

Appendix A

Casper Field Office
Resource Management Plan, 2007

DECISIONS AFFECTING THE SAND HILLS MANAGEMENT AREA

CASPER RMP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

CODE #	Goals/Objectives
BR:1	Manage for the biological integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain vegetation, fish, wildlife, and special status species, while providing for multiple uses of BLM-administered lands.
BR:1.2	Maintain a diversity and distribution of plant species, habitats, seral stages, and types (e.g., age, structure, cover classes, density), including forests and woodlands, grasslands, mountain shrublands, sagebrush (all subspecies), riparian/wetland areas, and desert shrublands.
BR:1.5	Emphasize the use of mechanical, chemical, and biological methods, as well as fire and livestock grazing, to achieve DFC.
BR:1.7	Continue coordination of INPS detection and control activities across jurisdictional and political boundaries and include provisions for INPS management for all BLM-funded or authorized actions.
BR:1.8	Maintain adequate baseline information regarding the extent and control of INPS to make informed decisions, evaluate effectiveness of management actions, and assess progress toward goals to improve INPS management.
BR:1.14	Maintain or improve the continuity and productivity of wildlife habitats to support the WGFD wildlife population objectives.
BR:1.15	Maintain and improve seasonal habitats (e.g., concentration areas, migration corridors, etc.) of fish, wildlife, and special status species on a landscape scale.
BR:2	Manage all BLM actions or authorized activities to sustain plant, fish, and wildlife populations and their habitats and to avoid contributing to the listing of or jeopardizing the continued existence or recovery of special status species and their habitats.
BR:2.1	Minimize adverse impacts and mitigate unavoidable impacts to plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species and their habitats from BLM actions and authorized activities.
BR:3	Manage environmental risks and associated impacts in a manner compatible with sustaining plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species populations. Environmental risks include, but are not limited to, parasites, diseases, insect outbreaks, catastrophic fires, contamination, pesticides, rodenticides, herbicides, and other hazards.
BR:3.1	Minimize adverse impacts of environmental risks on plant, fish, wildlife, and special status species.
BR:3.2	Manage pesticide, rodenticide, and herbicide application in a manner compatible with fish, wildlife, and special status species' health.
BR:3.3	Coordinate with other agencies to prevent or control diseases that threaten the health of humans, wildlife, livestock, and vegetation.
BR:4	Manage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to provide sustainable recreational and educational benefits to the public.
BR:4.1	Improve public awareness and support, including partnerships, for the conservation, restoration, and management of vegetation, fish, wildlife, and special status species programs.

FM:1	Manage wildland fire and fuels for the protection of public health, safety, property, and resource values.
FM:1.2	Maintain a desired mix of seral stages within the following vegetation communities: ... • Grasslands, • Sagebrush (all subspecies)
HR:1	Preserve and protect cultural and paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate use by present and future generations.
HR:1.1	Develop project or site-specific treatment plans or other protective measures for special areas or cultural resources in areas of high risk for development or at high risk for adverse impacts.
HR:5	Manage public lands in a manner that will maintain the overall scenic (visual) quality of these lands.
HR:5.2	Class III: Partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.
HR:5.3	Class IV: Provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the focus of the viewer's attention; however, every attempt should be made to minimize the impacts of these activities through careful location, minimizing disturbance, and repeating elements.
LR:1	Manage the acquisition, disposal, withdrawal, and use of public lands to meet the needs of internal and external customers and to preserve important resource values.
LR:1-1	Develop and maintain a land-ownership pattern that will provide better access for managing and protecting public lands.
LR:3	Manage public lands to meet transportation and ROW needs.
LR:3.2	Make public lands available to meet the needs for smaller ROW (e.g., roads or pipelines for oil fields).
LR:3.3	Maintain and acquire public access to meet resource management needs.
LR:3.4	Maintain a transportation management system to meet resource management needs.
LR:4	<i>Manage the use of OHVs in partnership with other land-managing agencies, local governments, communities, and interest groups through a balanced approach, so as to protect public lands and resources while providing opportunities for the safe use and enjoyment of OHVs.</i>
LR:4.1	Conduct an assessment of current and future OHV demand and plan for and balance the demand for OHV use with other multiple uses (or users) when developing the planning area transportation plan.
LR:4.2	Locate and manage OHV use to conserve soil functionality, vegetative cover, and watershed health. Manage OHV use to minimize the impact to the land while maintaining OHV access.

LR:4.3	Engineer, locate, and relocate roads and trails to accommodate OHV activities while minimizing resource impacts.
LR:4.4	Integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into OHV planning to minimize habitat fragmentation.
LR:4.5	Manage OHV use by type, season, intensity, distribution, and (or) duration to minimize the impact on plant and wildlife habitats. If seasonal closures become appropriate to minimize adverse OHV impact(s) on public lands resources, strive to preserve public access by designating alternative routes.
LR:4.6	Clearly identify route and area designations.
LR:4.7	Maintain an inventory of existing road and trail systems.
LR:5	Protect public land resources, promote safety for all public land users, and minimize conflicts among OHV users and various other uses of public lands.
LR:5.2	Cooperatively develop and improve public outreach programs to promote trail etiquette, environmental ethics, and a responsible-use stewardship ethic (e.g., tread lightly, leave no trace, etc.).
LR:6	Improve and (or) maintain rangeland health while providing opportunities for livestock grazing to support and sustain local communities.
LR:6.1	Whenever possible, maintain the opportunity to avoid net loss of AUMs within the planning area, and identify and implement opportunities for vegetation improvements to increase the number of AUMs available for livestock grazing to support and sustain local communities.
LR:6.3	Maintain existing desirable rangeland conditions or improve rangeland health utilizing best grazing management practices.
LR:7	Manage recreation resources on public lands to provide a diverse array of benefits to the public, including economic, environmental, personal, and social benefits.
LR:7.1	Manage recreation resources on public lands to provide a diverse array of benefits to the public, including economic, environmental, personal, and social benefits.
LR:7.2	Support and collaborate with local governments and service providers in adjoining communities to provide recreational opportunities for visitors and local residents to achieve health and fitness goals and quality-of-life benefits from public lands.
LR:9	Issue Special Recreation Permits in an equitable manner for specific recreational uses of public lands and related waters as a means to minimize user conflicts, control visitor use, protect recreation resources, and provide for private and commercial recreation use.
LR9.1	Complete processing requirements for requested Special Recreation permits.
MR:1	Manage salable mineral permitting and development on BLM-administered lands within the planning area while minimizing impacts to other resource values.
MR:2	Manage conservation of leasable mineral resources without compromising the long-term health and diversity of public lands.
MR:2.1	Maintain oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development, while minimizing impacts to other resource values.

MR:2.3	Maintain opportunities to lease other solid leasable minerals, while minimizing impacts to other resource values.
MR:2.4	Facilitate the evaluation of public lands for oil and gas potential.
MR:3	Support the domestic need for energy resources.
MR:3.1	Maintain opportunities to explore and develop federal oil and gas resources and other leasable minerals.
PR:1	Minimize the impact of management actions in the planning area on air quality by complying with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations.
PR:2	Implement management actions within the scope of the BLM's land-management responsibilities to improve air quality as practicable.
PR:4	Maintain or improve soil health (e.g., chemical, physical, and biotic properties) and prevent or minimize soil erosion and compaction.
PR:4.1	Identify, develop, and interpret soil information to prevent or limit soil loss and to identify potential pollutant source areas.
PR:4.2	Participate in a Wyoming BLM effort in coordination with the State of Wyoming to establish guidelines in a handbook to evaluate BMPs for highly erosive soils in arid lands.
PR:4.3	Monitor and evaluate reclamation in disturbed areas and modify BMPs as needed to achieve successful reclamation.
PR:6	Provide for physical and legal availability of water to facilitate authorized uses on public lands and to protect and provide conservation of those waters.
PR:6.1	Develop new water-supply sources (e.g., wells, springs, reservoirs, stream and lake access) for BLM authorized actions (e.g., grazing, wildlife, recreation, etc.) with minimum impact to the water source as a priority.
SD:10	Manage the Sand Hills MA to maintain the integrity of soils and vegetation and to protect highly erosive soils and watershed values.
SD:14	Manage historic trails for long-term heritage and educational values and to enhance the public experience.
SD:14.1	Sites associated with historic trails will be interpreted and developed as needed.
SD:16	Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflicts with other resource uses.
SR:1	Provide opportunities to develop national energy resources on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.
SR:2	Provide opportunities to develop resources other than those that are energy-related (e.g., grazing, recreation, wildlife, fisheries, tourism, and others) on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.

SR:3	Provide opportunities to sustain the cultural, social, and economic viability of local and regional communities by using decision-review processes that include considerations of various potential impacts of BLM decisions, including housing, employment, population, fiscal impacts, social services, cultural character, and municipal utilities.
SR:4	Protect public health and safety and environmental resources through complying with federal and state hazardous materials laws and regulations; maintaining the health of ecosystems through assessment, cleanup, and restoration of contaminated sites; and integrating environmental protection and compliance into all BLM activities.

CASPER RMP DECISIONS

Casper Field Office: Resource Management Plan Decision Table		
Number	Goal Objective	Decision/ Management Action
1013	PR:1 PR:2	Enhance existing criteria pollutant and AQRV monitoring on a project-specific or as-needed basis. Locations of AQRV monitors will be determined through a cooperative process. Suggest Wyoming DEQ AQD consider adding new criteria pollutant monitors.
1017	PR:4.1	On BLM-administered surface, conduct onsite soil investigations on highly controversial projects, or in areas of highly erosive soils, to evaluate the impacts of surface-disturbing activities. Onsite soil investigations may include mapping the soils to a series level, evaluating current erosion conditions, and prescribing mitigation and reclamation practices.
1018	PR:4.1	Conduct assessment of soil limitations analysis using automated soil survey or field investigations on any surface-disturbing activity causing more than 20 acres of disturbance per year. Surface-disturbing activities causing less than 20 acres of disturbance per year will be assessed as warranted.
1019	PR:4.3	Inspect disturbed and reclaimed areas for signs of accelerated erosion on projects disturbing more than 20 acres per year. Surface-disturbing activities causing less than 20 acres of disturbance per year will be assessed as warranted.
1020	PR:4.2	Minimize the disturbance to highly erosive soils (575,788 acres of BLM federal mineral estate of which 256,240 acres are BLM surface). Proposed surface-disturbing activities will be modified (located) to avoid areas of highly erosive soils to the greatest extent practicable.
1021	PR:4.2	The requirement to use temporary protective surface treatment on disturbed areas is applied on a case-by-case basis as project conditions warrant.

1022	PR:4.2	Surface disturbance or development on slopes greater than 25 percent is prohibited, unless individual site plans are submitted to and approved by the authorized officer meeting the following requirements. Engineered drawings for construction, site drainage design, and final rehabilitation contours with a written rationale describing how the proposed controls will prevent slope failure and erosion, while maintaining viable site topsoil for final reclamation. This plan should also include a timeline identifying the actions that will be applied during the construction, production and rehabilitation phases of the plan so appropriate monitoring protocols can be developed by the BLM to ensure that the plan is meeting the objectives described in its rationale.
1023	PR:4.2	Limit the use of prescribed fire on highly erosive soils to seasons and fire intensity that limit impacts.
1024	PR:4.3	Complete reclamation activities (final contouring, replacing topsoil, reseeding, and surface treatment) on all disturbed areas within three growing seasons.
1025	PR:4.3	Re-seed all disturbed areas with native species adapted to the site conditions and capable of providing protective soil cover. All seed must be certified weed-free. Nonnative species may be used on a case-by-case basis when resource objectives will not be met through the use of native species and the nonnative plants have no invasive properties. When practical, reseeding of disturbed areas should include the use of locally harvested seed from comparable areas in Wyoming and surrounding states.
1026	PR:4.3	Re-treat reclaimed areas that do not have at least 30 percent of predisturbance vegetative cover three growing seasons after final reclamation. Re-treating will vary by site and initial reclamation success, but may include invasive species control, reseeding the site with other native species or the same native species under more favorable environmental conditions. Re-treatment also may involve additions of fertilizers or soil amendments and protective cover, such as mulch, matting, or netting. Livestock grazing also may be limited until reclamation success has been established. Grazing controls will vary by site, but might include herding, fencing, deferred use, or supplemental feeding. Re-treat reclaimed areas that do not have at least 50 percent of predisturbance vegetative cover five growing seasons after final reclamation.
1027	PR:4.2	Allow limited or no topsoil salvage when alternative soil-handling methods may be appropriate. Some examples include salvage of topsoil on the pipeline trench only, instead of full ROW salvage, or scalping temporary work areas leaving the soil in place, followed by soil ripping when the work is completed.
1028	PR:4.2	Limit total long-term surface disturbance from all BLM-authorized activities to no more than 80 acres per square mile. Applies to BLM surface only.
1029	PR:4.2	Evaluate existing road and trail use in the planning area. Close and reclaim all roads and trails on BLM-administered surface that are in areas designated as highly erosive soils and that are not being utilized to meet public demand.
1030	PR:4.1	The requirement to measure cumulative annual short- and long-term

		disturbance is applied on a case-by-case basis as project conditions warrant.
1034	PR:5.3 PR:6.1	On BLM-authorized drilling activities, require use of pitless drilling technology where there is potential for adverse impact to surface water, groundwater, or soils.
1036	PR:7.2	CSU within 500 feet of water wells, springs, or artesian and flowing wells.
1037	PR:6.2	Install flow-control devices on all new wells and spring developments on BLM-administered lands within the planning area.
1038	PR:7.3 PR:7.4	Where resource damage is occurring due to ungulate use and where management and project plans have been developed, drill new water supply wells, develop new seeps and springs, and construct new reservoirs to BLM and state standards to disperse livestock and wildlife use on all BLM-administered lands in consultation with WGFD personnel and affected grazing lessees. Exceptions will be granted on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer.
1039	PR:5.1 PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.3	To protect water sources and associated investments, fence all wells (new and existing) and developed springs. Fencing of reservoirs will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
1041	PR:5.3 PR:6.1 PR:6.2 PR:7.1 PR:7.2	Use alternative energy sources (e.g., solar and [or] wind power) on new water resource developments on all BLM-administered lands where existing traditional electric power is not present and where economically and physically feasible. Convert existing water-well developments currently using generators to alternative energy sources (e.g., solar and [or] wind power) with propane generator power as a backup only, as needed, on all BLM-administered lands where economically and physically feasible and where the current operator will maintain equipment. If gasoline- or diesel-powered generators are used in place of preferred propane powered generators, periodic inspections will be made to detect fuel spills and the operator will be responsible for cleanup costs.
1042	PR:5.1 PR:6.1 PR:6.4 PR:7.1	Convert suitable abandoned oil and gas development water-supply wells and suitable abandoned oil and gas wells where there is a need for additional water supplies to livestock and wildlife water supply use on BLM administered lands.
1043	PR:5.1 PR:5.2 PR:5.3 PR:5.4 PR:6.1	Evaluate the impacts and mitigate the adverse impacts of all proposed and existing oil- and gas-produced water discharge on stream channel and streambank stability on all BLM-administered lands.
2002	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	Parcels nominated for potential oil and gas leasing will be reviewed. Any stipulations attached to these parcels will be the least restrictive needed to

		protect other resource values.
2003	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	Stipulations to protect important resource values will be based on interdisciplinary review in conformance with land use planning decisions.
2004	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	The Casper Field Office is open to mineral leasing, including solid leasables and geothermal, unless specifically identified as administratively unavailable for the life of the plan for mineral leasing. These open areas will be managed on a case-by-case basis.
2006	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	Those areas open to oil and gas leasing also are open to leasing of other leasable minerals.
2007	MR:1	Where possible, the routing of access roads will be made in conjunction with the surface owner.
2008	MR:1	Mineral material sales are discretionary actions; therefore, disposal will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Stipulations to protect important resource values will be based on interdisciplinary review of individual proposals.
2011	MR:4	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open for prospecting for and development of locatable minerals. Under this plan, 458,661 acres are withdrawn from locatable mineral entry. Of these 458,661 acres, 409,707 acres are BLM withdrawals and 48,954 acres are other federal agency withdrawals.
2017	MR:2.1 MR:3.1	226,568 acres of federal oil and gas lease mineral estate are administratively unavailable for leasing for the life of the plan.
2019	MR:2.1 MR:2.4	Those lands currently open to oil and gas leasing will continue to be open to geophysical operations. Those lands open to oil and gas leasing, but subject to an NSO restriction, may be open to geophysical operations should site specific NEPA analysis discloses a finding of no significant impact. No geophysical operations are allowed in areas administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing.
2020	MR:2.3 MR:3.1	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open to leasing of other solid leasable minerals. Under this plan, 226,568 acres are administratively unavailable for leasing of other solid leasable minerals.
2021	MR:1	BLM-administered mineral estate, except areas identified as necessary for the protection of specific resource values or uses, is open to the disposal of mineral materials. Under this plan, 257,017 acres are not available for disposal of mineral materials.
3001	FM:1 FM:2	National Fire Suppression Guidelines and the current Fire Management Plan for the Eastern Wyoming Zone will guide fire suppression on public lands.
3002	FM:1 FM:1.2	During fire suppression, a resource advisor will be consulted or be assigned to all wildland fires that involve or threaten public lands.

3004	FM:1.1 FM:1.2	<p>Appropriate management response will be used on all wildfires in the planning area.</p> <p>Full protection strategies and tactics will be used in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUI • Wildland industrial interface • Developed electronics sites of all types <p>In all other areas appropriate management response strategies and tactics will be determined by (but not limited to) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighter and public safety • Resource values at risk • Proximity to private land • Firefighting resource availability <p>Tactical constraints follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of retardant within 300 feet of surface water (standing or running) is prohibited. • No heavy equipment will be used within the following areas, except when human safety is at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Areas of cultural resource sensitivity <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian/wetland habitats <input type="checkbox"/> Greater sage-grouse leks <input type="checkbox"/> Areas of highly erosive soils <p>In areas not identified as full protection, heavy equipment usage will be limited to existing roads and trails or immediately adjacent to them.</p>
4003	BR:1.2 BR:1.5 BR:1.7 BR:2.1	<p>Apply, where surface development or disturbance occurs, appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts to vegetative resources. Emphasize the use of native plants appropriate to the site for reclamation activities. Nonnative species may be used on a case-by-case basis when resource objectives will not be met through the use of native species.</p>
4008	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:1.8	<p>Manage actively, where INPS occurs, to contain or eradicate them using an integrated management approach and cooperative agreements with county weed and pest control districts, industry, and private landowners across all vegetative communities.</p>
4009	BR:1.2 BR:1.5 BR:1.7 BR:1.14 BR:1.15	<p>Utilize an integrated management approach (i.e., mechanical, chemical, biological, prescribed fire, or livestock grazing) to manipulate seral stages within vegetative communities to achieve objectives defined by the range, forestry, wildlife, watershed, and INPS programs.</p>
4010	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:4.1	<p>Modify identified hazard fences and construct new fences in accordance with the BLM Fencing Handbook 1741-1.</p>
4011	BR:1.6	<p>Work with APHIS to control outbreaks of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets on public lands in the planning area in accordance with the MOU between USDI and APHIS.</p>

4013	BR:1.15	Prohibit surface development on public lands in an area from 1/2- to 1-mile of known or discovered bald eagle nests. The specific distance and dimensions of the area on which surface development will be prohibited will be determined on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the USFWS in accordance with the ESA.
4021	BR:1.14 BR:2.1 BR:3.1 BR:3.2 BR:4.1	Utilize a full range of mitigation options (including offsite mitigation) when developing mitigation for project-level activities in order to reduce impacts to wildlife and special status species habitats.
4041	BR:1.6 BR:1.7 BR:1.8	Develop a comprehensive INPS management program consistent with —Partners Against Weeds” and include the following: 1) Develop situational and site-specific mitigation measures 2) Designate Weed Management Areas • Level I Weed Management Area – Emphasis is on containment of heavily infested areas and stopping the spread of weeds to uninfested areas. • Level II Weed Management Area – Emphasis is on the eradication of small patches and isolated infestations, and stopping the spread of weeds to uninfested areas.
4047	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within a 1/2-mile buffer of raptor nests, except for the species listed below, for which a 1/4-mile buffer will be required: Red-tailed hawk Swainson’s hawk American kestrel Osprey Great horned owl Long-eared owl Northern saw-whet owl Common barn owl Western screech owl The seasonal restriction will be February 1 to July 31, or until young birds have fledged (TLS). The authorized officer, on a case-by-case basis, may grant exceptions to seasonal stipulations.
4054	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface disturbance or occupancy within 1/4 mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks. Avoid human activity between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. from March 1 to May 15 (TLS) within 1/4 mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks.
4055	BR:1.15 BR:2.1 BR:4.1	Avoid surface-disturbing and disruptive activities in suitable sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats within 2 miles of an occupied lek, or in identified sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitats outside the 2-mile buffer from March 15 to July 15 (TLS).
5005	HR:5.1 HR:5.2	Facilitate VRM mitigation in areas that do not meet class objectives as the need or opportunity arises.

	HR:5.3	
5008	HR:1.1	Cultural resource inventories and site evaluations within the planning area are in direct response to specific land-use proposals in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Additional inventory is carried out, when resources permit, to comply with Section 110 of the NHPA. Block inventories will be applied when full field development occurs at a spacing of one well per 80-acres or less.
5019	HR:5.2 HR:5.3	Visual resource values will be managed under the VRM classes defined as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. Changes in the number of acres within each VRM class depict a balance between development activities and protection of visual resources.
6011	LR:3.3	Easements will be acquired only from a willing landowner.
6012	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Access will be acquired by easements, reciprocal ROW, exchange, purchase, and donation. Cooperative agreements can be used in some instances to provide access to public lands. Where practical, new road construction on federal land will be utilized to avoid the cost of acquisition.
6013	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Routing and construction standards will be adjusted based on route analysis and engineering design. Construction of new roads on federal land will be utilized, where practical, to reduce acquisition costs. Once an easement is acquired or a road is constructed on federal land, a ROW grant under Section 507 of the FLPMA will be executed to record the road and commit it to the road maintenance program.
6014	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Roads constructed under other initiatives (e.g., oil and gas exploration) will be evaluated for inclusion in the BLM transportation system. Those roads that meet BLM resource program needs will be considered for cooperative development. When such roads are no longer needed for the original purposes, and prior to termination and obliteration of the road, BLM will assess its utility for addition to the BLM transportation system.
6015	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	All BLM road easements will be maintained to at least minimum BLM roads standards. Where a trail will be included in the transportation system, design and maintenance standards will be developed based on the specific objectives for that trail.
6016	LR:3.3 LR:3.4	Within the life of the plan, all roads on public land will be inventoried and a transportation plan will be developed to identify roads/trails for closure or maintenance. The plan will include goals, objectives, and maintenance standards for roads/trails to be retained for public use, as well as specific measures to accomplish road closure. Roads/trails that are eroding beyond a reasonable level will be fixed or closed.
6020	LR:6.3	Maintenance feeding of forage will not be authorized on public lands.
6021	LR:6.3	Emergency feeding will be authorized to prevent livestock from declining in health or condition when unforeseen events limit forage available to them.

		Emergency feeding will be for short periods while the emergency exists or until the livestock can be moved. Require that feed supplement is “weed-free by process” or “certified weed-free,” and that instructions for placement and use are stipulated.
6025	LR:6.1 LR:6.3	Water developments will be constructed by BLM or constructed by the lessee to BLM standards. Funding and maintenance responsibilities of the water developments will be determined on a case-by-case basis and detailed in the Cooperative Agreement.
6027	LR:7.1	The entire planning area will remain open to dispersed recreation. The camping limit on public lands is set by BLM policy and is currently limited to 14 days. Emphasis will be placed on providing interpretive and information signs and materials for public land visitors, maintaining existing facilities to a high standard consistent with the recreational setting, and limiting development of additional facilities to those areas where public recreational use of surrounding public lands requires. Work with state, local groups, and adjacent landowners will be conducted to identify and develop recreational trails, both motorized and nonmotorized, when the opportunities presents themselves. SRPs will be allowed for commercial, noncommercial, and competitive events on a case-by-case basis. Cooperation will be maintained with a variety of user groups, especially in the local area, to provide diverse recreational opportunities for enjoyment of public lands. BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Rattlesnake Range and Pine Ridge areas, as well as promote and support recreation-based tourism.
6037	LR:7.1	Those areas selected as SRMAs are managed as described in Appendix O, Recreation Management Matrices. Those areas not identified as SRMAs are managed as an ERMA as described in Appendix O.
6039	LR:4.1 LR:4.6 LR:4.7	Travel Management Areas (TMA) are delineated for those areas with an OHV designation of Limited to Designated Roads and Trails, Open, and Closed. Travel management has been addressed at the site-specific planning level for some areas of the field office. These areas are identified in the OHV section of this table and are within the defined TMAs. Transportation and travel management in these areas will be reevaluated for compliance with new BLM policies and to ensure user and program needs are met. Existing transportation plans will remain in effect until the reevaluations are completed. CTTMP will be completed for each TMA within 5 years of signing of the ROD for the RMP Revision. See Appendix R for interim management guidelines.
6040	LR:7.2	Muscle-powered activities such as hiking, back-packing, and snowshoeing are allowed to occur off existing routes in all OHV use areas except those designated as open.
6041	LR:4.3 LR:4.6	In areas limited to existing or designated roads and trails, the following is allowed: (1) both motorized and non-motorized transportation on existing and designated roads and trails, unless indicated otherwise at site location; (2) non-motorized cross-country or off-route travel as long as new routes are not created and resource damage does not occur; (3) cross-country or off-route

		travel by over-snow vehicles when snow cover is sufficient to prevent resource damage; and (4) cross-country or off route travel during hunting season by individuals possessing a valid WGFD disabled hunter permit or disabled hunter companion permit.
6043	LR:4.3 LR:4.6	In areas closed to OHV use, the following applies: (1) both motorized and non-motorized transportation along National Historic Trails is not allowed; (2) non-motorized transportation is allowed on other existing trails unless otherwise indicated at the site; and (3) new non-motorized trails will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
6072	LR:3.2	When placement of a major facility within a designated corridor is not possible, and for smaller ROW facilities, placement will be adjacent to existing facilities or disturbances. Cross-country ROW placements will be allowed only when placement in a designated corridor or adjacent to an existing facility is not practical or feasible (from the ROD, resource management units 14, March 8, 2004 version).
6073	LR:1.1	Negotiate and acquire easements to public lands where legal access is needed for resource management and public access purposes. This will be an ongoing effort for the life of the RMP. Access needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.
6074	LR:4.2 LR:4.3 LR:4.7 LR:5.2	OHVs are limited to existing roads and trails (approximately 1,162,244 acres). Transportation planning will be ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road travel will be allowed up to 300 feet from roads for camping, recovering game animals, collecting fire wood, picnicking, or other uses that do not require specific authorizations or permits as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. • Other necessary tasks that require ORV travel may be allowed, as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. These tasks include, but are not limited to, such activities as geophysical exploration, maintaining range improvements, animal husbandry activities by the grazing lessee and his or her agents, and surveying ROW or other work-related tasks authorized by, or which lead to the issuance, of a permit or authorization. The authorized officer may allow necessary tasks without issuance of a formal permit.
6075	LR:4.1 LR:4.2 LR:4.3 LR:4.4 LR:4.5 LR:4.6 LR:4.7 LR:5.2	Motor vehicle travel in the following areas is limited to a designated network of roads and trails (196,824 acres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand Hills MA • Jackson Canyon ACEC • Alcova Fossil Area ACEC • Portions of the South Bighorns/Red Wall area, as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. • Portions of the Bates Hole area, as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. <p>To determine the authorized road network for the area, the Casper Field Office will complete a Transportation Plan within 5 years of completing this RMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road travel will be allowed up to 300 feet from roads for camping,

		<p>recovering game animals, collecting fire wood, picnicking, or other uses that do not require specific authorizations or permits as long as resource damage does not occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other necessary tasks that require ORV travel may be allowed, as long as resource damage does not occur or new routes are not created. These tasks include, but are not limited to, such activities as geophysical exploration, maintaining range improvements, animal husbandry activities by the grazing lessee and his or her agents, and surveying ROW or other work-related tasks authorized by, or which lead to, the issuance of a permit or authorization. The authorized officer may allow necessary tasks without issuance of a formal permit. • Designation is effective upon approval of this RMP/ROD and the associated Federal Register notice. • New roads and trails will be approved on a case-by-case basis until completion of the Casper Field Office Transportation Plan.
6078	LR:4.3 LR:5.3 LR:5.2	<p>2,224 designated acres in the following areas are closed to OHV use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural area of the Muddy Mountain EEA (including snowmobile use) • Historic trail sites along the Oregon Trail, except the Ryan Hill and Bessemer Bend sites which are designated as limited to designated roads and trails. • Historic trail sites along the Bozeman Trail • All historic trail ruts on BLM-administered public lands (historic trails will be inventoried and closed to OHV use as they are identified as having integrity of trail).
6082	LR:6.1	<p>Approximately 1,355,561 acres continue to be open to livestock grazing. 6,016 acres continue to be not available for livestock grazing (see Appendix H). Additional areas may be not available for livestock grazing for the protection and management of specific resource values or uses; e.g., sensitive status species on the campgrounds and additional OHV parks. The areas not available for livestock grazing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave Springs Campground • Buffalo Creek Campground • Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area • Trappers Route #1 • Bolton Creek Environmental Education Area/Wildlife Habitat Management Unit • Spring/Bump-Sullivan Wildlife Management Unit • Clarkson Hill (760 Ranch) Acquisition • Poison Spider Off-Highway Vehicle Park • Bessemer Bend Historic Site • Goldeneye Wildlife Habitat Management and Recreation Area • Aspen Highlands Urban Interface Area – Garfield Peak • Scattered Tracts – Grazing Use Cancelled or Grazing Applications Denied Primarily Due to Suitability
6083	LR:6.3	<p>Manage livestock grazing to maintain a protective cover of vegetation and litter with emphasis on the condition of allotments with acreages of highly erosive soils. Target forage utilization levels will be established for highly erosive soils and grazing management objectives will be developed to meet</p>

		those objectives. Management techniques may include herding, fencing, rotational grazing, or limiting season of use to meet the target utilization levels on highly erosive soils.
6088	LR:6.3	Placement of salt, mineral, or forage supplements for livestock is not allowed within ¼ mile of water, wetlands, and riparian areas, unless written analysis shows that watershed, riparian, wetland, wildlife, and vegetative values will not be adversely impacted. Forage supplements are required to be certified weed-free.”
6093	LR:1-1	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.
7046	SD:10	The Sand Hills MA is established on 17,633 acres, all of which is BLM surface.
7047	SD:10	The area is administratively unavailable for oil and gas leasing and geophysical exploration is not allowed.
7048	SD:10	The area is withdrawn. The withdrawal segregates from operation of the public lands laws, including the mining laws.
7049	SD:10	The area is closed to disposal of mineral materials.
7050	SD:10	Time will be allowed for land-tenure adjustments (consistent with management objectives for the area).
7051	SD:10	No new corridor corridors are established in the Sand Hills MA; ROWs will be allowed when management objectives for the area can still be achieved.
7052	SD:10	BLM will pursue acquisition of lands and interest in lands in the Sand Hills area.
7053	SD:10	A watershed plan will be developed for the area in coordination with wildlife and range resources. The plan will clarify any special mitigation required to reduce impacts associated with surface-disturbing activities.
7054	SD:10	Pursue obtaining legal public access and limit use to nonmotorized.
7055	SD:10	Negotiate easements, where needed, to meet program needs. These needs will be identified on a case-by-case basis.
7072	SD:14.1 SD:16	A. NHTs and Other Historic Trails Where Setting Does Not Contribute to NRHP Eligibility. 1. Existing physical features and associated sites will be protected from physical impacts. There will be no surface disturbance on trail traces. As mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. 2. CSU within ¼ mile or the visual horizon, whichever is closer to ensure that surface-disturbing activities avoid trail remains and the lands immediately surrounding them. The protective zones are as mapped in the Casper Field

		<p>Office GIS database.</p> <p>3. ROW crossings at previously disturbed areas at right angles.</p> <p>4. The setting associated with these historic trails will be managed in accordance with objectives for the VRM Class established for the areas (as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database).</p> <p>B. Where Historic Setting Contributes to NRHP Eligibility</p> <p>1. Existing physical features and associated sites will be managed so that the trail trace and associated sites will be protected from physical impacts.</p> <p>2. CSU will extend to the viewshed foreground (out to a maximum of 3 miles) or the visual horizon, whichever is closer to ensure that surface-disturbing activities avoid trail remains and the lands immediately surrounding them. The protective zones are as mapped in the Casper Field Office GIS database. Management guidelines are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROW crossings at previously disturbed areas at right angles • Mineral leasing will continue with a CSU stipulation • Fences and range improvements will be permitted if impacts mitigated. <p>3. The historic setting associated with these trails will be managed to maintain the existing character of the landscape. Accordingly, the viewshed foreground (out to a maximum of 3 miles) will be managed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM Class II • Mineral leasing will continue with CSU stipulation. <p>4. NHTs will be managed as VRM Class II until inventories are completed. Segments not contributing overall eligibility will be managed as Class III.</p>
7078	SD:14.1	<p>No surface development will be permitted on selected parcels along the Bozeman Trail in Converse County. Refer to Appendix W for legal locations. Additional parcels or segments will be added as inventory and evaluation disclose suitable trail segments.</p>
8008	SR:1 SR:2 SR:3	<p>Quantify the impacts associated with site-specific and programmatic actions and provide that information to the impacted parties and overlapping jurisdictions for the purpose of having a better common understanding of the impacts of BLM actions with the explicit goal of mitigating impacts through collaborative management where possible.</p>