

DECISION RECORD
BLM CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CX) – WY-070-CX12-159
Frontier Stone Company (Frontier Stone), 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine, WYW-168359
Bureau of Land Management, Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming

DECISION:

BLM approves Frontier Stone’s 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine, non-competitive sale, WYW-168359, as described in CX WY-070-CX12-159, incorporated here by reference. This project is the result of collaboration between the BLM Buffalo Field Office (BFO) and Frontier Stone Company (Frontier Stone). This project involves removal of up to, but not exceeding, 25,000 tons of clinker (“scoria”) from an existing disturbance of approximately 20.25 acres of BLM-administered mineral lands in the area indicated below. The surface disturbance is inclusive of all support infrastructure to include but not limited to the mine, staging area, access road, etc.

Compliance. This decision complies with:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 USC 1701); Interior Department Order 3310.
- The Materials Act of 1947 (30 USC 601 et seq.), as amended; 43 CFR 3600 et seq.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 USC 4321).
- Buffalo Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Records of Decision (RODs) 1985, 2001, 2003, 2011.
- Supplement to Memorandum of Understanding No. WY 19 Between the US DOI BLM and the WDEQ LQD for Management of Surface Mining and Exploration for Mineral Materials (Saleable [sic] Minerals) on Public Lands; 2003.

The following summarizes details of the approval. The project description and site-specific mitigation measures are found in the CX document (WY-070-CX12-159).

County	Feature	TWN	RNG	Sec	Subdivision	Acres
Campbell	Frontier Stone Company, 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine	52 N.	72 W.	2	Lot 9	
TOTAL						20.25

Limitations. Approval of this project is dependent on compliance with the attached Standard Stipulations.

THE FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT. Analysis of the CX, WY-070-CX12-159, found the project comports to findings that this type of action is categorically excluded from having significant impacts on the human environment, thus an EIS or environmental analysis are not required.

COMMENT OR NEW INFORMATION SUMMARY. Public scoping for noncompetitive sales is not required by 43 CFR 3600, although BLM will post the decision to its website.

DECISION RATIONALE. The BLM approves the project for the following reasons:

1. BLM and Frontier Stone added design features and mitigation measures which reduced environmental impacts while meeting the project’s need:

- a. BLM approves the non-competitive sale as submitted by Frontier Stone to remove 25,000 tons of clinker (“scoria”) from an existing disturbance of approximately 20.25 acres of BLM-administered mineral lands, contingent upon compliance with other conditions of approval and reclamation. The approved project will not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation and complies with 43 CFR 3602.30 through .34, Noncompetitive Sales.
2. The approved project will help meet the nation’s mineral materials needs.
3. The approved project will help ensure continued public health and safety by meeting needs for nearby road maintenance.
4. The approved project will help stimulate local economies by maintaining workforce stability.
5. The Operator committed to:
 - a. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - b. Reclaim the mine to the standards in the WY BLM Reclamation Policy found in Appendix A to CX WY-070-CX12-159.
6. The Operator certified it has posted an acceptable bond.
7. This project is not located in or near, nor will it affect, a floodplain, wetland, or riparian area. The nearest riparian area is Little Powder River, approximately 1 mile east of the project area.
8. The project is clearly lacking in wilderness characteristics as it is smaller than 5,000 acres and offers no outstanding opportunities for solitude.
9. BLM reviewed the 12 extraordinary circumstances and none apply, 43 CFR 46.215.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL. This decision is subject to administrative review in accordance with 43 CFR 3601.80. Request for administrative review of this decision must include information required under 43 CFR 4 and is appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, as provided in 43 CFR 3601.80 and 43 CFR 4. A party adversely affected by a decision of the authorized officer or State Director made pursuant to subpart 43 CFR 3600, et. al., has the right of appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, pursuant to 43 CFR 4 and 43 CFR 1840.

Field Manager: /s/ Duane W. Spencer Date: 5/15/14

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BLM Categorical Exclusion (pursuant to 516 DM 11.9) F-10. Disposal of mineral materials, such as sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, and clay, in amounts not exceeding 50,000 cubic yards or disturbing more than 5 acres, except in riparian areas.

A. BACKGROUND

OFFICE: BLM, Buffalo Field Office (BFO), 1425 Fort St., Buffalo, WY, 82834.

TRACKING NUMBERS: WY-070-CX12-159.
 DNA (unnumbered), approved August 28, 2006, for Wyoming Red Rock, LLC (former mine owner), 60-Bar Scoria [Clinker] Mine; see BLM casefile WYW-169619.

WY-070-01-EA-209, approved September 5, 2001, for Wyoming Red Rock, LLC (former mine owner), 60-Bar Scoria [Clinker] Mine; see BLM casefile WYW-153417.

* WY-070-CX12-176, approved April 1, 2013, for Magna Energy’s Harris Scoria [Clinker] Mine; see BLM casefile WYW-168373.

* WY-070-EA10-116, approved May 19, 2010, for Alpha Coal’s Eagle Butte Scoria [Clinker] Mine; see BLM casefile WYW-170067.

* The BLM incorporates these NEPA documents by reference here because of substantially similar proposed mining operations, geography, and/or other resource issues.

BLM CASEFILE NO.: WYW-168359.

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: New Sales Contract for Frontier Stone’s 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine.

PROPOSED ACTION: Mine and remove 25,000 tons of a combination of newly mined and previously prepared stockpiled clinker (“scoria”) from within existing 20.25-acre disturbance, over 5 years’ time.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

County	Feature	TWN	RNG	Sec	Subdivision	Acres
Campbell	Frontier Stone Company, 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine	52 N.	72 W.	2	Lot 9	
TOTAL						20.25

APPLICANT: Frontier Stone Company (Frontier Stone), P.O. Box 463, 6500 N. Highway 79, Black Hawk, SD, 57718.

Description of Proposed Action: Frontier Stone Company (Frontier Stone) proposes to remove 25,000 tons of clinker (“scoria”) from both previously-prepared stockpiles and new mining from their existing 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine. Clinker is often called locally “scoria,” due to its’ often very similar appearance to true scoria. This mine consists of approximately 20.25 acres of disturbance on privately-owned surface underlain by federally-owned minerals. No new disturbance is anticipated to occur during the duration of this proposed Sales Contract. This mine is permitted under Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) Land Quality Division (LQD) Permit to Mine #725s. The current disturbance consists of the actual mine area, staging areas, and access road (see Figures 1 to 2). The mine is situated approximately 1.5 miles east of Wyoming State Highway 59 and approximately 14 miles north of Gillette and US Interstate 90 (I-90). The mine is accessed from WY Highway 59, approximately 12 miles north from the junction of WY Highway 59 with US Highway 14/16, which is approximately 4 miles north of Gillette. All equipment needed to mine this pit will be operated and housed within the current areas of disturbance.

B. LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE

Land Use Plan: Buffalo Resource Management Plan (RMP) approved 1985; Amended 2001, 2003, and 2011.

The proposal conforms to the applicable RMP because it is specifically provided for in the following RMP decision(s):

Buffalo Resource Management Plan (RMP), 1985, page 8; MM-8: The entire resource area is available for mineral materials sales initiated either by the BLM or by application. This does not include sites designated by the BLM for free use by city, county, and state entities.

C. COMPLIANCE WITH NEPA

The Proposed Action is categorically excluded from further analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with 516 DM 11.9: F. Solid Minerals, 10. “Disposal of mineral materials, such as sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, and clay, in amounts not exceeding 50,000 cubic yards or disturbing more than 5 acres, except in riparian areas.” (50,000 cubic yards [CY] of clinker equals approximately 47,620 tons, as 1 CY equals approximately 1.05 tons.)

This categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment. The proposed action has been reviewed, and none of the extraordinary circumstances described in 516 DM 2 (and BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1, Appendix 5) apply.

I considered:

- BLM and Frontier Stone added design features and mitigation measures which reduced environmental impacts while meeting the project’s need:
 - BLM approves the non-competitive sale as submitted by Frontier Stone to remove 25,000 tons of clinker (“scoria”) from an existing disturbance of approximately 20.25 acres of BLM-administered minerals, contingent upon compliance with other conditions of approval and reclamation.
- The approved project will not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation and complies with 43 CFR 3602.30-.34, Noncompetitive Sales.

- The approved project will help meet the nation’s mineral materials needs.
- The approved project will help ensure continued public health and safety by meeting needs for nearby road maintenance.
- The approved project will help stimulate local economies by maintaining workforce stability.
- The Operator committed to:
 - Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - Reclaim the mine to the standards in the WY BLM Reclamation Policy found in Appendix A to CX WY-070-CX12-159.
- The Operator certified it has posted an acceptable bond.
- This project is not located in or near, nor will it affect, a floodplain, wetland, or riparian area. The nearest riparian area is Little Powder River, approximately 1 mile east of the project area.
- The project is clearly lacking in wilderness characteristics as it is smaller than 5,000 acres and offers no outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Persons and Agencies Consulted

The following individuals and agencies were consulted and contributed to this document:

- Kurt King; WDEQ LQD Sr. Environmental Analyst
- Darci Stafford; BLM Biologist
- Clint Crago; BLM Archaeologist
- John Kelley; BLM NEPA Coordinator
- Kerry Aggen; BLM Geologist, Project Lead, and Document Preparer

D: SIGNATURE

Field Manager: /s/ Duane W. Spencer Date: 5/15/14

CONTACT PERSON: Kerry Aggen, Geologist, Buffalo Field Office, 1425 Fort Street, Buffalo, WY, 82834, 307-684-1196.

REVIEW AND DOCUMENTATION FOR EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES:

This categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment. The proposed action has been reviewed, and none of the extraordinary circumstances described in 516 DM 2 (and BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1, Appendix 5) apply.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES:		
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety.		
Yes	No XX	<p>This project will have <i>positive</i> impacts on public health and safety. The mineral materials obtained from the project area will be used on nearby oil/gas development roads to help keep them passable year-round. These roads are used year-round by employees and operators of these oil and gas operations, and neighboring ranchers. State and federal employees also use this road to access many of these operations to conduct inspections and other required activities.</p> <p>Any potentially negative impacts on public health and safety are mitigated for and/or minimized through the Standard Stipulations attached to the project.</p>
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (Executive Order 11990); floodplains (Executive Order 11988); national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas.		
Yes	No XX	<p>The proposed undertaking has no potential to affect historic properties. On June 22, 2012, Clint Crago, BLM Archeologist, electronically notified the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) following Section IV(A)(3) and Appendix B(5) of the Wyoming State Protocol that the undertaking is exempt from review.</p> <p>There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wilderness Study Areas, Monuments, or other areas with special designation in or near the project area.</p> <p>The project area does not occur in, nor will it affect, a floodplain, wetland, or riparian area. The nearest riparian area is Little Powder River, approximately 1 mile east of the project area.</p> <p>A BLM Biologist visited the project area on June 14 and 26, 2012, and performed a raptor and habitat assessment during the visits. Although migratory birds and raptors may nest within the vicinity of the existing mine disturbance, no nests were located during the onsite visits. One American kestrel was seen in flight north of the mine on June 14, and one red-tailed hawk was seen perched in a tree north of the mine on June 26. It is unknown whether any raptors nests exist within 0.5 miles of the existing mine. Clinker (“scoria”) mining and crushing operations were occurring during the visits. As these visits occurred during the breeding season for most migratory birds that inhabit Wyoming, it is likely that any birds nesting within the vicinity of the mine have become acclimated to the current level of disturbance. Birds that have not previously nested in the area may be discouraged from doing so.</p>

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES:

The mine is situated outside Core and Connectivity Areas for Greater Sage-Grouse (GSG) Conservation (Wyoming State Executive Order 2011-05). The closest Core Area, North Gillette, is approximately 2.7 miles east of the mine. The project occurs in an area mapped and modeled to be high quality nesting habitat, and suitable nesting and winter habitat was verified west-northwest of the mine during the June 2012 visits. However, no birds were sighted, and the topography surrounding the mine creates a moderate visual barrier to most suitable habitat and to existing leks. GSG may occasionally travel through the area along Little Powder River to the east during late summer. Four leks occur within 4 miles of the project area, although the 3 that are still occupied have not been active for at least the last 5 years:

Lek Name	Distance to Mine (Miles)	Lek occupied?	Max. Males in 2012
Hay Creek	2.8	No	Abandoned
Holler	1.5	Yes	0
Holler North	2.7	Yes	0
McGee	1.7	Yes	0

The project is consistent with existing land uses, and is consolidated in an area where those land uses are already occurring. The proposed action will not directly impact any sagebrush habitat. The project will not likely affect any existing migration corridors used by GSG that use nesting habitat to the west, or wet bottomlands along Little Powder River in late summer. Hens may be avoiding nesting in otherwise suitable habitat to the west of the mine due to elevated noise levels from crushing of clinker (“scoria”). Research has shown that hens are sensitive to noise from oil and gas drilling operations when selecting a location for nesting, and they may therefore be sensitive to noise from other surface disturbing activities such as mining and crushing of clinker (“scoria”) (Holloran et al. 2005, Holloran et al. 2007, Aldridge and Boyce 2007, Walker et al. 2007, Doherty et al. 2008, WGFD 2009). Crushing equipment will be set up within the confines of the current mine, on the current pit floor. As the pit floor is approximately 5-10 feet below the natural ground surface, and surrounded by stockpiles and waste (unusable materials) piles, this serves to muffle the noise during crushing operations. GSG are likely to continue to avoid the area.

A GSG timing limitation on mining and crushing operations is not recommended by the BLM Biologist. As these activities were occurring during the onsite visits, at the end of the nesting season, any birds using nearby habitat have likely already acclimated to the disturbance. Also, suitable habitat lies to the west, and noise from the mine is likely effectively diluted at that distance, due to topography (slightly higher ridgelines between), and the direction of prevailing winds (blowing from west to east). If the absence of strutting birds (table above) is an indicator, there may be few GSG occupying the area.

3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102 (2) (E)].		
Yes	No XX	This project involves continued removal of already prepared (crushed and stockpiled) clinker (“scoria”) from an existing mine. This mine has been in existence since 2001, when it was first opened by Wyoming Red Rock, LLC (original mine owner). The nearest BLM-authorized clinker (“scoria”) mines to the project area are: Alpha Coal’s Eagle Butte (WYW-170067), approximately 9 miles south-southwest; and, Magna Energy’s Harris (WYW-168373) , approximately 20 miles north-northwest. No BLM-authorized sand/gravel mines exist within at least 30 miles of the project area, although several more BLM-authorized clinker (“scoria”) mines do. The impacts of this project are similar to other mineral materials projects that have been implemented and monitored, such as Alpha Coal’s and Magna Energy’s. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project are well-known, and will be overwhelmingly positive (see #1 above).
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.		
Yes	No XX	The proposed action generally has very predictable consequences well established as insignificant.
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principal about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.		
Yes	No XX	This project will not have a potentially significant environmental effect.
6. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.		
Yes	No XX	This project does not have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.
7. Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by the bureau.		
Yes	No XX	The project area consists of entirely already existing disturbances. No Cultural Resources, including historical properties, will be affected (see #2 above).
8. Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.		
Yes	No XX	The topography surrounding the mine may be sufficient to mitigate visual and noise effects to nesting raptors (see #2 above). No listed or proposed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species, nor any their critical habitat, occur in/near the project area. Although suitable habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse (GSG) exists west of the project area, the nearest lek is 1.5 miles away. In addition, the visual and noise buffer created by the topography surrounding the mine and the prevailing wind direction should be sufficient to avoid impacts to GSG. A Special Stipulation was not recommended to be attached to the mine’s authorization, as further mitigation is likely not needed (see #2 above).

9. Violate a Federal law, or a State, local or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.		
Yes	No XX	The existing mining operation is currently, and will continue to be, permitted by WDEQ LQD under Permit to Mine #725s. WGFD will routinely monitor the site for wildlife impacts.
10. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898).		
Yes	No XX	Neither low-income nor minority populations will be impacted. The nearest residents to the project area are ranchers, who own adjacent surface and/or mineral lands.
11. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007).		
Yes	No XX	No sacred sites exist in or near the project area, therefore access to sacred sites will not be affected by approval of this project (see #2 above).
12. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112).		
Yes	No XX	Operator has agreed to abide by the Standard Stipulations attached to the approval of this project. These stipulations include requirements that the operator take necessary actions to prevent the introduction and/or spread of noxious or non-native invasive species in the project area.

Figure 1. Map showing extent of disturbance of Frontier Stone’s proposed 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine project. Frontier Stone’s entire limit of disturbance of the 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine is indicated by the outermost red polygon. The 6 interior red polygons are the various stockpiles that existed at the time this map was created (September 2008); nearly all these areas still contain various stockpiles of varying volumes (as of June 14, 2012). The access road leading from Wyoming State Highway 59 to the mine is indicated by the black dashed lines to the south of the mine. Disturbance was GPS’ed on September 19, 2008, by Jerry Queen – no further disturbance has occurred since that time, nor is proposed here.

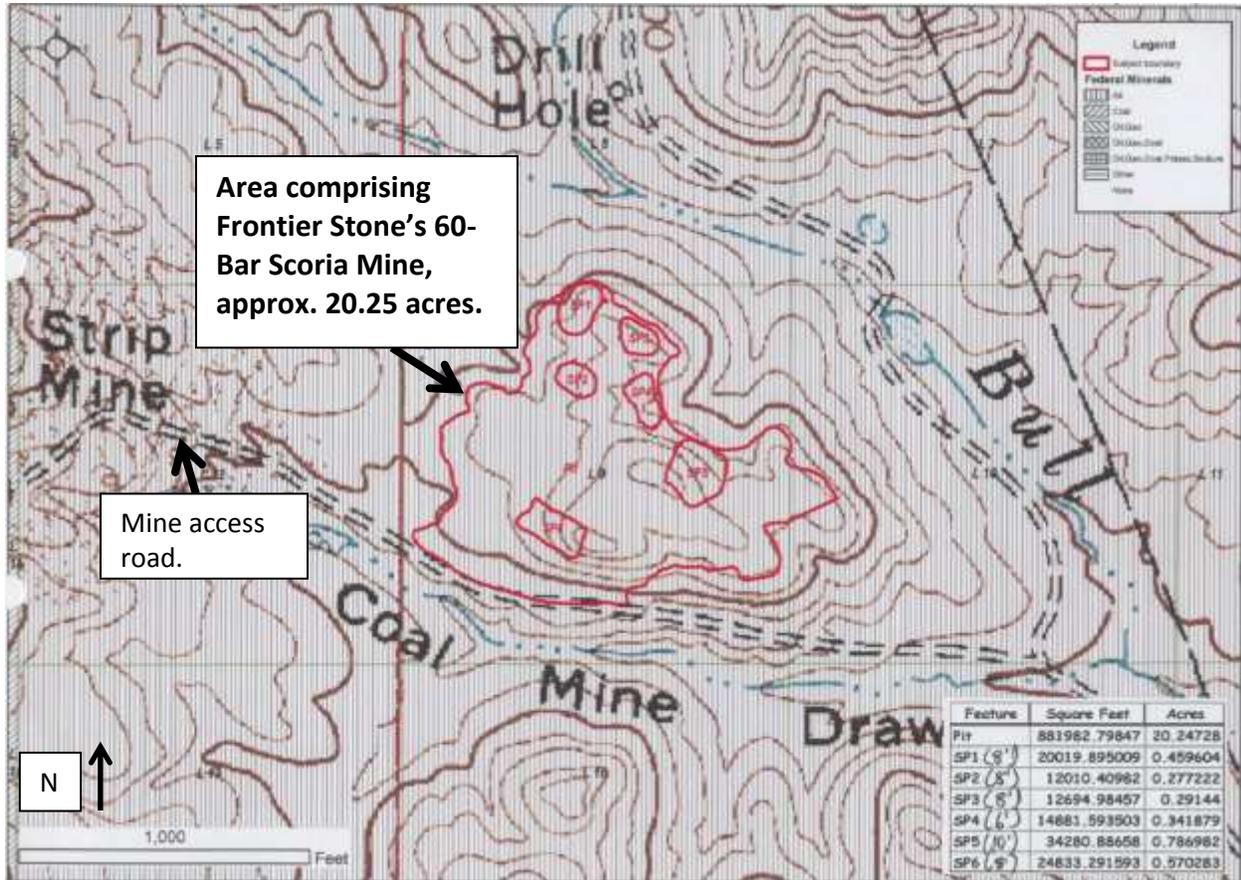
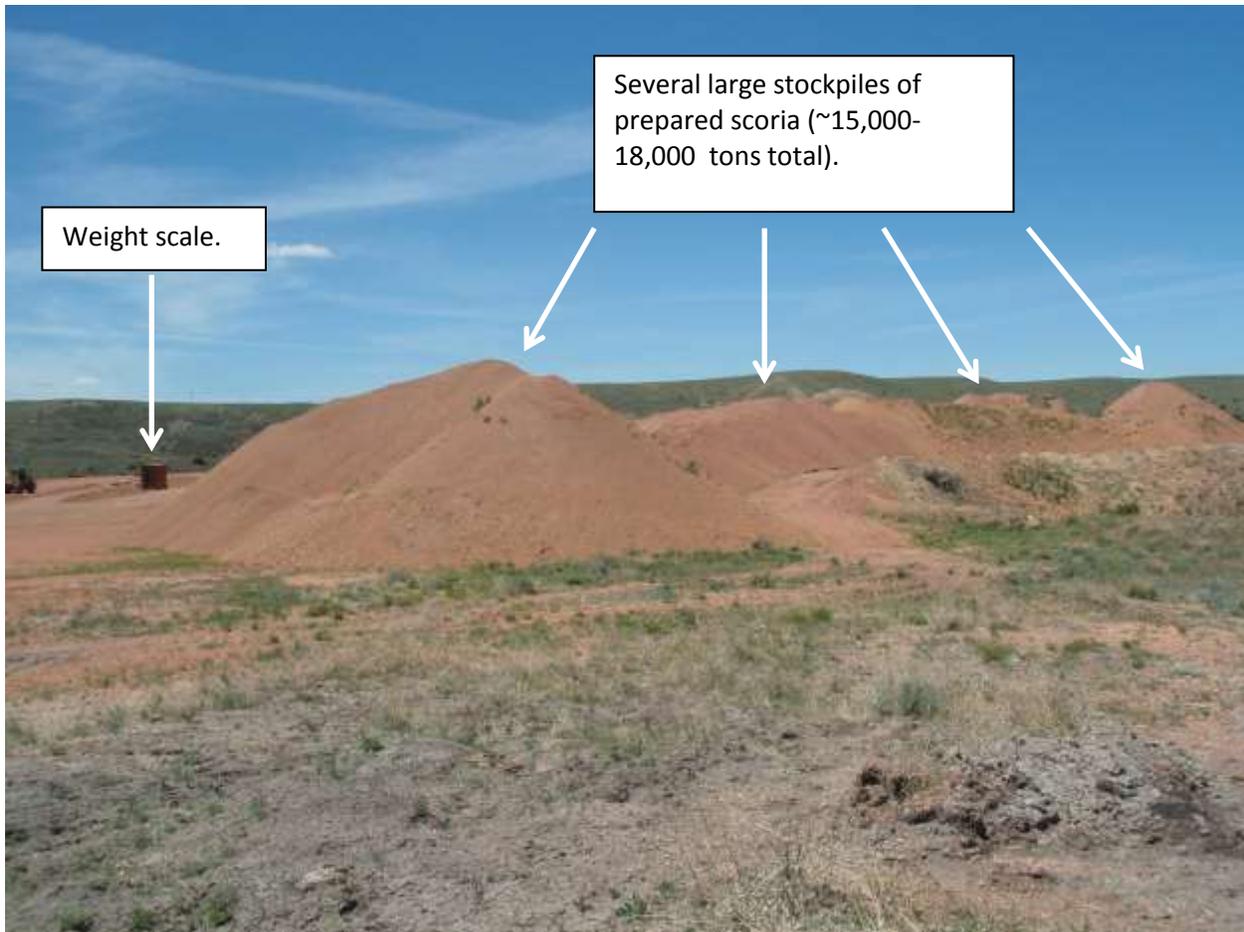


Figure 2. Photograph of uppermost portion of Frontier Stone’s proposed 60-Bar Clinker (“Scoria”) Mine project. Seen from left (northeast) through far right (northwest) middle ground are the several large stockpiles of prepared clinker (“scoria”) (totaling approximately 15,000-18,000 tons) along the north to northeastern edge of the mine. Also visible is the weight scale used to weigh the mineral materials after loading it onto trucks and before they are transported out of the mine. Not seen are several lower areas, containing lesser amounts of prepared clinker (“scoria”) (~1500 tons total). These areas are situated in the western portions of the mine, and are behind the stockpiles seen in the photo. Taken looking west-northwest from the easternmost extent of mine disturbance, near the mine’s northeast corner, by Kerry L. Aggen on June 14, 2012.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: Ms. Aggen conducted two (2) field inspections of this mine since the June 14, 2012, inspection during which this photo was taken: July 12, 2013 and April 23, 2014. No new disturbances have occurred since the June 14, 2012, inspection.



APPENDIX A: RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS, WYOMING BLM.

The following Reclamation Requirements apply to all surface disturbing activities, including BLM-initiated activities, and must be addressed in each reclamation plan. These requirements also must be met prior to release of the bond and/or the reclamation liability. Where these Reclamation Requirements differ from other applicable federal, laws, rules, and regulations, those requirements supersede this policy. State and/or local statutes or regulations may also apply.

1. Manage all waste materials:

- a. Segregate, treat, and/or bio-remediate contaminated soil material.
- b. Bury only authorized waste materials on site. Buried material must be covered with a minimum of three feet of suitable material or meet other program standards.
- c. Ensure all waste materials moved off-site are transported to an authorized disposal facility.

2. Ensure subsurface integrity, and eliminate sources of ground and surface water contamination:

- a. Properly plug all drill holes and other subsurface openings (mine shafts, adits etc.).
- b. Stabilize, properly back fill, cap, and/or restrict from entry all open shafts, underground workings, and other openings.
- c. Control sources of contamination and implement best management practices to protect surface and ground water quality.

3. Re-establish slope stability, surface stability, and desired topographic diversity:

- a. Reconstruct the landscape to the approximate original original contour or consistent with the land use plan.
- b. Maximize geomorphic stability and topographic diversity of the reclaimed topography.
- c. Eliminate highwalls, cut slopes, and/or topographic depressions on site, unless otherwise approved.
- d. Minimize sheet and rill erosion on/or adjacent to the reclaimed area. There shall be no evidence of mass wasting, head cutting, large rills or gullies, downcutting in drainages, or overall slope instability on/or adjacent to the reclaimed area.

4. Reconstruct and stabilize water courses and drainage features:

- a. Reconstruct drainage basins and reclaim impoundments to maintain the drainage pattern, profile, and dimension to approximate the natural features found in nearby naturally functioning basins.
- b. Reconstruct and stabilize stream channels, drainages, and impoundments to exhibit similar hydrologic characteristics found in stable naturally functioning systems.

5. Maintain the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the topsoil and subsoil (where appropriate):

- a. Identify, delineate, and segregate all salvaged topsoil and subsoil based on a site-specific soil evaluation, including depth, chemical, and physical characteristics.
- b. Protect all stored soil material from erosion, degradation, and contamination.
- c. Incorporate stored soil material into the disturbed landscape.
- d. Seed soils to be stored beyond one growing season, with desired vegetation.
- e. Identify stockpiles with appropriate signage.

6. Prepare site for revegetation:

- a. Redistribute soil materials in a manner similar to the original vertical profile.
- b. Reduce compaction to an appropriate depth (generally below the root zone) prior to redistribution of topsoil, to accommodate desired plant species.
- c. Provide suitable surface and subsurface physical, chemical, and biological properties to support the long term establishment and viability of the desired plant community.
- d. Protect seed and seedling establishment (e.g. erosion control matting, mulching, hydro-seeding, surface roughening, fencing, etc.)

7. Establish a desired self-perpetuating native plant community:

- a. Establish species composition, diversity, structure, and total ground cover appropriate for the desired plant community.
- b. Enhance critical resource values (e.g. wildlife, range, recreation, etc.), where appropriate, by augmenting plant community composition, diversity, and/or structure.
- c. Select genetically appropriate and locally-adapted native plant materials based on the site characteristics and ecological setting.
- d. Select non-native plants only as an approved short term and non-persistent alternative to native plant materials. Ensure the non-natives will not hybridize, displace, or offer long-term competition to the endemic plants, and are designed to aid in the re-establishment of native plant communities.

8. Reestablish complementary visual composition:

- a. Ensure the reclaimed landscape features blend into the adjacent area and conform to the land use plan decisions.
- b. Ensure the reclaimed landscape does not result in a long-term change to the scenic quality of the area.

9. Manage Invasive Plants:

- a. Assess for invasive plants before initiating surface disturbing activities.
- b. Develop an invasive plant management plan.
- c. Control invasive plants utilizing an integrated pest management approach.
- d. Monitor invasive plant treatments.

10. Develop and implement a reclamation monitoring and reporting strategy:

- a. Conduct compliance and effectiveness monitoring in accordance with a BLM- (or other surface management agency-) approved monitoring protocol.
- b. Evaluate monitoring data for compliance with the reclamation plan.
- c. Document and report monitoring data and recommend revised reclamation strategies.
- d. Implement revised reclamation strategies as needed.
- e. Repeat the process of monitoring, evaluating, documenting/reporting, and implementing, until reclamation goals are achieved.