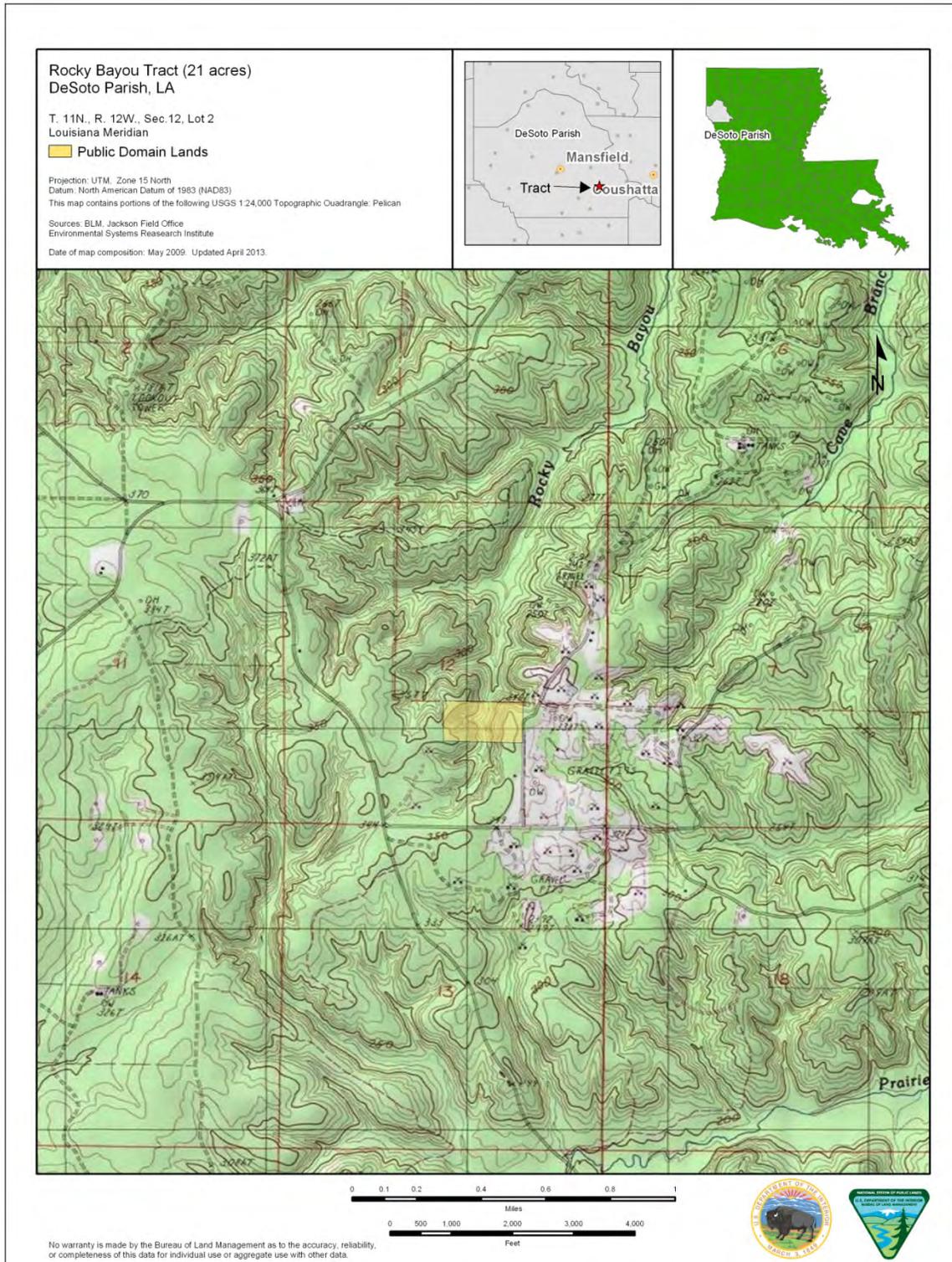
Management issues on this tract include resolution of trespass uses on the edges of the tract, management of off-road access, and removal and monitoring of invasive plant species particularly along the perimeter, including Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and chinaberry.

Table B-39. Rocky Bayou Tract Management Alternatives

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
No similar action	Mature Hardwood Slope Forest and Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine/Hardwood Slope Forest, with no more than 1% non-native plant species coverage		No similar action
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives.		No similar action
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No planned action			

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
No similar action	Manage the tract as VRM Class IV.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
This tract would be open to undeveloped, dispersed recreational use and would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues with no activity level planning.			
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would remain open to ROW applications.	The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.		
The tract would be retained by BLM.			

Map B-38. Rocky Bayou Tract



MEADOWOOD SRMA TRACT, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Tract Description

The Meadowood SRMA tract, acquired by BLM in 2001, is located in the Washington, DC/northern Virginia metropolitan area in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion. The 804-acre tract is characterized topographically by gently rolling hills and relatively flat upland areas. The tract was historically used for pasture, hayfield, and other agrarian uses and was logged in the 1930s. Support buildings on the property include a stable and indoor riding arena, office building, maintenance sheds, and blacksmith shed. Three buildings on the property have been converted and are now used for office space and an Environmental Education and Interpretive Center. In addition, the areas surrounding the tract have been developed with residences, roads, and businesses.

Meadowood Farm was privately owned until the Department of the Interior/BLM acquired it on October 18, 2001, under the authority of the 2001 Washington, DC, Appropriations Act. Section 165 of this Act authorized a complex set of land transactions facilitated by Fairfax County. These resulted in the acquisition of Meadowood Farm by BLM in exchange for federally owned land in the former Lorton Correctional Complex.

Most of the two parcels (east and west) are in Deciduous Forest (522.60 acres), followed by pasture/meadows (160.80 acres), Woody Wetlands (48.24 acres), and Water/Emergent Wetland (less than 8 acres), the remainder is in Developed and Transitional areas. The Deciduous Forest areas are dominated by oaks (*Quercus* sp.), poplar (*Liriodendron* sp.), beech (*Fagus* sp.), maples (*Acer* sp.), and pines (*Pinus* sp.). The east parcel is characterized by fewer disturbances and a more mature, diverse, closed canopy forest. The west parcel has multiple tributaries draining into South Branch, which empties into Massey Creek, and the entire east boundary is a wetland, extending to the open waters of Massey Creek. The east parcel has a major drainage running north to south through the center of the parcel, also dominated by wetlands.

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, has conducted site surveys for small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), federally and state-listed as threatened, on portions of Meadowood, but the species has not been recorded to date. American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), under status review by USFWS, was observed in Thompson Creek in 2006 on Meadowood. Meadowood provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for bald eagle, which likely use Massey Creek and the adjacent Pohick Bay.

There is a high population of white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) at Meadowood, which is typical of Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Deer browse is evident in the mature woodlands throughout Meadowood. In addition to impacting understory species, deer browse has resulted in an abundance of less palatable canopy species such as American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) as well as damage to recent native plantings. BLM works with the State of Virginia Department of Natural Resources and other land management agencies to control the deer population through managed public hunts.

The mature Deciduous Forest, Woody Wetlands, and open grasslands provide suitable habitat for several Breeding Birds of Conservation Concern in this region, including whip-poor-will, red-headed woodpecker, wood thrush, prairie warbler, cerulean warbler, and Kentucky warbler.

Actions for control of invasive plant species at Meadowood target Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Chinese silver grass (*Miscanthus sinensis*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Chinese lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), multiflora rose (*Rosa*

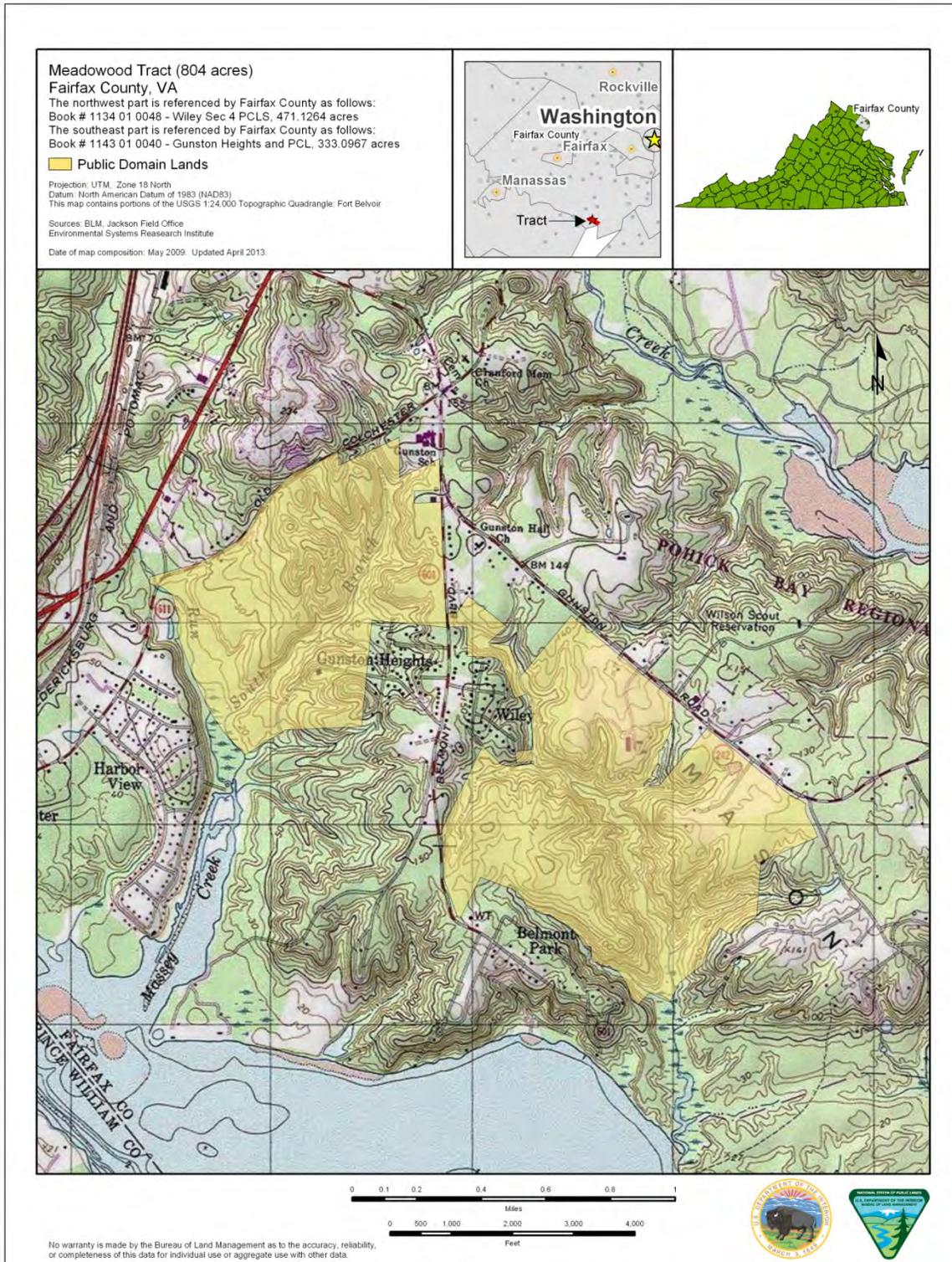
multiflora), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and princess tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*). Most of these species occur in disturbed meadows, field edges, and along roads and trails.

Table B-40. Meadowood SRMA Tract Management Alternatives

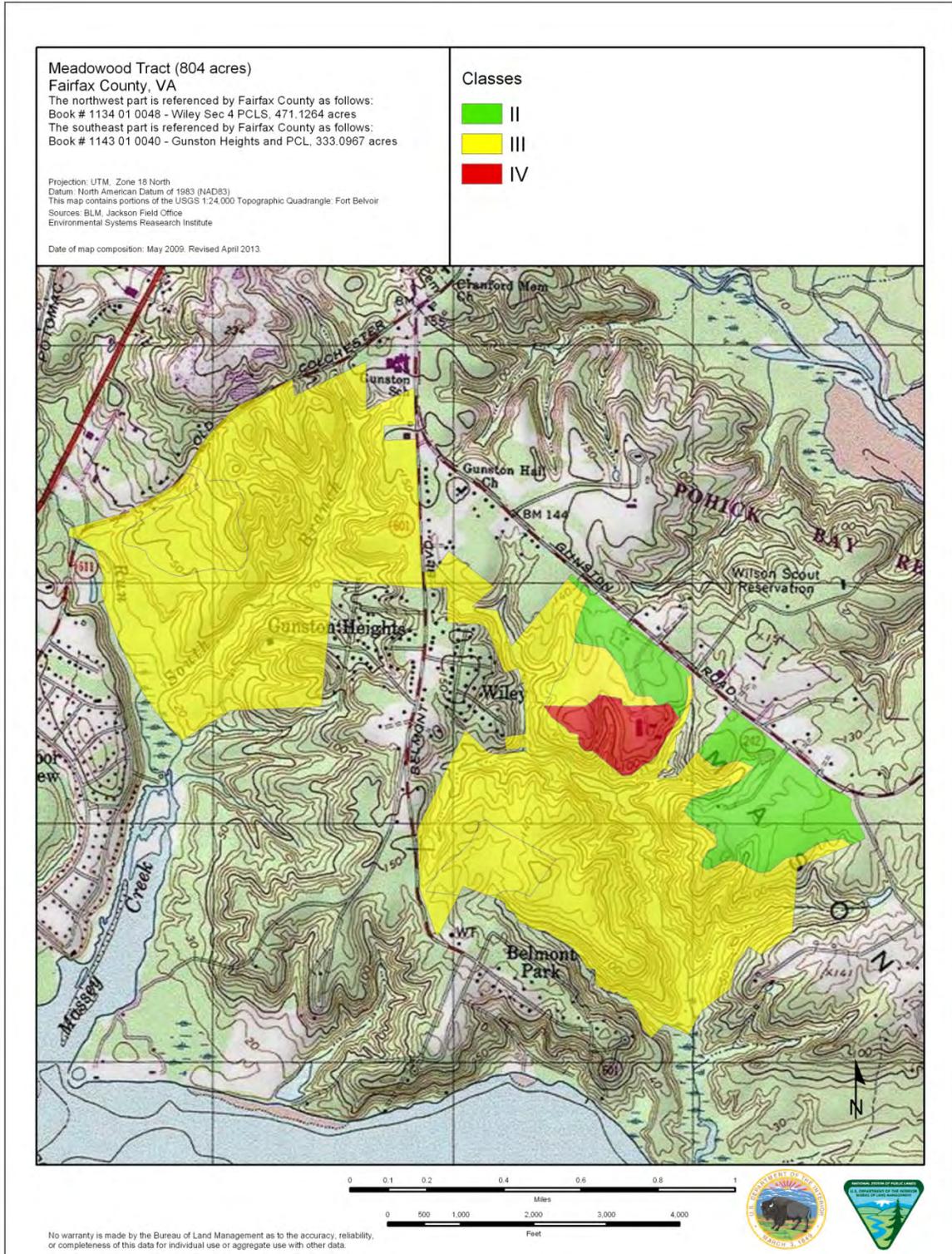
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation/Fish and Wildlife			
Desired Future Condition			
Mature and intact Deciduous Forest, fully functioning wetland habitats, and native grasslands (outside of maintained pastures). Less than 1% cover invasive plant species.			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Collaborate and coordinate with local partners on habitat improvements and protection in support of approved state wildlife action plans. Allow vegetation manipulation, including prescribed burning, manual or mechanical alteration, and chemical or biological treatment to meet resource management objectives, including control of noxious and invasive species (e.g., Japanese honeysuckle, lespedeza, trumpet vine, multiflora rose, fescue, tree of heaven, Japanese stilt grass).			
Special Status Species			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Complete surveys on surface tracts to identify high-priority special status species habitats. Coordinate with USFWS and other stakeholders to incorporate recovery actions, where appropriate. Allow introduction, translocation, transplantation, augmentation, and reestablishment of native plant and wildlife species.			
Visual Resources			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Manage the 804-acre tract as VRM Class III.	Manage the tract as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM Class II: 92 acres • VRM Class III 686 acres • VRM Class IV 26 acres VRM classes as shown on Map B-40.		
Recreation Management			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Meadowood SRMA (804 acres) Market Strategy: Community Recreation Niche: Natural area with day use. Low-moderate development in a rural setting. Primary Activities: Non-motorized trail based activities such as hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, nature viewing, control line flying, and fishing Experiences: Enjoying easy access to a rural environment within an urban region, escaping from crowds, enjoying nature Benefits: Close relationship with nature, reduced stress, and enhanced awareness of dependence on public lands, building self-esteem, and educating young people Management Objectives: Provide sustainable recreation opportunities appropriate to the recreation niche Required Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to designated routes and permitted events (see Appendix G) • VRM: Alternative A—Class III 804 acres; Alternatives B, C, and D—Class II 92 acres, Class III 686 acres, Class IV 26 acres • ROS Class: Urban Require special recreation permits (SRP) for all commercial activities, competitive, vending and organized groups using the SRMA. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas.			
Meadowood SRMA Facilities: Provide facilities to accommodate	Meadowood SRMA Facilities: Provide facilities to accommodate uses	Meadowood SRMA Facilities: Provide facilities to accommodate uses	Meadowood SRMA Facilities: Provide facilities to accommodate uses

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>uses listed above, such as equestrian facilities, trails, trailheads, parking, Field Station Administrative compound (including Belmont), and control line fields.</p>	<p>listed above, such as equestrian facilities, trails, trailheads, parking, Field Station Administrative compound (including Belmont), control line fields, and an off-leash dog area. Coordinate with other federal agencies to identify and establish trail corridors for the Washington-Rochambeau Trail and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. Upon formal designation, manage these trails according to their trail management plans, which could include construction of trail segments, access points, and interpretation facilities.</p>	<p>listed above, such as limited footprint recreation facilities, trails, trailheads, parking, Field Station Administrative compound (including Belmont), and control line fields. Coordinate with other federal agencies to identify and establish trail corridors for the Washington-Rochambeau Trail and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. Upon formal designation, manage these trails according to their trail management plans, which could include construction of trail segments, access points, and interpretation facilities.</p>	<p>listed above, such as expanded recreational facilities, trails, additional trailheads, parking, Field Station Administrative compound (including Belmont), control line fields, radio control line flying, off-leash dog area, and primitive campsites. Coordinate with other federal agencies to identify and establish trail corridors for the Washington-Rochambeau Trail and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. Upon formal designation, manage these trails according to their trail management plans, which could include construction of trail segments, access points, and interpretation facilities.</p>
Lands and Realty			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
The tract would be managed as a ROW avoidance area.			
The tract would be retained by BLM.			
National Trails			
Allowable Uses and Management Actions			
Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail			
<p>Segments of the Congressionally-designated Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail would be managed to protect the resource values for which it was designated (16 USC 1244).</p>	<p>Coordinate with federal, state, and local authorities to determine the location of appropriate segments and trail alignment.</p>		
	<p>Limit trail use to non-motorized uses such as hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding.</p>		
	<p>Provide interpretive information such as kiosks or signage at appropriate locations.</p>		
	<p>Select BLM trail ROW (16 U.S.C. 1246).</p>		
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail			
<p>The Congressionally-designated Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail would be managed to protect the resource values for which it was designated (16 U.S.C. 1244 and 16 U.S.C. 470).</p>	<p>Coordinate with federal, state, and local authorities to determine the location of appropriate segments and trail alignment.</p>		
	<p>Limit trail use to non-motorized uses such as hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding.</p>		
	<p>Provide interpretive information such as kiosks or signage at appropriate locations.</p>		
	<p>Research and locate cultural properties of the period of use; nominate to the National Park Service as a high potential route segment or a high potential historic site; determine National Register eligibility; pending outcomes, develop a site protection plan based on National Historic Preservation Act and National Trails System Act provisions.</p>		
<p>Select BLM trail ROW (16 U.S.C. 1246).</p>			

Map B-39. Meadowood Tract



Map B-40. Meadowood Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes



APPENDIX C—STIPULATIONS FOR FLUID MINERAL LEASING

This appendix lists by alternative the stipulations referred to throughout the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Stipulations would be appended, where applicable, to fluid mineral leases issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Lease stipulations fall into four categories, defined as follows:

- **No Lease**—A constraint that prohibits leasing.
- **No Surface Occupancy (NSO)**—A constraint that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of a lease surface to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the fluid mineral resources under the lease surface through use of directional drilling from outside the NSO area.
- **Controlled Surface Use (CSU)**—A constraint under which use and occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified resource values require special operational limitations that may modify lease rights.
- **Seasonal (Timing Limitation)**—A constraint that prohibits surface use during specified periods to protect identified resource values.

For stipulations, there are provisions for exception, modification, and waiver. An exception is a one-time exemption to the stipulation, determined on a case-by-case basis. A modification is a change to the stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A waiver is a permanent exemption to the stipulation. For stipulations related to federally listed species, exception, modification, and waiver would typically require coordination, and possibly formal consultation, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) before they could be approved.

Table C-1 lists each stipulation and the acreage that would be affected by alternative and the acreage that would be closed to leasing by each alternative. Table C-2 provides the full text of each stipulation by alternative, including the exception, modification, and waiver criteria.

Table C-1. Area Affected by Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations by Alternative

Stipulation	Buffer Distance/Acres Protected ¹		
	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
NO LEASE			
Federal mineral ownership (FMO) acreage closed to leasing: Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), Egmont Key (Alternative A—890 acres) Meadowood SRMA, Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA, Egmont Key and Lathrop Bayou Areas of Critical of Environmental Concern (ACEC) (Alternatives B and C) Meadowood SRMA, Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA and Egmont Key (Alternative D)	1,130 acres	1,130 acres	945 acres

¹ The area affected by each stipulation reflects the current known site conditions. Site conditions would be reassessed prior to leasing to determine which of the approved stipulations should be applied. For some stipulations, the affected acreage could not be determined at this time, as noted by ND.

Stipulation		Buffer Distance/Acres Protected ¹		
		Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY				
NSO #1	Audubon's crested caracara	500 feet 0 acres	1,000 feet 0 acres	250 feet 0 acres
NSO #2	Bald eagle	660 feet 4,491 acres	1,000 feet 5,729 acres	660 feet 4,491 acres
NSO #3	Bats: Gray bat, Indiana bat, Ozark big-eared bat, northern long-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat, (hibernacula/maternity roosts/non-maternity other record locations) Note: This stipulation would be applied within the ranges of these bats. NSO acres, however, have not been determined.	10 miles from hibernacula 5 miles from maternity roosts 2.5 miles from non-maternity record locations	10 miles from hibernacula 5 miles from maternity roosts 2.5 miles from non-maternity record locations	10 miles from hibernacula 5 miles from maternity roosts 2.5 miles from non-maternity record locations
NSO #4	Calcareous glades, fens, and salt barrens	ND	ND	ND
NSO #5	Cave openings, sinkholes, karst features	ND	ND	ND
NSO #6	Coastal shoreline habitats (Coastal Strand, Mangrove Swamp, Salt Marsh, Sandy Beach, and Scrub Mangrove) and associated special status species	6,671 acres	6,671 acres	6,671 acres
NSO #7	Colonial nesting birds and wading bird rookeries: brown pelican (April 1 through September 15)	2,000 feet 4,082 acres	3,000 feet 8,197 acres	500 feet 263
	Hérons, egrets, ibis, or night herons (February 15 through August 31)	1,000 feet 1,572 acres	2,000 feet 7,420 acres	500 feet 438 acres
	Nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers (April 1 through September 15)	650 feet 782 acres	1,000 feet 1,862 acres	250 feet 65 acres
NSO #8	Cultural Resources (National Registry of Historic Places [NRHP] sites and burials)	ND	ND	ND
NSO #9	Florida Keys	148 acres	148 acres	0 acres
NSO #10	Florida Scrub	3,584 acres	3,584 acres	3,584 acres
NSO #11	Interior least tern (riverine)	650 feet (LA) 1,000 feet (AR, KY) 116,810 acres	1,000 feet (LA) 1,500 feet (AR, KY) 125,500 acres	250 feet (LA) 500 feet (AR, KY) 103,635 acres
NSO #12	Louisiana black bear	10,691 acres	10,691 acres	8,794 acres
NSO #13	Red-cockaded woodpecker	0.5 mile and 200 feet 1,241 acres	0.75 mile and 200 feet 2,204 acres	0.5 mile and 200 feet 1,241 acres

	Stipulation	Buffer Distance/Acres Protected ¹		
		Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
NSO #14	Tropical hardwood hammock	19 acres	19 acres	NA
NSO #15	West Indian manatee	250 feet 725 acres	600 feet 1,180 acres	100 feet 546 acres
NSO #16	Wetlands and aquatic habitats	250 feet 389,816	500 feet 508,726	100 feet 295,256
NSO #17	Wood Stork	1,500 feet 99 acres	2,000 feet 173 acres	1,000 feet 40 acres
NSO #18	Native grasslands	ND	ND	ND
NSO #19	National Scenic and Historic Trails	ND	ND	ND
NSO #20	National Wild and Scenic Rivers	ND	ND	ND
NSO #21	Lands with greater than 50 percent slopes	ND	ND	ND
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE				
CSU #1	American burying beetle	192,888 acres	192,888 acres	192,888 acres
CSU #2	Bald eagle	0.5 mile 11,881 acres	1 mile 41,919 acres	0.5 mile 11,881 acres
CSU #3	Bats: Indiana bat, and northern long-eared bat (Tree removal) Note: This stipulation would be applied within the ranges of these bats. Acres, however, have not been determined	ND	ND	ND
CSU #4	Cultural Resources consultation	ND	ND	ND
CSU #5	Florida panther	ND	ND	ND
CSU #6	Gopher tortoise	97,434 acres	97,434 acres	97,434 acres
CSU #7	Karst regions	241,141 acres	241,141 acres	241,141 acres
CSU #8	Louisiana pine snake	3,221 acres	3,221 acres	3,221 acres
CSU #9	Special status plant species	2 mile 26,956 acres	2 mile 26,956 acres	2 mile 26,956 acres
CSU #10	Occupied dwellings or structures	ND	ND	ND
CSU #11	Soils with a severe erosion hazard rating	ND	ND	ND
CSU #12	Lands with 25 to 50 percent slopes	ND	ND	ND

Table C-2. Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
NSO #1	Audubon's crested caracara	NSO	X			<p>Stipulation: Surface disturbing and other activities would be prohibited within 500 feet of an active Audubon's crested caracara nest.</p> <p>Objective: To protect active Audubon's crested caracara nests.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Audubon's crested caracara, with concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for a nest is within 500 feet of any portion of the leased tract.</p>
NSO #1	Audubon's crested caracara	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: Surface disturbing and other activities would be prohibited within 1,000 feet of an active Audubon's crested caracara nest.</p> <p>Objective: To protect active Audubon's crested caracara nests.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Audubon's crested caracara, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for a nest within 1,000 feet of any portion of the leased tract.</p>
NSO #1	Audubon's crested caracara	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: Surface disturbing and other activities would be prohibited within 250 feet of an active Audubon's crested caracara nest.</p> <p>Objective: To protect active Audubon's crested caracara nests.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Audubon's crested caracara, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for a nest within 250 feet of any portion of the leased tract.</p>
NSO #2	Bald eagle	NSO	X		X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within a 660-foot buffer zone around active or inactive bald eagle nests and communal roost sites.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impact on nesting eagles, including important courtship and nesting behavior, egg laying and incubation, and feeding and fledging activity.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement alternatives that are consistent with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to remain consistent with any changes to the</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no suitable nest sites are within 660 feet of any portion of the leased tract or if the nest site has not been used for at least 5 years.</p>
NSO #2	Bald eagle	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within a 1,000 foot buffer zone around active or inactive bald eagle nests and communal roost sites.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impact to nesting eagles, including important courtship and nesting behavior, egg laying and incubation, and feeding and fledging activity.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement alternatives that are consistent with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to remain consistent with any changes to the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no suitable nest sites are within 1,000 feet of any portion of the leased tract or if the nest site has not been used for at least 5 years.</p>
NSO #3	Bats: Gray bat, Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, Ozark big-eared bat, and Virginia big-eared bat	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance would be permitted within 10 miles of hibernacula, 5 miles of maternity roosts, and 2.5 miles of non-maternity roost locations for the following species: gray bat, Indiana bat, Ozark big-eared bat, northern long-eared bat, and Virginia big-eared bat.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid adverse effects to special status bats.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project would not result in adverse effects to these special status bats or their habitat, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the lease is not does not contain suitable habitat for gray bat, Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, Ozark big-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat, with concurrence from USFWS.</p>
NSO #4	Calcareous glades, fens, and salt barrens	NSO	X	X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within glade, fens, or salt barrens.</p> <p>Objective: To protect these rare habitats and the plant communities and the special status plants associated with them.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #5	Cave openings, sinkholes, and karst	NSO	X		X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within 1,000 feet of any cave entrance, known cave passage, or aspect thereof, including fractures, sinkholes, losing streams, and</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
	features					<p>designated recharge zones. This includes BLM permitted geophysical seismic operations.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts on hydrologic networks connected to cave and karst habitats and habitats for special status species, including gray bat, Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, Ozark big-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat, and endemic cave obligates.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the activity will not affect the hydrology, water quality, or other parameters associated with cave or karst habitats.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no portion of the leased area is within the 1,000-foot buffer zone.</p>
NSO #5	Cave openings, sinkholes, and karst features	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within 1,500 feet of any cave entrance, known cave passage, or aspect thereof, including, fractures, sinkholes, losing streams, and designated recharge zones. This includes BLM permitted geophysical seismic operations.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts on hydrologic networks connected to cave and karst habitats and habitats for special status species, including gray bat, Indiana bat, Ozark big-eared bat, northern long-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat, and endemic cave obligates.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the activity will not affect the hydrology, water quality, or other parameters associated with cave or karst habitats.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no portion of the leased area is within the 1,500-foot buffer zone.</p>
NSO #6	Coastal shoreline habitats (Coastal Strand, Mangrove Swamp, Salt Marsh, Sandy Beach, and Scrub Mangrove) and associated special status species	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation (NSO): No surface occupancy would be allowed in coastal shoreline habitats (Coastal Strand, Mangrove Swamp, Salt Marsh, Sandy Beach, and Scrub Mangrove)</p> <p>Objective: To protect sensitive habitats and federally listed coastal species, including: sea turtle nesting habitat (loggerhead sea turtle, green sea turtle, and leatherback sea turtle), beach mouse habitat (Choctawhatchee beach mouse, southeastern beach mouse, St. Andrews beach mouse, Anastasia beach mouse, and Perdido Key beach mouse), and shorebird habitats (piping plover and red knot).</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that none of the leased area is within coastal shoreline habitats.
NSO #7	Colonial nesting birds and wading bird rookeries	NSO	X			<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within 2,000 feet of nesting colonies containing brown pelicans, within 1,000 feet of nesting wading bird colonies (herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons), or within 650 feet from colonies of nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers.</p> <p>Objective: To protect nesting brown pelicans and other colonial nesting birds.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted for temporary use, not including well pad construction, so long as such use does not occur during the following nesting seasons: brown pelicans from April 1 through September 15; herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons from February 15 through August 31; or nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers from April 1 through September 15.</p> <p>An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse impact on colonial nesting birds, or on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the tract does not contain suitable nesting habitat for colonial nesting birds.</p>
NSO #7	Colonial nesting birds and wading bird rookeries	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within 3,000 feet of nesting colonies containing brown pelicans, within 2,000 feet of nesting wading bird colonies (herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons), or within 1,000 feet from colonies of nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers.</p> <p>Objective: To protect nesting brown pelicans and other colonial nesting birds.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted for temporary use, not including well pad construction, so long as such use does not occur during the following nesting seasons: brown pelican from April 1 through September 15; herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons from February 15 through August 31; or nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers from April 1 through September 15.</p> <p>An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse impact on colonial nesting birds, or on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the tract does not contain suitable nesting habitat for colonial nesting birds.</p>
NSO #7	Colonial nesting birds and wading bird rookeries	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within 500 feet of nesting colonies containing brown pelicans, within 500 feet of nesting wading bird colonies (herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons), or within 250 feet from colonies of nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>Objective: To protect nesting brown pelicans and other colonial nesting birds.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted for temporary use, not including well pad construction, so long as such use does not occur during following nesting seasons: brown pelican from April 1 through September 15; herons, egrets, ibis, night-herons from February 15 through August 31; or nesting terns, gulls, or black skimmers from April 1 through September 15.</p> <p>An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse impact on colonial nesting birds, or on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the tract does not contain suitable nesting habitat for colonial nesting birds.</p>
NSO #8	Cultural Resources	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within sites listed or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP or within burial sites.</p> <p>Objective: To protect cultural resource values.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement avoidance or mitigation measures developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and/or appropriate federally recognized Native American Tribe/Nation.</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to reduce the NSO area if, in consultation with the SHPO and/or appropriate federally recognized Native American Tribe/Nation, it is determined that the reduced NSO area is adequate to protect cultural resource values.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if, in consultation with the SHPO and/or appropriate federally recognized Native American Tribe/Nation, it is determined that the NSO stipulation is not needed to protect cultural resource values.</p>
NSO #9	Florida Keys	NSO	X	X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed in the Florida Keys.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to special status species, including Key deer, Lower Florida Keys rice rat, Lower Keys marsh rabbit, Key Largo wood rat, and Key Largo cotton mouse.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no portion of the lease is within federally designated critical habitat, and it is determined that no special status species would be adversely affected by a proposed activity.</p>
NSO #9	Florida Keys	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy in the Florida Keys would be allowed within federally</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to federally designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #10	Florida Scrub	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed in Florida scrub habitats (including sand pine scrub and xeric oak scrub).</p> <p>Objective: To protect rapidly disappearing scrub habitats. These habitats are endemic to Florida and support several federally and state-listed species, as well as several candidates for federal listing and species of special concern in Florida.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if scrub habitats are not found on the lease area.</p>
NSO #11	Interior least tern (riverine)	NSO	X			<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed near sand bars on the Mississippi, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red River systems. The NSO buffer would be 650 feet in Louisiana and 1,000 feet in Arkansas and Kentucky.</p> <p>Objective: To protect riverine nesting and feeding habitat of piping plover and interior least tern.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #11	Interior least tern (riverine)	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed near sand bars on the Mississippi, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red River systems. The NSO buffer would be 1,000 feet in Louisiana and 1,500 feet in Arkansas and Kentucky.</p> <p>Objective: To protect riverine nesting and feeding habitat of piping plover and interior least tern.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
NSO #11	Interior least tern (riverine)	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed near sand bars on the Mississippi, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red River systems. The NSO buffer would be 250 feet in Louisiana and 500 feet in Arkansas and Kentucky.</p> <p>Objective: To protect riverine nesting and feeding habitat of piping plover and interior least tern.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #12	Louisiana black bear	NSO	X	X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted in suitable Louisiana black bear habitat in the following parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Iberia, Iberville, Madison, Pointe Coupee, Richland, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Tensas, Vermillion, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, and West Feliciana. Suitable habitat includes bottomland hardwood forests, upland hardwood or mixed hardwood forests, and scrub/shrub or tall herbaceous communities. This area includes the entire designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to suitable Louisiana black bear habitat and designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Louisiana black bear, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the lease does not contain suitable Louisiana black bear habitat. Waivers in critical habitat would require concurrence from USFWS.</p>
NSO #12	Louisiana black bear	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted in suitable habitat in the area mapped as the Louisiana Black Bear Habitat Restoration Area (USFWS 2008m) in the following parishes: Avoyelles, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Iberia, Iberville, Madison, Pointe Coupee, Richland, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Tensas, and West Carroll. This area includes the entire designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to suitable Louisiana black bear habitat and designated critical habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Louisiana black bear, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the lease does not contain suitable Louisiana black bear habitat. Waivers in critical habitat would require concurrence from USFWS.</p>
NSO #13	Red-cockaded	NSO	X		X	<p>Stipulation (NSO): No surface occupancy would be allowed within 0.5 miles of a red-cockaded</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource	Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
		B	C	D	
	woodpecker				<p>woodpecker cluster, defined as the area containing all active and inactive cavity trees and a 200-foot buffer zone surrounding that area. Vehicle use would be prohibited within a cluster except for through travel on existing, maintained, or paved roads.</p> <p>Objective: To protect red-cockaded woodpecker clusters from disturbance and habitat degradation.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for foraging or nesting habitat for red-cockaded woodpeckers within 0.5 miles of the leased tract.</p>
NSO #13	Red-cockaded woodpecker	NSO		X	<p>Stipulation (NSO): No surface occupancy would be allowed within 0.75 miles of a red-cockaded woodpecker cluster, defined as the area containing all active and inactive cavity trees and a 200-foot buffer zone surrounding that area. Vehicle use would be prohibited within a cluster except for through travel on existing, maintained, or paved roads.</p> <p>Objective: To protect red-cockaded woodpecker clusters from disturbance and habitat degradation.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for foraging or nesting habitat for red-cockaded woodpeckers within 0.75 miles of the leased tract.</p>
NSO #14	Tropical Hardwood Hammock	NSO	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed in tropical hardwood hammocks.</p> <p>Objective: To protect this rare plant community and the sensitive wildlife species associated with it.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if tropical hardwood hammocks are not found on the tract.</p>
NSO #15	West Indian manatee	NSO	X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within 250 feet of coastline, rivers, or springs designated as critical habitat for the West Indian manatee.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts to water quality, habitat, and feeding areas for the West Indian manatee.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #15	West Indian manatee	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within 600 feet of coastline, rivers, or springs designated as critical habitat for the West Indian manatee.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts to water quality, habitat, and feeding areas for the West Indian manatee.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #15	West Indian manatee	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted within 100 feet of coastline, rivers, or springs designated as critical habitat for the West Indian manatee.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts to water quality, habitat, and feeding areas for the West Indian manatee.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #16	Wetlands and aquatic habitats	NSO	X			<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy, including discharges, would be permitted within 250 feet of rivers, streams, wetland springs, headwaters, wet meadows, wet pine savannas, ponds, tributaries, lakes, coastal sloughs, sand bars, vernal pools on granite outcrops, calcareous seepage marshes, or small, marshy calcareous streams. If the slope exceeds 10 percent, the buffer may be extended to 600 feet to provide adequate protection for aquatic habitats and associated species.</p> <p>Objective: To protect the water quality of watersheds; to maintain natural stream substrate and morphology; and to avoid potential impacts to aquatic species and their habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to (1) span creeks and floodplains by attaching pipelines to bridges or (2) directionally drill under creeks, rivers, and other waters supporting special status species; and (3) if the project would have no effect, or can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: The buffer may be reduced to 100 feet surrounding impounded waters, providing no special status species have been documented within the lease area.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #16	Wetlands and aquatic habitats	NSO		X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy, including discharges, would be permitted within 500 feet of rivers, streams, wetland springs, headwaters, wet meadows, wet pine savannas, ponds, tributaries, lakes, coastal sloughs, sand bars, vernal pools on granite outcrops, calcareous seepage marshes, or small, marshy calcareous streams. If the slope exceeds 10 percent, the buffer may be extended to 1,000 feet to provide adequate protection for aquatic habitats and associated species.</p> <p>Objective: To protect the water quality of watersheds, to maintain natural stream substrate and morphology, and to avoid potential impacts to aquatic species and their habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to (1) span creeks and floodplains by attaching pipelines to bridges or (2) directionally drill under creeks, rivers, and other waters supporting special status species; and (3) if the project would have no effect, or can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: The buffer may be reduced to 100 feet surrounding impounded waters, providing no special status species have been documented within the lease area.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
NSO #16	Wetlands and aquatic habitats	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy, including discharges, would be permitted within 100 feet of rivers, streams, wetland springs, headwaters, wet meadows, wet pine savannas, ponds, tributaries, lakes, coastal sloughs, sand bars, vernal pools on granite outcrops, calcareous seepage marshes, or small, marshy calcareous streams. If the slope exceeds 10 percent, the buffer may be extended to 300 feet to provide adequate protection for aquatic habitats and associated species.</p> <p>Objective: To protect the water quality of watersheds, to maintain natural stream substrate and morphology, and to avoid potential impacts to aquatic species and their habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to (1) span creeks and floodplains by attaching pipelines to bridges or (2) directionally drill under creeks, rivers, and other waters supporting special status species; and (3) if the project would have no effect, or can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource	Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description	
		B	C	D		
					<p>concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: The buffer may be reduced to 100 feet surrounding impounded waters, providing no special status species have been documented within the lease area.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>	
NSO #17	Wood stork	NSO	X		<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted at any time within 1,500 feet of a wood stork nesting colony site (primary zone) or within 1,000 feet of identified roosting.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to nesting wood storks and protect adjacent foraging areas.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on wood stork, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if there is no potential for wood stork nesting or roosting on or within 1,500 feet of the tract.</p>	
NSO #17	Wood stork	NSO		X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted at any time within 2,000 feet of a wood stork nesting colony site (primary zone) or within 1,500 feet of identified roosting.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to nesting wood storks and protect adjacent foraging areas.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on wood stork, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no evidence of wood stork nesting or roosting is found on or within 2,000 feet of the tract.</p>	
NSO #17	Wood stork	NSO			X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be permitted at any time within 1,000 feet of a wood stork nesting colony site (primary zone) or within 500 feet of identified roosting.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid impacts to nesting wood storks and protect adjacent foraging areas.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on wood stork, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no evidence of wood stork nesting or roosting is found on or within 1,000 feet of the tract.</p>
NSO #18	Native grasslands and prairies	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed in Native Grasslands.</p> <p>Objective: To protect rapidly disappearing native grassland habitats. These habitats are</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>endemic and often support federally and state-listed species, as well as other priority species.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement a mitigation or compensation program resulting in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if native grasslands are not found on the lease area.</p>
NSO #19	National Scenic and Historic Trails	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy within the National Scenic and Historic Trails Right-of-Way and Management Corridor, or similar protected area or measures identified in the applicable land use plan.</p> <p>Objective: To safeguard the nature and purposes of the National Scenic and Historic Trails.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted, if, as a result of the required National Scenic and Historic Trails inventory, no resources, qualities, values, or associated settings, or primary use or uses are present, resulting in no adverse impacts to the nature and purposes of the National Scenic and Historic Trails; or if the operator agrees to implement avoidance or mitigation measures developed in coordination with the National Scenic and Historic Trails Administering Agency that render the project compatible and does not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the National Scenic and Historic Trails.</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to reduce the NSO area if, in coordination with the National Scenic and Historic Trails Administering Agency, it is determined that the reduced NSO area is adequate to safeguard the nature and purposes of the National Scenic and Historic Trails.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if, in coordination with the National Scenic and Historic Trails Administering Agency, it is determined that the stipulation is not needed to safeguard the nature and purposes of the National Scenic and Historic Trails.</p>
NSO #20	National Wild and Scenic Rivers	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy is allowed on lands within 0.25 mile from the centerline of either side of suitable scenic segments of scenic river segments. (Note: wild segments of suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) are not available for lease.)</p> <p>Objective: To protect wild and scenic characteristics of suitable streams and rivers.</p> <p>Exception: Exceptions to this stipulation may be authorized for recreation and scenic segments of WSRs if site-specific analysis and mitigation within the 0.25-mile corridor reveals a specific location to allow drilling and infrastructure to occur without impacting that section of the river segment's suitability without impacting any of the outstandingly remarkable values of the suitable river segment. No exceptions would be allowed in wild river segments.</p> <p>Modification: The 0.25-mile boundary may be modified in accordance with the WSR plan.</p> <p>Waiver: No waivers would be authorized unless the areas mapped as possessing the attributes</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						are verified to not possess those attributes. A waiver may only be granted through a land use plan amendment.
NSO #21	Lands with greater than 50 percent slopes	NSO	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No surface occupancy is allowed on slopes greater than 50 percent.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent mass slope failure and accelerated erosion and a failure to meet the BLM's reclamation standards outlined in, Chapter 6 of the BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, as revised.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the action would not result in mass slope failure or accelerated erosion and the operator would be able to meet the BLM's reclamation standards.</p> <p>Modification: The stipulation may be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the entire lease area does not include slopes greater than 50 percent. This determination shall be based upon USGS mapping and a BLM evaluation of the area.</p>
CSU #1	American burying beetle (ABB)	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation (CSU): If the project is located on Fort Chaffee and entails more than 2 acres of disturbance, including roads and flowlines, the applicant would be required to provide for offsite compensation. Compensation will consist of habitat improvement within an area identified on Fort Chaffee. Habitat improvement will be required at the following rate based on the vegetation and soils of the disturbed site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the site has preferred ABB vegetation but not soils, compensation will be 1 to 1. • If the site has preferred ABB soils, but not vegetation, compensation will be 2 to 1. • If the site has both preferred ABB soils and vegetation, compensation will be 3 to 1. <p>If the project is outside Fort Chaffee and entails more than three acres of disturbance, the applicant will be required to conduct a trap and release program for American burying beetle using accepted protocols outlined in the reasonable and prudent measures in the programmatic biological opinion written by the USFWS, Conway Ecological Services Office and dated December 19, 2006, or the most recent update of the protocols. This trap and release program must be conducted by a USFWS permitted section 10 biologist during the beetle's active season, between May 20 and September 20.</p> <p>Release sites require USFWS and landowner approval prior to conducting the trap and release program.</p> <p>Only those pesticides or herbicides approved for use in American burying beetle areas will be authorized for use by the lessee. No electric insect killers will be used by the lessee.</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to remain consistent with changes to USFWS protocols.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>Exception: There may be an exception made for this stipulation for individual projects located in habitats not considered suitable for ABB, including sites with any of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil that is greater than 70 percent sand. b. Soil that is greater than 70 percent clay. c. Land where greater than 80 percent of the soil surface is composed of rock. d. Land where greater than 80 percent of the subsurface soil structure within the top four inches is composed of rock. e. Land that has already been developed and no longer exhibits topsoil or leaf litter. f. Land that is tilled on at least an annual basis. g. Land that meets the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers definition of wetland. (However, projects developed in this type of habitat will need to be reviewed by the Corps to ensure compliance with section 404 of the Clean Water Act. h. Pine plantations planned for mechanical treatment where stocking density is 750 or more trees per acre (little sunlight to forest floor). i. Shortleaf pine or shortleaf pine-hardwood forest stands with 110 square feet per acre or greater overstory basal area and more than 700 stems per acre occupying midstory or understory positions. <p>Modification: None Waiver: None</p>
CSU #2	Bald eagle	CSU	X		X	<p>Stipulation: BLM-permitted projects would not remove trees suitable for nesting within a 0.5-mile buffer zone around active or inactive bald eagle nests and communal roost sites.</p> <p>Objective: To protect foraging habitat, promote nest fidelity, and maintain habitat integrity around bald eagle nests and communal roosting sites.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement alternatives that are consistent with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to remain consistent with any changes to the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no nest or communal roosting site can be identified within 0.5 miles of the leased tract or if the applicant can document that no sites have been used by bald eagles for 5 consecutive years.</p>
CSU #2	Bald eagle	CSU		X		<p>Stipulation: BLM-permitted projects would not remove trees suitable for nesting within a 1.0-mile buffer zone around active or inactive bald eagle nests and communal roost sites.</p> <p>Objective: To protect foraging habitat, promote nest fidelity, and maintain habitat integrity</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>around bald eagle nests and communal roosting sites.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement alternative that are consistent with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Modification: This stipulation may be modified to remain consistent with any changes to the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if no nest or communal roosting site can be identified within 1.0 miles of the leased tract or if the applicant can document that no sites have been used by bald eagles for 5 consecutive years.</p>
CSU #3	Bats: Indiana bat, , and northern long-eared bat	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No removal of trees or snags over 5 inches in diameter permitted between March 16 and November 30 within known or potential range of Indiana bat, and northern long-eared bat.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent disturbance of summer/nursery roosting areas of special status bats.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
CSU #4	Cultural Resource consultation	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: This lease may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order (EO) 13007, or other statutes and EOs. BLM will not approve any ground disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. These obligations may include a requirement that the operator provides a cultural resources survey conducted by a professional archaeologist. BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties, or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized, or mitigated.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Exemptions: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
CSU #5	Florida panther	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation (CSU): All new or improved roads longer than one-fourth mile in areas known or expected to support Florida panthers would be gated and closed to all unauthorized vehicular</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>travel for the duration of the exploration and production activities.</p> <p>Objective: To reduce impacts to the Florida panther or from unauthorized use of roads constructed or improved for mineral exploration of development.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if adjacent land use or land cover types preclude use of the area by panthers, or if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Florida panther, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: None.</p>
CSU #6	Gopher tortoise	CSU	X			<p>Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable gopher tortoise habitat. No surface disturbance or activity would be permitted within 600 feet of a gopher tortoise burrow. In Louisiana, surveys would be required within Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, and Washington parishes, and in Florida, surveys would be required in all counties with gopher tortoise occurrence records.</p> <p>Suitable habitat includes areas with well-drained, sand or gravel soils, especially the following U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil series: Bassfield, Cahaba, Latonia, Malbis, Ruston, and Smithdale. Also, suitable habitat is typically 10 percent or more open longleaf pine-scrub oak forests or savannas, with an open understory and with grass and forb groundcover and on slopes varying between 0–20 percent.</p> <p>Objective: To protect gopher tortoise habitat and commensal species, including dusky gopher frog.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on gopher tortoise, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if pre-existing tortoise surveys of the tract that are approved by BLM and USFWS.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if suitable gopher tortoise habitat does not exist on the tract and the tract does not provide forage habitat for gopher tortoises in adjacent areas.</p>
CSU #6	Gopher tortoise	CSU		X		<p>Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable gopher tortoise habitat. No surface disturbance or activity would be permitted within 1,000 feet of a gopher tortoise burrow. In Louisiana, surveys would be required within Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, and Washington parishes, and in Florida, surveys would be required in all counties with gopher tortoise occurrence records.</p> <p>Suitable habitat includes areas with well-drained, sand or gravel soils, especially the following USDA-NRCS soil series: Bassfield, Cahaba, Latonia, Malbis, Ruston, and Smithdale. Also, suitable habitat is typically 10 percent or more open longleaf pine-scrub oak forests or savannas, with an open understory and with grass and forb groundcover and on slopes varying</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>between 0–20 percent.</p> <p>Objective: To protect gopher tortoise habitat and commensal species, including dusky gopher frog.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on gopher tortoise, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if pre-existing tortoise surveys of the tract that are approved by BLM and USFWS</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if suitable gopher tortoise habitat does not exist on the tract and the tract does not provide forage habitat for gopher tortoises in adjacent areas.</p>
CSU #6	Gopher tortoise	CSU			X	<p>Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable gopher tortoise habitat. No surface disturbance or activity would be permitted within 300 feet of a gopher tortoise burrow. In Louisiana, surveys would be required within Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, and Washington parishes, and in Florida, surveys would be required in all counties with gopher tortoise occurrence records.</p> <p>Suitable habitat includes areas with well-drained, sand or gravel soils, especially the following USDA-NRCS soil series: Bassfield, Cahaba, Latonia, Malbis, Ruston, and Smithdale. Also, suitable habitat is typically 10 percent or more open longleaf pine-scrub oak forests or savannas, with an open understory and with grass and forb groundcover and on slopes varying between 0–20 percent.</p> <p>Objective: To protect gopher tortoise habitat and commensal species, including dusky gopher frog.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on gopher tortoise, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if pre-existing tortoise surveys of the tract that are approved by BLM and USFWS</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if suitable gopher tortoise habitat does not exist on the tract and the tract does not provide forage habitat for gopher tortoises in adjacent areas.</p>
CSU #7	Karst regions	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation (CSU): Within karst regions, produced or flowback, or hydraulic fracturing waters would not be injected into karst structures or discharged at any point connected to a surface or sub-surface karst hydrologic network. No naturally flowing waters or drainages may be diverted from entering cave entrances, sinking streams, sinkholes, or swallets.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent impacts to water quality in karst hydrologic networks and also to prevent impacts to special status species associated with karst systems, including Indiana bat, Ozark big-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat, and gray bat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS, and is in compliance with state water quality management requirements. Modification: None Waiver: None.
CSU #8	Louisiana pine snake	CSU	X			Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable Louisiana pine snake habitat. Surveys would be required within Bienville, Sabine, Natchitoches, and Vernon parishes. Suitable habitat consists of areas of longleaf pine with sandy, well-drained soils, substantial herbaceous ground cover, little midstory (e.g., longleaf pine savannah), and the presence of pocket gophers. No surface disturbance or activity would be permitted within 1,000 feet of a pocket gopher burrow system. Objective: To protect Louisiana pine snake habitat. Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Louisiana pine snake, with concurrence from the USFWS. Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if current Louisiana pine snake surveys of the tract are approved by BLM and USFWS. Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if Louisiana pine snake habitat does not exist on the tract.
CSU #8	Louisiana pine snake	CSU		X		Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable Louisiana pine snake habitat. Surveys would be required within Bienville, Sabine, Natchitoches, and Vernon parishes. Suitable habitat consists of areas of longleaf pine with sandy, well-drained soils, substantial herbaceous ground cover, little midstory (e.g., longleaf pine savannah), and the presence of pocket gophers. No surface disturbance or activity would be permitted within 1,500 feet of a pocket gopher burrow system. Objective: To protect Louisiana pine snake habitat. Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Louisiana pine snake, with concurrence from the USFWS. Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if current Louisiana pine snake surveys of the tract are approved by BLM and USFWS. Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if Louisiana pine snake habitat does not exist on the tract.
CSU #8	Louisiana pine snake	CSU			X	Stipulation (CSU): Prior to any surface disturbance or activity, approved surveys would be required to identify suitable Louisiana pine snake habitat. Surveys would be required within Bienville, Sabine, Natchitoches, and Vernon parishes. Suitable habitat consists of areas of longleaf pine with sandy, well-drained soils, substantial herbaceous ground cover, little midstory (e.g., longleaf pine savannah), and the presence of pocket gophers. No surface disturbance or

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>activity would be permitted within 500 feet of a pocket gopher burrow system.</p> <p>Objective: To protect Louisiana pine snake habitat.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Louisiana pine snake, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: Survey requirements may be modified if current Louisiana pine snake surveys of the tract are approved by BLM and USFWS.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if Louisiana pine snake habitat does not exist on the tract.</p>
CSU #9	Special status plant species	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation (CSU): All suitable special status plant species habitat would be identified during environmental review of any proposed surface use activity. If field examination indicates that habitat of one or more of these species is present, BLM will require a survey by a qualified botanist during periods appropriate to each species. Operations would not be allowed in areas where sensitive plants would be affected.</p> <p>Objective: To protect threatened, endangered, candidate, proposed, and BLM sensitive plant species.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on special status species, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p> <p>Modification: None.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if, based on field surveys, it is determined that the lease area does not support special status or priority plant species.</p>
CSU #10	Occupied dwellings or structures	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: All high or moderate impact surface use activities including drilling, production, compression, buried pipelines, and vehicle use are precluded within 660 feet of any permanent dwelling or structure occupied by one or more persons. The BLM may approve low impact activities such as infrequent use of a minor road (for example, an access road to a single well location) within 330 feet of a permanent dwelling or structure in consultation with the owner/occupant of the dwelling or structure, and in consideration of state or local setback requirements.</p> <p>Objective: To reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development (for example, health, safety, and quality of life) on the owners/occupants within a permanent dwelling or structure.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted in consultation with the owner/occupant of the dwelling or structure, based on a plan by the operator to reduce impacts. An exception may also be granted if it is determined that not granting an exception would preclude development of fluid minerals associated with the lease.</p> <p>Modification: The distance and other provisions of this stipulation may be modified based on</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>new information, and increasing or decreasing levels of impacts anticipated from fluid mineral development.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived on high or moderate surface use activities within 660 feet of an occupied dwelling or structure, and in consideration of state or local minimum distance setback requirements, if BLM receives written consent from the owners/occupants of the dwelling or structure.</p>
CSU #11	Soils with a severe erosion hazard rating	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: Prior to surface disturbance on soils with a severe erosion hazard rating, a site-specific construction, stabilization, and reclamation plan (Plan) must be submitted to the BLM by the applicant as a component of the Application for Permit to Drill (BLM Form 3160-3) or Sundry Notice (BLM Form 3160-5) – Surface Use Plan of Operations. The operator shall not initiate surface disturbing activities unless the BLM Authorized Officer has approved the Plan (with conditions, as appropriate).</p> <p>The Plan must demonstrate to the BLM Authorized Officer's satisfaction how the operator will meet the following performance standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil stability is maintained preventing slope failure or mass wasting. • The disturbed area will be stabilized with no evidence of accelerated erosion features. • The disturbed area shall be managed to ensure soil characteristics approximate an appropriate reference site with regard to soil erosion indicators. • Sufficient topsoil is maintained for ensuring successful final reclamation. At locations where interim reclamation will be completed, this will be accomplished by re-spreading all salvaged topsoil over areas of interim reclamation. • The original landform and site productivity will be partially restored during interim reclamation and fully restored as a result of final reclamation. <p>Objective: To ensure successful reclamation and erosion control on soils with a severe erosion hazard rating in order to meet the standards outlined in, Chapter 6 of the BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, as revised.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the action would not result in a failure to meet the performance standards above or a BLM evaluation determines that the affected soils do not meet the severe erosion hazard rating criteria.</p> <p>Modification: The stipulation and performance standards identified above may be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards.</p> <p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the entire lease area does not include soils with a severe erosion hazard rating. This determination shall</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						be based upon NRCS mapping and/or BLM evaluation of the area.
CSU #12	Lands with 25 to 50 percent slopes	CSU	X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: Surface disturbance is restricted on slopes greater than 25 percent and less than 50 percent.</p> <p>Prior to surface disturbance on slopes greater than 25 percent and less than 50 percent, a site-specific construction, stabilization, and reclamation plan (Plan) must be submitted to the BLM by the applicant as a component of the Application for Permit to Drill (BLM Form 3160-3) or Sundry Notice (BLM Form 3160-5) – Surface Use Plan of Operations. The Plan must include designs approved and stamped by a licensed engineer. The operator shall not initiate surface disturbing activities unless the BLM Authorized Officer has approved the Plan (with conditions, as appropriate).</p> <p>The Plan must demonstrate to the BLM Authorized Officer's satisfaction how the operator will meet the following performance standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slope stability is maintained preventing slope failure or mass wasting. • The disturbed area will be stabilized with no evidence of accelerated erosion features. • The disturbed area shall be managed to ensure soil characteristics approximate an appropriate reference site with regard to soil erosion indicators. • Sufficient topsoil is maintained for ensuring successful final reclamation. At locations where interim reclamation will be completed, this will be accomplished by re-spreading all salvaged topsoil over areas of interim reclamation. • The original landform and site productivity will be partially restored during interim reclamation and fully restored as a result of final reclamation. <p>On the lands described below:</p> <p>As mapped by the USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, USGS Digital Elevation Models (DEM), or as determined by a BLM evaluation of the area.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure successful reclamation and erosion control on slopes greater than 25 percent and less than 50 percent in order to meet the standards outlined in, Chapter 6 of the BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, as revised.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the action would not result in a failure to meet the performance standards above, or a BLM evaluation determines that the disturbed area is not located on slopes greater than 25 percent.</p> <p>Modification: The stipulation and performance standards identified above may be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards.</p>

Stipulation/Protected Resource		Type	Alternative			Stipulation Description
			B	C	D	
						<p>Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the BLM Authorized Officer determines that the entire lease area does not include slopes greater than 25 percent. This determination shall be based upon USGS mapping and/or a BLM evaluation of the area.</p>

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX D—PROCEDURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

PROCEDURES

Procedures for onshore oil and gas operations are found in the federal regulations at 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3160. The following Onshore Oil and Gas Orders implement and supplement the onshore oil and gas regulations on federal lands.

- Order No. 1—Approval of Operations: This Order provides procedures for submitting an Application for Permit to Drill and all required approvals of subsequent well operations and other lease operations.
- Order No. 2—Drilling: This Order provides requirements and standards for drilling and abandonment.
- Order No. 3—Site Security: This Order provides requirements and standards for site security.
- Order No. 4—Measurement of Oil: This Order provides requirements and standards for measurement of oil.
- Order No. 5—Measurement of Gas: This Order provides the requirements and standards for the measurement of gas.
- Order No. 6—Hydrogen Sulfide Operations: This Order provides the requirements and standards for conducting oil and gas operations in an environment known to or expected to contain hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas.
- Order No. 7—Disposal of Produced Waters: This Order provides the methods and approvals necessary to dispose of produced water associated with oil and gas operations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best management practices (BMP) are defined in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005) as “a suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory.”

The objective of each BMP is to reduce adverse impacts on specific resources. Application of BMPs when there is potential to affect federally listed, proposed, or candidate species or designated critical habitat typically requires coordination and possibly formal consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Examples of BMPs that could be applied during site-specific evaluation can be found in the *Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Gold Book* (BLM 2006) and in *Best Management Practices for Fayetteville Shale Natural Gas Activities* (USFWS 2007).

The following BMPs would be mandatory and attached as notices to BLM-issued oil and gas leases in the southeastern states.

Well Pad Construction

T Plank roads, or suitable alternative, are recommended, where appropriate, to avoid damage to soils and vegetation, and are required in areas where saturated soils are expected.

All power lines must be built to protect raptors, including bald eagles, and migratory birds from accidental electrocution, and should use bird diversion devices detailed by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC 2006) or approved updates.

BLM or other qualified personnel may be required to identify suitable migratory bird nesting habitat within the project site. Opportunities should be evaluated to shift disturbance away from high value migratory bird nesting or foraging habitats, or to replace habitat on or off site. Operators are encouraged to avoid construction activities in high value migratory bird nesting habitats.

Strip and stockpile topsoil before construction of new roads, if feasible. Reapply soil to cut and fill slopes prior to revegetation.

Fill dirt or gravel should be free of noxious weeds, stolons, or seeds.

Monitor construction site for the life of the project for the presence of invasive weeds. If weeds are discovered, the BLM SSFO will be notified and will coordinate with the operator and surface manager/owner in regards to control methods.

Ensure that all seed used is free of noxious weed-free.

Paint above ground facilities to blend in with the surrounding environment, avoid paint overspray during application.

Contour disturbed areas to blend with the natural topography.

Design pipelines associated with oil and gas activities to follow existing roads and rights-of-way corridors, where possible, to minimize surface disturbance.

Consider using noise reduction mufflers, earthen berms, walls, or shed to reduce sound levels.

Implement interim reclamation concurrent with construction and site operations to the extent possible. Initiate final reclamation actions within 6 months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the Authorized Officer.

Make sure the reclaimed soil is free of contaminants and has adequate depth, texture, and structure for successful reclamation of vegetation. Vegetation reclamation will be considered successful when healthy, mature perennials are established with a composition and density that closely approximates the preconstruction conditions, or as prescribed by BLM, and the reclamation area is free of noxious weeds. All reclamation plans would be completed with close cooperation with the landowner or surface management agency.

Open trenches will be covered for public and wildlife safety whenever workers are not present.

Where bales are needed for erosion control purposes in natural areas, only straw bales, rather than hay, should be used to reduce the potential spread of non-native species.

Where required erosion fabric/blankets must be made of biodegradable materials, no plastic netting will be permitted.

If previously unknown sites of religious activities and previously unknown Native American burials are discovered during any ground disturbing activity or any part of this action, these activities will cease so that consultation with appropriate Native American groups will take place. The Authorizing Officer will tell the operator within five (5) working days when or if work may proceed.

The operator will avoid known cultural/historic sites during all construction and will be held responsible for informing all persons working at the drill site that they are subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing human remains, historic or archaeological sites and for collecting artifacts (Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [16 United States Code 470] [43 CFR 7.4]). If human remains, historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator will immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials and contact the BLM, the landowner, and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (36 CFR 800.11(b)(3)). Within five working days, the BLM, in consultation with the landowner and the SHPO, will inform the operator as to options available and how/if operation in the area of the human remains, historic or archaeological material may proceed. In addition, if a previously unknown site is discovered, consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Native American groups may also be conducted before operations may proceed.

The operator is required to take necessary measures to ensure that the final graded slopes are stabilized and to prevent the movement of soil from the pad area for the life of the project. Silt fences and other sediment control objects must be maintained throughout the construction and initial phases of drilling and production. *After vegetation has achieved 70% cover, or is authorized by BLM, such sediment control devices can be removed.*

Reserve Pits

Reserve pits will have barrier fencing installed on three sides before drilling begins and closed off on the fourth side immediately after drilling is completed. This should include installation of silt fencing buried at least 6 inches at the base barrier fencing, where there is potential for soil to migrate off the pad. If the pit is not closed within 10 days after drilling is completed and contains water/fluid, the pit will be netted or some other approved method used to prevent entry or use by birds/bats. The net mesh diameter shall be no larger than one and a half inch.

Placing the entire reserve pit in cut material is strongly recommended, a minimum of 50% of the pit capacity must be in cut material. When constructing dikes for pits with a fill embankment, a keyway or core trench should be excavated to a minimum depth of 2 to 3 feet below the original ground level. The core of the embankment can then be constructed with compacted, water-impervious material.

Pits shall be constructed, monitored, and operated to provide for a minimum of two feet of freeboard at all times and maintain fluids in pits at the lowest practicable level, subject to the type of operation in process.

Any hydrocarbons discharged into the reserve pit will be captured and removed to an approved disposal facility immediately.

No stumps, vegetation, trash or other materials are permitted to be buried in the reserve pit.

All pits that may contain liquid or cuttings (if covered by water/fluid) will have wildlife barrier fencing installed on three sides before drilling begins and will be closed off on the fourth side after drilling is completed.

Well pads in areas where public recreation use is expected and well pads within 660 feet of a residence will be fenced and gated during drilling to exclude the public, with the landowner's approval on split-estate locations. Once completed the well location and any production facilities must be fenced and gated for the life of the well.

Operator must properly dispose of drilling fluids and muds from the reserve pit at a permitted facility. Synthetic pit liners must be removed and disposed of at an authorized landfill prior as part of closing the pit.

In areas with ongoing heavy equipment use or on military installations wellheads may be required to be placed in underground bunkers.

All produced fluids from operations, chemicals, and any other wastes dumped or placed in the reserve pit will be drained before closure of pit. Fluids and materials collected from the reserve pit will be trucked to an appropriate disposal site according to federal and state guidelines. If company is not aware of such a facility, they are to contact the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for a list of such sites.

The operator will be responsible for re-contouring of any subsidence areas that develop from closing a pit before it is completely dry.

Drip pans should be in place on construction vehicles and/or drip pans installed under parked construction vehicles at the site.

Closed Loop Systems

All oil-based mud drilling operations will be completed through a closed mud system, and all oil-based mud will be contained in the closed loop system.

All drilling operations through salt bearing formations will be completed through a closed loop system.

All drilling operations in locations subject to inundation will be completed through a closed loop system,

The closed loop drilling system will be equipped with appropriate drip pans, liners, and catchments under probable leak sources as needed to prevent the oil-based drilling mud and cuttings from reaching the reserve pit and/or ground surface of the drill pad.

Chemical and Fuel Secondary Containment Systems

A Chemical and Fuel Secondary Containment and Enclosure Screening – The operator will prevent all hazardous, poisonous, flammable, and toxic substances from coming into contact with soil and water. At a minimum, the operator will install and maintain an impervious secondary containment system for any tank or barrel containing hazardous, poisonous, flammable, or toxic substances sufficient to contain the contents of the tank or barrel and any drips, leaks, and anticipated precipitation. The operator will dispose of fluids within the containment system that do not meet applicable state or U. S. Environmental Protection Agency livestock water standards in accordance with state law; the operator must not drain the fluids to the soil or ground.

The operator will design, construct, and maintain all secondary containment systems to prevent wildlife and livestock exposure to harmful substances. At a minimum, the operator will install effective wildlife and livestock exclosure systems such as fencing, netting, expanded metal mesh, lids, and grate covers.

Disposal of Produced Water

In accordance with Onshore Order No. 7, the preferred method for disposal of produced water will be through reinjection to a permeable formation with total dissolved solids (TDS) content higher than 10,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and that is not hydrologically connected to caves, wetlands, or surface water. Injection of produced water is regulated by the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program administered by state agencies.

Production Equipment

Production tank containment firewalls will be metal-lined, or earthen berms must be lined with an impervious liner sufficient to prevent the migration of fluids into surface or ground water for the life of the facility. The containment berm must be sufficient to contain at least 150 percent of the largest tank in use.

Stairwells to production tanks should be locked and gated in a manner to exclude public access.

Open vent stack equipment, such as heater-treaters, separators, dehydrator units, and flare stacks will be designed or retrofitted to prevent birds and bats from entering into the units and, to the extent practical, to discourage birds from perching on the stacks. Installing cone-shaped mesh covers on all open vents is one suggested method. Flat mesh covers are not expected to discourage perching and will not be acceptable. Flow lines from the well to the production tank(s) should be placed above ground to aid in leak detection.

Well Pad Maintenance

Equipment, fuels, and other chemicals will be properly stored to minimize the potential for spills to enter surface waters. Secondary containment will be provided for all containers stored on site.

Use of native or non-invasive cover plants in seeding mixtures will be encouraged to stabilize disturbed areas and during restoration activities. Construction areas will be surveyed for invasive species prior to ground disturbance. If invasive species are found, the proper control techniques will be used to either eradicate the species from the area or minimize its spread to other areas. In the case of split-estate land, final seed mixtures will be formulated in consultation with the private landowner.

If cogongrass is found on site, equipment should be washed before exiting the site to prevent the spread of this highly invasive species to other locations. Post-construction monitoring for cogongrass and other invasive plant species should be conducted to ensure early detection and control.

For safety and protection to the surface and surrounding area, operator must keep the area clean of trash and other debris as much as possible to avoid damaging or contaminating the human and environmental health surrounding the well pad location.

Pad Reclamation

Phased reclamation plans will be submitted to BLM for approval prior to abandonment via a Notice of Intent (NOI) Sundry Notice. Individual facilities, such as well locations, pipelines, discharge points,

impoundments, etc. need to be addressed in these plans as they are no longer needed. BLM will inspect those reclamation actions submitted by the operator to ensure that the operator has met all reclamation goals of the BLM and surface owner. A Notice of Intent to Abandon and a Subsequent Report of Abandonment must be submitted for abandonment approval by BLM. Final Abandonment Notice will be filed at the end awaiting BLM's approval of final reclamation. After BLM's approval of final reclamation, operator can be relinquished of its obligations and responsibilities to the well site.

Disturbed lands will be re-contoured back to conform to existing undisturbed topography. No depressions will be left that trap water or form ponds, unless requested by landowner.

APPENDIX E—LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

The Southeastern States Field Office used the following process to identify lands available for disposal by alternative during development of the Southeastern States Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). This process included developing criteria for retention and disposal and applying the criteria to the surface tracts based on current and best available information for each tract. These land tenure adjustment criteria are presented in Table E-1. The alternatives are summarized in Table E-2 and are shown for each tract in Table E-3 through Table E-6. In the future, additional lands may come under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction from withdrawal revocation, Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) reversion, title resolution or other circumstances, and the criteria in Table E-1 would be applied to make land tenure decisions.

CRITERIA

The criteria in Table E-1 were applied by alternative to identify lands available for disposal, exchange, transfer, or retention.

Table E-1. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, use the lands criteria established in the Lands and Realty sections of the Louisiana and Arkansas Planning Analysis/Environmental Assessment (EA) and Appendix B of the Florida Resource Management Plan (RMP)</p>	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) • Lands containing national trails • Lands identified as Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) • Lands designated as critical wildlife habitat • Lands occupied by or determined to contain suitable habitat for species federally listed as threatened or endangered or lands occupied by other special status species • Habitats with high priority as identified by state wildlife action plans. • Lands found within cooperative ecosystem management efforts, such as the Shell Island East Berm Enhancement Project of the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration 	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands designated as ACECs • Lands containing national trails • Lands identified as SRMAs • Lands designated as critical wildlife habitat • Lands occupied by or determined to contain suitable or potentially suitable habitat for species federally listed as threatened or endangered or other special status species • Habitats with high priority as identified by state wildlife action plans. • Lands found within cooperative ecosystem management efforts, such as the Shell Island East Berm Enhancement Project of the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration 	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands designated as ACECs • Lands containing national trails • Lands identified as SRMAs • Lands designated as critical wildlife habitat • Lands occupied by or determined to contain suitable habitat for species federally listed as threatened or endangered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands containing cultural sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) • Lands containing wetlands and riparian areas determined to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands containing cultural sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP • Lands containing wetlands and riparian areas determined to come under the definition of EO 11990. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands containing cultural sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP • Lands containing wetlands and riparian areas determined to come under the definition of EO 11990.

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>come under the definition of Executive Order (EO) 11990</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with the presence of high mineral development potential, such as tracts within areas with reasonably foreseeable development • Lands containing karst landforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands containing karst landforms • Lands that could serve to further the purposes of regional conservation and restoration (identified by The Nature Conservancy [TNC] as high-quality habitats) • Lands that facilitate access to areas retained for long-term public use or provide legal access to other public use areas • Lands that contain watershed values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with the presence of high mineral development potential, such as tracts within areas with reasonably foreseeable development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with other values where retention would be in the public interest • Lands zoned environmentally sensitive by local government • Lands located in close proximity to other lands containing high resource values or uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with other values where retention would be in the public interest • Lands zoned environmentally sensitive by local government • Lands located in close proximity to other lands containing high resource values or uses 	
	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for disposal, conveyance, or transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with long-term unauthorized use problems and that are not required for specific public purposes • Lands that can be best used to exchange for other lands that have a higher public resource value relative to meeting the goals and objectives for other resources and uses • Lands with public resource values (including lands that meet retention criteria), where those 	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for disposal, conveyance, or transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with long-term unauthorized use problems and which are not required for specific public purposes • Lands that can be best used to exchange for other lands that have a higher public resource value relative to meeting the goals and objectives for other resources and uses • Lands with public resource values (including lands that meet retention criteria), where those 	<p>When considering land tenure adjustments, lands with the following values would be prioritized for disposal, conveyance, or transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands with long-term unauthorized use problems and which are not required for specific public purposes • Lands that can be best used to exchange for other lands that have a higher public resource value relative to meeting the goals and objectives for other resources and uses • Lands with public resource values (including lands that meet retention criteria), where those

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	resource values would be better managed by other federal agencies, or state or local government or resource managing organizations. Exceptions would include ACECs and SRMAs or when retention is legislatively required.	resource values would be better managed by other federal agencies, or state or local government or resource managing organizations. Exceptions would include ACECs and SRMAs or when retention is legislatively required.	resource values would be better managed by other federal agencies, or state or local government or resource managing organizations. Exceptions would include ACECs and SRMAs or when retention is legislatively required.

APPLYING THE CRITERIA

The land tenure adjustment criteria were applied to the surface tracts by the interdisciplinary team. The team reviewed maps, pictures, and resource information including inventory reports, Google Earth images, and individual experiences and knowledge to apply the criteria to each of the surface tracts. These resources formed the basis for evaluating the characteristics of each surface tract and responding to the criteria. The criteria were applied to each surface tract individually. Table E-2 is a summary of land tenure adjustments by alternative, based on the criteria from Table E-1.

Table E-2. Summary of Land Tenure Adjustments by Alternative

Type of Land Tenure Adjustment	Alternative A (acres)	Alternative B (acres)	Alternative C (acres)	Alternative D (acres)
Disposal	55.00	65.69	5.48	593.60
Exchange	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27
Transfer	83.57	127.4	127.4	542.67
Retention	2,830.27	2,775.75	2,835.96	1,832.57

Table E-3 through Table E-6 include the land tenure adjustments for each surface tract by state. Below is a key to the abbreviations used in the tables:

- D—available for disposal
- T—available for transfer
- E—available for exchange
- R—retention.

Table E-3. Land Tenure Adjustments for Arkansas by Alternative

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Bear Creek	Searcy	160	R	R	R	R
Bennett Bayou	Fulton	40	R	R	R	D
Buffalo River	Searcy	40	R	R	R	D
Calf Creek	Searcy	40	R	R	R	R
Campbell Hollow	Searcy	40	R	R	R	D
Drasco	Cleburne	5	D	D	D	R
Dry Creek	Van Buren	40	R	R	R	R
Foster Branch	Fulton	40	R	R	R	D
Gepp	Fulton	40	R	D	R	D

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Henderson Mountain	Washington	40	R	T ¹	T ¹	T ¹
Locust Mountain	Crawford	40	R	R	R	R
Long Mountain Creek	Baxter	80	R	R	R	D
Lost Creek	Van Buren	40	R	R	R	R
Marion	Marion	80	R	R	R	D
Martins Creek	Sharp	40	R	R	R	D
Middle Fork	Searcy	40	D	R	R	D
Mountain Creek	Marion	80	R	R	R	D
Norfolk Lake	Baxter	20	R	D	R	D
Point Peter Mountain	Searcy	40	T ¹	T ¹	T ¹	T ¹
Rattlesnake Hollow	Van Buren	40	R	R	R	R
Redland Mountain	Pike	40	T ¹	T ¹	T ¹	T ¹
Tilly	Searcy	40	R	R	R	D
West Fork	Van Buren	10	D	R	R	R

1. Available for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service

Table E-4. Land Tenure Adjustments for Florida by Alternative

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Citrus County	Citrus	12.91	R	R	R	D
Egmont Key	Hillsborough	55	R	R	R	T ¹
Freeport	Walton	0.48	R	D	D	D
Gasparilla	Lee	7.4	R	T/R ²	T/R ²	T/R ²
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Palm Beach	85.83	R	R	R	R
Lake Marion	Polk	22.27	E/T	E/T	E/T	E/T

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Lathrop Bayou	Bay	185.03	R	R	R	R
Park Key	Monroe	1.36	R	R	R	R
Sugarloaf Key	Monroe	3.57	T ¹	R	R	R
Suwannee County	Suwannee	0.21	R	D	R	D

1. Available for Transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2. Available for Transfer to Florida State Park Service (FSPS) or for Retention to be managed in cooperation with the Florida State Park Service

Table E-5. Land Tenure Adjustments for Louisiana by Alternative

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Baldwin	St. Mary	360.27	R	R	R	T ¹
Big Saline Bayou	Rapides	158	R	R	R	R
Black Lake	Natchitoches	135.19	R	R	R	R
Duck Lake	St. Martin	63.59	R	R	R	R
Rocky Bayou	Desoto	21	R	R	R	R

1. Available for Transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Table E-6. Land Tenure Adjustments for Virginia by Alternative

Surface Tract	County	Acres	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Meadowood	Fairfax	804	R	R	R	R

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX F—AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN EVALUATION REPORT

This report documents the process used to evaluate nominations for areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) considered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in developing the Southeastern States Resource Management Plan (RMP). The BLM interdisciplinary team evaluated three nominations for ACECs, totaling 325.86 acres within the *decision area*. All of the nominated areas and acres met the criteria for relevant and important values, resources, natural systems or processes, or hazards/safety/public welfare (all of which are referred to collectively as values) and were identified as potential ACECs. In addition, the one existing ACEC (Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area [ONA]) was reviewed and found to contain relevant and important values in areas both inside and outside the current ACEC boundary (totaling 85.83 acres).

BACKGROUND

BLM is directed by law, regulation, and policy to consider designating and protecting ACECs when developing land use plans.

The Law: FLPMA

In the development and revision of land use plans, the Secretary shall ... give priority to the designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern.—Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Title II, Section 202(c)3

The term “areas of critical environmental concern” (often referred as “ACECs”) means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.—FLPMA, Title I, Section 103(a)

The Regulation: 43 CFR 1610.7-2

To be a potential ACEC, both of the following criteria shall be met:

- *Relevance:* There shall be present a significant historic, cultural, or scenic value; a fish or wildlife resource or other natural system or process; or a natural hazard.
- *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.

The Policy: BLM Manual 1613

BLM Manual 1613, *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*, provides direction for identifying, analyzing, designating, monitoring, and managing ACECs. Key points are as follows:

- The ACEC designation indicates to the public that BLM recognizes that an area has significant values and has established special management measures to protect those values.
- Designation of ACECs is performed only through the resource management planning process, either in an RMP itself or in a plan amendment.
- To be designated as an ACEC, an area must require special management attention to protect the important and relevant values.
- Potential ACECs are identified as early as possible in the planning process.
- Existing ACECs are subject to reconsideration when plans are revised.
- Members of the public or other agencies may nominate an area for consideration as a potential ACEC. BLM personnel are encouraged to recommend areas for consideration as ACECs.
- No formal or special procedures are associated with nomination.
- An interdisciplinary team evaluates each resource or hazard to determine whether it meets the relevance and importance criteria. The field manager approves the relevance and importance criteria.
- If an area is found not to meet the relevance and importance criteria, the analysis supporting that conclusion must be included in the RMP and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

EVALUATION PROCESS

Existing ACEC

There is one existing ACEC (54.33 acres) within the *decision area* (Table F-1). The existing ACEC was reviewed as part of this EIS. It was found to continue to meet mandatory relevance and importance criteria as identified in Attachment 1.

Table F-1. Existing ACEC

ACEC Name	Public Land Acres	County
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC	54.33	Palm Beach, FL

ACEC Nominations

Three ACEC nominations were identified during the scoping process and subsequent data requests (Table F-2). Nominations were evaluated in accordance with BLM Manual 1613. Values meeting mandatory relevance and importance criteria were identified and are the basis for establishing potential ACECs for further consideration in the Draft and Final EIS. (Criteria used for the relevance and importance evaluation are included in Attachment 1.)

Table F-2. ACEC Nominations

	Nominated Area	Public Land Acres	County
1	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA(Existing and Expansion)	85.83	Palm Beach, FL

	Nominated Area	Public Land Acres	County
2	Lathrop Bayou	185.03	Bay, FL
3	Egmont Key	55.0	Hillsborough, FL
	Total	325.86	

Potential ACECs

Following the evaluation of identified values using the relevance and importance criteria, three areas (325.86 acres) were identified as potential ACECs (Table F-3). Descriptions of the potential ACECs and suggested management are included in Attachment 2. Potential ACECs were delineated in two ways:

- The potential ACECs for Lathrop Bayou and Egmont Key include the entire tract area currently administered by BLM as well as the adjacent area determined to have relevant and important values that may be obtained following finalization of the RMP.
- The potential ACEC for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA is larger than the existing ACEC because additional relevant and important values were identified outside the existing boundary.

Table F-3. Potential ACECs

	Nominated Area	Public Land Acres	County
1	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA and Expansion	85.83	Palm Beach
2	Lathrop Bayou	185.03	Bay
3	Egmont Key	55.0	Hillsborough
	Total	325.86	

Consideration of Potential ACECs in the Draft RMP/EIS

Potential ACECs are considered in the Southeastern States Draft RMP/EIS, as follows:

- **Alternative A:** Current designation of Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC (54.33 acres total)
- **Alternative B:** Designate Lathrop Bayou ACEC and Egmont Key ACEC, and expand the existing Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC (325.86 acres total)
- **Alternative C:** Designate Lathrop Bayou ACEC and Egmont Key ACEC, and expand the existing Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC (325.86 acres total)
- **Alternative D:** Current designation and expansion of Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA ACEC (85.83 acres total).
-

The environmental consequences of the proposals under each alternative are evaluated in Chapter 4 of the Draft RMP/EIS.

ATTACHMENT 1: RELEVANCE AND IMPORTANCE CRITERIA

THE TASK

The task of evaluating the ACEC nominations was done by the land use planning interdisciplinary team. The team's job was to—

- Identify the potentially relevant values, resources, processes, systems, and hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values)
- Evaluate the potentially relevant values to determine which, if any, meet the relevance criteria
- Evaluate relevant values to determine which, if any, meet the importance criteria
- Consider the existing ACEC's relevant and important values to determine if changes should be made during the ongoing planning effort.

The interdisciplinary team also identified special management to protect and manage relevant and important values of each ACEC. These management measures are identified for each resource in Chapter 2, and by tract in Appendix B.

1) Identifying Potentially Relevant Values

The team reviewed each of the three ACEC nominations to identify potentially relevant values. Only the values identified in the nominations were evaluated for relevance.

2) Determining Relevance

Potentially relevant values were evaluated based on guidance in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1610.7-2, *Designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*, and BLM Manual 1613, *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*. Only one of the relevance criteria had to be met for the area to be considered further for importance.

Historical, Cultural, and Scenic Values

A historic or cultural value was determined relevant if it was—

- Determined to be rare or sensitive archeological resource
- Determined to be a religious or cultural resource important to Native Americans
- Otherwise determined to be significant historic or cultural resource by the staff archaeologist.

A scenic value was determined relevant if it was inventoried as Class A scenery by BLM.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity) was judged relevant if it or its habitat was documented as present within the nominated area. Sources of information were—

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) habitat maps, recovery plans, and other information,
- Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Management Plan/EA (Sep 2010),
- Lathrop Bayou Final Habitat Management Plan/EA (Sep 2003),

- Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and EA: Tampa Bay Refuges: Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge, Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge, Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge: Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Manatee Counties, Florida (Apr 2009).

Natural Processes or Systems

Nominated natural processes or systems (e.g., plants, riparian areas, and geologic processes) were considered relevant if they were present within the nominated area and included the following:

- Endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species (documented occurrences and/or habitat within nominated area)
- Rare, endemic, or relict terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian plants or plant communities (documented occurrences and/or habitat within nominated area)
- Rare geological features.

Sources of information included the following:

- USFWS habitat maps, recovery plans, and other information
- BLM vegetation inventories
- Existing management plans, including the following:
 - Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Management Plan/EA (Sep 2010)
 - Lathrop Bayou Final Habitat Management Plan/EA (Sep 2003)
 - Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and EA: Tampa Bay Refuges: Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge, Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge, Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge: Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Manatee Counties, Florida (Apr 2009).

Natural Hazards

A natural hazard was considered relevant if it was so determined by the interdisciplinary team after reviewing the information (about the hazard) on a case-by-case basis.

3) Determining Importance

Only relevant values were evaluated for importance. In general, the value, resource, system, process, or hazard described as relevant had to have substantial significance and values to meet the importance criteria. Only one of the following importance criteria had to be met for an area to become a potential ACEC.

Significant Qualities

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it was determined to have more than locally significant qualities that gave it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.

Historical, Cultural Values

A relevant historic or cultural value was determined more than locally significant if it was—

- Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- Eligible for listing on NRHP; or

- Otherwise judged more than locally significant as a result of federal laws, regulations, and national BLM policies that mandate consideration and protection of cultural resources.

Scenic Values

A relevant scenic value was determined more than locally significant if it was—

- A national or state scenic designation such as State Scenic Byways, National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads, BLM Backcountry Byways, or Outstanding Natural Area; or
- Otherwise judged more than locally significant by the interdisciplinary team.

Fish and Wildlife Resources (including endangered, sensitive or threatened species or habitat) or Natural Processes or Systems (including endangered, sensitive or threatened species, and rare or endemic plant communities)

A relevant fish or wildlife resource or botanical process or system was determined more than locally significant if the species is protected under federal law, regulation, or BLM national policy that mandates the consideration and protection of species:

- Special status species, including—
 - Federally listed threatened or endangered species
 - BLM-sensitive species
 - State species of concern
- Rare or threatened plant communities/associations judged to be more than locally significant by the interdisciplinary team.

Natural Hazard

A relevant natural hazard was more than locally significant if it was so determined by the interdisciplinary team after reviewing the information about the hazard.

Threats and Vulnerability

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it had qualities or circumstances in the nominated area that made it—

- Fragile;
- Sensitive;
- Rare;
- Irreplaceable;
- Exemplary;
- Unique;
- Endangered;
- Threatened; or
- Vulnerable to adverse change.

Determinations of special values, threats, and vulnerability to adverse change were made by staff specialists and the interdisciplinary team.

National Priority

The relevant values were determined to meet the importance criteria if special protection was warranted to—

- Satisfy national priority concerns; or
- Carry out FLPMA mandates.

Historic and Cultural Values

Protection of cultural resources is a national priority. Therefore, any cultural resource identified as relevant was also determined to be important.

Scenic Values

A relevant scenic resource that also carried a national designation that specifically recognizes scenic values, such as National Scenic Byway, All-American Road, or BLM Backcountry Byway, was determined important.

Fish and Wildlife Resources (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat) or Natural Processes or Systems (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened species, and rare or endemic plant communities)

Protection of endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat is a national priority. Therefore, any such resource identified as relevant was also determined to be important. Other fish, wildlife, or natural processes/systems that have national-level recognitions to warrant protection or carry out mandates of FLPMA, as determined and documented by the BLM interdisciplinary team, would be considered important.

Safety and Public Welfare

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it had qualities that warranted highlighting it to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.

Threat to Life and Property

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it poses a significant threat to human life and safety or property.

4) Mapping Potential ACECs

Values identified as having relevance and importance provided a basis for the potential ACECs. During evaluation of the existing ACEC, additional relevant and important values were identified outside of the ACEC, and the acreage for the potential ACEC was thus increased. All potential ACECs will be evaluated in the Draft RMP/EIS. Maps of the ACECs will be provided in the Draft RMP/EIS, as appropriate.

ATTACHMENT 2—EVALUATIONS OF ACEC NOMINATIONS

Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Existing ACEC and Nominated Expansion Area

The potential Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA expansion area is an internal nomination.

General Information for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ACEC Nomination

Area Considered	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA Existing and Nominated ACEC
General Location	Located in Florida, Palm Beach County.
General Description	The Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA includes all the nominated ACEC area.
Acreage	54.33 existing and two additional tracts of 31.5 acres, for a total of 85.83 acres.
Values Considered	Congressionally designated ONA, with threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants, rare vegetation communities, and Native American and maritime cultural resources.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 85.83 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that relevant and important values, resources, natural systems or processes, or hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values) exist on all the acres, so the entire tract is a potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in RMP alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the “relevance” test if it contains one or more of the criteria as portrayed in the following table.

Relevance Criteria for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ACEC Nomination

Relevance Criteria	Meet Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans)	Yes	Cultural/Historic—Property is associated with a historic well-preserved iconic lighthouse situated in a strategic location between two rivers, one of which is part of the intracoastal waterway. The entire area is part of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA. The area is also included on the NRHP. Area also contains several historic and cultural sites related to the area's use by Native Americans for up to 5,000 years.

Relevance Criteria	Meet Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity)	Yes	Florida scrub-jay—federally and state listed (threatened for both). Suitable habitat, but presently unoccupied. Was occupied as recently as 2003. Re-introduction considered
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—federally under review and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	West Indian manatee—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Florida mouse—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tri-colored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Osprey—state listed (species of special concern)
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relict plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features)	Yes	Perforate reindeer lichen—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Banded air plant—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Giant wild pine—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Four-petal pawpaw—federally and state listed (endangered for both), documented presence
	Yes	Curtiss' milkweed—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Large-flowered rosemary—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Nodding pinweed—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida sand pine and oak scrub community—imperiled habitat (less than 2% of the original habitat remains in Palm Beach County)
	Yes	Mangrove—rare habitat type rated in the very high statewide threat category
Yes	Tropical hardwood hammock—rare habitat type of high statewide threat category	
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process)	No	Area was not nominated for this value. None known to be present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the “importance” criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the criteria in the following table.

Importance Criteria for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ACEC Nomination

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource	Yes	Cultural/Historic—Property is associated with a historic well-preserved iconic lighthouse (listed on the NRHP) situated in a strategic location between two rivers, one of which is part of the intracoastal waterway. The entire area is part of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA. Area also contains cultural several historic and cultural sites related to the area’s use by Native Americans for up to 5,000 years.
	Yes	Florida scrub-jay—federally and state listed (threatened for both). Suitable habitat, but presently unoccupied. Was occupied as recently as 2003. Re-introductions considered.
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—federally under review and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida mouse—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tri-colored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White Ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Osprey—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Perforate reindeer lichen—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Banded air plant—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Giant wild pine—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Four-petal pawpaw—federally and state listed (endangered for both), documented presence
	Yes	Curtiss’ milkweed—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Large-flowered rosemary—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Nodding pinweed—state listed (threatened)
Yes	Florida sand pine and oak scrub community—imperiled habitat (less than 2% of the original habitat remains in Palm Beach County)	
Yes	Mangrove—rare habitat type rated in the very high statewide threat category	
Yes	Tropical hardwood hammock—rare habitat type of high statewide threat category	

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change	Yes	Cultural/Historic—area is heavily used recreationally. Cultural resources area irreplaceable and extremely fragile by nature.
	Yes	Florida scrub-jay—federally and state listed (threatened for both). Suitable habitat, but presently unoccupied. Was occupied as soon as 2003. Re-introductions considered. Is extremely sensitive to changes to vegetation.
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—federally under review and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	West Indian manatee—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Florida mouse—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tri-colored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White Ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Osprey—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Perforate reindeer lichen—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Banded air plant—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Giant wild pine—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Four-petal pawpaw—federally and state listed (endangered for both), documented presence
	Yes	Curtiss' milkweed—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Large-flowered rosemary—state listed (threatened)
Yes	Nodding pinweed—state listed (threatened)	
Yes	Florida sand pine and oak scrub community—imperiled habitat (less than 2% of the original habitat remains in Palm Beach County)	
Yes	Mangrove—rare habitat type rated in the very high statewide threat category.	
Yes	Tropical hardwood hammock—rare habitat type of high statewide threat category	
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates	Yes	Outstanding Natural Area—Congress recognized this area as warranting special protection when it designated this area an ONA.
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. Not present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that 85.83 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for cultural values, fish and wildlife resources (a variety of species/habitats), and natural processes or systems (a variety of species and vegetation communities). Specifically, the following meet at least one criterion for both relevance and importance:

- Cultural/historic values
- Florida scrub jay
- Gopher tortoise
- Florida mouse
- Brown pelican
- Reddish egret
- Snowy egret
- Little blue heron
- Tri-colored heron
- White ibis
- Osprey
- Perforate reindeer lichen
- Banded air plant
- Giant wild pine
- Four petal pawpaw
- Curtiss’ milkweed
- Large-flowered rosemary
- Nodding pinweed
- Florida sand pine and oak scrub community
- Mangrove habitat type
- Tropical hardwood hammock.

Lathrop Bayou Nominated ACEC

The potential Lathrop Bayou ACEC is an internal nomination.

General Information for Lathrop Bayou ACEC Nomination

Area Considered	Lathrop Bayou Nominated ACEC
General Location	Located in Florida, Bay County.
General Description	Peninsula with adjacent small islands containing upland longleaf pine and slash pine forests and red cockaded woodpecker habitat, among other species.
Acreage	185.03 public land acres.
Values Considered	Threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants and rare vegetation communities.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 185.03 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that relevant and important values exist on all the acres, so the entire tract is a potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in RMP alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the “relevance” test if it contains one or more of the criteria as portrayed in the following table.

Relevance Criteria for the Lathrop Bayou ACEC Nomination

Relevance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans)	No	Area was not nominated for these values.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity)	Yes	Red-cockaded woodpecker—federally and state listed (endangered for both)—only population in Bay County; habitat includes breeding habitat.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Bachman’s sparrow—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Flatwoods salamander—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black bear—federal candidate for listing and state listed (threatened)
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features)	Yes	Most intact relict long-leaf pine stand in Bay County
	Yes	Apalachicola dragon-head—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Bog tupelo—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Chapman’s crownbeard—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida skullcap—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Giant water-dropwort—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Godfrey’s butterwort—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Karst pond xyris—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Piedmont jointgrass—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Southern milkweed—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
Yes	West’s flax—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and	

Relevance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
		state listed (endangered)
	Yes	White birds-in-a-nest—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Wiregrass gentian—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process)	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the “importance” criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the criteria in the following table.

Importance Criteria for the Lathrop Bayou ACEC Nomination

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource	Yes	Red-cockaded woodpecker—federally and state listed (endangered for both)—only population in Bay County; habitat includes breeding habitat.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	No	Bachman’s sparrow—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Flatwoods salamander—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black bear—federal candidate for listing, and state listed (threatened)
	No	Most intact relict long-leaf pine stand in Bay County
	Yes	Apalachicola dragon-head—state listed (threatened)
	No	Bog tupelo—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Chapman’s crownbeard—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida skullcap—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Giant water-dropwort—state listed (endangered)
Yes	Godfrey’s butterwort—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)	

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Karst pond xyris—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Piedmont jointgrass—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Southern milkweed—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	West’s flax—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	White birds-in-a-nest—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Wiregrass gentian—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change	Yes	Red-cockaded woodpecker—federally and state listed (endangered for both)—only population in Bay County, habitat includes breeding habitat
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	No	Bachman’s sparrow—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Flatwoods salamander—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black bear—federal candidate for listing, and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Most intact relict long-leaf pine stand in Bay County.
	Yes	Apalachicola dragon-head—state listed (threatened)
	No	Bog tupelo—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	Yes	Chapman’s crownbeard—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida skullcap—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Giant water-dropwort—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Godfrey’s butterwort—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Karst pond xyris—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Piedmont jointgrass—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Southern milkweed—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
Yes	West’s flax—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)	
Yes	White birds-in-a-nest—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)	

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Wiregrass gentian—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates	Yes	National red-cockaded working group has considered this tract as a site for population augmentations with new individuals.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	No	Bachman's sparrow—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	No	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Flatwoods salamander—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black bear—federal candidate for listing, and state listed (threatened)
	No	Most intact relict long-leaf pine stand in Bay County
	No	Apalachicola dragon-head—state listed (threatened)
	No	Bog tupelo—consideration encouraged by the USFWS
	No	Chapman's crownbeard—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Florida skullcap—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	No	Giant water-dropwort—state listed (endangered)
	Yes	Godfrey's butterwort—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)
	No	Karst pond xyris—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)
	No	Piedmont jointgrass—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
	No	Southern milkweed—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (threatened)
No	West's flax—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)	
Yes	White birds-in-a-nest—federally listed (threatened) and state listed (endangered)	
No	Wiregrass gentian—consideration encouraged by the USFWS and state listed (endangered)	
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that 185.03 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for fish and wildlife resources (a variety of species/habitats) and natural processes or systems (a vegetation community in a rare ecological state). Specifically, the following meet at least one criterion for both relevance and importance:

- Red-cockaded woodpecker
- Bald eagle
- Gopher tortoise
- Flatwoods salamander
- Black bear
- Relict long-leaf pine stand
- Apalachicola dragon-head
- Chapman’s crownbeard
- Florida skullcap
- Giant water-dropwort
- Godfrey’s butterwort
- Karst pond xyris
- Piedmont jointgrass
- Southern milkweed
- West’s flax
- White birds-in-a-nest
- Wiregrass gentian.

Egmont Key Nominated ACEC

The potential Egmont Key ACEC is an internal nomination.

General Information for the Egmont Key ACEC Nomination

Area Considered	Egmont Key Nominated ACEC
General Location	Located in Florida, Hillsborough County.
General Description	Northern end of the key, containing beach, transitioning to vegetated uplands with a lighthouse and historic fort.
Acreage	55.0 public land acres.
Values Considered	Threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plants and cultural resources (Fort Dade).

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 55.0 acres. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that relevant and important values, resources, natural systems or processes, or hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values) exist on all the acres, so the entire tract is a potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in RMP alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the “relevance” test if it contains one or more of the criteria as portrayed in the following table.

Relevance Criteria for the Egmont Key ACEC Nomination

Relevance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans)	Yes	Cultural—Historic lighthouse, Fort Dade housing, barracks, etc. The area is also included on the NRHP.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity)	Yes	Loggerhead sea turtle—federally and state listed (threatened for both), nesting habitat on the beaches.
	Yes	Green sea turtle—federally and state listed (endangered for both); nesting habitat on the beaches
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern). One of the highest density populations in the state because of the lack of predators and an abundant food source.
	Yes	Roseate spoonbill—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Piping plover—federally and state listed (threatened for both). The island is listed as critical habitat for the plover.
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tricolored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	Yes	American oystercatcher—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Wood stork—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black skimmer—state listed (species of special concern)
Yes	Least tern—state listed (threatened)	
Yes	Manatee—federally and state listed (endangered for both)	
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features)	Yes	Inkberry—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Prickly pear cactus—state listed (threatened)

Relevance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process)	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the “importance” criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the criteria in the following table.

Importance Criteria for the Egmont Key ACEC Nomination

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource	Yes	Cultural—Historic lighthouse, Fort Dade housing, barracks, etc. The area is also included on the NRHP.
	Yes	Loggerhead sea turtle—federally and state listed (threatened for both); seagrass beds on the east side of Egmont Key (about 29 acres) provide protected habitat for this species.
	Yes	Green sea turtle—federally and state listed (endangered for both); seagrass beds on the east side of Egmont Key (about 29 acres) provide protected habitat for this species.
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern). One of the highest density populations in the state because of the lack of predators and an abundant food source.
	Yes	Roseate spoonbill—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Piping plover—federally and state listed (threatened for both). The island is listed as critical habitat for the plover.
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tricolored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	Yes	American oystercatcher—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Wood stork—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)	
Yes	Black skimmer—state listed (species of special concern)	

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Least tern—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Inkberry—state listed (threatened)
	Yes	Prickly pear cactus—state listed (threatened)
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change	Yes	Cultural—Historic lighthouse, Fort Dade housing, barracks, etc. The area is also included on the NRHP.
	Yes	Loggerhead sea turtle—federally and state listed (threatened for both); nesting habitat on the beaches is threatened by the presence of Australian pine, whose shallow root system interferes with nest building.
	Yes	Green sea turtle—federally and state listed (endangered for both); nesting habitat on the beaches.
	Yes	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern). The tortoise’s habitat is extensively and heavily infested with exotic Brazilian pepper.
	Yes	Roseate spoonbill—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Piping plover—federally and state listed (threatened for both). The island is listed as critical habitat for the plover.
	Yes	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Tricolored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	White ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	Yes	American oystercatcher—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Wood stork—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	Yes	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Black skimmer—state listed (species of special concern)
Yes	Least tern—state listed (threatened). The presence of Brazilian pepper and Australian pine decreases the value of nesting habitat.	
Yes	Inkberry—state listed (threatened)	
Yes	Prickly pear cactus—state listed (threatened)	
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to	Yes	Cultural—Historic lighthouse, Fort Dade housing, barracks, etc. The area is also included on the NRHP.
	Yes	Loggerhead sea turtle—federally and state listed (threatened)

Importance Criteria	Meets Criteria?	Rationale for Determination
carry out FLPMA mandates		for both); nesting habitat on the beaches.
	Yes	Green sea turtle—federally and state listed (endangered for both); nesting habitat on the beaches.
	No	Gopher tortoise—state listed (species of special concern). One of the highest density populations in the state due to lack of predators and an abundant food source.
	No	Roseate spoonbill—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Piping plover—federally and state listed (threatened for both). The island is listed as critical habitat for the plover.
	No	Little blue heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	Reddish egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	Snowy egret—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	Tricolored heron—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	White ibis—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally protected (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), state listed (endangered)
	No	American oystercatcher—state listed (species of special concern)
	Yes	Wood stork—federally and state listed (endangered for both)
	No	Brown pelican—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	Black skimmer—state listed (species of special concern)
	No	Least tern—state listed (threatened)
Yes	Manatee—federally and state listed (endangered for both)	
No	Inkberry—state listed (threatened)	
No	Prickly pear cactus—state listed (threatened)	
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	N/A	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that 55.0 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for cultural resources, fish and wildlife resources (a variety of species/habitats), and natural processes or systems (two state listed vegetation species). Specifically, the following meet at least one criterion for both relevance and importance:

- Cultural
- Loggerhead sea turtle
- Green sea turtle
- Gopher tortoise
- Roseate spoonbill
- Piping plover
- Little blue heron
- Reddish egret

- Snowy egret
- Tricolored heron
- White ibis
- Bald eagle
- American oystercatcher
- Wood stork
- Brown pelican
- Black skimmer
- Least tern
- Inkberry
- Prickly pear cactus.

APPENDIX G—ROUTE DESIGNATION PROCESS

The Southeastern States Field Office used the following process for route designation during development of the Southeastern States Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). This process included a route inventory and an interdisciplinary team assessment and analysis.

ROUTE INVENTORY

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) performed an inventory of existing routes on the BLM surface tracts (2,991.11 acres). Routes were identified through BLM-staff site visits, knowledge of the interdisciplinary team, aerial photography, previous planning documents, and data and information provided by the public. The inventory resulted in the identification of 2.357 miles (12,443 feet) of routes within two of the surface tracts (the Meadowood Special Recreational Management Area [SRMA] tract in Virginia and the Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana). The route inventory was limited to routes suitable for motorized travel and did not address trails for non-motorized users (e.g., pedestrian, equestrian, mountain bike). The inventory and designation of non-motorized trails is anticipated to occur during the implementation phase of this RMP.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ASSESSMENT

BLM interdisciplinary team members reviewed the route inventory during a series of meetings. The team used the following assumptions and criteria to guide route designation:

- None of the surface tracts are suitable for cross-country off-highway vehicle (OHV) travel due to vegetation types, soil types, wildlife habitats, and land uses on and adjacent to the tracts.
- Routes (permanently, seasonally, or temporarily) should be closed or relocated as appropriate to address resource concerns.
- Parallel, duplicative, or redundant routes should be evaluated for potential closure.
- Where routes, trails, or other facilities have been abandoned, restoration and re-vegetation of the site should be provided.
- Designated routes should be signed and mapped so users are aware of the status of each route.
- The travel management plan should be flexible regarding the location of new routes needed to provide access for new activities or to new areas or to reduce resource and/or user conflicts.
- Where and when appropriate, new routes and trails that enhance and expand recreational opportunities and encourage responsible use should be planned, developed, and designated (in cooperation with user groups and cooperating agencies).

Considerations of both social and physical elements define the criteria for a travel plan. The social aspects include public demands, historical uses, existing rights-of-way, permitted uses, public access, resource development, law enforcement and safety, conflicts between existing or potential uses, recreation opportunities, local uses, and cultural and economic issues. Physical aspects include the terrain, soils, water, vegetation, connectedness of routes, special designations, demands for specific types of vehicle use, and manageability considerations. As noted in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 8342.1, the considerations are based on the “protection of the resources of the public lands, the promotion of the safety of all the users of the public lands, and the minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands.” The regulations also identify criteria to be accounted for when making route designations.

The interdisciplinary team applied those elements and the following factors to the route inventory and used other BLM inventories and natural and cultural resource information to determine route designations. Specifically, the team considered the following:

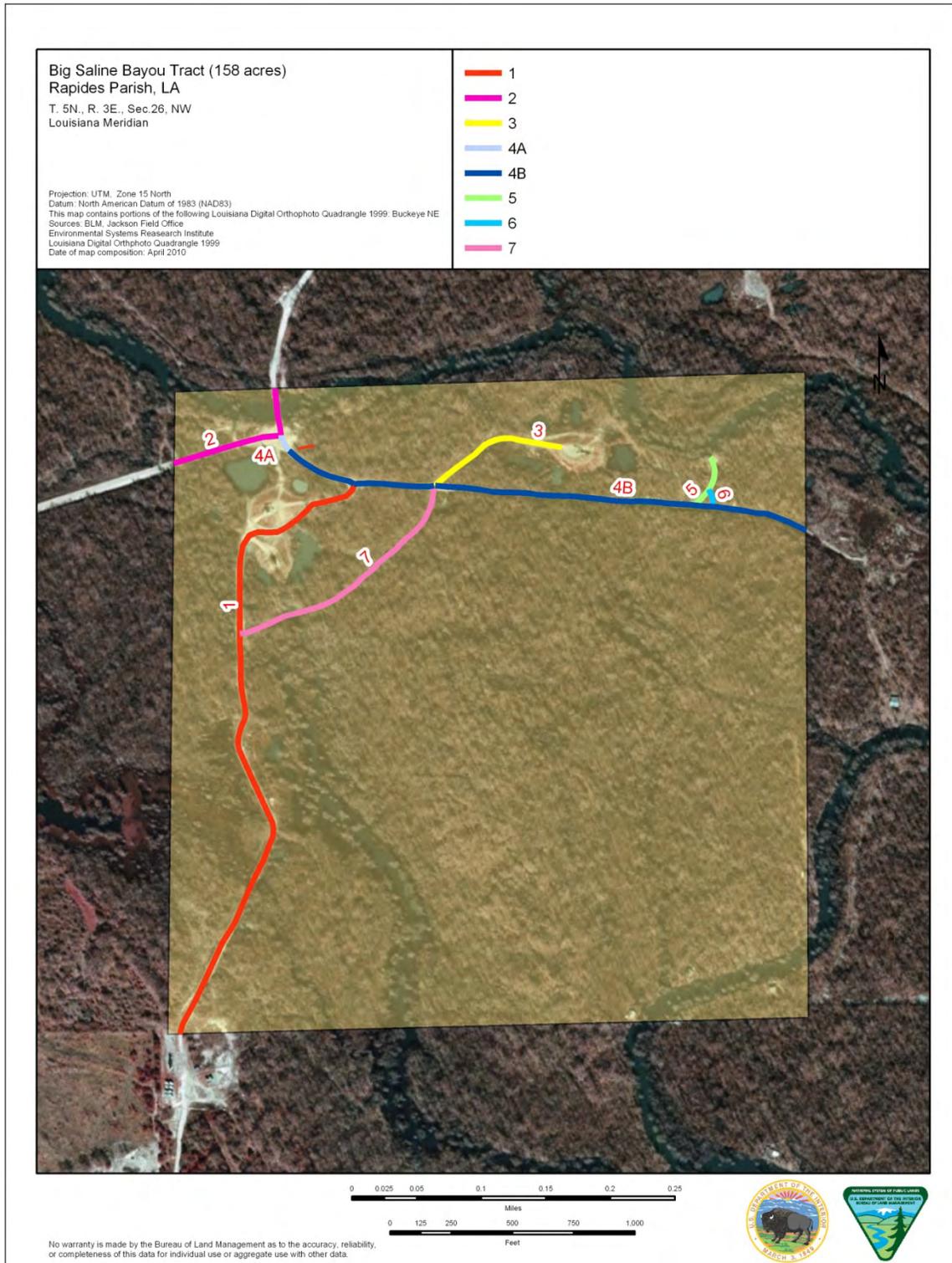
- Access needs for BLM-permitted or authorized activities (e.g., rights-of-way, recreation permittees, and mineral developments)
- Access needs for non-BLM-administered lands
- Environmental sensitivity of the areas surrounding the route, including soil type/condition, vegetation type and condition, and other resources
- Wildlife habitat sensitivity of the areas surrounding the route to minimize harassment or significant disruption of habitats, including designated critical habitat, endangered or threatened species and their habitats, and other important habitat values
- Presence or absence of cultural resources that require protection
- Current and anticipated visitor use levels and travel and transportation needs and demand
- Management objectives for the area and the potential for user and resource conflicts
- How route designation could be used to reduce existing or anticipated conflict between users
- How route designation would affect setting, recreation activity, and experience opportunities in the area.

RESULTS OF ROUTE DESIGNATION PROCESS

The route inventory identified 11 route segments within two surface tracts (Meadowood SRMA tract and Big Saline Bayou tract). Map G-1 and Map G-2 show the route segments within each of the tracts. During the route designation process, each route was reviewed based on the criteria and assumptions above. The interdisciplinary team determined that most of the routes were developed to provide access to resources within the tracts or to provide access through the tract to areas adjacent to the tracts. In addition to access issues, the interdisciplinary team reviewed other resource data and determined no specific resource issues were associated with the routes.

The results of the route designation process are shown in Table G-1. The table identifies each route, by number, lists the distance of each route in feet, presents the primary resource assessment issue, and shows the route designations, by each alternative.

Map G-1. Route Inventory, Big Saline Bayou Tract, Louisiana



Map G-2. Route Inventory, Meadowood Tract, Virginia

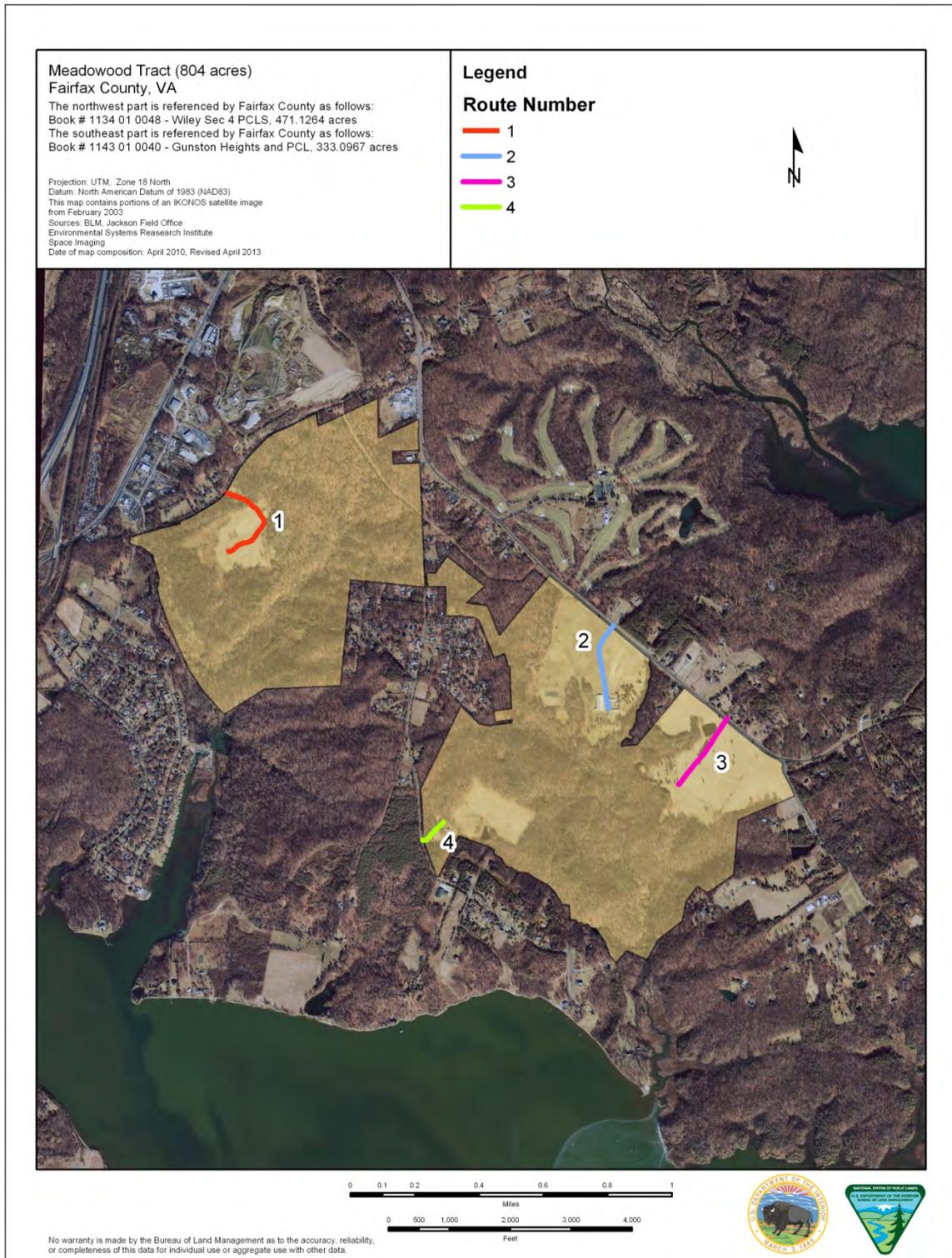


Table G-1. Results of Route Designation Process

Route Number	Distance (in Feet)	Primary Resource Assessment	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Big Saline Bayou Tract (Louisiana)						
1	2,672	Arterial oil and gas access road, access to several oil/gas wells.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Open for public access
2	649	Systemic access route, county road.	N/A	Open for public access	Open for public access	Open for public access
3	591	Access road to one oil/gas well.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Closed
4A	71	Sole access road for several private developments adjacent to the tract.	N/A	Open for public access	Open for public access	Open for public access
4B	2,172	Sole access road for several private developments adjacent to the tract.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Closed
5	231	User-created route for duplicative access to the channel.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Open for public access
6	74	User-created route for duplicative access to the channel.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Open for public access
7	1,053	Old fire road that has been partially revegetated.	N/A	Closed	Closed	Open for public access
Meadowood Tract (Virginia)						
1	1,666	Sole access road to west meadow.	Limited temporarily: Available for public access when the area is open for control line flying (see activity plan).	Limited temporarily: Available for public access, when the area is open for control line flying (see activity plan).	Limited temporarily: Available for public access, when the area is open for control line flying (see activity plan).	Limited temporarily: Available for public access, when the area is open for control line flying (see activity plan).
2	1,443	Sole access road to horse pasture.	Closed. No unauthorized vehicles are permitted south of the main BLM office.	Closed. No unauthorized vehicles are permitted south of the main BLM office.	Closed. No unauthorized vehicles are permitted south of the main BLM office.	Closed. No unauthorized vehicles are permitted south of the main BLM office.

Route Number	Distance (in Feet)	Primary Resource Assessment	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
3	1,350	Sole access road to east meadow.	Open, but limited to administrative use. ¹ Route will be open on a limited basis, when and for purposes established by the activity plan and Authorized Officer.	Open, but limited to administrative use. ¹ Route will be open on a limited basis, when and for purposes established by the activity plan and Authorized Officer.	Open, but limited to administrative use. ¹ Route will be open on a limited basis, when and for purposes established by the activity plan and Authorized Officer.	Open, but limited to administrative use. ¹ Route will be open on a limited basis, when and for purposes established by the activity plan and Authorized Officer.
4	471	Sole access road to south meadow.	Open for public access.			

Note: 1. Administrative use in the Meadowood SRMA includes access by BLM employees, official visitors, and horse boarders or their guests at times and for purposes established by the activity plan and Authorized Officer. No unauthorized vehicles are permitted south of the main BLM office. Permit administrative use of routes on a case-by-case basis.

PLAN MAINTENANCE AND CHANGES TO ROUTE DESIGNATIONS

The RMP includes goals and objectives that guide future plan maintenance, amendments, or revisions related to OHV area designations or the approved road and trail system within “limited” areas. Future conditions may require the designation or construction of new routes or closure of routes to better address resources and resource use conflicts. Actual route designations within the “limited” category can be modified without completing a plan amendment, although compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is still required.

As Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2004-061 notes, plan maintenance can be accomplished through additional analysis and land use planning (e.g., activity level planning). BLM will collaborate with affected and interested parties in evaluating the designated road network for suitability for active OHV management and envisioning potential changes in the existing system or adding new trails that would help meet current and future demands. In conducting such evaluations, the following factors would be considered:

- Routes suitable for various categories of OHVs and opportunities for joint trail use
- Needs for parking, trailheads, informational and directional signs, mapping, and development of brochures or other materials for public dissemination
- Opportunities to tie into existing or planned route networks
- Measures needed to meet the objectives stated in the RMP (e.g., cultural resources, soil resources, special status species, and recreation)

Public land roads or trails determined to cause considerable adverse effects or to constitute a nuisance or threat to public safety would be considered for relocation or closure and rehabilitation after appropriate coordination with applicable agencies and partners.

Regulations at 43 CFR 8342.2 require BLM to monitor the effects of OHV use. Changes should be made to the route designations based on the information obtained through monitoring. Site-specific NEPA documentation is required for changing the route designations.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Implementation decisions are actions that BLM takes to implement land use plans (LUP) and generally constitute BLM’s final approval for allowing on-the-ground actions to proceed. These types of decisions, which are based on site-specific planning and NEPA analyses, are subject to the administrative remedies set forth in the regulations that apply to each BLM resource management program. Implementation decisions are not subject to protest under the planning regulations; rather, they are subject to various administrative remedies. Where implementation decisions are made as part of the land use planning process, they are still subject to the appeals process or other administrative review as prescribed by specific resource program regulations after BLM resolves the protests to LUP decisions and makes a decision to adopt or amend the RMP.

The travel planning and implementation process includes the following:

- Monitoring the transportation system and modifying as appropriate
- A map of roads and trails for all travel modes
- Criteria to select or reject roads and trails in the final travel management network, add new roads or trails, and specify limitations
- Guidelines for management, monitoring, and maintenance of the transportation system

- Needed easements and rights-of-ways (to be issued to BLM or others) to maintain the existing road and trail network providing public land access.

The RMP completes the initial route designation component of the Travel Management Plan and implementation process. These routes would be the initial basis for signing and enforcement. The Field Office will prioritize additional implementation actions, resources, and geographic areas based on the RMP goals and objectives and in accordance with the guidelines noted above.

APPENDIX H—RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT LANDS

INTRODUCTION

There are a number of lands within the *planning area* that are leased under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act of 1926 to other agencies. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The R&PP Act provides substantial cost benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost. The tables in this appendix provide locations, acres, and the holding agency for R&PP lands, organized by state. There are no R&PP lands in Kentucky, Tennessee, or Virginia.

Table H-1. Arkansas R&PP Act Patented Lands

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acres	Holding Agency
AR-BLM-047788	T. 11 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 3, SWNW; Sec. 4, SENE, Lots 8, 11, 12, 13, 14; Sec. 9, SWNE, Lots 2 & 3; Sec. 10, Lot 3; Sec. 22, Lot 2; T. 12 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 8, Lot 4; T. 17 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 33, Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	Poinsett and Greene	602.77	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-BLM-049787	T. 18 S., R. 27 W., Sec. 7, W2NE, NWSE, E2W2NE, SWSE, All (Frac. NE of River); Sec. 21, SWNE (W. of river), N2SE (E. of river)	Miller	90	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-BLM-061369	T. 11 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 2, Lot 3; Sec. 10, lots 4 & 11; Sec. 22, Lot 1; T. 12 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 4, SENW, E2SW, Lots 5, 6, 10, 11, 14 & 15, Sec. 5, Lots 6 & 7, Sec. 8, Lot 1, Sec. 9, SENW, NESW, lots 1 & 4; Sec. 22, S2SE; Sec. 27, W2SW, Sec. 33, Lot 7; T. 12 N., R 7 E., Sec. 2, Lots 5, 6, 7; T. 13 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 1, Lots 1, 8, 9, 10, 19; Sec. 12 Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19; Sec. 13, Lot 7; Sec. 14, Lot 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16; Sec. 24, Lot 3; Sec. 27, Lots 11, 16, Sec. 28, Lot 12; Sec. 33, Lot 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14; Sec. 34, Lot 1, 6, 14, Sec. 35, Lot 2; Sec. 36, Lot 4;	Craighead, Poinsett, AR and Dunklin, MO	3,750	Arkansas Game & Fish

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acres	Holding Agency
AR-BLM-061369 Cont.	T. 13 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 19, Lot 1; Sec. 30, Lot 1; T. 14 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 3, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Sec. 4, Lot 1, 2; Sec. 9, Lot 16, 17; Sec. 10, Lot 13; Sec. 15, Lots 1, 2, 4, 6; Sec. 22, Lots 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20; Sec. 23, Lot 9; Sec. 25, Lot 3, Sec. 26, Lots 1, 3, 5, 6 T. 14 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 31, Lots 4, 5, 12, 13 T. 15 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 12, Lot 2 T. 15 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 13, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14; Sec. 22, Lot 10; Sec. 23, Lots 1,4,5; Sec. 24, Lot 5; Sec. 27, Lot 5, 9; Sec. 33, Lot 5; Sec. 34, Lots 5, 6 T. 15 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 6, Lots 1, 2, 3, 5; Sec. 7, Lots 2, 5 T. 16 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 30, Lots 1, 2, 4; Sec. 31, Lots 1, 6, 10	Craighead, Poinsett, AR and Dunklin, MO	3,750	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-002733	T. 9 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 26, FRL. W2SE	White	80	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007732	T. 12 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 15, W2NE	Van Buren	80	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007734	T. 14 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 35, W2NE	Searcy	80	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-003657	T. 15 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 24, SESE	Stone and Iazard	40	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007735	T. 17 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 4, Lot 1; & Sec. 5, Lot 1	Randolph and Lawrence	9.05	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007736	T. 19 N., R. 28 W., Sec. 20, NESE	Benton	40	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007737	T. 20 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 8, NENE, N2SENE; & Sec. 9, N2NW	Baxter	140	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007738	T. 20 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 31, SWNE, NESW, NWSE, S2SW	Baxter	200	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007733	T. 20 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 32 SWNW, NENW	Baxter	80	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-ES-007739	T. 20 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 4, NWSE, SWSE, SESW	Marion	120	Arkansas Game & Fish
AR-BLM-091408LB	T. 21 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 33, E2W2NE, E2NESW, E2NWSE, SWNWSE	Marion	90	Arkansas Game & Fish

Table H-2. Florida Lands Patented or Leased¹ Under the R&PP Act and/or Other Acts²

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acre	Holding Agency
FL-ES-009646	T. 1 S., R. 14 W., Sec. 15, SWSW	Bay	39.99	Board of County Commissioners

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acre	Holding Agency
FL-ES-005080	T. 3 S., R. 15 W., Sec. 13, Lot 1	Panama City Bay County	2.86	Panama City-Bay County Airport & Industrial District
FL-BLM-010396-01 Cert. #31	T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Sec. 15, Lot 4	Bay	14.07	State of Florida Gulf Coast Junior College
FL-BLM-010396	T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Sec. 15, Lot 4, SWSW; Sec 21, ALL; Sec. 22 NENW; Sec 26, Lot 4, W2NE,SENE,NENW (Total Acres 302.87) St. Andrew State Park	Bay	288.80	Florida Board of Forestry & Park
FL-BLM-014783	T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Sec. 15, Pt Lot 2, Lot 3; Sec. 22, Lots 3 and 4; Sec. 23, Lot 6; Sec. 25, Lot 2, Sec. 26, Lot 1; and Sec. 35, Lot 1 St. Andrew State Park	Bay	242.40	State of Florida
FL-BLM-017672 Certificate # 30	T. 22 S., R., 37 E., Sec. 2, Lot 1; T. 28 S., R. 38 E., Sec.17, Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6	Brevard	173.28	Board of Public Instruction and State of Florida
FL-GLO 006296	T. 7 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 36, NWNE, E2NW, NWNW Cape Romano Ten Thousand Island Aquatic Preserve	Clay	160.00	State of Florida
FL-ES-032095	T. 53 S., R. 27 E., Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	Collier	39.65	State of Florida Dept. of Natural Resources
FL-ES-032096	T. 50 S., R. 25 E., Sec. 36, Lots 11, 12, 14, 15, and N2SE1/4; T. 50 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 31, Lot 4; T. 51 S., R. 25 E., Sec. 14, Lot 1	Collier	311.98	State of Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
FL-BLM-079812	T. 7 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 35, Lots 8, 9, and 10	Columbia	44.00	Columbia County Board of County Commissioners
FL-ES-031478	T. 3 S., R. 32 W., Sec. 33, Lots 5–20, inclusive	Escambia	39.91	State of Florida, Internal Improvement Trust Fund
FL-BLM-017976	T. 12 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 30, Lot 1 and W2NE Gambles Rogers Park Flagler County	Flagler	139.27	State of Florida
FL-BLM-077339	T. 9 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 1, Lots 2–4 inclusive William J Rish Recreation Park	Gulf	98.05	State of Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council
FL-ES-011972	T. 9 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 23, Lot 5	Gulf	42.48	Gulf County Board of Commissioners

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acre	Holding Agency
FL-ES-033176	T. 6 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 31, Lot 10 Beacon Hill Park	Gulf	39.93	Gulf County Board of Commissioners
FL-BLM-016511	T. 32 S., R. 40 E., Sec. 29, All	Indian River	8.28	City of Vero Beach
FL-ES-055584	T. 19 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 29, Lot H Block 2	Lake	0.068	City of Tavares
FL-BLM-053683	T. 44 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 1, Lot 13; Sec. 12, Lot 9 Cayo Costa Island State Park Preserve	Lee	78.63	Board of County Commissioners
FL-BLM-058464	T. 43 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 36, Lot 4; T. 44 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 1, Lots 12, 15, 16 and 19; Sec. 12, Lots 7 and 10; T. 43 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1; T. 44 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 6, Lots 2 and 3; Sec. 7, Lot 9 Cayo Costa Island State Park Preserve	Lee	429.05	State of Florida
FL-ES-032093	T. 41 S., R. 22 E., Tracts 37, 38, 39 and 40 Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves	Lee	1.29	State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources
FL-ES-032094	T. 44 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 6, Lot 4; Sec. 7, Lot 10; Sec. 20, Lots 2 and 3 Cayo Costa Island State Park Preserve	Lee	75.00	State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources
FL-ES-032322	T. 46 S., R. 24 E., Tracts 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	Lee	4.06	State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources
FL-ES-051657	T. 46 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 21, Lot 1 and Lot 4	Lee	44.77	City of Sanibel
FL-ES-032323	T. 45 S., R. 22 E., Tracts 38, 39, and 40 Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve	Lee	17.43	State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources
FL-ES-032417	T. 46 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 26, NESWSW, S2SWSW	Lee	30.00	Lee County School Board
FL-ES-004189	T. 15 S., R. 13 1/2 E., Sec. 6, Lots 5, 6 and 7; S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE	Levy	477.12	Board of Commissioners
FL-BLM-079795	T. 1 S., R. 24 W., Sec. 35, SWSE	Okaloosa	40.06	Okaloosa County Board of Public Instruction
FL-BLM-059684	T. 1 S., R. 23 W., Sec. 32, SE1/4 of Lot 13, S1/2 of Lot 14	Okaloosa	29.92	Okaloosa County Board of Public Instruction
FL-ES-052427	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 31, Lot 20 Town of Jupiter, Lighthouse Park	Palm Beach	17.8	Town of Jupiter

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	County	Acre	Holding Agency
FL-ES-047709	T. 27 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 6, Pt. Lot 1 MB Anclote Key Lighthouse	Pinellas	0.17	State of Florida, Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
FL-ES-003893	T. 2 N., R. 28 W., Sec. 36, Lot 9	Santa Rosa	1.75	Santa Rosa County Board of Commissioners
FL-BLM-062856Cert. No. 22 & 28	T. 3 S., R. 29 W., Sec. 9, Lots 4–10 inclusive	Santa Rosa	153.33	City of Gulf Breeze
FL-ES-003388	T. 19 S., R. 21 ½ E., sec. 30, Lot 4; sec. 31, Lot 1 Marsh (Chase) Bend Park	Sumter	11.57	Sumter County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-002400	T. 2 S., R. 21 W., Sec. 30, Lots 120–125 Wayside Park	Walton	2.18	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-041956 ¹	T. 3 S., R. 18 W., Sec. 36, Lot 193–200, 225–233 Phillips Inlet Beach	Walton	19.52	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-041959 ¹	T. 3 S., R. 19 W., Sec. 24, Lot 24 One Seagrove Place Beach Access	Walton	0.49	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-BLM-072685	T. 3 S., R. 18 W., Sec. 25, Lot 18 Lake Powell Access Point	Walton	2.78	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-G-0011901 ²	T. 3 S., R. 20 W., Sec. 3, SENE	Walton	40.00	Gulf Cemetery Association of Santa Rosa, FL
FL-ES-002422	T. 2 S., R. 21 W., Sec. 28, Lot 7	Walton	3.54	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-032946	T. 2 N., R. 15 W., Sec. 26, S2NE Hicks-Lucas Pond Recreational Park	Washington	80.00	Washington County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-041957 ¹	T. 3 S., R. 20 W., Sec. 4, Lot 37 Dune Allen I	Walton	1.65	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-041958 ¹	T. 3 S., R. 18 W., Sec. 19, Lot 34 Walton Dunes/Eastern Lakes	Walton	1.28	Walton County Board of Commissioners
FL-ES-052520 ²	T. 3 S. R. 20 W., Sec. 3, Lot 37 Dune Allen II	Walton	0.58	Palms of Dune Allen Owners Association Inc.

Table H-3. Louisiana R&PP Patented Lands

Serial Register Number	Legal Description	Parish/ Meridian	Acres	Holding Agency
LA-BLM-050704	T. 16 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 15, NESW	Bienville/ Louisiana	39.88	Bienville Parish Police Jury
LA-BLM-080195	T. 17 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 14, lots 6	Webster/ Louisiana	24.35	Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Comm.
LA-BLM-043720	T. 17 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 10, Lots 4 and 5; Sec. 15, Lot 1	Iberia/ Louisiana	92.19	Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
LA-BLM-055249	T. 17 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 9–15 inclusive; Sec. 23, Lot 1	Webster/ Louisiana	141.44	Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Comm.

APPENDIX I—BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN AND GAME BIRDS BELOW DESIRED CONDITION

In April 2010, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the management of migratory birds. BLM has agreed to address the conservation of migratory bird populations as part of the land use planning effort. Migratory birds are an important facet of healthy ecosystems, and BLM is responsible for managing public lands to provide habitat to support these species. Birds of conservation concern (BCC) and game birds below desired condition (GBBDC) for each state are listed in the following tables. The BCC are birds identified by the USFWS that are in greatest need of conservation but are not federally listed species. The GBBDC are species whose populations are below long-term averages or management goals, or for which there is evidence of declining population trends.

ARKANSAS

Table I-1. Arkansas Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	X	
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		X
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Harris's sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	X	
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	X	
Interior least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Migrant loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	X	
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		X
Northern bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	X	
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Orchard oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	X	
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Scissor-tailed flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	X	
Sprague's pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>		X
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	

FLORIDA

Table I-2. Florida Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	X	
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		X
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Atlantic brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		X
Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	X	
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	X	
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	X	
Black-capped petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	X	
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	X	
Black-whiskered vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	X	
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	X	
Brown booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	X	
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	X	
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	X	
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		X
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	X	
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	X	
Least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	X	
LeConte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	X	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	X	
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	X	
Magnificent frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Mangrove cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	X	
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>		X
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		X
Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	X	
Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	
Red-throated loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	X	
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaja ajaja</i>	X	
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X	
Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Sandwich tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	X	
Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	X	
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	X	
Semipalmated sandpiper (eastern)	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	X	
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	X	
Short-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	X	
Smooth-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	X	
Snow goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>		X
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	X	
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	X	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	X	
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	X	
White-crowned pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	X	
White-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		X
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	X	

KENTUCKY

Table I-3. Kentucky Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	X	
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		X
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Atlantic brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		X
Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	X	
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Bachman's Sparrow</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	X	
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	X	
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	X	
Black-capped petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	X	
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	X	
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	X	
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	X	
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	X	
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	X	
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		X
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	X	
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	X	
Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
LeConte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	X	
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	X	
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>		X
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		X
Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	X	
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	X	
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	X	
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	
Red-throated loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	X	
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaj</i>	X	
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X	
Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Sandwich tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	X	
Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	X	
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	X	
Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	X	
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	X	
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	X	
Smith's longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	X	
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	X	
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	X	
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	X	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	X	
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	X	
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	X	

LOUISIANA

Table I-4. Louisiana Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC List	GBBDC List
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	X	
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American golden-plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	X	
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	X	
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	X	
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		X
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	X	
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Band-tailed pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>		X
Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	X	
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	X	
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	X	
Black-capped petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	X	
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Buff-bellied hummingbird	<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	X	
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	X	
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	X	
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		X
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Caspian tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>		
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Common eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		X

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC List	GBBDC List
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	X	
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	X	
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		X
Gull-billed tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	X	
Harris's sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	X	
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Hudsonian godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Le Conte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	X	
Least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	X	
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	X	
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	X	
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanas</i>	X	
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Mississippi kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	X	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>		X
Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	X	
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	X	
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Orchard oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	X	
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red knot	<i>Calidris Canutus</i>	X	
Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC List	GBBDC List
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X	
Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Scissor-tailed flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	X	
Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	X	
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	X	
Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	X	
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	X	
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	X	
Smith's longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	X	
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	X	
Spragues pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	X	
Stilt sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	X	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	X	
White-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		X
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	

TENNESSEE

Table I-5. Tennessee Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	X	
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		X
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Atlantic brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		X
Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	X	
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Bachman's Sparrow</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	X	
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	X	
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	X	
Black-capped petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	X	
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	X	
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	X	
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	X	
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	X	
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	X	
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		X
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	X	
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	X	
Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
LeConte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	X	
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	X	
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	X	
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>		X
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		X
Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	X	
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	X	
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	X	
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	
Red-throated loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	X	
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaj</i>	X	
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X	
Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Sandwich tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	X	
Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	X	
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	X	
Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	X	
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	X	
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	X	
Smith's longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	X	
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	X	
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	X	
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	X	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	X	
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	X	
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	X	

VIRGINIA

Table I-6. Virginia Birds of Conservation Concern and Game Birds Below Desired Condition

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	X	
American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>		X
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	X	
American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>		X
Atlantic brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		X
Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	X	
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	X	
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	X	
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	X	
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	X	
Black-capped petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	X	
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	X	
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	X	
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	X	
Buff-breasted sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	X	
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	X	
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		X
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	X	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	X	
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	X	
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	X	
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		X
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	X	
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	X	
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X	
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>		X
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	X	
Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	X	
LeConte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	X	
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		X

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	X	
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	X	
Louisiana waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	X	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>		X
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		X
Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	X	
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	X	
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	X	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X	
Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	X	
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	X	
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>		X
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	X	
Red-throated loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	X	
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		X
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	X	
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X	
Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	X	
Sandwich tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	X	
Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	X	
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	X	
Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	X	
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	X	
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	X	
Snow goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>		X
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	X	
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	X	
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>	X	
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	X	
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	GBBDC
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	X	
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	X	
White-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		X
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	X	
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		X
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	X	
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	X	

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX J—GIS TASKS AND GIS DATA USED

The best available data and information pertinent to management actions were used in developing the Southeastern States Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Considerable effort was expended to acquire and convert resource data into digital format for use in the plan—both from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sources and from outside sources. Table J-1 contains a list of the geographic information system (GIS) tasks and data sources used in developing the Draft RMP/EIS.

Table J-1. Geographic Information System Tasks and Data Sources

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
Creation of Ownership and Planning Area Base Layers				
1	Creation of a GIS layer containing BLM-managed public domain surface tracts. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Inventory of land records and maps including BLM's Patent records, tract books and survey plats.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
2	Creation of a GIS layers containing federal mineral ownership. Layers were created for each state and divided into the following three surface ownership types: (1) BLM-managed public domain, (2) other federal agencies and departments, and (3) split estate (private/state surface ownership-federal mineral ownership). The deliverables are geodatabases.	Mineral inventory records including BLM minerals inventory known as F-200. Maps and ownership conveyance documents including BLM's GLO Patent records and survey plats.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		1:100,000 scale Digital Line Graphs (DLG) boundary layer.	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	
		U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) shapefiles of lakes and reservoirs.	USACE	
3	Creation of a GIS layers of the Decision Area. A Decision Area layer was created for each state. The deliverables are geodatabases.	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals (2008) and amendments.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.		
		BLM Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership for split estate ownership.		
		Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Data layers (county boundaries).	ESRI	
4	Creation of a GIS layer of the Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. An Area of Expected Development layer was created for each state. Deliverables are geodatabases.	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals (2008) and amendments.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		ESRI Data Set layers (county boundaries).	ESRI	
5	Creation of a GIS layer showing all counties and parishes projected to have oil and/or gas drilling	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals (2008) and	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana,

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	within the next ten years. A separate layer was created for each state. The deliverables are shapefiles.	amendments.		Tennessee, and Virginia
		ESRI Data Set layers (county boundaries).	ESRI	
6	Creation of a GIS layer showing all counties and parishes projected to have oil and/or gas drilling on federal oil and gas mineral ownership within the next ten years. A separate layer was created for each state. The deliverables are shapefiles.	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals (2008) and amendments.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		ESRI Data Set layers (county boundaries).	ESRI	
7	Creation of a GIS layer of the high potential for the development of phosphate area. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Assessment performed by Solids Minerals Geologist, BLM Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Florida
		Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
8	Creation of a GIS layer of the federal minerals expected to be mined for phosphate. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Assessment performed by Solids Minerals Geologist, BLM Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Florida
		BLM land and mineral inventory records including BLM's GLO records and plats.		
9	Creation of a GIS layer of the counties where there is a high potential for the development of phosphate. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Assessment performed by Solids Minerals Geologist, BLM Southeastern States Field Office	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Florida
		Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
10	Creation of a GIS layer of the counties with high potential development of federal coal. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Assessment performed by Mining Engineer, BLM Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Kentucky
		Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
11	Creation of a GIS layer of the counties with moderate potential for the development of federal coal. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Assessment performed by Mining Engineer, BLM Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Kentucky
		Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries)	P2 Energy Solutions	

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
12	Creation of a GIS layer of routes on the public domain surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and Big Saline Bayou in Louisiana. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Routing analysis done by interdisciplinary members of the planning team.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
		Louisiana Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (Louisiana).	The Louisiana Statewide GIS. Louisiana State University Computer-Aided Design and Geographic Information Systems (CADGIS) Research Laboratory	
		IKONOS satellite image (Virginia).	GeoEye	
13	Creation of a GIS layer of Visual Quality Rating on the public domain surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and Big Saline Bayou in Louisiana. The deliverable is a shapefile.	Visual Quality Rating assessment done by interdisciplinary members of the planning team.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
		Louisiana Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (Louisiana).	The Louisiana Statewide GIS. Louisiana State University CADGIS Research Laboratory	
		IKONOS satellite image (Virginia).	GeoEye	
Basic Acreage Calculations				
14	Acreage of BLM-managed surface tracts. The tabular report is itemized to show acreage for: total of all tracts, total by state, each tract and each tract subdivision. The deliverable is a Microsoft Word document.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
		BLM's GLO cadastral survey plats.		
15	Acreage of federal mineral ownership within the entire Decision Area. The tabular report is itemized to show acreage for: total of all minerals and total by state. It is further itemized to show figures by three surface ownership types: (1) BLM-managed public domain, (2) other federal agencies and departments, and (3) split estate (private/state surface-federal minerals). The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Decision Area.		

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
16	Acres of federal mineral ownership in counties designated as having high potential for development of federal coal.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Kentucky
		Counties with high potential for development of coal		
17	Acres of federal mineral ownership in counties designated as having moderate potential for development of federal coal.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Kentucky
		Counties with moderate potential for development of coal		
18	Acreage of U.S. Forest Service land within the Planning Area. The tabular report is itemized to show acreage by state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	U.S. Forest Service Automated Lands Project (ALP) for the Planning Area.	U.S. Forest Service	All states in RMP
Ecoregions				
19	Acreage of federal mineral ownership classified by ecoregions for the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of each ecoregion within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development for each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	BLM, Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Decision Area.		
		Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.		
		Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Level III ecoregions (Arkansas and Kentucky).	EPA	
		The Nature Conservancy (TNC) ecoregions (Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee).	TNC	
Modified Bailey's ecoregions (Virginia).	Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries			
Soil				
20	Acreages by soil map unit type on each BLM-managed surface tract. Includes soil type,	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	whether or not it is prime or unique farmland, and erosion factor. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of each soil map unit within each BLM surface tract for each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) (soil map unit boundary polygons and map unit aggregated tabular data by county/parish).	United States Department of Agriculture—Natural Resources Conservation Service	
Hydrology				
21	Total acreage and miles of impaired waters (acres for lakes and ponds, miles for streams, rivers and coastline) that intersect BLM-managed surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia. Includes attributes on water body name, pollutant description, and pollutant source. The tabular report is itemized to show the results by each BLM-managed surface tract for each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office. EPA 303(d) Impaired Waters layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office EPA	Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
22	Total acres of lakes and ponds and total miles of rivers and streams that intersect federal mineral ownership and BLM-managed surface tracts within the Decision Area. The tabular report is itemized to show the results by federal mineral ownership and BLM-managed surface for each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office. Decision Area. USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) surface water layers.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office USGS NHD	Within Decision Area of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
Critical Habitats				
23	Federally designated critical habitats that intersect federal mineral ownership and BLM-managed surface tracts (acres for critical habitats captured as areas and linear feet for critical habitat captured as lines) within the Decision Area. The tabular report is itemized to show results for (1) federal mineral ownership and (2) BLM-managed surface for each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	BLM, Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office. Decision Area. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) critical habitat layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office USFWS	Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
State Wildlife Action Plans—Habitats				
24	Acres of federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Arkansas classified by the Arkansas State Wildlife Action Plan Phase 1 terrestrial habitats. Because the habitat layer available did not cover all areas, some areas were classified as State Wildlife Action Plan habitats by cross-referencing the Arkansas Gap Analysis and EPA Level III ecoregions. A crosswalk table was developed for the classification interpretation. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of federal mineral ownership for each habitat or other land type within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Arkansas
		Decision Area.		
		Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.		
		Arkansas crosswalk table.	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	
		Arkansas Phase 1 terrestrial habitats.	EPA	
		EPA Level III ecoregions.	Arkansas Gap Analysis Program	
25	Acres of federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Florida classified by the Florida State Wildlife Action Plan terrestrial habitats. Some small areas did not have a habitat classification in the available layers. These areas were classified according to the Southeast GAP Analysis. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area, and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Florida
		Decision Area.		
		Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.		
		Southeast Gap Analysis.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
		Florida terrestrial habitats.	Southeast Gap Analysis Program	
26	Acres of federal minerals that are expected to be mined for phosphate in Florida classified by the Florida State Wildlife Action Plan terrestrial habitats. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Federal minerals expected to be mined for phosphate.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Areas in Florida expected to be mined for phosphate
		Florida terrestrial habitats.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
27	Acres of federal mineral ownership within the	Southeastern States Field Office federal	BLM Southeastern States	Within Decision Area

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	<p>Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Kentucky classified by the Kentucky State Wildlife Action Plan terrestrial habitats. A State Wildlife Action Plan layer suitable for use in the type of analysis required for the RMP was not found. The federal mineral ownership was classified as State Wildlife Action Plan habitats by cross-referencing the Southeast Gap Regional Land Cover (Kentucky subsection) and EPA Level III ecoregions. A crosswalk table was developed for the classification interpretation. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of federal mineral ownership for each habitat or other land type within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.</p>	mineral ownership layer.	Field Office	and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Kentucky
Decision Area.				
Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.				
Kentucky crosswalk table.				
EPA Level III ecoregions.		EPA		
Southeast Gap Analysis.		Southeast Gap Analysis Program		
28	<p>Acres of federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Louisiana classified by the Louisiana State Wildlife Action Plan terrestrial habitats. A State Wildlife Action Plan layer suitable for use in the type of analysis required for the RMP was not found. The federal mineral ownership was classified as State Wildlife Action Plan habitats by cross-referencing the Louisiana Gap Analysis and TNC ecoregions. A crosswalk table was developed for the classification interpretation. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of federal mineral ownership for each habitat or other land type within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.</p>	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Louisiana
Decision Area.				
Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.				
Louisiana crosswalk table.				
TNC ecoregions.		TNC		
Louisiana Gap Analysis.	Louisiana Gap Analysis Program			
29	<p>Acres of federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Tennessee classified by the Tennessee State Wildlife Action Plan Tier 1 terrestrial habitat. Because the habitat layer available did not cover all areas,</p>	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Tennessee
Decision Area.				
Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.				

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	some areas were classified as State Wildlife Action Plan habitats by cross-referencing the Southeast Regional Gap Land Cover (Tennessee subsection) and the TNC ecoregions. A crosswalk table was developed for the classification interpretation. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of federal mineral ownership for each habitat or other land type within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Tennessee crosswalk table. Tennessee Tier 1 terrestrial habitats. TNC ecoregions. Southeast Gap Analysis.	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency TNC Southeast Gap Analysis Program	
30	Acres of federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Virginia classified by the Virginia State Wildlife Action Plan terrestrial habitats. A State Wildlife Action Plan layer suitable for use in the type of analysis required for the RMP was not found. The federal mineral ownership was classified as State Wildlife Action Plan habitats by cross-referencing the Southeast Gap Regional Land Cover (Virginia subsection) with a modified Bailey's ecoregions layer. A crosswalk table was developed for the classification interpretation. The tabular report is itemized to show the acreage of federal mineral ownership for each habitat or other land type within the Decision Area and Area of Expected Development. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. Virginia crosswalk table. Modified Bailey's ecoregions. Southeast Gap Analysis.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Southeast Gap Analysis Program	Within Decision Area and Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Virginia
Natural Heritage Occurrence Records				
31	(1) Natural Heritage occurrence records that intersect federal mineral ownership and (2) Natural Heritage occurrence records that do not interest but are within 1 mile of federal mineral ownership in the Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. The tabular reports are itemized to show the results for each state. The	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission	Within the Area of Expected Development of oil and gas for Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	<p>deliverables are Microsoft Excel workbooks.</p>		<p>Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)</p> <p>Florida Natural Areas Inventory</p> <p>Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)</p> <p>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation—Division of Natural Areas (Tennessee Natural Heritage Inventory Program)</p> <p>Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)</p>	
<p>32</p>	<p>(1) Natural Heritage occurrence records that intersect BLM-managed surface tracts and (2) Natural Heritage occurrence records that do not intersect but are within 1 mile of BLM-managed surface tracts within Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia. The tabular reports are itemized to show the results for each state. The deliverables are Microsoft Excel workbooks.</p>	<p>Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.</p> <p>Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.</p>	<p>BLM Southeastern States Field Office</p> <p>Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission</p> <p>Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)</p> <p>Florida Natural Areas Inventory</p> <p>Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)</p> <p>Tennessee Department of</p>	<p>Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and Virginia</p>

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
			Environment and Conservation—Division of Natural Areas (Tennessee Natural Heritage Inventory Program)	
			Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
33	Natural Heritage occurrence record species that intersect mines (abandoned, active mines and all recorded drill holes) on federal mineral ownership within the Decision Area of Kentucky. Species are listed by 11- and 14-digit hydrological units. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within the Decision Area of Kentucky
		Decision Area.		
		USGS National Hydrography Dataset surface water layers.	USGS NHD	
		Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.	Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)	
		Kentucky Mine Data.	Kentucky Geological Survey	
34	A listing of the 11- and 14-digit hydrological units that: (1) contain Natural Heritage occurrence record species, and (2) federal mineral ownership, and (3) mines (abandoned, active mines and all recorded drill holes) within the Decision Area of Kentucky. Species are listed by 11- and 14-digit hydrological unit. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within the Decision Area of Kentucky
		Decision Area.		
		USGS National Hydrography Dataset surface water layers.	USGS NHD	
		Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.	Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)	
		Kentucky Mine Data.	Kentucky Geological Survey	
35	Natural Heritage occurrence record species that are within the Decision Area of Kentucky. The	Decision Area.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within the Decision Area of Kentucky

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.	Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)	
36	Natural Heritage Inventory sites located within 1 mile of federal minerals that are expected to be mined for phosphate in Florida. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Federal minerals expected to be mined for phosphate.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within the Decision Area of Florida
		Natural Heritage occurrence records.	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	
Acreage or Miles Affected by Alternative Oil and Gas Lease Stipulation for Resources of Concern				
37	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area with the possible occurrence of bald eagle. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated buffer distance stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Natural Heritage Program occurrence records.	Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission	
			Florida Natural Areas Inventory	
			Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)	
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)				
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation—Division of Natural Areas (Tennessee Natural Heritage Inventory Program)				

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
			Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
38	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the entire Decision Area with cave/karst habitat and possible associated species. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Engineering Aspects of Karsts—nationwide karst data.	USGS	
		Major karst occurrence layer.	Kentucky Geologic Survey	
		Moderate karst occurrence layer.		
		Karst region.	Arkansas Fish and Wildlife Service	
39	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the entire Decision Area with surface water resources (rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs) and possible associated species. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated buffer distance stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		USGS National Hydrography surface water layers.	USGS NHD	
40	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the entire Decision Area with possible occurrence of Threatened and Endangered plants. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated buffer distance stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Natural Heritage occurrences.	Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission	
			Florida Natural Areas Inventory	

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
			Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program) Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program) Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation—Division of Natural Areas (Tennessee Natural Heritage Inventory Program) Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
41	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the entire Decision Area with possible occurrence of brown pelican, nesting/wading bird colonies (herons, egrets and ibises) and nesting/shore bird colonies (terns, gulls, and black skimmers). Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated buffer distance stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer. Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Natural Heritage Occurrences.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Florida Natural Areas Inventory Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program) Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
			Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation—Division of Natural Areas (Tennessee Natural Heritage Inventory Program)	
			Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
42	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Kentucky, Arkansas, Florida, and Virginia, with possible occurrence of bat species (Indiana bat, Ozark big-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat and gray bat). Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Kentucky, Arkansas, Florida, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	
		Natural Heritage Occurrences.	Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Kentucky Natural Heritage Program)	
			Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
			Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	
43	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and surface tracts within the Decision Area of Arkansas, Florida, Virginia, and Louisiana, with possible occurrence of red-cockaded Woodpecker. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated buffer distance stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
		Decision Area.		

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
			Florida Natural Areas Inventory Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program) Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation (Virginia Natural Heritage Program)	
44	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Arkansas, with the possible occurrence of American burying beetle. The occurrence is based areas with likely occurrence of burying beetles including particular counties and buffered natural areas and forests (inclusive of acreage within Fort Chaffee). Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer. Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Fort Chaffee boundary layer. Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries). U.S. Forest Service National Forest boundaries layer. Natural Heritage Areas layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office Arkansas Army National Guard P2 Energy Solutions U.S. Forest Service Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas
45	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida and Louisiana, with the possible occurrence of gopher tortoise. In Louisiana, the occurrence was based on selected soil types and Natural Heritage occurrence records. In Florida, the acreage is based on the federal mineral ownership in those counties having Natural Heritage occurrence records of gopher tortoise. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer. Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Tobin SuperBase (county boundaries). Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) (soil map unit boundary polygons and map unit aggregated tabular data).	BLM Southeastern States Field Office P2 Energy Solutions United States Department of Agriculture—Natural Resources Conservation Service	Within Decision Areas of Florida and Louisiana

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	workbook.	Natural Heritage occurrence records.	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)	
46	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida and Louisiana, with possible occurrence of sea turtle. Acreage figures are tabulated for each state and each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida and Louisiana
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment	
47	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida, with possible occurrence of Beach Mouse habitat. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		St Andrews Beach Mouse critical habitat layer.	USFWS	
		Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse critical habitat layer.	USFWS	
		Perdido Key Beach Mouse critical habitat layer.	USFWS	
		Coastal Strand vegetation layer.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
48	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida, with coastal/shore habitat and possible	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal		

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	occurrence of associated species. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Beaches habitat layer. Sand beach habitat layer. Coastal strand habitat layer. Mangrove swamp habitat layer. Salt marsh habitat layer. Scrub mangrove habitat layer.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
49	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida with Florida Keys habitat and the possible occurrence of associated species. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer. Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. NOAA medium resolution shoreline. Rice rat critical habitat.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment USFWS	Within Decision Areas of Florida
50	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within Florida panther habitat and miles of roads crossing federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within Florida panther habitat. All within the Decision Area of Florida. Acreage figures and total miles are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer. Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer. Decision Area. Florida panther habitat layer. 2009 Tiger lines layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office UWFWS, U.S. Census Bureau (Tiger Roads Data) U.S. Census Bureau	Within Decision Areas of Florida

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
51	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida with possible occurrence of manatee. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		West Indian manatee critical habitat layer.	USFWS	
52	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida with scrub habitat and the possible occurrence of associated species. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Sand pine scrub habitat layer.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
		Xeric oak scrub habitat layer.		
53	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida with tropical hardwood hammock habitat. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Tropical hardwood hammock habitat layer.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission—Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	
54	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Florida with possible occurrence of wood stork nesting and colonies. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Florida
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Natural Heritage Occurrences.	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
55	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Louisiana with possible occurrence of Louisiana black bear. The occurrence was based on the federal mineral ownership tracts that are in parishes with known occurrences and Natural Heritage critical habitat areas. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Louisiana
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Natural Heritage black bear critical habitat areas layer.	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)	
		Tobin SuperBase (parish boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
56	Acreage of federal mineral ownership and BLM surface tracts within the Decision Area of Louisiana with the possible occurrence of Louisiana pine snake. The occurrence was based on the federal mineral ownership in parishes where the species is known to occur and occurrences and Natural Heritage occurrence data. Acreage figures are tabulated for each plan alternative according to the associated stipulations. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Louisiana
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		
		Tobin SuperBase (parish boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
		Natural Heritage occurrence records.	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program)	
57	Distribution of total federal mineral ownership acreage for each plan alternative according to the following leasing conditions: open to leasing subject to standard terms and conditions; open to leasing subject to moderate constraints; open to leasing subject to major constraints; and closed to leasing. Acreage figures are tabulated for the Decision Area of each state. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Consolidation of spatial files resulting from GIS tasks into the four leasing conditions: open to leasing subject to standard terms and conditions; open to leasing subject to moderate constraints; open to leasing subject to major constraints; and closed to leasing.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Within Decision Areas of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer.		
		Decision Area.		

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
Acreage Affected by Alternative Phosphate Lease Stipulation for Resources of Concern				
58	Acreage of federal mineral ownership for each plan alternative within the high potential area for development of phosphate and tracts expected to be mined for federal phosphate. The alternatives vary in degree of area made available or not available for mining. This is determined by the amount of federal mineral ownership that intersects or is within a specified buffer distance of: (1) Wetlands, aquatic habitats and the associated species, (2) Florida scrub habitats and associated sensitive species, (3) Gopher tortoise, gopher frog, sand skink, mole skink and other gopher tortoise commensals, (3) Bald eagle, (4) Red-cockaded woodpecker, (5) Sandhills, (6) Wading bird rookeries, and (7) Wood stork.	Southeastern States Field Office federal mineral ownership layer	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Florida
		Tracts expected to be mined for federal phosphate		
		High potential area for development of phosphate		
		Natural Heritage occurrence records	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	
Terrestrial habitats for Florida scrub, xeric oak scrub, coastal strand, pinelands, sand pine scrub, sandhill, and mixed hardwood pine forests	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Fish and Wildlife Research Institute			
Routes				
59	Length of each route segment on the BLM-managed surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and the Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Routes.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
		Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.		
Scenic Quality Rating Units				
60	Acreage of each Scenic Quality Rating Units for the BLM-managed surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and the Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana. The deliverable is a Microsoft Excel workbook.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
		Scenic quality rating layer.		
		Louisiana Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (Louisiana).	The Louisiana Statewide GIS. Louisiana State University CADGIS Research Laboratory	
		IKONOS satellite image (Virginia).	GeoEye	

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
Maps				
61	Chapter 1—Map of the Southeastern States RMP Planning Area and Decision Area with the locations of BLM-managed surface tracts shown by symbol. The deliverable is a map in JPG image format.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	All states in RMP
		Decision Area		
		ESRI Data Set layers (state capitals and state and county boundaries).	ESRI	
62	Chapter 1—Map of the Area of Expected Development of oil and gas. The deliverable is a map in JPG image format.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		Area of Expected Development of oil and gas.		
		ESRI Data Set layers (state capitals and state and county boundaries).	ESRI	
63	Chapter 1—Map of the Area of Expected Development of phosphate. The deliverable is a map in JPG image format.	Federal mineral tracts expected to be mined for phosphate.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Florida
		BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.		
		Counties intersecting federal mineral tracts expected to be mined for phosphate.		
		ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries, county boundaries, state capitals and ocean area).	ESRI	
		Tobin SuperBase (Florida state boundary and county boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	
64	Chapter 3—Map of Florida counties with high potential for phosphate development and area of high potential for development of phosphate. The deliverable is a map in JPG image format.	High potential for the occurrence of phosphate area.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office,	Florida
		ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries, county boundaries, ocean area, state lands, and federal lands).	ESRI	
		Tobin SuperBase (Florida state boundary and county boundaries).	P2 Energy Solutions	

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
65	Chapter 3—Map of Kentucky counties with high and moderate potential for federal coal development. The deliverable is a map in JPG image format.	High potential for development of coal area.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Kentucky
		ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries, county boundaries, federal lands and state lands).	ESRI	
		U.S. Forest Service ALP.	U.S. Forest Service	
		ACOE layers of lakes and reservoirs.	USACE	
		Kentucky Ridge State Forest.	Kentucky Division of Forestry	
66	Chapter 3—Statewide maps displaying ecoregions. The deliverables consist of a map for each state in JPG image format.	EPA Level III ecoregions (Arkansas, Kentucky).	EPA	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		TNC ecoregions (Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee).	TNC	
		Modified Bailey's ecoregions (Virginia).	Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries	
		ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries, county boundaries, and shaded relief).	ESRI	
		Tobin SuperBase (state and county boundaries for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida).	P2 Energy Solutions	
67	Chapter 3—Statewide maps of major watersheds, rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs. The deliverables consist of a map for each state in JPG image format.	USGS 8 digit watersheds and USGS National Hydrography Dataset surface water layers.	USGS NHD	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia
		ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries and shaded relief).	ESRI	
		Tobin SuperBase (state and county boundaries for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida).	P2 Energy Solutions	
68	Chapter 3—Maps of projected areas for oil and gas drilling based on the Reasonable	Counties with projected drilling of oil and gas wells.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana,

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
	Foreseeable Development Scenarios. The map also shows the Decision Area. The deliverables consist of a map for each state in JPG image format.	Counties with projected drilling of federal oil and gas wells.		Tennessee, and Virginia
Decision Area.				
BLM Southeastern States Field Office split estate federal mineral ownership layer.				
ESRI Data Set layers (state boundaries, county boundaries, federal lands and state lands).		ESRI		
U.S. Forest Service ALP.		U.S. Forest Service		
ACOE layers of lakes and reservoirs.		USACE		
GeoStor (Arkansas state parks, forests, and wildlife areas).		Arkansas Geographic Information Office		
Tobin SuperBase (state and county boundaries for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida).		P2 Energy Solutions		
69	Appendix B—Topographic base maps of BLM-managed surface tracts. The deliverables consist of a map for each tract in JPG image format.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
TOPO! 1:24,000 USGS topographic layers (24K quadrangles, hillshades, and elevation layers).		ESRI ArcGIS Online		
ERSI data layers (counties and city type).		ESRI		
70	Appendix G—Map of routes on the BLM surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and the Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana. The deliverables consists of a map for each tract in JPG image format.	Routes.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.				
Louisiana Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (Louisiana).		The Louisiana Statewide GIS. Louisiana State University CADGIS Research Laboratory		
IKONOS satellite image (Virginia).		GeoEye		

Ref No	GIS Tasks and Deliverables	Data Used	Data Source Entity	Geographic Scope
71	Maps showing Scenic Quality Rating Units for the BLM surface tract in Virginia known as Meadowood and the Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana. The deliverables consists of a map for each tract in JPG image format.	Southeastern States Field Office public domain tract layer.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Meadowood tract in Virginia and Big Saline Bayou tract in Louisiana
		Scenic quality rating layer.		
		TOPO! 1:24,000 USGS topographic layers (24K quadrangles, hillshades, and elevation layers).	ESRI ArcGIS Online	
72	Base maps of each BLM-managed surface tracts superimposed on high resolution aerial photographs. The deliverables consist of a map for each tract in JPG image format.	BLM surface tracts in the Southeastern States Field Office.	BLM Southeastern States Field Office	Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
		USGS Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles.	USGS	
		ERSI data layers (counties and city type).	ESRI	

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX K—WITHDRAWN LANDS

Withdrawn lands are public domain lands administered by other federal agencies. Withdrawals are generally for a specific purpose, such as a wildlife refuge. When the agency to which the withdrawal is granted ceases to use the land for the specified purpose, the withdrawal will be reevaluated and, if appropriate, the management of that area will revert to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These lands are withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry, and are reserved for use by the designated agency. The following tables list tracts in Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana that have been withdrawn to management by other federal agencies.

Table K-1. Arkansas—Withdrawn Lands

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Ouachita National Forest, 687, 613 Total Acres Withdrawn Proclamation No. 786, dated 12/18/ 1907 Proclamation No. 857, dated 2/27/1909 Proclamation No. 1090, dated 9/26/1910 Proclamation No. 1325, dated 2/23/1916 Executive Order No. 1919, dated 4/21/1914 Proclamation No. 1577, dated 10/19/1920 Executive Order No. 4436, dated 4/29/1926 Executive Order No. 5116, dated 5/15/1929 Executive Order No. 5194, dated 9/16/1929 Executive Order No. 5342, dated 5/6/1930 Proclamation No. 1964, dated 8/19/1931 Executive Order No. 5194, dated 11/7/1931 Executive Order, dated 5/16/1932 Executive Order, dated 6/16/1933 Act of Congress, dated 6/21/1930 Proclamation No. 2201, dated 10/12/1936 Executive Order No. 7719, 10/8/1937 Public Land Order No. 120, dated 5/11/1943 (revoked by PLO 522) Public Land Order No. 522, dated 9/18/1948 Public Land Order No. 707, dated 3/16/1951 Public Land Order No. 725, dated 6/4/1951 Public Land Order No. 834, dated 5/23/1952 Public Land Order No. 942, dated 2/17/1954 Public Land Order No. 1055, dated 1/18/1955 Public Land Order No. 1145, dated 5/6/1955 Public Land Order No. 1447, dated 7/18/1957 Public Land Order No. 1560, dated 12/6/1957 Public Land Order No. 5114, dated 9/10/1971 Public Land Order Nos. 1335, dated 8/27/1956 Public Land Order No. 1447, dated 7/18/1957 Public Land Order No. 2439, dated 7/18/1961 Public Land Order No. 2597, dated 1/29/1962 Public Land Order No. 3647, dated 4/15/1965 Public Land Order No. 4103, dated 9/29/1966 Public Land Order No. 4228, dated 6/20/1967 Public Land Order No. 5114, dated 9/17/1971 Public Land Order No. 5053, dated 5/15/1971 Public Land Order No. 5675, dated 7/25/1979	AR-BLM-038003 AR-BLM-04496 AR-ES-08055 AR-BLM-038003 AR-BLM-038003 AR-BLM-050451 AR-BLM-057096 AR-BLM-079525 AR-ES-0704 AR-ES-02430 AR-ES-08055 AR-ES-06149	Baxter, Cleburne, Conway, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Newton, Polk, Pope, Randolph, Search, Scott, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, and Washington	687,613	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Ozark National Forest, 325,713 Acres Withdrawn Public Land Order No. 1131, dated 4/15/1955 Public Land Order No. 1055, dated 1/13/1955 Public Land Order No. 1003, dated 9/3/1954 Public Land Order No. 1779, dated 1/15/1959 Public Land Order No. 3337, dated 2/24/1964 Public Land Order No. 5631, dated 3/10/1978 Public Land Order No. 5668, dated 7/11/1979	AR-ES-038002 AR-BLM-046240 AR-ES-072726 AR-ES-4012 AR-ES-4012	Searcy, Scott, Stone, Baxter, Van Buren, Pope, Johnson and Franklin	325,713	USDA Forest Service
Blakely Mountain Dam Project Act of 12/22/1944, (58 Stat. 887, 895) Public Land Order No. 516, dated 8/17/1948 T. 2 S., R. 20 W., Sec. 18 NENW (39.22 acres) Public Land Order No. 628, dated 1/3/1950 (26,146.32 total acres) (16,384 PD acres in the order) Public Land Order No. 4663, dated 5/22/1969	AR-ES-032436 AR-ES-04623	Garland and Montgomery	16,423	Department of the Army and USDA Forest Service
Table Rock Dam and Reservoir Site Public Land Order No. 1617, dated 4/15/1918 T. 20 N., R. 27 W., Sec. 10, W2NESW, N2NENW; T. 21 N., R. 22 W, SEC. 14, S2SENE; Also T. 22 N, R. 22 W, Sec. 30, SWNE (located in Stone County, Missouri)	AR-BLM-03641-WR	Boone and Carroll (Stone and Taney, MO)	79.50 (19.75 acres in MO)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir Project Public Land Order No. 2248, dated 12/28/1960 and Public Land Order No. 3845, dated 10/5/1965 T. 11 N., R. 9 W., sec. 29, SWNW; T. 11 N., R. 10 W., sec. 6, E2N2 of frl. SW; N2N2W2N2 of frl. SW; sec. 28, NENW; T. 11 N., R. 11 W., sec. 11, NESENE, E2NWSENE, NESWSENE, N2SESENE; T. 11 N., R. 12 W., sec. 1, E2NWNE; SEC. 23, frl. NENE (E. OF RIVER)	AR-BLM-50812 AR-BLM-80930 AR-BLM-048089	Cleburne and Van Buren	174.84	USACE
Dardanelle Lock and Dam Project Public Land Order No. 1764, dated 12/11/1958 T. 8 N., R. 23 W., Sec. 27, E2SESW	AR-BLM-045273-WR	Logan	20.00	USACE
Buffalo National River Public Land Order No. 6659, dated 9/21/1987 (Corrections 10/8/1987; 3/30/1988) T. 15 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 3, NENE; T. 15 N., R. 18 W., Sec. 8, NWNW; Sec. 10, NWNE; T. 16 N., R. 19 W., Sec. 25, SWSE; T. 16 N., R. 22 W., Sec. 1, S2SW, SWSE, NENE; Sec. 2, S2SE; Sec. 7, SENW, SWNE; Sec. 12, NENW, SWSE; Sec. 17, NWSE; T. 17 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 2, S2N2SW; T. 17 N., R. 21 W., Sec. 29, SWSW; T. 18 N., Sec. 14 W., Sec. 32, SESE; Sec. 34, SESE	AR-ES-011592	Newton, Searcy, Marion and Baxter	723.05	National Park Service (NPS)

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Norfolk Dam and Reservoir Site Executive Order No. 8591, dated 11/8/1940 Executive Order No. 9137, dated 4/16/1942 Public Land Order No. 946, dated 3/23/1954 Public Land Order No. 1150, dated 5/12/1955 Public Land Order No. 6583. Dated 1/14/1985	AR-BLM-036390-WR	Baxter and Fulton (Ozark, MO)	5,367.58 (MO acres ND)	USACE
Fort Chaffee Military Reservation Public Land Order No. 2248, dated 12/28/1960 T. 6 N. R. 29 W., sec. 4, N2SW; sec. 10, N2NW, sec. 12 S2N2 Public Land Order No. 3836, dated 9/27/1965 Public Land Order No. 4434, dated 6/3/1968 Public Land Order No. 5013, dated 2/3/1971 Public Land Order No. 5506, dated 6/23/1975	AR-BLM-048089-WR AR-BLM-050812-WR	Sebastian	320	Department of the Army (for military purposes) and USACE (for flood control)
T. 21 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 33, E2W2NE, E2NESW, E2NWSE, SWNWSE Public Land Order No. 1299, dated 7/18/1956	AR-ES-035064	Marion	90	USACE
Power Site Reserve No. 343 Executive Order of 4/ 21/1913	NA	ND	39.22	Federal Power Commission (FPC) Federal Emergency Regulation Commission (FERC)
Bull Shoals Dam & Reservoir Site Public Land Order No. 1299, dated 7/18/1956, Pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of 5/26/1952 (Correction 8/4/1956); T. 20 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 17, E2NENE, NWSW(Left Bank); Sec. 18, NW, N2SE (Left Bank); T. 20 N., R. 15 W., SEC. 1, SWSW, NWSE (Right Bank); SEC. 2, SWNE, NESW (Right Bank); SEC. 3, E2NESE (Right Bank); S2NW,NWSW, E2SENE (Right Bank); SEC. 4, SESE (Left Bank); SEC. 5, NENW, NWNE, S2SW, W2SE (Left Bank); SEC. 7, SENW (Right Bank), SWNE (Left Bank); SEC. 8, W2 (Left Bank); SEC. 9, S2NE, SE (Left Bank); SEC. 10, NENE, SWNE, SESW (Left Bank); SEC. 11, SWNE (Left Bank); SEC. 13, SWNW (Left Bank); SEC. 14, SWNW, W2SW, SENE (Left Bank); SEC. 18, NWNW, FRAC. (Left Bank); SEC. 23, SENE, FRAC. (Left Bank); SEC. 24, S2NW, W2SE FRAC. (Left Bank); T. 20 N., R. 16 W., SEC. 2, FRAC. N2 (Right Bank); SEC. 3, SWSE (Right Bank); SEC. 4, NWSW (Left Bank); SEC. 5, SWSE (Left Bank); SEC. 6, SESW, NESE (Right Bank); SEC. 20, N2SWSE (Left Bank); SEC. 21, S2SWNE (Left Bank); SEC. 22, SESE (Left Bank); T. 20 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 1, SWSE (Right Bank); Sec. 11, W2SWNE (Right Bank); Sec. 12, NENE (Right Bank); Sec. 15, SE, SENE (Right Bank); T. 21 N., R. 15 W., SEC. 22, S2SESE (Left Bank); SEC. 28, W2SENE	AR-BLM-041500-WR Also see AR-ES-035064 for partial relinquishment (315.39)	Marion and (Taney, MO)	4,992.03 (54 acres in MO)	USACE

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
(Left Bank); SEC. 29, NWSE (Left Bank); SEC. 32, SESW, W2SENE (Left Bank); SEC. 33, SWNE (Left Bank); T. 21 N., 16 W., SEC. 23, SWSW (Left Bank); SEC. 26, N2NESW, W2NWSW (Left Bank); SEC. 27, N2NENE, S2SENE, NESE (Left Bank), SESENW, S2SWNW (Left Bank); SEC. 28, SENE (Right Bank), W2SENE, E2SWNE, E2SE, (Left Bank); W2NWNW, SWNW, (Left Bank); SEC. 29, NWNW (Left Bank); SEC. 33, W2NE, N2SE, S2NW, FRAC. (Left Bank), Frac. SW; Sec. 34, N2NW (LB).				
Beaver Dam Reservoir Project Public Land Order No. 2004, dated 10/1/1959 T. 18 N., R. 12 W., SEC. 1, S2NE, N2SE T. 20 N., R. 27 W., Sec. 10, S2NENW; Sec. 15, NENW; Sec. 20, SWNW; T. 20 N., R. 28 W., SEC. 36, NESE;	AR-BLM-048272-WR	Carroll and Benton	260	USACE
Executive Order No. 9147, dated 4/16/1942 T. 18 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 6, SWSW; T. 19 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 9, W2NE; Sec. 19, SENE, NESE; Sec. 20, SWNW, S2NE; T. 20 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 32, SWNW; T. 19 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 3, Lot 2 of NW; Sec. 5, NESW, Sec. 13, SWSE; T. 20 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 8, Lot 1, SESW; Sec. 21, SWSW; T. 21 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 20, NWSE; Sec. 32, E2NE, including lands both east and west of North Fork of White River	NA	Baxter	805.34	USACE
Public Land Order No. 2248, dated 12/28/1960 T. 11 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 29, SWNW; T. 11 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 6, SW; Sec. 28, NENW; T. 11 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 11, NESENE, E2NWSENE, NESWSENE, N2SESENE; T. 11 N., R. 12 W., Sec. 1, E2NWNE; Sec. 28, NENE Frac. East of River. Connection with Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir	AR-BLM-050812-WR AR-BLM-08093-WR	Cleburne and Van Buren	157.91	USACE
Water Power Site Reserve (PSR) #514 Executive Order, dated 12/18/1915, White River and Tributaries, North Fork and Buffalo Fork, AR Public Land Order No. 1651, dated 5/29/1958, revoked some parts of the Executive Order, dated 12/18/1915	NA	ND	4,650.00	FPC (FERC)
Power-Site Restoration No. 447 Executive Order No. 5448, dated 9/23/1930 White River, AR Creating Power-Site Reserve No. 514, as affects the lands hereinafter described, is hereby revoked: T. 19 N., R. 14 W., sec. 19, NWNE	NA	Baxter	40.00	FPC (FERC)

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
T. 21 N., R. 12 W, sec. 14 FP Cornis Project #654 Ref. mis. Letter 1463105 Reserved June 6, 1930	NA	Baxter	20.00	FPC (FERC)
Power Site Reserve (PSR) No. 353, Mod No. 57, dated 6/17/1913 Act of Congress Approved 6/25/1910 Waterpower Withdrawal of 4/21/1913 Ouachita River No. 2 Reserved for the purposes of water-power development, flood control, and aiding navigation.	AR-ES-035029	Garland	960.00	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (waterpower) and Garland Power & Development Co.
Power Site Classification (PSC) # 338 Act. of Congress, dated 3/3/1879 and Public Land Order No. 1299, 7/18/1956 Waterpower Withdrawal White River	AR-ES-035027	Marion	40.00	FPC (FERC) and USACE
Power Site Reserve (PSR) No. 33, Arkansas No. 2, Can. No. 37 Waterpower Withdrawal by departmental order of 4/29/1922 North Folk White River Executive Order No. 8591, dated 11/8/1940, withdrawing certain public lands in connection with the Norfolk Dam and Reservoir Public Land Order No. 946, dated 3/23/1954, Partial Revoke Executive Order No. 8591 to include the lands into the power site classification: T. 20 N., R. 12 W., sec., 8, NENE, N2SENE	AR-ES-035026	Baxter and (Ozark, MO)	1,550.00 (MO acres ND)	FPC (FERC)
Power Site Reserve (PSR) No. 350, Mod No. 57, dated 6/17/1913 Executive Order, dated 4/21/1913 Waterpower Withdrawal of 4/21/1913 Ouachita River	AR-ES-035028	Garland and Montgomery	16,384	FPC (FERC)
Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge Established by Executive Order of 8/2/1915 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 amended Public Land Order No. 2196, dated 8/26/1960, added lands T. 14 N., R. 9 E., sec. 4, Lot 7; sec. 9, Lot 2	NA	Mississippi	2.18	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS])
Narrows Reservoir Project, Little Missouri River, AR Public Land Order No. 510, dated 8/4/1948 Public Land order No. 896, dated 6/2/1953 T. 7 S., R. 25 W., sec. 7, Lot 4, NW1/4; T. 6 S. R. 28 W., sec. 36, NENE	AR-ES-032438	Faulkner	80.00	USACE

Note: NA means information was not available and ND means could not be determined.

Table K-2. Florida—Withdrawn Lands

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 7993, dated 10/27/1938 Proclamation No. 2416, dated July 25, 1940 Public Land Order No. 2711, dated 6/20/1962 Executive Order No. 4060, dated 8/11/1924 Public Land Order No. 6214, dated 3/11/1982	FL-ES-033510	Monroe	ND	USFWS
Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order Number 943, dated 9/26/1908 Public Land Order No. 6843, dated 4/2/1991 Proclamation No. 2416, 7/25/1940 T. 44 S., R. 22 E., Tract 37; Tract 38; Tract 39; Tract 40; Tract 41; Tract 42; Tract 43, Tract 44; Tract 45; Tract 46; Tract 47; Tract 48; Tract 49; Tract 50; Tract 51; Tract 52; T. 44 S., R. 23 E., Tract 37; Tract 38; Tract 39.	FL-ES-033513 (J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)	Lee (Islands)	267.61	USFWS
Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 939, dated 9/15/1908 Public Land Order No. 6843, dated 4/2/1991 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 T. 44 S. R. 21 E., Tract 37; Tract 39; Tract 40; Tract 41; Tract 44; T. 44 S., R. 22 E., Tract 53; Tract 54; Sec. 31, Lot 1; T. 45 S., R. 22 E., Tract 37; T. 45 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1; Sec. 32, Lot 1.	FL-ES-033514 (J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)	Lee (Unsurveyed Island)	144.17	USFWS
St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge Public Land Order No. 5233, dated 7/21/1972	FL-ES-08226	Gulf	45.33	USFWS
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 5740 of 10/31/1931 Public Land Order No. 5655, dated 1/3/1979 Proclamation No. 2416, 7/25/1940 Executive Order of Nov. 11/12/1838, partially revoked by Public Land Order No. 5655	FL-ES-16068 FL-ES-033512-WR	Wakulla (Unsurveyed)	118.00	USFWS
Ocala National Game Refuge Proclamation dated 7/24/1930 (establishing the refuge within the Ocala N. F.)	FL-ES-033522	Marion	10,801.1	USDA
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 5158, dated 7/16/1929 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 Executive Order No. 7484, dated 11/6/1936	FL-ES-033523-WR	Levy	366.11	USDA
Marquesas Keys Executive Order of 3/12/1884 T. 68 S., R. 21 E, sec. 5 Withdrawn for life-saving purposes Within the boundaries of the Key West National Wildlife Refuge	NA	Monroe	ND	U.S. Department of the Treasury
St. Marks Lighthouse Executive Order of 11/12/1838 Public Land Order No. 5655, dated 1/3/1979	FL-ES-16068	Wakulla	8.00	U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 5158, dated 7/16/1929 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940	FL-ES-033523-WR	Levy	366.11	USDA

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Executive Order No. 7484, dated 11/6/1936				
Gasparilla Island Boca Grande Rear Range Light Executive Order of 11/17/1882 Executive Order of 5/27/1910 lot 3, sec. 23, T. 43 S., R. 20 E. (amended lotting in 2002) the 7.40-acre site is now described as lot 8 of section 23.	FL-ES-033521-WR	Lee	7.40	USCG
Jim Woodruff Dam and Reservoir Project Pursuant to the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 634) Public Land Order No. 1117, dated 4/12/1955 T. 7 N., R. 8 W., sec. 36, N1/2 lot 3;	FL-BLM-039552-WR	Jackson	40	USACE
U.S. Navy Executive Order of 2/9/1842 (135 acres are affected by Public Land Order No. 1603 of 3/18/1958) Executive Order No. 8508 (195.26 acres are affected by Public Land Order No. 1603 of 3/18/1958; Public Land Order No. 30 dated 1/14/1942; Public Land Order No. 1603, dated 3/18/1958)	NA	ND	ND	U.S. Department of the Navy
Navy/Military Public Land Order No. 952, dated 4/6/1954	FL-ES-033520-WR	Bay	1.23	U.S. Department of the Navy
Ocala National Forest, 1,572 total Acres withdrawn Established in 1908 Executive Order No. 1830, dated 9/24/1913 Proclamation of July 24, 1930 Executive Order No. 5814, dated 3/1/1932 Public Land Order No. 725, dated 6/4/1941 Public Land Order No. 750, dated 8/29/1951 Public Land Order No. 1131, dated April 15, 1955 Public Land Order No. 1180, dated 6/29/1955 Public Land Order No. 1535, dated 10/24/1957 Public Land Order No. 3437, dated 8/14/1964 Public Land Order No. 5541, dated 9/23/1975 Public Land Order No. 6048, dated 10/9/1981 (correction on 11/16/1981)	FL-ES-020501 FL-BLM-039824-WR FL-BLM-040523-WR FL-ES-15449 (partial revocation of Public Land Order No. 1131) FL-BLM-073066-WR	Marion, Lake, Putnam and Seminole	1,572	USDA
St. Marks Lighthouse Executive Order of 11/12/1838 Public Land Order No. 5655, dated 1/3/1979	FL-ES-16068	Wakulla	8.00	USCG
Apalachicola Nation Forest, 2,770 Total Acres Withdrawn Public Land Order No. 1019, dated 10/14/1954 Public Land Order No. 1679, dated 7/16/1958 Public Land Order No. 5541, dated 9/23/1975	FL-BLM-043416 FL-ES-15149	Wakulla and Liberty	2,770	USDA Forest Service
Osceola National Forest, 43 Total Acres Withdrawn Presidential Proclamation, dated 7/10/1931 Public Land Order No. 1132, dated 4/14/1955 Tract #0-150	NA	Columbia	43	USDA Forest Service

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
<p>Choctawhatchee National Forest, 914.24 Total Acres Withdrawn Proclamation dated 11/27/1908 (established) Proclamation dated 11/25/1920 (modified) Proclamation dated 10/23/1926 (modified) Proclamation dated 10/17/1927 (modified) Executive Order No. 4756, dated 11/10/1927 Act of June 27, 1940 supplemental appropriations act (transferred most of the lands to the War Department) Eglin Air Force Base approx. 66,400 acres) Public Land Order No. 5730, dated 6/12/1980 Public Land Order No. 6601, dated 4/16/1985 Public Land Order No. 5766, dated 9/26/1980</p>	FL-ES-15515 FL-ES-27765	Okaloosa and Walton	914.24	USDA Forest Service and US Department of War (Department of Defense)
<p>Key West National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 923, dated 8/8/1908 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 Public Land Order No. 6214, dated 3/11/1982 Executive Order No. 4060, dated 8/11/ 1924 Executive Order No. 808, dated 6/8/1908</p>	FL-ES-11443 FL-ES-033525	Monroe	2,000	USFWS and U.S. Department of the Treasury
<p>Gasparilla Island, Cayo Costa, or Boca Grande Island Military Reservation Executive Order dated 11/17/1882 (established the reservation) Executive Order No. 1206 clearly defined the boundaries Executive Order No. 7462 Partially revoked Executive Order No 1206, land placed under Secretary of the Interior for disposition; most of the land was conveyed, the only part remaining in federal ownership is part of former lot 3. Lot 3 is amended to lot 8 (7.40 acres are still withdrawn) lot 7 (49.10 acres—no longer federal)</p>	FL-ES-033521-WR	Lee and DeSoto	1,708.59	U.S. Department of the Navy
<p>Key West National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 923, dated 8/8/1908 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 Public Land Order No. 6214, dated 3/11/1982 Executive Order No. 4060, dated 8/11/1924 Executive Order No. 808, dated 6/8/1908</p>	FL-ES-11443 FL-ES-033525	Monroe	2,000	USFWS and U.S. Department of the Treasury/ USCG
<p>Navy Flight Approach Protection Zone Public Land Order No. 1379, dated 1/7/1957</p>	FL-ES-042163-WR	Monroe	0.26	U.S. Department of the Navy
<p>Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge Public Land Order No. 140, dated June 15, 1943; Tps. 20 and 21 S., Rs. 16 and 17 E. Under the provision of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act</p>	NA	Hernando and Citrus	413.55	USFWS

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
St. Andrew State Recreation Area Public Land Order No. 958, dated 4/23/1954 T. 4 S., R. 15 W., sec. 15, Lots 2 and 3; sec. 22, Lots 3 and 4; sec. 23, Lot 6; sec. 25, Lot 2; sec. 26, Lot 1; sec. 35, Lot 1 These lands were previously withdrawn for military and naval defenses by Executive Order of 5/3/1897; but later reserved for recreational purposes	NA	Bay	242.40	State of Florida
Public Land Order No. 1044, dated 12/28/1954	NA	ND	ND	U.S. Department of the Air Force
Tyndall Air Force Base Public Land Order No. 4, dated 6/25/1942 T. 5 S., R. 13 W. Sec. 10, Lots 1-3; Executive Order No. 8725, dated 03/29/1941 Public Land Order No. 1561, dated 12/6/1957 Withdrawing lands for use as aerial gunnery range	FL-ES-033517-WR FL-ES-033519-WR FL-ES-033524-WR FL-BLM-116245	Bay	1,879.43	U.S. Department of War (Department of Defense)
National Key Deer Refuge Public Land Order No. 1235, dated 10/6/1955 (correction 10/25/1955) Public Land Order No. 1435, dated 6/17/1957 Public Land Order No. 1802, dated 2/19/1959 Public Land Order No. 2711, dated 6/20/1962	FL-ES-033516-WR	Monroe	57.23	USFWS
Anclote National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order Number 8081, dated 4/5/1939 Proclamation No. 2416, dated 7/25/1940 Public Land Order No. 319, dated 5/15/1946 Public Land Order No. 1243, dated 10/26/1955	FL-ES-033527-WR	Pasco	237.45	USFWS
Sanibel National Wildlife Refuge Public Land Order No. 1367, dated 11/28/1956 Addition to the Sanibel National Wildlife Refuge	FL-BLM-44365-WR	Lee	636.96	USFWS
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order of 3/13/1903 Executive Order No. 1014, dated 1/26/1909 Proclamation No. 2416, 7/25/1940 Public Land Order No. 3276, dated 11/29/1963 Public Land Order No. 5683, dated 9/12/1979	FL-BLM-073083	Volusia	650.50	BSFW (USFWS)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Space Exploration Public Land Order No. 3463, dated 11/23/1964 T. 20 S. R. 36 E., sec. 10, Fractional; T. 21 S., R. 36 E., sec. 13, Lot 6; T. 22 S., R. 36 E., sec. 35, SESW and NWSW T. 21 S., R. 37 E., sec. 18, Lot 6 T. 22 S, R. 27 Es, sec. 19 lot 26; sec. 30, Lots 47 and 50; T 23 S., R. 37 E., sec. 9, Lot 1	FL-BLM-075082-WR	Brevard	145.60	NASA

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Gulf Islands National Seashore Act of Congress, dated 1/8/1971, (84 Stat. 1967) Public Land Order No. 5755, dated 9/26/1980	NA	Okaloosa	19.25	NPS
Barrancas National Cemetery (Expansion) Public Land Order No. 7542, dated 9/13/2002 T. 3 S. R. 30 W., Tract 6. Executive Order of 1/10/1838 revoked by Public Land Order No. 7542	FL-ES-051481	Escambia	49.83	Department of Veterans Affairs
Egmont Key Lighthouse and Fort Dade Executive Order dated 8/21/1847 (Lighthouse purposes) Act of Congress dated 3/12/1926 (military post at Fort Dade) Executive Order of 11/17/1882 T. 33 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 23, Lot 1; Sec. 24, Lot 1	FL-ES-012639	Hillsborough	55.00	USCG and U.S. Department of War (Department of Defense)
Ponce de Leon Station T. 16 S., R. 34 E, Sec. 32, Lot 1 (79.40 acres) Sec. 33, Lot 1 (4.96 acres)	FL-ES-056526	Volusia	84.36	USCG
Welaka Fish Hatchery Executive Order No. 8001, dated 11/2/1938 Special Legislation 66 Stat 647 (5); Public Law 491	FL-ES-033509-WR	Putnam	55.00	State Board of Education
Fort Matanzas National Monument Proclamation No. 2773, dated 3/24/1948 T. 9 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 24, Lots. 1-3	FL-ES-033511-WR	St. Johns	89.42	NPS
Jupiter Inlet Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Public Land Order No. 7202, dated 5/29/1996 T. 40 S., R. 43 E., Sec. 31, Lot 15	FL-ES-048122	Palm Beach	54.33	BLM
Jupiter Inlet USCG Lighthouse T. 40 S., R. 43 E, Sec. 31, Lots 16, 18	FL-ES-041063	Palm Beach	22.65	USCG
Mantanzas National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 4704, dated 8/10/1927	NA	ND	ND	USFWS
Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 357-B, dated 10/10/1905	NA (J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)	ND	ND	USFWS
Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order No. 958, dated 10/23/1908 Proclamation No. 2416 of 7/25/1940 T. 42 S., R. 21 E., sec. 12-14; 17-36 Public Law 91-504, October 23, 1970, establishing the refuge as a Wilderness Area	FL-ES-033515 (J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)	Charlotte	ND	USFWS
Caloosahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order 3299, dated July 1, 1920	NA (J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)	Lee	40	USFWS

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	County	Acres	Holding Agency
Cape San Blas Eglin Air Force Base Act of June 27, 1940 supplemental appropriations act (transferred most of the lands to the War Department—Eglin Air Force Base- approx. 66,400 acres form the Choctawhatchee National Forest). Special Legislation change Admin. Jurisdiction From USCG to U.S. Air Force and revoked Executive Order No. 4525, dated 10/11/1826 PL 105-85, 111 Stat. 1629, approved 11/18/1997	FL-ES-035674	Gulf	440	U.S. Department of the Air Force

Note: NA means information was not available and ND means could not be determined.

Table K-3. Louisiana—Withdrawn Lands

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	Parish	Acres	Holding Agency
Kisatchie National Forest, 253.23 Total Acres Withdrawn T. 12 N. R. 5 W., Sec. 17, SENE (40.12 Acres) T. 10 N. R. 5 W., Sec. 12, SESE (39.46 Acres) T. 2 N. R. 2 W., Sec. 6, NWNW (40.44 Acres) T. 2 N., R. 2 W. Sec. 8, NESW (40.77 Acres) T. 22 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 2, SENE (34.65 Acres)	NA	Natchitoches, Winn, Rapides, and Claiborne	253.23	USDA Forest Service
Public Land Order No. 3903, dated 12/13/1965 T. 9 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 29, Lot 15; T. 10 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 36, Lot 12; T. 14 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 24, Lot 1; T. 14 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 22, Lot 1; T. 14 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 13, SENW; T. 22 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 16, Lot 16; T. 24 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 23, all Frac. Sec. T. 23 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 16 Louisiana Meridian	NA	St. Mary, St. Bernard, St. Martin, LaFourche, and Plaquemines	347.75	USACE
T. 20 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 3, Lots 11 & 15; Sec. 12, Lot 17; Sec. 13, Lot 17; All Louisiana Meridian	LA-BLM-04603	Bossier	5.4	USACE
Public Land Order No. 3816, dated 9/7/1965 T. 20 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 13, Lot 16; T. 24 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 8, NW, NE, SW, SE Louisiana Meridian	NA	Bossier and Plaquemines	200.8	USACE (for civil works projects)
Public Land Order No. 4804, dated 4/17/1970 Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River T. 23 S., R. 31, Sec. 7, All; Sec. 11, All; Sec. 13, All; T. 24 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 16, All St. Helena Meridian	NA	Plaquemines	49.06	USACE
T. 20 N., R. 11, Sec. 20, Lot 9; T. 22 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 4, Lot 4; Sec. 5, Lots 3 & 4 Louisiana Meridian	NA	Bossier	4.12	USACE
Executive Order, dated June 1, 1875 Lands bordering on the passes of the Mississippi River, reserved for military	NA	Plaquemines	6,205.30	U.S. Department of War

Legal Withdrawal Description	Case Serial #	Parish	Acres	Holding Agency
purposes (some of the Executive Order is still in place)				(Department of Defense)
Public Land Order No. 157, dated 8/9/1943 Louisiana; revoking Executive Order No. 8468; withdrawing lands for classification in aid of legislation	NA	ND	ND	BLM
Bayou Bodcau Dam and Reservoir Project Public Land Order No. 1061, dated 2/3/1955 Public Land Order No. 1966, dated 9/1/1959 T. 20 N., R. 11 W., sec. 3, Lot 15; sec. 12 Lot 17; sec. 13, Lot 17	LA-BLM-046036	Bossier	5.40	USACE
T. 19 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 31, all T. 20 S., R. 18 E., radial secs. 38 to 48, inclusive, all; T. 20 S., R. 19 E., radial secs. 1 - 11, inclusive, 15, 16, 17, all; Sec. 20, SW; Sec. 24, all southeast of Main Pass; Sec. 25, all; Sec. 26, all southeast of Main Pass; Sec. 29, NE, S2; Sec. 33, W2NW and NWSW; Sec. 34, all southeast of Main Pass; Secs. 35 & 36, all; T. 20 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 5, all; Sec. 7 all southeast of Main Pass; Secs. 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, all; Sec. 18, all southeast of Main Pass and that part of the SWNW of Main Pass; Secs. 19 - 23, inclusive; Secs. 26 - 32, inclusive, all; T. 21 S., R. 18 E., radial secs. 1 - 7, inclusive, all; T. 21 S., R. 19 E., radial secs. 1 - 15, inclusive, 22 - 29, inclusive, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 48, and 49, all; T. 21 S., R. 20 E., all fractional; T. 22 S., R. 19 E., radial secs. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 - 14, inclusive, all. St. Helena Meridian	NA	Plaquemines	41,550	USFWS
Breton National Wildlife Refuge Executive Order of October 4, 1904 Public Land Order No. 4100, dated 9/29/1966; revoked Executive Order of 9/24/1847	LA-BLM-080779	St. Bernard and Plaquemines	1,920	USFWS
General Service Administration (GSA) Public Land Order No. 4713, dated 10/8/1969 Connection with other lands within the former New Iberia Naval Auxiliary Air Station	LA-ES-04713	Iberia	111.03	GSA
Executive Order dated 1/30/1841 Withdrawing lands for lighthouse purposes Public Land Order No. 1774, dated 1/7/1959 Revoked the Executive Order in part and transferred the lands to Army	LA-BLM-77358	ND	ND	USACE

Note: NA means information was not available and ND means could not be determined.

APPENDIX L—SURFACE MANAGING AGENCY LANDS

A surface managing agency (SMA) is a federal or state agency having jurisdiction over the surface overlying federal mineral ownership. The following tables list the surface managing agency properties that are within the decision area of the Southeastern States Resource Management Plan. Most of the lands within these properties were acquired by the SMA for specific purposes. In some cases the federal SMA lands include withdrawn public domain land, as identified in Appendix K.

Table L-1. Arkansas—SMA Lands

Surface Managing Agency Property	Counties
Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District	
Blue Mountain Lake (Oil and Gas)	Logan, Yell
Greers Ferry Lake (Oil and Gas)	Van Buren, Cleburne
Lake Dardanelle (Oil and Gas)	Franklin, Logan, Johnson, Pope, Yell
Nimrod Lake (Oil and Gas)	Perry, Yell
Ozark Lake (Oil and Gas)	Crawford, Sebastain, Franklin
Military	
Fort Chaffee(Oil and Gas)	Crawford, Sebastain, Franklin
Camp Joseph T. Robinson (Oil and Gas)	Pulaski, Faulkner
State Lands	
Poison Springs State Park/Forest (Oil and Gas)	Nevada, Ouachita
Sulphur River State Wildlife Management Area (Oil and Gas)	Miller
Wattensaw State Wildlife Management Area (Oil and Gas)	Prairie
Pine Tree State Wildlife Management Area (Oil and Gas)	St. Francis

Table L-2. Florida—SMA Lands

Surface Managing Agency Property	Counties
State Lands	
Cayo Costa State Park (Oil and Gas)	Lee
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Oil and Gas)	Collier

Table L-3. Kentucky—SMA Lands

Surface Managing Agency Property	Counties
Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District	
Dewey Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Floyd, Pike
Fishtrap Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Pike
Grayson Lake (Oil and Gas)	Carter, Elliott
Paintsville Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Johnson, Morgan
Yatesville Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Lawrence
Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District	
Barren River Lake (Oil and Gas)	Allen, Barren
Buckhorn Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Leslie, Perry
Carr Creek Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Knott
Green River Lake (Oil and Gas)	Adair, Taylor
Nolin Lake (Oil and Gas)	Grayson, Edmonson, Hart
Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District	
Dale Hollow Lake (Oil and Gas)	Clinton, Cumberland
Lake Barkley (Oil and Gas)	Lyon, Trigg, Caldwell, Livingston
Lake Cumberland (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Russell, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, McCreary, Laurel, Whitley
Martins Fork Lake (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Harlin
State Lands	
Kentucky Ridge State Forest (Oil and Gas, Coal)	Bell
Pennyrile State Forest (Oil and Gas)	Christian, Caldwell

Table L-4. Louisiana—SMA Lands

Surface Managin Agency Property	Parishes
Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District	
Bayou Bodcau—Limited to acreage near dam (Oil and Gas)	Bossier
Wallace Lake—Limited to acreage near dam (Oil and Gas)	Caddo, DeSoto
New Orleans District	
Bonnet Carre Spilway (Oil and Gas)	St. Charles
Military	
Barksdale AFB (Oil and Gas)	Bossier
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant (closed 1991) (Oil and Gas)	Bossier, Webster
New Orleans Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base (Oil and Gas)	Plaquemines
U.S. Coast Guard Reservation Belle Chase (Oil and Gas)	Plaquemines

Surface Managing Agency Property	Parishes
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Oil and Gas)	Plaquemines
Breton National Wildlife Refuge—Limited to Breton Island (Oil and Gas)	Plaquemines
State	
Poverty Point State Historic Site (Oil and Gas)	West Carroll

Table L-5. Tennessee—SMA Lands

Surface Managing Agency Property	Counties
Army of Engineers, Nashville District	
Dale Hollow Lake (Oil and Gas)	Clay, Pickett
State	
Standing Stone State Park/Forest (Oil and Gas)	Overton

Table L-6. Virginia—SMA Lands

Surface Managing Agency Property	Counties
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
John W. Flannigan Dam and Reservoir (Oil and Gas)	Dickinson
Military	
Radford Army Ammunition Plant (Oil and Gas)	Montgomery, Pulaski

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX M—CONSTRAINTS FOR SOLID MINERAL LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT

This appendix lists, by alternative, the constraints that would be attached as stipulations to solid mineral leases within the area of high phosphate potential in Florida (Map 3-17). The constraints would be to prevent undue impacts on sensitive resources, including special status species, wetlands, and historical sites that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

For any stipulation, there are provisions for exception, modification, and waiver. An exception is a one-time exemption to the stipulation, determined on a case-by-case basis. A modification is a change to a stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A waiver is a permanent exemption from the stipulation. For stipulations related to federally listed species, exception, modification, and waiver typically require coordination, and possibly formal consultation, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) before they could be approved.

Table M-1 lists each stipulation, the acreage that would be affected by alternative, and acres that would be closed to leasing by each alternative. Table M-2 provides the full text of each stipulation by alternative, including the exception, modification, and waiver criteria.

Table M-1. Area Affected by Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations by Alternative

Stipulation	Buffer Distance/Acres Protected ¹			
	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Audubon's crested caracara		500 feet 0 acres	500 feet 0 acres	500 feet 0 acres
Bald eagle	1,500 feet 0 acres	1,500 feet 0 acres	1,500 feet 0 acres	1,500 feet 0 acres
Florida scrub habitats	274 acres	272 acres	1,363 acres	274 acres
Gopher tortoise	484 acres	484 acres	484 acres	484 acres
Wading bird rookeries	900 feet 0 acres	900 feet 0 acres	900 feet 0 acres	900 feet 0 acres
Wetlands and aquatic habitats	550 feet Acres	550 feet acres	550 feet 508,726	250 feet acres
Wood stork	2,500 feet 0 acres	2,500 feet 0 acres	2,500 feet 0 acres	2,500 feet 0 acres
Cultural Resources		NRHP Sites ND	NRHP Sites ND	NRHP Sites ND

¹ The area affected by each stipulation reflects the current known site conditions. Site conditions would be re-assessed prior to leasing to determine which of the approved stipulations should be applied. For some stipulations, the affected acreage could not be determined at this time, as noted by ND.

Table M-2. Solid Mineral Leasing Stipulations

Protected Resource	Alternative				Stipulation/Constraint Description
	A	B	C	D	
Audubon's crested caracara		X	X	X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permitted within 500 feet of an active Audubon's crested caracara nest.</p> <p>Objective: To protect active Audubon's crested caracara nests.</p> <p>Exceptions: An exception may be granted if the project can be modified sufficiently to result in no adverse effect on Audubon's crested caracara, with concurrence from the USFWS.</p>
Bald eagle	X	X	X	X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permitted within 1,500-foot (primary zone) around bald eagle nests and communal roosting sites, and no mining operations will be permitted within the secondary zone, which encompasses the area within a mile of the primary zone around bald eagle nest sites.</p> <p>Objective: To avoid affecting nesting eagles and to provide protection for important nesting and foraging habitat.</p> <p>Exceptions: This constraint will not apply if no nest site can be identified or if the applicant can document that the nest has not been active for 5 years. An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p>
Florida scrub habitats and associated sensitive species	X	X		X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permitted in Florida scrub habitats (including sand pine scrub and xeric oak scrub).</p> <p>Objective: To protect rapidly disappearing scrub habitats. These habitats are endemic to Florida and support several federally and state-listed species, as well as several candidates for federal listing and species of concern in Florida.</p> <p>Exceptions: This constraint will not apply if scrub habitats are found not to exist on the tract. An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p>
Florida scrub habitats and associated sensitive species			X		<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permitted within any tract of federal mineral ownership (FMO) that contains Florida scrub habitats (including sand pine scrub and xeric oak scrub).</p> <p>Objective: To protect rapidly disappearing scrub habitats. These habitats are endemic to Florida and support several federally and state-listed species, as well as several candidates for federal listing and species of concern in Florida.</p> <p>Exceptions: This constraint will not apply if scrub habitats are found not to exist on the tract. An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p>
Gopher tortoise, gopher frog, sand skink, mole skink and other gopher tortoise	X	X	X	X	<p>Constraint: Prior to tracts with the following habitats being leased or sold, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will conduct an inventory of gopher tortoise and commensal species.</p>

Protected Resource	Alternative				Stipulation/Constraint Description
	A	B	C	D	
commensals					<p>Pinelands, Sand Pine Scrub, Sandhill, Mixed Hardwood Pine Forests, and Xeric Oak Scrub</p> <p>Areas with densities greater than 0.8 tortoises per acre will not be offered for lease or sale. In areas where densities are less than 0.8 per acre, relocation and avoidance will be used to mitigate the impacts on the tortoise.</p> <p>Objective: To protect gopher tortoise habitat and commensal species, including dusky gopher frog.</p> <p>Exceptions: An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p>
Wading bird rookeries	X	X	X	X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permitted within 900 feet of wading bird rookeries during the breeding season (February through August) and within 375 feet during the non-breeding season.</p> <p>Objective: To reduce impacts on nesting wading birds and to protect water quality of adjacent foraging areas.</p> <p>Exceptions: An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS, and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p>
Wetlands, aquatic habitats, and the associated sensitive species	X	X	X		<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be allowed within 550 feet of an area identified as a wetland. The vegetation or hydrology of a wetland area will not be altered in any way or by any means.</p> <p>Objective: To minimize the loss, destruction, or degradation of wetlands; to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands areas; to meet the national direction of "no net loss" of wetlands; and to prevent adverse impacts on federally listed plant and animal species and other sensitive species supported by wetland and aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Exceptions: This constraint will not apply if wetlands are not found on the tract or within 550 feet of the tract.</p> <p>Use of existing roads that do not require modification or improvement is excepted.</p> <p>The authorized officer may grant an exception for operations within the 550-foot buffer zone (outside of the area identified as a wetland) if it is determined that the proposed use would not cause adverse impacts on federally listed or other sensitive species.</p> <p>An exception may be granted to allow mining operations in the wetland area if measures can be taken to either prevent or offset adverse impacts on the wetland area; a plan to do so through compensating and/or enhancing or restoring wetlands has been approved by the authorized officer, after coordination with the USFWS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and other appropriate federal or state agencies; and after completion of Section 7 consultation under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, and approval of a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.</p>
Wetlands, aquatic habitats, and the associated sensitive species				X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be allowed within 250 feet of an area identified as a wetland. The vegetation or hydrology of a wetland area will not be altered in any way or by any means.</p> <p>Objective: To minimize the loss, destruction, or degradation of wetlands, to preserve and enhance the</p>

Protected Resource	Alternative				Stipulation/Constraint Description
	A	B	C	D	
					<p>natural and beneficial value of wetlands areas, to meet the national direction of "no net loss" of wetlands, and to prevent adverse impacts on federally listed plant and animal species and other sensitive species supported by wetland and aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Exceptions: This constraint will not apply if wetlands are not found on the tract or within 550 feet of the tract.</p> <p>Use of existing roads that do not require modification or improvement is excepted.</p> <p>The authorized officer may grant an exception for operations within the 550-foot buffer zone (outside of the area identified as a wetland) if it is determined that the proposed use would not cause adverse impacts on federally listed or other sensitive species.</p> <p>An exception may be granted to allow mining operations in the wetland area if measures can be taken to either prevent or offset adverse impacts on the wetland area; and a plan to do so through compensating and/or enhancing or restoring wetlands has been approved by the authorized officer, after coordination with the USFWS, the USACE, and other appropriate federal or state agencies, and after completion of Section 7 consultation under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, and approval of a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.</p>
Wood stork	X	X	X	X	<p>Constraint: No mining operations will be permit-ted within 2,500 feet of a wood stork colony nest site during the nesting season or within 1,500 feet during the non-nesting season. No mining operations will be permitted within 1,000 feet of identified roosting sites year-round.</p> <p>Objective: To reduce impacts on nesting wood storks and to protect water quality of adjacent foraging areas.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be allowed if impacts are offset by a compensation program that has been developed in coordination with the USFWS and other appropriate federal or state agencies.</p> <p>Waiver: This constraint will not apply if no evidence of wood stork nesting or roosting is found on or within 2,500 feet of the tract.</p>
Cultural Resources		X	X	X	<p>Stipulation: No mining operations would be allowed within sites listed or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP or within burial sites.</p> <p>Objective: To protect cultural resource values.</p> <p>Exception: An exception may be granted if the operator agrees to implement avoidance or mitigation measures developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or appropriate federally recognized Native American tribe/nation.</p> <p>Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if, in consultation with the SHPO and/or appropriate federally recognized Native American tribe/nation, it is determined that the stipulation is not needed to protect cultural resource values.</p>

APPENDIX N—SPECIAL AND EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the specific management direction for special recreation management areas (SRMAs) and extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs) considered by the alternatives in this draft RMP. Overall recreation management direction is presented in Chapter 2.

MEADOWOOD SRMA

Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Horseback riding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity • Getting some needed physical exercise • Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics 	<u>Personal:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance • Improved balance of work and play in my life • Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety <u>Community/Social:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <u>Economic:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
Mountain biking and other non-motorized activities		
Hiking		

Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

Proposed Physical RSCs

Remoteness

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing degree of remoteness (Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways).

Naturalness

Away from developed facilities the SRMA will be managed to retain the existing character of the natural landscape. A few modifications may contrast with the natural character of the landscape (e.g., fences, trails).

Visitor Facilities

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing level of visitor facilities. Away from developed facilities the SRMA will offer marked single-track trails and basic recreation facilities and amenities.

Proposed Social RSCs

Contacts

The SRMA will be managed to accommodate a high level of contact with other people and groups.

Group Size

The SRMA will be managed for a variety of group sizes including large school groups.

Evidence of Use

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing level of visitor use impacts. Away from developed facilities small areas of visitor use are observed. Surface vegetation shows some wear and alteration. Small patches of bare and hardened soils can be found along designated trails. Sounds of people are frequently heard near developed facilities and less frequently away from facilities.

Proposed Operational RSCs

Public Access

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing operational setting classes. Outside of motorized access roads to developed facilities, public access is mechanized (mountain bikes and other mechanized use), as well as foot and horse.

Visitor Services and Informations

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing level of visitor services and information. Staff will occasionally present to provide on-site assistance. The BLM will provide a brochure which describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers will be present recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.

Management Controls and Regulations

Use restrictions, limitations and closures are in effect and additional regulations may be required. Rules, regulations and ethics will be clearly posted. BLM sponsored and permitted events may be subject to a slightly higher level of management controls and regulations.

Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions

Public camping is not allowed at the SRMA. Camping is allowed for BLM sponsored environmental education and other permitted events.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

Designate the entire SRMA as an OHV Limited Area, whereby OHV use is limited to designated routes, as identified in Appendix G.

Firearm Use Restriction

The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in recreational sites.

Lands and realty

The SRMA would be a ROW avoidance area. The SRMA would be retained by BLM.

Recreation Commercial Lease

Portions of the SRMA would be available for recreational commercial leases should it be determined as the appropriate tool to meet the stated goals and objectives.

Special Recreation Permits

Require SRPs for all commercial activities, competitive, vending and organized groups using the SRMA. The following activities will not receive SRP's at Meadowood SRMA.

- Activities involving motor vehicles, other than to access the site on designated roads;
- Activities involving the use of firearms, other than for hunting during periods approved by the BLM; and
- Activities involving model rocketry or explosive devices

Additional SRP stipulations will be required as needed on a case-by-case basis. Include terms in each SRP to address issues such as sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas.

Mineral Leasing

The SRMA would be closed to mineral leasing and mineral material sales.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The SRMA would be divided into multiple VRM Classes. See Appendix B (Map B-40).

BIG SALINE BAYOU SRMA

Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Boating Kayaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying closeness with family and friends • Enjoying participating if group/family outdoor activities • Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while • Developing your skills and abilities • Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing stronger ties with family or friends • Restoring my mind from stress/tension/anxiety • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Greater awareness of this area as a special place <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening relationships with family and friends • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain tourism revenue

Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

Proposed Physical RSCs

Remoteness

The area retains the current level of remoteness.

Naturalness

The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities

Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g. boat ramp, signage, etc.) occurs to provide bayou access and accommodate day use.

Proposed Social RSCs

Contacts

Participants encounter a season average of up to 5 encounters per day.

Group Size

Participants encounter a season average of up to 5 people per group.

Evidence of Use

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing level of visitor use impacts. Surface vegetation shows some wear and alteration. Small patches of bare and hardened soils can be found within use areas. Sounds of people are occasionally heard near developed facilities and less frequently away from facilities.

Proposed Operational RSCs

Public Access

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing access, including of motorized access on designated routes.

Visitor Services and Informations

The SRMA will be managed to maintain the existing level of visitor services and information. The BLM will provide a brochure and online information which describe the SRMA and recreation opportunities.

Management Controls and Regulations

A moderate degree of visitor use and land use controls are exercised. Patrols are performed partners in cooperation with BLM, and directly by BLM.

Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping

Camping and any overnight use is strictly prohibited throughout the SRMA except as specifically authorized by the BLM.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

Designate the entire SRMA as an OHV Limited Area, whereby OHV use is limited to designated routes, as identified in Appendix G.

Firearm Use Restriction

The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in recreational sites.

Lands and realty

The SRMA would be a ROW avoidance area. The SRMA would be retained by BLM.

Special Recreation Permits

Require SRPs for all commercial tours using the SRMA. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas.

Mineral Leasing

The SRMA would remain open to leasing. A NSO stipulation to protect wetlands and aquatic resources would be applied, with a 250 foot buffer in Alternative B and a 500 foot buffer in Alternative C.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The SRMA would be managed as VRM Class IV.

JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE ONA ERMA**ERMA Objective**

In the Jupiter Inlet ERMA the recreation and visitor Services focus is on maintaining the historic lighthouse, boardwalks, and interpretive media to provide opportunities for: 1) for viewing and learning about historical sites and the history of the area and 2) for viewing and learning about wildlife in natural surroundings.

Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**Camping Restrictions**

Camping and any overnight use is strictly prohibited throughout the ERMA except as specifically authorized by the BLM.

Fires, including campfires are prohibited throughout the ERMA except those associated with prescribed burns or other management activities.

Public Access

The entire ERMA would be closed from dusk till dawn with the exception of activities permitted/authorized after these hours.

Closure: A permanent closure would be established around the lighthouse and associated structures (currently identified as Lot 18) restricting public access to only that associated with guided tours, events and permitted/authorized activities – this closure may be lifted by through a Federal Register notice should public access management change.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

Designate the entire ERMA as an OHV Limited Area, whereby OHV use is limited to designated routes, as identified in future implementation level decisions.

Non-Motorized Transport: Cross county travel by non-motorized mechanized vehicles e.g. bicycles, is prohibited throughout the ERMA.

Non-Mechanized Travel: Where identified and designated trails are provided, cross country travel by foot is discouraged and further prohibited where specifically signed as such within the ERMA. All equestrian activity is prohibited, as is the use of any livestock unless expressly authorized and permitted.

Firearm Use Restriction

Hunting, target shooting and other shooting sports including paintball and airsoft type activities, would be prohibited throughout the ERMA except where expressly and specifically authorized for management purposes, e.g., the removal of feral hogs.

Lands and Realty

The ERMA would be a ROW avoidance area. The ERMA would be retained by BLM.

Recreation Commercial Lease (Concession)

Portions of the ERMA would be available for recreational commercial leases should it be determined as the appropriate tool to meet the stated goals and objectives, and the overarching designation legislation for the ONA. Deference and priority would be given to entities recognized in the designation legislation for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA. .

Special Recreation Permits

Require SRPs for all commercial activities, and organized groups using the SRMA. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas. SRP for competitive events would not be issued. Limit the number of SRPs available to a single provider for tours and other activities centered around or associated with the Lighthouse and its associated structures and resources – should another authorization exist (recreation commercial lease, etc.) SRPs would only be issued that do not conflict, or overlap with the services provided in the existing authorizations. Deference and priority would be given to entities recognized in the designation legislation for the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA.

Mineral Leasing

The ERMA would be closed to mining and mineral leasing (legislative closure), and closed to mineral material sales.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The ERMA would be managed as VRM Class III.

EGMONT KEY ERMA (Alternatives B and C)

ERMA Objective

In the Egmont Key ERMA the recreation and visitor services focus is on maintaining the historic lighthouse, structures associated with historic military use, and interpretive media to provide opportunities for: 1) for viewing and learning about historical sites and the history of the area and 2) for viewing and learning about wildlife in natural surroundings.

Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions

Camping and any overnight use is strictly prohibited throughout the ERMA except as specifically authorized by the BLM.

Fires, including campfires are prohibited throughout the ERMA except those associated with prescribed burns or other management activities.

Public Access

The entire ERMA would be closed from dusk till dawn with the exception of activities permitted/authorized after these hours.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

Designate the entire ERMA as an OHV Limited Area, whereby OHV use is limited to designated routes, as identified in future implementation level decisions.

Firearm Use Restriction

The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in recreational sites.

Lands and realty

The ERMA would be a ROW avoidance area. The ERMA would be retained by BLM.

Special Recreation Permits

Require SRPs for all commercial tours using the ERMA. Include terms in each SRP to address sanitation, trash disposal, and use areas.

Mineral Leasing

The ERMA would be recommend for withdrawal from operation of the mining law, the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and operation of the mineral materials laws.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The ERMA would be managed as VRM Class III.

This page intentionally left blank