1994

Diamond Mountain Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision

United States Bureau of Land Management

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Diamond Mountain Resource Area
Resource Management Plan and
Record of Decision
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND
RECORD OF DECISION

Prepared by
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District
Fall 1994

State Director, Utah State Office
RECORD OF DECISION

Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan
Diamond Mountain Resource Area
Vernal District, Vernal, Utah

This document records the decisions reached by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for managing approximately 700,000 surface acres and 854,000 total acres of federal mineral estate administered by BLM in the Diamond Mountain Resource Area. The decisions, which are summarized below, are more fully described in the resource management plan that follows.

Decision Summary

The Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan is approved. The plan was prepared under the regulations for implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 CFR 1600). An environmental impact statement was prepared for this plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The plan is identical/nearly identical to the one set forth in the proposed plan and associated final environmental impact statement published in August 1993. Specific area-wide management decisions are presented in Chapter 2 of the RMP.

1. For decisions include:
   - Highly erodible and saline soils, municipal watersheds, crucial wildlife habitat, VRM Class II, riparian habitat, important watersheds, and potential recreation sites will be protected by seasonal or avoidance restrictions.
   - Special areas such as cultural sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, special status plant and animal species, developed recreation sites, crucial deer winter habitat, and semi-primitive nonmotorized areas will be afforded a higher level of protection than under current management.
   - The following areas will be designated and managed as ACECs: Browns Park Complex, Lear's Canyon, Lower Green River, Nine Mile Canyon, Parriette Wetlands, Red Creek Watershed, and Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex. (Management prescriptions for these areas are outlined in Chapter 3 of the RMP.)
   - Both the upper and lower segments of the Green River are recommended as suitable for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System and the upper segment, from Little Hole to the Colorado state line, is recommended for Congressional designation as a scenic river.
   - Current livestock grazing preference will remain unchanged; wildlife forage assignments will be increased to 40,000 AUMs.

Alternatives Considered

Five alternatives were considered in the development of the plan. One represented "no action" which means a continuation of current management direction. The other four alternatives provided a range of choices from those emphasizing environmental guardianship to those emphasizing resource use.

Alternative A focused on open management with flexibility for limited enhancement and protection of special areas. This was the no action alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Seven areas would continue to be earmarked for special management; however, five would be without special designation. These included the Green River Scenic Corridor ACEC, the Red Creek Watershed ACEC, Parriette Wetlands, Nine Mile Canyon, Red Mountain and the lower and middle segments of the Green River. The upper Green River segment was determined suitable and recommended for designation for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Alternative B emphasized protective management, highlighting special values. Special areas were earmarked under this alternative for special designation and management as ACECs: Browns Park Complex, Lear's Canyon, Lower and Middle Segments of the Green River, Nine Mile Canyon, Parriette Wetlands, Red Creek Watershed and Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex. River segments determined suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System included two segments of Nine Mile Creek, one segment of Argyle Creek, and three segments of the Green River.

Alternative C featured forage production for livestock. Five special areas were highlighted for special designation as ACECs: Green River Scenic Corridor, Red Creek Watershed, and three relict vegetation communities (Castle Cove, Red Mountain, and Lear's Canyon). Under this alternative, no river segments were recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Alternative D emphasized development opportunities. Only the Green River Scenic Corridor was selected for special management as an ACEC. Under this alternative, no river segments were recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Alternative E, the preferred alternative in the draft EIS, focused on open management with flexibility for enhancement and protection of special areas. Seven ACECs were proposed under this alternative; two river segments were found suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. This alternative is selected as the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan.

Mitigation Measures

All practicable measures will be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. These measures will be strictly enforced during implementation. Monitoring will tell how effective these measures are in minimizing environmental impacts. Therefore, additional measures to protect the environment may be taken during or following monitoring.

Public Involvement

To help assess the need for an RMP for the Diamond Mountain Resource Area, public "scoping" meetings were held in November, 1988, in Manila, Vernal, Duchesne, and Salt Lake City, Utah. The objective of these meetings was to ascertain the issues of the various public land users regarding management of the public lands within the resource area. During this same period, various federal, state, and local agencies, and the Ute Tribe were also queried.
Initial planning criteria, planning issues, and management concerns were developed in September 1989, and reviewed by the public. The formal Notice of Intent to develop the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan was published in the Federal Register of January 26, 1989 (54 FR 3866). During the period September 1989, through January 1990, all applicable data were gathered and opportunities for change and improvement were identified.

In January 1991, preliminary alternatives were mailed to all interested individuals and organizations for their review and formal input. These alternatives were then refined, analyzed, and presented for formal public review in the draft RMP/EIS. The 90-day public comment review began with the publication of its availability by the Environmental Protection Agency notice in the Federal Register of January 2, 1992 (57 FR 297). Closure of the public comment period was April 1, 1992. Approximately 268 letters were received on the Draft RMP/EIS. In general, the comments were divided on the issue of amount and degree of needed restrictions. The majority of those letters received did not state support for any of the presented alternatives. Of the letters expressing an opinion, the majority favored continuation of current management or the preferred alternative; the remaining alternatives each received significantly less support than either Alternative A or the preferred alternative.

Public comments were received in both support and opposition of OHV use designations, wildlife reintroductions and habitat protection, and public access to areas on Diamond Mountain Plateau. Five letters strongly opposed the reintroduction of black-footed ferrets. Eleven letters expressed strong opposition to increased restrictions due to raptor protection/enhancement prescriptions. Twenty letters were opposed to increases in big game forage assignments at the expense of livestock. Thirteen letters addressed concerns about water rights and restrictions to future impoundments and objected to any wild and scenic river designations. A large number of the comments supported the ACEC designations; however, most believed inadequate protection was provided for these areas, e.g., OHV, mining, and grazing were considered inappropriate uses within an ACEC. Three letters believed inadequate public input was sought during development of the draft RMP/EIS. Six comments expressed strong opposition to bear baiting on public lands. Five letters believed the economic analysis was weak and unrealistic.

During the period April 1992 through May 1993, the RMP team collected and re-analyzed additional data and made appropriate changes and revisions to the draft RMP/EIS in response to this public and management review. The proposed RMP/final EIS was published and released for public review in August 1993. The protest period began with the publication of the document's notice of availability by EPA in the August 13 Federal Register (58 FR 43111). The protest period closed September 13, 1993.

Protests

Six protests of the proposed RMP were filed with the BLM Director.

Locally Resolved Protests: Several of the decisions protested were successfully resolved at the local level. An element of the resolution process was a mutual agreement between the Bureau and the protesting parties to language clarifying the intent of the decisions stated in the RMP. These are described as follows:

Daggett County Commissioners - On May 5, 1994, Daggett County withdrew portions their protest on: reintroduction of antelope on Diamond Mountain, airstrips in trespass on public lands in Browns Park, livestock restrictions around recreation areas, and reintroduction of bighorn sheep into Browns Park. Protests raised by Daggett County have been resolved based on the clarifications stated as follows:

Decision LR08 (page 2-19 of the RMP), dealing with airstrips in Browns Park, remains valid as presently worded. It is intended to allocate existing forage to antelope presently using Diamond Mountain as summer habitat. This decision would also allocate the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to increase antelope on BLM-administered lands based on available forage. BLM recognizes the concerns of Daggett County with regard to allocating forage to wildlife at the expense of causing a reduction in current livestock numbers or reducing the suitability of the range for livestock grazing. Decision VEO8 (page 2-39 of the RMP) sets out the criteria under which changes in forage assignments would be made for both livestock and wildlife. This decision states that monitoring will be the basis for any change in forage assignments. As required by current regulation 43 CFR 4130.3-3, any change in available forage for livestock will be made after consultation, coordination and cooperation with the affected livestock operators.

Decision FW09 (page 2-16 of the RMP) dealing with antelope on Diamond Mountain, remains valid as presently worded. It is intended to allocate existing forage for antelope presently using Diamond Mountain as summer habitat. This decision would also allocate the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to increase antelope on BLM-administered lands based on available forage. BLM recognizes the concerns of Daggett County with regard to allocating forage to wildlife at the expense of causing a reduction in current livestock numbers or reducing the suitability of the range for livestock grazing. Decision VE08 (page 2-39 of the RMP) sets out the criteria under which changes in forage assignments would be made for both livestock and wildlife. This decision states that monitoring will be the basis for any change in forage assignments. As required by current regulation 43 CFR 4130.3-3, any change in available forage for livestock will be made after consultation, coordination and cooperation with the affected livestock operators.

Decision FW09 (page 2-16 of the RMP) allowing 300-400 head of bighorn sheep in Browns Park is also clarified to outline what current livestock practices and/or uses would be allowed within occupied reintroduction areas or adjoining areas. The following current livestock practices will be allowed to continue:

- Livestock forage assignments will remain unchanged
- Current use of established trails for moving livestock to and from seasonal grazing areas (especially through Red Creek Canyon) will remain available.

Decision RE05 (page 2-31 of the RMP) remains valid as presently worded. It is intended that these developed recreation sites remain small in size. If fencing is necessary, a site will be less than 20 acres in size. No reduction in grazing capacity would result from these closures.

Willow Creek Land & Livestock, Inc. - On May 5, 1994, Willow Creek Land & Livestock, Inc., withdrew portions of their protest on: reintroduction of bighorn sheep into Browns Park, wildlife on private lands, conflicts between recreation and grazing, and riparian areas. The Willow Creek Land & Livestock, Inc., has accepted the clarification wording agreed to by Daggett County as outlined above for Decision FW09. The issue involving wildlife on private lands, conflicts between recreation and grazing and riparian areas were dealt with administratively, the resolution of which did not require clarification to or rewording of the RMP decisions.

Clifford and Lenora Smith - On June 12, 1994, Clifford and Lenora Smith withdrew portions of their protest on reintroduction of bighorn sheep into Browns Park. They have accepted the clarification wording agreed to by Daggett County as outlined above for Decision FW09. The issue involving
road maintenance in Browns Park was dealt with administratively, the resolution of which did not require clarification to or rewording of the RMP decisions.

**Bureau-Resolved Protests:** During the period of August through mid-October, 1994, protests not successfully resolved at the local level were analyzed by the Washington BLM Director. Based on the analyses of these protests, it was the Director's decision to dismiss all remaining protests either on the basis that the issue raised did not qualify as an issue, or that the Utah BLM State Director had complied with all requirements relative to the RMP's development. The following discussion outlines the issues raised by the protests, and the Director's responses and decisions.

**Daggett County Commissioners, Willow Creek Land & Livestock, Inc., and Clifford and Lenora Smith** - These parties protested the recommendation that the upper Green River be included in the Wild and Scenic River System. The Director's decision, dated August 16, 1994, states:

The regulations governing the BLM's plan protest procedures are listed at 43 CFR 1610.5-2. These regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5-2(a)(v) require that a protest include a concise statement explaining why the Utah State Director's proposed decision is believed to be wrong. A disagreement with a proposed decision does not meet the requirements of this regulation. The concern identified in your protest has not been supported by new information or data showing a flaw or error in the data relied upon by the BLM Utah State Director. 

The letter expresses the Director's concern for the protesting parties' issue and requested the Utah State Director respond directly. Acting State Director Lamb replied to the concern in a letter to the Daggett County Commission which said in part:

...The Diamond Mountain RMP re-evaluated the river segment under the 1993 Bureau manual criteria and found it to be eligible and suitable for Congressional designation.

We believe your concern stems mainly from the effects a scenic designation would have on current uses along the river and possible restrictions to future uses to adjoining landowners. Let us assure you that BLM's recommendation to Congress would involve only BLM-administered public lands, not private lands. Also, be aware that a scenic designation allows for many uses. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, recreational, and other practices or structures could be compatible with scenic river values, providing such practices or structures are carried on in such a way that there is not substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

**Utah 4WD Association, Inc.** - Five issues were raised as protests; the Director's response was made October 6, 1994. Three issues were determined to be invalid because they did not fall within the requirements of the planning regulations. These concerns dealt with: preservation of existing non-Federal rights, lack of provision for inclusion of routes and land uses protected under Section 701 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and lack of provision allowing access for game retrieval.

BLM determined that the Association's concerns dealt with the Revised Statutes 2477, and inconsistency with existing State laws. In his response, the Director said that R.S. 2477 determinations are an administrative determination and, therefore are not addressed in RMPs.

**Two issues were determined to be valid:** lack of provision for the preservation of mine, agricultural, transportation, or other artifacts and any new animal unit months generated by the RMP would be assigned only to wildlife. As stated in his decision, the Director clarified that the proposed RMP provides protection for all historical and cultural values as mandated by law. Those specific cultural and/or historical values mentioned by the Association are included in this protection. As outlined in Table 2-15 of the proposed RMP, any additional forage would first be provided to livestock on a temporary non-renewable basis until identified for crucial wildlife needs. Additional forage outside crucial wildlife areas may be assigned to livestock.

**Utah Mountain Club - Four issues were raised in protest, dealing with insufficient designation of Level 1 and 2 areas, inconsistencies in the way the same type of resources is treated, about 17,500 acres of semi-primitive nonmotorized acreage which would be released from that status, and an overwhelming emphasis on mineral leasing, livestock grazing and off-highway vehicle uses.**

The first two issues involved the management level concept as used in the proposed RMP/FEIS. The acting Director's response to these two issues, dated October 26, 1994, stated that the concept was not a decision in and of itself, but was rather an analysis tool and an aid in presenting the proposed management to the reader. However, the decision did acknowledge that wording used in the proposed RMP/FEIS was confusing and subject to misunderstanding. The Director relayed the BLM Utah State Director's commitment to work with the Club and other interested publics to clarify the RMP's intent.

The following wording is now included in the RMP to clarify the management priority area concept (refer to page 1-5):

The Diamond Mountain RMP was developed using a concept of management priority areas or levels. These management priority areas were developed by grouping resource values into one of four management priority levels, identified in this document as levels 1 through 4, according to their sensitivity to disturbance or change. Those grouped into level 1 are those which are most sensitive to disturbance or change, while those grouped into the other levels are progressively less sensitive to disturbance or change.

After resource values were assigned to a specific level of management, all those that were assigned to each level were mapped to display their spatial distribution for analysis purposes. That is, all those resource values assigned to a given level were mapped and boundaries were drawn around each grouping of like values. In some cases, there was not a perfect fit so boundaries had to be adjusted to make the best overall fit possible. Because of the scale of mapping, it was not possible to precisely define boundaries on the ground or to map small inclusions or exclusions. Therefore, the mapped levels must be viewed as generic expressions of management intent, but in many cases will have to be adjusted to fit the on-the-ground situation as site-specific implementation decisions are made (refer to Map Packet #2).

The style of management and the specific decisions on either use or protection have been tailored to fit the varying degrees of concern for use and protection under each level. Decisions relevant to resource values assigned to level 1 areas provides for the most protection with levels 2, 3 and 4 providing progressively less protection. All management decisions, however, are consistent with our management responsibilities under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, and all relevant Bureau policies.
The acting Director's response to the issue regarding semi-primitive nonmotorized areas was a clarification of the apparent "loss" of almost a third of the acreage previously so classified. The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classifications, including semi-primitive nonmotorized, are an inventory method for grouping lands into general recreational settings and does not infer or confer any special management designation. The 1990 ROS classification update, analyzed using current data, identified that four areas originally classified in 1990 as semi-primitive nonmotorized no longer meet the established criteria contained in the BLM Manual.

The apparent overwhelming emphasis on mineral leasing, livestock grazing, and off-highway vehicle use as proposed was interpreted as a concern by the Club for a more restrictive RMP. As the acting Director explained, the BLM Utah State Director has tried to balance the desires of all with the capabilities of the resources in arriving at the proposed RMP.

The acting Director decided:

After careful review of the issues and concerns raised, we conclude that the BLM Utah State Director followed the applicable planning procedures, laws, regulations, and policies; considered all relevant resource information and public input in developing the proposed Diamond Mountain RMP/FEIS. The review of your protest does not warrant change of the proposed RMP/FEIS.

Blue Ribbon Coalition, Inc. Two issues were received from the Coalition dealing with the failure of the proposed RMP/FEIS to adequately consider the economic impact of off-highway vehicle recreation and the failure to provide sufficient OHV opportunity especially in the Red Mountain area. As the Director explained in his October 6, 1994 response, the economic information provided by the Coalition was compiled on both statewide and county bases, with no specific information on Red Mountain itself.

The specific economic impacts from OHV use were discussed and analyzed in the proposed RMP/FEIS and were determined to not be significant. Analysis of economic data provided by the Coalition revealed OHV use in the Red Mountain area represents a small percentage of the total overall area, and the tie between the figures provided by the Coalition and the Red Mountain OHV use was very difficult to see.

The Director relayed the BLM Vernal District's commitment to completing a coordinated resource activity plan for the Red Mountain-Dry Fork area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) complex. This plan will be developed with active participation of interested parties to specify the type, location, and extent of recreation activities, including OHV use, allowed within the ACEC.

Thus, the Director decided that the BLM Utah State Director followed the applicable planning procedures, laws, regulations and policies; considered all relevant resource information, including the additional data provided by the Coalition. The review of the protest did not warrant change of the proposed RMP.

Notice of Modifications

Wording has been added to the document which clarifies the management intent dealing with wide acreage decisions and special emphasis area decisions (refer to the introduction sections of Chapters 2 and 3).
Availability of the Plan


Signatures

In consideration of the foregoing and with full knowledge of the contents and purposes of this RMP, I herewith recommend the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan for State Director approval.

Recommended to the District Manager, December 20, 1994:

[Signature]

Ronald S. Trogstad
Diamond Mountain Resource Area Manager

Recommended to the State Director, December 20, 1994:

[Signature]

David E. Little
Vernal District Manager

Approved, December 21, 1994:

[Signature]

Mat Millenbach
Utah State Director
# Table of Contents

Chapter 1 - Purpose and Need ......................................................... 1-1
   Description of the Planning Area ........................................... 1-1
   General Planning Criteria .................................................... 1-2

Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions .................................................. 2-1
   General Management Guidance ............................................. 2-3
   Air Quality Management ..................................................... 2-3
   ACECs and Other Special Emphasis Areas ................................ 2-4
   Cultural and Paleontological Resources ................................ 2-5
   Fire Management .............................................................. 2-6
   Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management ................................... 2-9
   Hazardous Materials Management ........................................ 2-16
   Lands and Realty Management ............................................. 2-17
   Livestock Management ...................................................... 2-21
   Minerals Management ........................................................ 2-30
   Recreation Management ..................................................... 2-31
   Riparian Management ....................................................... 2-36
   Soil and Water Management ............................................... 2-37
   Vegetation Resource Management ....................................... 2-38
   Visual Resource Management ............................................. 2-41
   Woodlands Management ..................................................... 2-41

Chapter 3 - Special Emphasis Area Prescriptions ............................. 3-1
   Browns Park ACEC Complex .................................................... 3-1
   Lears Canyon ACEC ............................................................ 3-8
   Lower Green River ACEC ..................................................... 3-11
   Nine Mile Canyon ACEC ...................................................... 3-16
   Parlette Wetlands ACEC ....................................................... 3-20
   Red Creek Watershed ACEC ................................................ 3-24
   Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex ................................... 3-28

Chapter 4 - Implementation ........................................................... 4-1
   Implementation ................................................................. 4-1
   Monitoring and Evaluation ................................................ 4-1
   Plan Maintenance ............................................................. 4-1

Appendices .................................................................................. AJ
   Appendix 1 - Lands and Realty .............................................. A1.1
   Appendix 2 - Minerals - Stipulations .................................... A2.1

Index ........................................................................................... II
TABLES

1-1 Resource Values by Management Priority Level .......................................................... 1-6
2-1 Comparison of Management Priority Area levels to Oil and Gas and OHV .................... 2-2
2-2 Allocation of Cultural Sites by Management Category ............................................... 2-6
2-3 Significance Criteria for Paleontological Resources .................................................... 2-8
2-4 Paleontological Resource Classification ...................................................................... 2-8
2-5 Management Priority Categories for DMRA Allotments ............................................. 2-23
2-6 Rangeland Improvements - by Grazing Allotments .................................................... 2-26
2-7 OHV Designations by Restriction ................................................................................ 2-34
2-8 Potential Recreation Sites ............................................................................................... 2-34
A1-1 Isolated Land Tracts for Sale or Exchange ................................................................  A1.1
A1-2 Community Expansion Tracts for Sale or Exchange ................................................... A1.2

MAPS

Map 1-1 General Location .................................................................................................... 1-3
Map 2-1 Access Locations .................................................................................................... 2-18
Map 2-2 Potential Recreation Areas .................................................................................... 2-32
Map 2-2 Potential Recreation Areas (continued) ................................................................. 2-33
Map 2-3 Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized Areas .................................................................. 2-35
Map 2-4 Visual Resource Classes ....................................................................................... 2-43

OVERSIZED MAPS

Land Ownership .................................................................................................................... Map Packet 1
Priority Management Areas ............................................................................................... Map Packet 2
Grazing Allotment and Roads ............................................................................................ Map Packet 3
Oil and Gas Categories ....................................................................................................... Map Packet 4
Solid Minerals Categories .................................................................................................. Map Packet 5
OHV Designation Areas ..................................................................................................... Map Packet 6

FIGURES

1-1 Land Lownership and Specific Administrative Responsibility ...................................... 1-4
The decision included in this resource management plan are taken from the proposed plan analyzed in the Proposed Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, signed by the BLM Utah State Director on June 17, 1993. The resource management plan contains the land use decisions, terms, and conditions for guiding and controlling future management actions in the Diamond Mountain Resource Area (DMRA). All uses and activities in the resource area must conform with the decisions, terms, and conditions as described in this plan, or as amended.

This plan also describes the implementation, monitoring, and modification strategies needed to realize and evaluate the plan's decisions. It does not present information on environmental consequences, consistency reviews, or effects of the management. This information was presented in the draft and final environmental impact statements.

The RMP does not address the following proposals:

- Wilderness designations already analyzed in the existing Colorado and Utah Wilderness Environmental Impact Statements
- Uintah and Ouray and Uncompahgre Indian Reservation Boundary issues. (The Tenth Circuit Court ruling dated September 17, 1985, regarding the Indian Reservation boundary did not impose land ownership changes. Therefore, BLM's administration of the public lands has not been changed by the ruling.)
- Land use planning decisions on public lands within the Uintah and Ouray and Uncompahgre Reservations will be made through the land use planning process in consultation and coordination with Ute Tribal government and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in accordance with current laws, regulations, and policies.
- Livestock grazing fees
- Mineral estate within National Forest System lands (BLM will issue mineral leases within NFS lands pursuant to the planning guidance contained in the 1986 Ashley National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Diamond Mountain Resource Area in the Vernal District of northwestern Utah, is responsible for management of BLM-administered lands and minerals in all of Daggett and Duchesne Counties, and that portion of Uintah County northeast of the Green River (see Map 1-1). Portions of the Ashley National Forest, the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the Dinosaur National Monument, and the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge fall within the borders of the DMRA. However, lands and minerals within those entities are excluded from BLM planning authority. Also excluded from the plan are those lands and minerals of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation within DMRA borders held in trust for the Ute Tribe. There are, however, a few isolated tracts where BLM has acquired administrative responsibility for minerals (or portions of the minerals) subsequent to the formation of the reservation. In total, DMRA is administratively responsible for 854,000 acres of surface and subsurface lands.

Land ownership patterns within the resource area range from large blocks of BLM-administered public land to small, detached blocks with several owners. Ownership is further complicated by small estate lands which cover

145,000 acres, or 17 percent, of the total BLM-administered lands within DMRA. Land ownership and surface administration responsibilities are displayed on Figure 1-1 and Map Packet #1.

BLM and the State of Utah share general responsibility for managing recreation use on those parts of the Green River crossing public lands. Current management of the upper Green River in Browns Park is guided by a 1965 management plan signed by the State of Utah, BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

GENERAL PLANNING CRITERIA

This RMP supersedes the following documents:

- Oil and Gas Developments, Myton Bench Environmental Assessment, 1976, as amended
- Land Exchange Amendment to Diamond Mountain Resource Area Management Framework Plans, 1986
- Off-Road Vehicle Designations, Vernal District, 1986 (DMRA Portion Only)
- Vernal District Oil and Gas Environmental Assessment, 1981 (DMRA Portion Only)
- Diamond Mountain Management Framework Plan, 1981
- Browns Park Management Framework Plan, 1981
- Ashley-Duchesne Management Framework Plan, 1984

The RMP supersedes the following documents for forage allocations:

- Three Corners Grazing Impact Statement, 1979 (Updated by Rangeland Program Summary, 1997)
- Ashley Creek Grazing Impact Statement, 1982 (Updated by Rangeland Program Summary, 1989)

The RMP supersedes the following documents for assignment of mineral leasing categories:

- Uintah Basin Synfuels Development EIS, 1983

- Utah Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing EIS, 1984

This RMP is for public lands and minerals management within the Diamond Mountain Resource Area as a whole. The RMP will be used as the basic planning document to guide management of and budget requests for the resource area until it is revised or rewritten.

This plan recognizes the existence of valid existing rights. Nothing in the management decisions would preclude those rights.

The RMP includes criteria by which future lands placed under BLM management, either through withdrawal, revocation, exchange, or purchase, will be evaluated and brought under multiple use management.

Restrictions on use of resources or limitations on use of federal lands administered by BLM are considered only where an analysis shows a clear need and there is no practical alternative way to assure needed results without them. Implementation of BLM activities and BLM permitted activities will be controlled through stipulations and monitoring for compliance with applicable Federal and state standards.

The RMP provides reasonable, feasible, and practical guidance for management of the public lands and resources within the entire resource area, assuming no unusual changes in personnel, budget, facilities, services, or scope of management.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Consultation, coordination, and public involvement have occurred throughout the process through public meetings, informal meetings, individual contacts, news releases, and Federal Register notices.

A notice published in the Federal Register in January 1989, indicated BLM's intention to prepare an RMP and requested information on resources and proposed future uses within the resource area. Public meetings were held during this time to inform the public of the planning project and solicit their questions and concerns. The draft RMP/EIS was filed with the EPA in December 1991. The EPA's notice of availability, published in the Federal Register of January 3, 1992, established the 90-day public comment period which expired on April 1, 1992. To facilitate review of the draft RMP/EIS, public meetings were held in Vernal, Salt Lake City, Duchesne and Manila, Utah, during this period. The proposed RMP/final EIS was filed with the EPA in August 1993.
To Soft

WYOMING

Diamond Mountain Resource Area

Book Cliffs Resource Area

FIGURE 1-1
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA
SURFACE LAND STATUS
(rounded acreage)

FEDERAL LANDS

BLM
- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Indian Trust (BIA Oversight)

STATE LANDS

Division of Wildlife Resources
Division of Lands and Forestry

PRIVATE LANDS

TOTAL ACRES IN DMRA

160,000
17,000
143,000
3,777,000

FOREST SERVICE
OTHER FEDERAL
INDIAN TRUST
STATE
PRIVATE

34%
1%
13%
4%
29%

1,266,000
28,700
8,300
4,000
489,000

2,505,000
The EPA's notice of availability, published in the Federal Register of August 13, 1993, established the 30-day protest period which expired on September 13, 1993.

**CONSISTENCY**

This plan is consistent with plans and policies of State and local governments, of other Federal agencies, and of the Department of Interior and the Bureau of Land Management. The Governor expressed the support of the State of Utah in his letter dated January 26, 1994.

**MANAGEMENT PRIORITY AREA CONCEPT**

The Diamond Mountain RMP was developed using a concept of management priority areas or levels. These management priority areas were developed by grouping resource values into one of four management priority levels, identified in this document as levels 1 through 4, according to their sensitivity to disturbance or change. Those grouped into level 1 are those which are most sensitive to disturbance or change, while those grouped into the other levels are progressively less sensitive to disturbance or change.

After resource values were assigned to a specific level of management, all those that were assigned to each level were mapped to display their spatial distribution for analysis purposes. That is, all those resource values assigned to a given level were mapped and boundaries were drawn around each grouping of like values. In some cases, there was not a perfect fit so boundaries had to be adjusted to make the best overall fit possible. Because of the scale of mapping, it was not possible to precisely define boundaries on the ground or to map small inclusions or exclusions. Therefore, the mapped levels must be viewed as generic expressions of management intent, but in many cases will have to be adjusted to fit the on-the-ground situation as site-specific implementation decisions are made (refer to Map Packet #2).

The style of management and the specific decisions on either use or protection have been tailored to fit the varying degrees of concern for use and protection under each level. Decisions relevant to resource values assigned to level 1 areas provide for the most protection with levels 2, 3 and 4 providing progressively less protection. All management decisions, however, are consistent with our management responsibilities under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, and all relevant Bureau policies.

Each management level is further defined as follows:

**LEVEL 1** identifies those lands requiring the most restrictive management. These lands generally would be closed to all activities, except those specifically devised to enhance those values which placed the area in level 1.

**LEVEL 2** identifies those lands that require careful management. These lands would be open to activities that do not detract from those values which placed the area in level 1.

**LEVEL 3** identifies those lands that are available for more active management. These lands would be open to most activities but they may be moderately constrained to protect those values which placed the lands in level 3.

**LEVEL 4** identifies those lands that are available for open management. These lands normally would be open to all legal uses and activities with relatively few restrictions.

Table 1-1 provides a breakdown of the resource values and/or programs by management priority level.

---

**TABLE 1-1: SUMMARY OF RESOURCE VALUES BY MANAGEMENT PRIORITY LEVEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>RESOURCE VALUE</th>
<th>SURFACE ACRES</th>
<th>SUBSURFACE ACRES</th>
<th>TOTAL ACRES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Most Restrictive Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Upper Green River &amp; floodplain</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Relict vegetation communities at Castle Cove, Lears Canyon &amp; Red Mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td> Developed recreation sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Careful Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Riparian habitat in Browns Park, excluding the Green River (w/in 330' protective buffer)</td>
<td></td>
<td>82,800</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>86,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Crucial deer winter habitat in Browns Park</td>
<td></td>
<td> Line-of-sight up to a 1/2 mile on the upper and lower Green River segments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Sage grouse nesting grounds (with a 1,000' buffer)</td>
<td></td>
<td> Sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark</td>
<td></td>
<td> John Jarvis National Historic Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Semi-primitive nonmotorized areas</td>
<td></td>
<td> Special status plant species habitat (federally-listed species)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Pelican Lake &amp; Special Recreation Management Area</td>
<td></td>
<td> Active nest sites w/buffers for raptor species: Bald eagle, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, and golden eagle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Goose nesting sites at Parrieta, with a 1/2 mile buffer, &amp; waterfowl nesting habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Active Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Red Mountain Potential Recreation Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>507,400</td>
<td>85,800</td>
<td>593,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Open Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> All remaining BLM-managed/administered lands &amp; resources</td>
<td></td>
<td> 112,100</td>
<td>53,800</td>
<td>165,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following sections set forth the decisions that will guide future management of public lands and resources in the Diamond Mountain Resource Area. These decisions, together with the administrative details discussed in this document, constitute the resource management plan (RMP) for the Diamond Mountain Resource Area.

This chapter describes the objectives, decisions, and identified support needs for each resource management program administered in the resource area. The decisions set out in this chapter come from the "Management Guidance Common to the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives" section and Table 2-15 of Chapter 2, and standard operating procedures and mitigating measures from applicable appendices of the proposed RMP/Final EIS.

A description of the management priority area concept is given in Chapter 1. The management priority area boundaries, in many cases, have not been finalized on the ground. Before specific implementation decisions are made or project locations are determined, locations of the management priority area boundaries will be determined on the ground, to the extent necessary, based on the resource information used to place the boundary on the map. For example, a priority management area may be based on an important watershed, crucial wildlife habitat, and sensitive riparian areas. The boundaries should be determined by a combination of elevation, vegetation types, topography, and drainage patterns. In a proposed management action designed to enhance wildlife habitat, a professional judgement may be necessary to determine where actual wildlife use is taking place. Management priority area boundaries or definitions of compatible and excluded uses may also be adjusted within the scope of this plan, based on new resource data or proposals for site-specific actions. Any action not in conformance with the RMP would require an amendment.

The management priority area concept had to be translated into the current oil and gas and solid minerals category system and OHV use designations.

Refinements to the management priority area levels for minerals programs were necessary to place all public land and minerals into one of the four given mineral leasing categories. Stipulations to be included in any mineral lease are listed in Appendix 2. A complete listing of specific BLM-administered lands affected by these stipulations may be obtained from the resource area office.

Also, for the general public and ease of management by BLM, the management priority area levels for the plan have been translated into the current OHV use designations. The designation boundaries were adjusted from the management priority area level boundaries to more easily recognizable topographic features and/or human-developed structures (e.g., fences, roads, etc.) to aid on-the-ground OHV users. These designations are depicted in Map Packet #6. When interagency OHV maps are prepared covering DMRA, these stipulations and prescriptive map designations of the RMP will be finalized into the statewide OHV map-reg standards. Minor boundary adjustments may be necessary at that time to clarify management's intent.

Table 2-1 defines those specific resource values within management priority area levels 1, 2, or 3, along with the resultant mineral leasing category and OHV use designation.

### Table 2-1: COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT PRIORITIZATION LEVELS TO MINERAL CATEGORIES AND OHV USE DESIGNATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE VALUE</th>
<th>SOLID MINERAL CATEGORY</th>
<th>OIL &amp; GAS CATEGORY</th>
<th>GEO/PHYSICAL CONDITIONS</th>
<th>OHV USE DESIGNATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Green River Floodplain</td>
<td>L1 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian Waterbody Communities</td>
<td>L1 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed Recreation Sites</td>
<td>L1 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian Habitat in Browns Park, Excluding Green River</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisulture Deer Winter Habitat in Browns Park</td>
<td>L2 CA02/2</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line-of-Sight p to 1/2 mi. on Upper and Lower Green River</td>
<td>L2 CA02</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Recreation Sites</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Grouse Nesting Grounds</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed or Eligible on National Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>L2 CA02</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Canyon NNL</td>
<td>L2 CA02</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized Areas</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federally Listed Plant Species Habitat</td>
<td>L2 CA02</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican Lake and SRMA</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need Sites for Special Status Raptor Species</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose Nesting Sites at Parriette &amp; Watertoil Habitat</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mountain Potential Recreation Site</td>
<td>L2 C4</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>CSSDA</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Fork-Ashley Creek Area within Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC</td>
<td>L3 C4</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Yearlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Floodplains</td>
<td>L3 C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Riparian Areas</td>
<td>L3 *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucial Sage Grouse Nesting Areas</td>
<td>L3 C4</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Watershed</td>
<td>L3 C4</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Soils</td>
<td>L3 C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight Mile Flat Potential Black-Footed Ferret Site</td>
<td>L3 CA03/2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Potential Paleon algebrae</td>
<td>L3 C2N</td>
<td>C2N</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Water Rutting Big Horn Sheep Area</td>
<td>L3 C2N</td>
<td>C2N</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Lambing Big Horn Sheep Areas</td>
<td>L5 C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Eweing Areas on Antelope Flat</td>
<td>L3 C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat for Special Status Raptor Species</td>
<td>L3 C2N</td>
<td>C2N</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisulture Elk and Deer Winter Range</td>
<td>L3 C2</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFR Class II Areas</td>
<td>L3 C2N</td>
<td>C2N</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Status Plant Species (including Parriette)</td>
<td>L3 C2N</td>
<td>C2N</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Limited Seasonally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Includes "Silcrete", phosphate and mineral materials
2/ CA02 - Solid leaseable category 4; mineral material case-by-case
3/ C2N - Category 2 receive notice

CSSDA - Closed to significant surface disturbing actions
SR - Special restrictions
*S* - Riparian values will be protected wherever it occurs according to Utah State Policy.
Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

This section summarizes the guidance required by law, regulation, Bureau policy, or existing approved program-specific plans that must be applied to actions in DMRA. These requirements do not necessarily represent decisions made in the plan, but are guidance that must be considered in applying the individual areawide or special area decisions made in the plan. If new, nondiscretionary legislation is passed by Congress, the direction contained in the law will be applied to the application of the plan decisions.

FUTURE SITE-SPECIFIC ANALYSES

In compliance with NEPA and Council on Environmental Quality regulations, BLM will prepare site-specific environmental reviews before some actions outlined in this plan are implemented. Environmental reviews will provide site-specific assessments of the impacts of carrying out these actions. As appropriate, these reviews will be documented in administrative reviews, categorical exclusion reviews, environmental assessments, and decision records, or environmental impact statements. The review determines the specific method of implementation and the mitigation needed to reduce or eliminate the adverse impacts of implementing a proposed action. The final EIS, prepared in association with this RMP, will be used as a basis for tiering and incorporating by reference, in any additional site- or program-specific environmental analysis.

EXCEPTIONS

The decisions in this plan, in many cases, are necessarily broad in nature. It is reasonable to assume that in some situations there are areas where local site-specific conditions or features, such as topography or soils, would adequately mitigate or eliminate anticipated impacts. Therefore, exceptions to the decisions identified in this plan, except those legislatively mandated, may be granted by the authorized officer if, after a site-specific analysis through an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement and public review, he/she determines that the proposed action would be consistent with the expressed intent of this plan.

COORDINATION

Any action involving a change in land ownership or resulting in an adverse decision will be coordinated fully with adjoining landowners, local governments, and anyone with a valid existing right on the land (e.g., grazing permittee, mineral lessee).

Land use planning decisions involving issues sensitive to the Ute Tribe or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BLA) on public lands within the extended Indian reservation boundary will be coordinated with the Tribal government and BIA and will be in accordance with current laws, regulations, and policies.

AREAWIDE DECISIONS

These decisions apply to all public lands and resources within the Diamond Mountain Resource Area. The decisions outlined here include standard operating procedures and/or mitigating measures. Chapter 3 defines the areawide decisions as they relate specifically to the areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs).

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Objective

Maintain or improve air quality within National Ambient Air Quality Standards, achieve State implementation goals for nonattainment areas and prevention of significant deterioration requirements for attainment areas, reduce emissions from point/non-point pollution sources, and improve BLM’s ability to understand and predict the effects of changing climatic regimes and atmospheric conditions that may cause ecological changes in climate-stressed environments.

Decisions

AQ01 DMRA will design projects and permitted uses that comply with Utah Air Conservation (UAC) Regulation R446-1. The best air quality control technology, provided by the Utah Bureau of Air Quality, will be applied as needed to meet air quality standards.

AQ02 DMRA will comply with UAC Regulation R446-1-4.5.3, which prohibits the use, maintenance, or construction of roadways without taking appropriate dust abatement measures. Compliance will be obtained through special stipulations as a requirement on new projects and through the use of dust abatement control techniques in problem areas.
Support Needs
Referred to Chapter 3 for specific support needs identified for these ACECs.

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Objective
Manage surface-disturbing actions so as to avoid or reduce adverse impacts to cultural and paleontological resources and protect the information potential of sites, enhance the public values of sites, and manage sites, when applicable, for conservation for the future.

Decisions
CR01 Protect cultural sites and paleo-geologic formations as outlined in these decisions; however, do not establish 200-foot extended protection zones around cultural sites and paleo-geologic formations.

CR02 The 1989 "Janvie Historic Site Management Plan" contains actions for the protection, stabilization, and reconstruction of the site. The 1979 "Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River Management Plan" contains management decisions outlined in these plans will be continued under the RMP.

Decisions and/or objectives for the "Janvie Historic Site Management Plan" (1989):
- Maintain the integrity of the National Historic District through reconstruction, stabilization, and restoration of important cultural features and the elimination or separation of other features that are not culturally significant.
- Provide adequate protection and management of the site.
- Manage the site for public education and enjoyment by developing education and interpretive programs, and keeping the site open for public viewing during normal visitor use periods.
- Use the site as a base station for BLM administration of the property and adjacent lands within the Browns Park area.

Decisions and/or objectives for the "Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River Management Plan" (1979) as it affects cultural resources within the resource area:
- Protect the scientific value of cultural resources while allowing for their enjoyment.

CR03 Develop interpretive facilities at the Old Rock Seloon and Nine Mile Canyon archeological sites. Develop a facility in Nine Mile Canyon to Interpret and manage use of the district. Develop a self-guided tour for important historic structures and locations in Browns Park Area.

CR04 DMRA will adhere to the following significance criteria for cultural resources. Should significant, in terms of National Register eligibility, cultural resources be found during an inventory, impacts to them will be mitigated, generally through avoidance. Should it be determined the cultural resources cannot be avoided, consultation with the SHPO will be initiated. If the cultural resources are National Register eligible, a program of mitigation will be developed through consultation between DMRA, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

CR05 DMRA will allocate cultural sites, including ethnographic properties, to one of three management categories using the criteria established in Table 2-2.
### TABLE 2-2: ALLOCATION OF CULTURAL SITES BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION POTENTIAL</th>
<th>PUBLIC VALUES</th>
<th>CONSERVATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric villages</td>
<td>All Ute cultural heritage sites</td>
<td>Paleolithic sites (well preserved); Ute Period (all site types), burials, human remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratified rock shelters, caves, or overhangs</td>
<td>Shoshone cultural heritage sites (rock-cultural use)</td>
<td>Paleolithic components, Ute affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry structures or sites</td>
<td>Other Native American sites</td>
<td>Prehistoric sites (excluding sites associated with Ute or Shoshone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroglyph or pictograph sites</td>
<td>Petroglyphs/pictographs (excludes Ute or Shoshone)</td>
<td>Prehistoric sites, historic trail systems, or threatened)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open camps</td>
<td>Historic sites identified by public and local CLG as important</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), Plano Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearth or oven clusters</td>
<td>National Register-listed sites</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or listed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middens</td>
<td>Sites, structures, objects, areas interpreted through the recreation program</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithic scatters: w/w/o associated features, ceramic scatters, w/burnstone scatters, w/middens</td>
<td>Stone salon in Brown Park</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buried sites or features</td>
<td>Site types listed under the information potential</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric, non-Ute burials (single or multiple)</td>
<td>Controlled use can be instituted for education and recreational uses, i.e., open camps, small villages, middens, historic trail systems, CCC/WPA sites, structures, masonry structures, bedrock mortars/metasites, fur trading/trapping sites, mining/mineral industry sites, structures, farming/ranching sites, structures, logging/timber sites, structures</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic period trail systems (Euro-American and Native American)</td>
<td>Engineering sites, i.e., bridges, flumes, power generation structures, ditches and canals</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic period ranches, corrals, isolated structures, isolated features</td>
<td>Historic period middens</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic water works, features, and structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrock mortar sites, bedrock metate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatters: Ceramics, bone, shell, horn, teeth, antlers, charcoal, burned or fire cracked rocks, cobs, jicara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2-2: ALLOCATION OF CULTURAL SITES BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY Cont.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION POTENTIAL</th>
<th>PUBLIC VALUES</th>
<th>CONSERVATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic period trail systems</td>
<td>Engineering sites, i.e., bridges, flumes, power generation structures, ditches and canals</td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic period ranches, corrals, isolated structures, isolated features</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic water works, features, and structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrock mortar sites, bedrock metate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatters: Ceramics, bone, shell, horn, teeth, antlers, charcoal, burned or fire cracked rocks, cobs, jicara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric or historic sites, or threatened), National Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DMRA** will adhere to the following significance criteria for paleontological resources: Should significant resources be found during the inventory, impacts to them will be mitigated, generally through avoidance. Should it be determined that the paleontological resources cannot be avoided, a program of mitigation will be developed through consultation between BLM and the Utah State Paleontologist. Mitigation procedures for paleontological resources will be as outlined in Table 2-3.
**TABLE 2-3: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENSITIVITY LEVEL</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Critical (Class I)</td>
<td>Critical No action will be allowed which will damage the fossil resource or alter the contextual relationships of fossil materials. Materials may be removed, but by special permit only, to qualified professionals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 1</td>
<td>Formations known to contain fossils of significant scientific interest, or where such fossils are likely to be discovered with detailed field work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td>Formations known to contain fossils that are not of significant scientific value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3</td>
<td>Formations containing few fossils or fossils of little scientific value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant (Class II)</td>
<td>Significant Depending on the size of the deposit, approved mitigation may include total salvage or may be limited to a statistically valid sample of all forms present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important (Class III)</td>
<td>Important A statistically valid sample will be obtained to mitigate any adverse impact on the resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimportant (Class V)</td>
<td>Unimportant No mitigation necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Support Needs**

sCR10 Develop a general cultural resource management plan for the resource area.

sCR11 Develop specific cultural resource management plans for: Browns Park Complex, Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex, and the Nine Mile Canon ACEs (prepare jointly with Moab District).

**TABLE 2-4: PALEONTOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENSITIVITY LEVEL</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1</td>
<td>Formations known to contain fossils of significant scientific interest, or where such fossils are likely to be discovered with detailed field work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td>Formations known to contain fossils that are not of significant scientific value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3</td>
<td>Formations containing few fossils or fossils of little scientific value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRE MANAGEMENT**

**Objective**

Allow fire to maintain its natural role in the ecosystem, to prevent a buildup of hazardous fuels that could cause large unacceptable fires detrimental to natural resources; implement management and suppression techniques that retain the values of wilderness, wilderness study areas, and other special emphasis areas; implement full suppression when fire has reached a 1/4- to 1/2-mile protection zone around private land or structures, or when human life or property is threatened.

**Decisions**

FM01 DMRA will adhere to the district's fire management plan approved in November 1989, as amended or superseded. The following criteria will be implemented:

- During November through April, the typical nonfire period, fires on noncritical areas may be monitored as directed by management. During May through October, and any time in critical areas (i.e., critical wildlife habitat, adjacent or threatened private land, etc.), full suppression activities will be implemented unless burning indices (e.g., Energy Release Components as determined by the National Fire Danger Rating System) indicate the fire could be safely managed as an approved and funded prescribed fire and, therefore, monitored. A fire may also be monitored if an escaped fire situation analysis is approved identifying the options for suppression, of which one may involve a monitoring action. In order to allow a fire to burn, a qualified Line Officer, Resource Advisor, or Fire Management Officer must be on the scene to make the decision.

**Support Needs**

None identified. Please refer to the specific resource management program description for projects involving fire management.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT**

**Objective**

Provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife species and to alter management of wildlife habitats to protect or enhance crucial fish and wildlife habitats, including riparian habitats; increase populations of federally listed fish and wildlife species and restore them to their historic ranges; manage the habitats to maintain populations of animals at a level which will protect the site.

- Air Quality. Any prescribed burning which may temporarily reduce air quality and visibility from Dinosaur National Monument, will be coordinated with the National Park Service and the Utah Division of Air Quality before ignition.

When a wildfire occurs within DMRA, procedures for rehabilitation outlined in current BLM Manual Handbook H-1742-1 will be implemented. These procedures include formation of an interdisciplinary team to assess both on- and off-site resource damage and potential for future damage. The team will also prescribe measures necessary to minimize resource losses following a wildfire. Available resource inventory data and site-specific use planning objectives will be used in this assessment. Consideration will be given to sensitive resource values in preparation of the rehabilitation plan including wilderness, special emphasis areas, critical soils, cultural resources, and special status species habitat. Rehabilitation measures may include, but will not be limited to seeding, water bartering of fire lines, scattering of litter, construction of water catchments or diversion structures, and control of grazing by livestock and wildlife. The need for emergency rehabilitation measures will be discretionary dependent on the size of the area burned and the expected natural revegetation.
avoid endangering the species and/or the need to list the species as threatened or endangered by either State or Federal governments.

General Decisions

FW01 Provide 40,000 AUMs for wildlife habitat as long as monitoring does not indicate a deterioration in rangeland conditions and other resource objectives continue to be met. Refer to the Vegetation section for criteria to make changes in forage distribution. (Refer to Table 2-5 for wildlife forage assignments by grazing allotment.)

FW02 Do not issue any bear baiting permits.

FW03 DMRA will adhere to the forage distribution. (Refer to the objectives continue to be met. Refer to the rangeland conditions and other resource forage assignments by grazing schedule.)

Support Needs for General Decisions

FW05 Serve as a member of the ADC interdisciplin ary team for APHIS-ADC.

Decisions for Habitat Improvement

FW06 DMRA's existing Habitat Management Plans (e.g., Browns Park, Myton, and Diamond Mountain-Ashley Creek) will continue to be implemented and revised as necessary.

- Decisions and/or objectives for the Myton HMP (1979):
  - Improve and expand habitat for all water dependent wildlife species by providing standing water in necessary or needed locations.
  - Provide free seasonal movement of big game animals by modifying existing fences at identified locations.
  - Provide travel corridors through pinyon-juniper woodlands to entice antelope to use the Big Wash chaining and sagebrush community at the higher elevations during the summer.
- Provide wetland habitat capable of producing 10,000 ducks and 100 Canada Geese annually.
- Provide and maintain habitat capable of producing a three-fold increase in pheasant and mourning dove populations and also capable of supporting viable populations of chukars and valley quail.
- Protect and enhance 6 miles of riparian habitat in Parlette Draw and 22 miles of riparian habitat along the Green River to ensure stabilization of the peregrine falcon's avian prey base, and improve habitat conditions.
- Protect bald eagle winter habitat along 22 miles of the Green River in the HMA.
- Provide suitable nesting and feeding habitat for migrating greater sandhill cranes and whooping cranes.
- Decisions and/or objectives for the Diamond Mountain-Ashley Creek HMP (1983):
  - Provide sufficient water and forage to sustain an antelope population of approximately 200 animals in the Twelve Mile portion of the HMP.
- Maintain or improve the quality of about 21,400 acres of crucial deer winter range and about 15,610 acres of crucial elk winter range to provide sufficient forage to maintain annual big game harvests as stated in UDWR Herd Unit Management Plans, and allow livestock grazing at preference levels providing there is no deterioration of the rangeland resource.
- Allow unrestricted daily and seasonal movements of big game on public lands.
- Provide sufficient waterfowl habitat in the HMP area to allow production of 50 ducks annually.
- Improve or maintain sage grouse wintering habitat in the HMP area.
- Improve or maintain sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brood-rearing habitat throughout the HMP area.
- Maintain or improve sage grouse wintering habitat in the HMP area.
- Reduce raptor electrocutions along 70 miles of powerlines in the HMP area.
- Maintain a variety of diverse habitats to ensure maximum animal species diversity.
- Maintain existing prairie dog colonies as potential black-footed ferret habitat, and about 2,900 acres of cottonwood bottoms as crucial bald eagle winter habitat and potential peregrine falcon habitat.
- Provide habitat for cavity-nesting non-game wildlife species, and other species which utilize standing snags during a portion of their life cycles, on 400 acres of conifers and aspen habitats.
- Determine vegetation response to removal of over-mature cutleaf mountain mahogany on about 100 acres in the HMP area.
- Decisions and/or objectives for the Browns Park HMP (1987):
  - Reestablish bighorn sheep in Browns Park. Provide forage and cover to annually support an average population of about 300 animals on public lands in the HMP area. This herd size is considered optimal by UDWR for the Green River Corridor in the HMP area.
- Maintain or improve the quality of about 102,000 acres of mule deer summer and winter ranges in the HMP area.
- Maintain or improve the quality of about 62,000 acres of elk range to provide sufficient habitat to winter an average 550 elk in the HMP area.
- Maintain or improve the quality of about 23,200 acres of antelope range to provide sufficient habitat to support an average of 800 animals during the winter in the HMP area.
- Allow unrestricted daily and seasonal movements of big game on public land.
- Cooperating closely with UDWR, establish peregrine falcon in the Green River Corridor of Browns Park.
- Cooperating closely with UDWR, reestablish wild turkey into the HMP area.
- Improve or maintain sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brood rearing habitat throughout the HMP area.
- Maintain a diversity of habitats to ensure maximum species diversity.
- Maintain existing prairie dog colonies as potential black-footed ferret habitat, and about 70 acres of cottonwood bottoms as crucial bald eagle winter habitat.
- Stabilize and improve about eight miles of riparian vegetation to provide increased wildlife habitat diversity, stabilize streambanks, and reduce sedimentation into the Green River.

FW07 Improve and/or expand wildlife habitat using vegetation treatments, rangeland improvements, and alternative grazing prescriptions.

FW08 Within vegetation treatment areas, except prescribed burns (<10 acres in size), improve habitat for cavity-dwelling and perching birds and animals by leaving one snag per each 10 acres with a minimum of 5 live trees around each snag.

FW09 Wildlife habitat for MIS species will continue to be enhanced throughout the area by taking opportunities to create water facilities, maintain or create raptor nesting sites, and to design vegetation treatments outlined in this RMP and specified in the activity plans with these species in mind.

FW10 Rangeland management practices and rangeland improvements, including prescribed burns, will be designed or modified to maintain or improve important wildlife habitat. Livestock grazing management will incorporate the needs of key plant species important to wildlife and safe to use by wildlife in accordance with BLM standards.

FW11 In crucial antelope habitat, the objective will be to maintain existing water sources and, where possible and practical, provide additional water sources at a density of approximately one site per square mile.

FW12 Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities do affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.
FW13 Wildlife habitat improvement projects will require consultation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources on job design and construction techniques one year in advance of implementation.

FW14 Construct or modify all powerlines to prevent electrocution of raptors.

FW15 Provide water to wildlife on all BLM water developments, including troughs, after livestock are removed.

FW16 The shape and color of guzzlers will blend with the natural environment.

FW17 Comply with BLM fencing guidelines where restricting livestock and wildlife from the water collection and storage areas.

FW18 Wildlife escape devices will be installed on all new and existing water tanks or troughs built in DMRA.

FW19 Roads, except county and State rights-of-way, may be permanently or seasonally closed where human/wildlife conflicts exist or are expected, or when roads are no longer necessary.

Support Needs for Habitat Improvement

FW20 Gather baseline data on 40 management indicator species and use that data to monitor the health of, and the Bureau's effects on, all habitats within the DMRA. Monitor to delineate all special status animal species which are indicator species and prevent the need to list other MS species as special status.

Decisions for Habitat Protection

FW21 Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to deer and elk within crucial winter range (identified as 194,000 acres) from December 1 through April 30. This restriction does not apply to deer and/or elk are not present, or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. This restriction also does not apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

FW22 Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to antelope from May 1 through June 30 on currently identified 7,800 antelope fawning areas on Antelope Flat. This restriction does not apply if antelope are not present, or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. This restriction also does not apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

FW23 Do not allow new surface-disturbing activities within one mile of active bighorn sheep winter and rutting areas (currently 3,900 acres) between September 1 through May 15 and active lambing areas (currently 16,000 acres) between April 15 through June 30. This restriction does not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions, nor does it apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

FW24 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 1,000 feet of sage grouse strutting grounds (identified as 2,500 acres in management priority area level 2). OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails yearlong within this area. This restriction does not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions.

FW25 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within sage grouse nesting areas (a 2-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds within the sagebrush vegetation type) from March 1 through June 30 (identified as 88,500 acres in management priority area level 3). OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails during this period. This restriction does not apply if sage grouse are not present or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions, nor does it apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

FW26 No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to usual case) will be allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests sites active within the past 2 years which would adversely affect current use or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be required to determine if nest features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

FW27 Modify existing fences on public lands where wildlife are adversely affected. With wildlife-restricting fences bordering public lands, work toward modifying existing fences to improve natural movement of wildlife.

FW28 Do not construct or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to usual case) will be allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of identified ferruginous hawk nests which will adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use, unless a permit to take is obtained from the USFWS. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be required to determine if habitat features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

FW29 Do not construct or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to usual case) will be allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be required to determine if habitat features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

FW30 Do not construct or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to usual case) will be allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be required to determine if habitat features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

FW31 Provide water to and for reintroduction of Colorado River cutthroat trout in Willow, Beaver, and Sunshine creeks and the Desolation and Fossil creeks, and Jackson Creeks in Browns Park, and Argyle Creek in Nine Mile Canyon.

FW32 Allow an experimental, non-essential black-footed ferret reintroduction on one site according to the DMRA guidelines published in the current (outlined below) or USFWS guidelines when they become final. Only those USFWS guidelines conforming to DMRA guidelines, or those that are less restrictive, will apply to the proposed reintroduction areas. An RMP amendment will be required if a more restrictive reintroduction proposal is designed.

FW33 Provide water to and for reintroduction of Nine Mile Flat and Twelve Mile Flat areas indicates Eight Mile Flat provides the best opportunity for a successful reintroduction. Based on this existing information, maintain the 16,000 acres of potential habitat in Eight Mile Flat by avoiding any activities that will render potential black-footed ferret habitat unsuitable for future reintroduction until the studies identified below are completed.

Complete new studies on all potential ferret habitat areas in Eight Mile Flat, Twelve Mile Flat, Shiner, Antelope Flat, and Sunshine (Bench) to determine their current suitability for reintroduction. Following studies, one of the five potential sites will be selected and that site will be protected from any activities that will render the site unsuitable for reintroduction of black-footed ferrets. In selecting this site, the most important consideration is the biological parameter that delimits the likelihood of a successful reintroduction and a secondary consideration will be attempting to minimize conflicts with other resources' uses. Should Eight Mile Flat not be selected as the one reintroduction site, the protective impacts imposed within the project area will still be in place. Following reintroduction, the selected site will be managed in accordance with these decisions and the site-specific habitat management plan developed for the reintroduction.

DMRA will adhere to the following guidelines for potential black-footed ferret reintroduction:

- All prairie dog colonies in joint ownership will require the development of a cooperative management agreement. The terms of agreement for BLM-administered land will be consistent with the guidelines outlined in the current document. In the case of land that would be consistent with the guidelines outlined in the current document. In the case of land that would be consistent with the guidelines outlined in the current document. In the case of non-BLM administered land will be developed through negotiation.

- No changes will be made to currently authorized permits or leases in areas where black-footed ferrets are being proposed for reintroduction. This "no change" policy...
Chapter 2 - Arealwide Decisions

applies to the maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

- More restrictive conditions could be imposed by the USFWS once black-footed ferrets were released, if ferret reintroduced ferret populations separate from DMRA suddenly died, and those in DMRA existed.

- All reintroductions will be experimental, non-essential.

- All new activities which could negatively affect the ferrets will require conferring with the USFWS.

- Up to 100 ferrets will be released initially with subsequent yearly releases of additional ferrets until a self-sustaining population is established.

- If ferrets leave the reintroduction area, all the protective stipulations that applied to the reintroduction area will not apply. It would be the USFWS's responsibility to trap and return the ferrets to the reintroduction area. Adjoining private and tribal landowners will not be bound by any restrictions applied to the reintroduction area.

- Any ferret accidentally taken must be reported to the USFWS immediately. "Accidental take" means unintentionally harassing, harming, pursuing, capturing, or collecting, or an attempt to engage in such activity.

- "Surface-disturbing activities," for the purpose of these guidelines, are described as any mechanical activity resulting in removal of existing vegetation or topsoil such as pipelines, roads, reservoir construction, gravel pits, etc.

- For oil and gas drilling activities, the Surface Use Plan of the APD permit (BLM's 13-point plan) will serve as a means of carrying out ferret mitigation during the onsite inspection. As oil and gas leases are secured, notification will be given that the lessee is in potential ferret habitat and additional restrictions could apply as listed here.

- A mitigation agreement should be negotiated whenever proposed oil and gas developments under a new lease or within a new field cannot be designed to avoid or relocating ferrets out of the area or destroying habitat occupied by ferrets. All costs would be paid by the company proposing the development. This mitigation agreement should be established during the permitting process at the time of the proposed development. Ferret surveys are recommended prior to construction to develop plans to avoid harm to ferrets that may occupy the site.

- DMRA will impose the following habitat protection restrictions to Eight Mile Flat, as applicable, or to the other site selected as a result of the studies described above prior to a ferret reintroduction:

- New surface-disturbing activities will be limited to a maximum of a cumulative total of 10% within the Eight Mile Flat potential ferret habitat area.

- Surface-disturbing activities will avoid potential ferret habitat. If activities cannot, they will cross in areas of low prairie dog density (<10 burrows/acre), cross at the shortest distance through the prairie dog habitat, or disturb sites not currently being used by prairie dogs. This guideline will not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

- Potential ferret habitat will remain open to mineral entry with appropriate mitigation.

- Powerlines will avoid potential ferret habitat. If they cannot, they will be buried or designed to avoid potential ferret habitat protection areas.

- Non surface-disturbing geophysical exploration will be allowed year-round.

- DMRA will impose the following habitat protection restrictions once ferrets are reintroduced:

- Do not allow new surface-disturbing activities between March 1 and August 31 within 1/4 mile of the ferret reintroduction area to protect reproductive and active litter periods. These restrictions do not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

- Vehicular traffic within the occupied ferret reintroduction area will be restricted to designated roads and trails. Periods of heavy vehicular traffic (i.e. drilling) would be encouraged during daylight hours.

Chapter 2 - Arealwide Decisions

- To the extent BLM has the authority, human activity will only be allowed during daylight hours from two hours after sunrise to two hours before sunset. The only exceptions will be: petroleum drilling activities, production operations, and associated service-related traffic in the Eight Mile Flat area.

- Mufflers will be installed to reduce noise on all equipment located within 1/4 mile and within the ferret-occupied reintroduction area.

- Prairie dog colonies in Eight Mile Flat will be allowed to expand 10% from their present size (an additional 1,650 acres) to enhance potential ferret habitat. These guidelines also apply to this expanded area. Where feasible, vegetation treatments will be applied to reduce LMAs lost to prairie dog expansion.

- Animal damage control within the occupied ferret reintroduction area will be allowed with restriction on placement of M-44s, traps, and snares to avoid accidental killing of ferrets. If prairie dog colonies need reduction, only nonlethal methods will be permitted.

- If it is not shown to be detrimental to ferrets, DMRA will continue to support UDWR hunting regulations and permits to prairie dogs.

- All owners of livestock herding dogs that are used within the occupied ferret reintroduction area will be required to provide proof of annual distemper vaccinations. No other free-roaming dogs will be allowed within the established reintroduction area.

- Non-surface-disturbing geophysical exploration will be allowed from September 1 to February 28 within the ferret reintroduction area.

FW33 Authorize no action in suitable habitat for threatened and endangered species if it would jeopardize the continued existence of the species or result in severe modification of the habitat. However, it may be possible to permit activities within the mapped area if a site-specific inventory shows that suitable habitat for threatened and endangered species would not be adversely affected.

FW34 Where monitoring finds threats to these special status animal species populations, take action to protect the species and its habitat. If any federally-listed or candidate species are delisted or removed from special status, remove any restrictions pertinent to the species.

FW35 DMRA provides suitable habitat for 16 special status or sensitive bird species. Should analysis of monitoring data indicate a continued downward trend in either these birds' numbers or nesting habitats, it may be necessary to impose mitigation measures. In coordination with UDWR, the following mitigation measures are recommended as appropriate:

Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within the following specified distances of an active nest site within the specified active reproductive periods for the special status or sensitive bird species below. This recommendation would not be considered for maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect an active nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Distance from Active Nest</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing Owl</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swainson's Hawk</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Goshawk</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 15-Aug 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-eared Owl</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 10-Jun 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Falcon</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 15-Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Kestrel</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>May 1-Jun 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>May 1-Aug 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper's Hawk</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>May 1-Aug 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Jun 20-Aug 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-eared Owl</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-tailed Hawk</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Apr 1-Jul 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Horned Owl</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>Feb 1-May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Spotted Owl*</td>
<td>1000 ac NSO</td>
<td>May 1-Aug 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Presently no records exist to document the existence of this species with any individuals being found during future inventory work the above recommendation would apply.**

FW36 Colorado cutthroat trout habitat management will follow the general guidelines present in BLM's Special Status Fishes Habitat Management Plan and UDWR's Native Cutthroat Trout Management Plan, presently being developed. In addition, habitat management objectives currently satisfactory streams will include monitoring of vegetation with low level infra-red photography, continued macro-invertebrate sampling, and water quality...
Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

Support Needs for Special Status Animal Species

sFW37 Develop and implement activity plans for federally-listed animal species currently without a recovery plan (e.g., razorback sucker), with the overall management objective being to manage the habitat to the level where delisting is deemed appropriate. Develop and implement management plans for Category 1 and 2, as well as sensitive animal species, with the overall management objective being to manage the habitat to the level where the need to list is unnecessary or unwarranted.

Support Needs for Wildlife Transplants

sFW42 Develop habitat management plans and associated environmental analyses, as needed, to provide specific management direction for the wildlife releases outlined above.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Objective

Protect public health and safety and the natural and environmental resources from the permanent and/or unauthorized disposal of hazardous wastes, including transportation, storage, and disposal facilities, on public lands within the resource area.

Decisions

HZ01 Adhere to the Vernal District’s “Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan Handbook.” If there is no identifiable responsible party for a hazardous materials site, or if identified, the party refuses to take action, DMRA will act to effect a clean up. Cleanup actions are to include limiting access to the site to ensure safety of Bureau employees and the public, contracting for the cleanup/removal of the materials, and gathering evidence if necessary to assist in future litigation of the responsible parties. At no time will DMRA employees remove or transport hazardous materials.

HZ02 Close or transfer the existing fallisfich on public land leased from BLM in DMRA in order to minimize impacts to local governments, DMRA will work with them to find alternative sites.

HZ03 Any unauthorized hazardous materials sites on public lands within DMRA will be cleaned up and hazardous wastes removed to an approved disposal area.

HZ04 All proposed actions occurring on public lands will be analyzed for their potential to release hazardous materials into the environment. Appropriate stipulations will be incorporated into the permitting document to ensure prevention of hazardous incidents.

Support Needs

sHZ05 Closure plans will be prepared for each existing landfill site on public land leased from BLM in DMRA, and the guidance in these plans will be followed.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT

Objective

Process permits, leases, and other actions as needed while applying RMP goals to the extent possible, and as needed to enhance management of critical resources values as identified in this RMP, and dispose of lands for community expansion or private uses where RMP goals will be met.

Decisions for Access

LR01 Acquire from willing sellers or donors, needed public access to approximately 70,700 public acres for recreational purposes identified as follows (note: local vehicular (v), or foot/mountain bicycle/horseback only (f)). Refer to Map 2-1.

High Priority

Ashley Creek (v)   Newtopia (f)   Little Smuggler (f)   Southfork (f)   Laramie Range (f)

Moderate Priority

Horseshoe Bend (v)   Washakie (f)   Arapaho (f)   Little Sulfur (f)   E. 6-Mile-Canyon (v)

Low Priority

Sears Canyon (v)   Marshall Draw (v)   Red Wash (f)   West Little Mtn (f)   Elk Range (v)

LR04 Establish utility corridors across the resource area for placement of major facilities. Establish level 1 lands as exclusion areas. Establish avoidance areas within level 2 lands. A pass-through will be established near the head of Little Swallow Canyon, on level 1 lands in Browns Park, where four pipelines currently cross the Green River. Right-of-way use would be encouraged to be placed in the Four Mile Bottom area, on level 2 lands on the lower Green River, where an existing pipeline currently crosses the Green River. Make level 3 and 4 lands available to support permitted activities with specific restrictions and/or standard conditions, as appropriate.

LR06 Allow new major communication sites on Goose Island, Little Mountain, and Asphalt Ridge.

Rights-of-Way—Designated corridors identified in this RMP will be 1/4 mile in width, unless constrained by environmental features and unavoidable resource protection areas. These approved corridors are the preferred location for future major linear rights-of-way which meet the following criteria:

- Pipelines with a diameter of 15 inches or greater
- Transmission lines (not distribution) with a voltage capacity of 69 kV or greater
- Paved roads or roads consisting of more than two lanes
- Railways, excluding spur off main lines to a designated point
- Significant canals, ditches, or conduits requiring a permanent width greater than 50 feet

In most cases, major linear rights-of-way proposed outside of the designated corridors will require a plan amendment.
Diamond Mountain Resource Area
Resource Management Plan - 1994

ACCESS LOCATIONS

MAP 2-1
ACCESS LOCATIONS

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Chapter 2 - Arealwide Decisions

LR07 Level 3 and 4 lands are available for major water development rights-of-way with special restrictions. Outside of these areas, water development rights-of-way may be permitted if the project is consistent with ACEC or other land management prescriptions.

LR08 On level 1 lands, trespass resolution will be limited to removal and restoration. Resolution of trespass on levels 2, 3, and 4 lands could include authorization under right-of-way, lease, sale, exchange, or removal, as appropriate. Priorities for trespass resolution are: High Priority - Level 1 and 2 lands, previous trespass presently under a 3-year (or less) agricultural permit, airport trespasses at Willow Creek and Taylor Flat. Moderate Priority - Level 3 and 4 lands.

LR09 Land use permits will be utilized only to provide temporary authorization until the appropriate method of long-term resolution can be determined.

Support Needs for Land Use Authorizations

LR10 Prepare communication site management plans for existing sites to insure current facility holders are not adversely affected by additional users.

Decisions for Withdrawals

LR11 Review existing withdrawals and classifications on BLM-administered lands to determine their consistency with the intent of the withdrawals in accordance with section 204(i) of FLPMA, and recommend continuing, modifying, or terminating as applicable. Any withdrawals no longer meeting their intended purpose will be terminated. Any lands becoming unencumbered by withdrawals or classifications will come under the direction of this RMP and will be managed in a manner consistent with the adjoining public lands. If the unencumbered lands fall within two or more management priority levels, where future planning criteria may not be clear, a plan amendment may be desired. Where deemed appropriate, existing withdrawals also may be developed, modified, or terminated to facilitate disposal actions and/or implement the objectives of this RMP.

LR12 Recommend protective withdrawals or other protective measures that will preclude mineral and agricultural entry on (in priority order): the Green River Scenic Corridor in Browns Park (19,400 acres), the relic vegetation areas (5,000 acres), the lower Green River ACEC (7,900 acres), and developed and potential recreation sites (5,000 acres).

Support Needs for Withdrawals

None identified.

Decisions for Land Tenure Adjustments

LR13 The following criteria will be adhered to when considering land tenure adjustments:

Disposals (General). Public lands within DMRA could be considered for disposal through methods such as sale, exchange, state indemnity selection, and Recreation & Public Purpose Act patent. All disposal actions will be coordinated with adjoining landowners, local governments, and current land users. Public lands identified for disposal are identified in Appendix 1.

Sales. Any lands to be disposed of by sale that are not identified in this RMP will require a plan amendment.

In completing land sales, the disposition of the mineral estate of the public land will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- If the public lands proposed for sale are determined to have "known values" for locatable, lesasable, or saleable minerals, one of the following courses of action may be taken: reject the offer to purchase or cancel the offer of sale, or dispose of the surface estate and reserve all or part of the mineral estate to the United States.
- If the public lands have no "known mineral values", the mineral estate could be disposed of pursuant to the authority of section 205(b) of FLPMA.

In instances where the surface estate is already in private ownership and the mineral estate is reserved to the United States, the surface owner may purchase the reserved mineral estate, provided that the criteria under 43 CFR 2720 are met.

Exchanges/Acquisitions. Public lands will be considered for disposal by exchange provided the exchange will result in more efficient federal management of the public lands and provided, further, that the values and management objectives which the federal lands and interests to be conveyed may serve, if retained in federal ownership, are not more than the values of the nonfederal lands or interests and the public objectives they could serve if acquired by the United States.

In cases of proposed exchanges involving public lands within ACECs or other special management areas, public lands are available for disposal only in the event there is a clear and overriding benefit to the public which would outweigh the identified ACEC or special resource values.

Non-federal lands will be considered for acquisition through exchange of suitable public land, on a case-by-case basis, where acquisition of the non-federal lands will contain higher resource values than the public lands being exchanged.

Non-federal lands to be acquired through both Bureau- and public-initiated exchanges must have at least one of the following characteristics:

- Acquisition would facilitate access to public lands and resources and contribute to a more efficient and manageable landownership pattern.
- Acquisition would facilitate implementation of this RMP's management actions.
- Acquisition of the non-federal lands would maintain or enhance public uses and values with priority given to acquiring riparian/wetlands, lands with high recreation use and/or wildlife values, and lands with significant cultural sites and/or paleontological localities.

Lands acquired through exchange will be managed in accordance with the management objectives identified for the adjoining public lands to the extent practical and consistent with the intent of the acquisition.

In completing land exchanges, the disposition of the mineral estate of the public land will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- Public lands that do not have "known mineral values" may be offered in exchange without any mineral reservation to the United States. This will apply whether or not the nonfederal party in an exchange controls the mineral estate under their offered land.
- If the public lands have some potential for "known mineral values", the mineral estate or interest(s) thereto may be disposed of the values of both public and private lands are equivalent overall or equalized through the payment of cash, not exceeding 25% of the total value of the public lands.
- Public lands with known values for locatable minerals could be conveyed only if there are no existing mining claims, and determination is made that the exchange of the surface and mineral estate will clearly serve an important public benefit. The surface and mineral estate of public lands, with known values for locatable or saleable minerals, could be conveyed with a reservation of the valuable mineral provided determination is made that disposal of the surface estate will not interfere with the potential mineral development.

In all exchanges, effort will be made to keep the surface and mineral estate intact on both the lands disposed of and acquired, where possible.

Other Methods of Acquisition. In addition to acquiring non-federal lands through land exchanges, DMRA could acquire lands by direct purchase utilizing programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), when funding is required, and by donation.

State Indemnity Selections. Such requests will be processed on a case-by-case basis, with consideration given to the decisions of this RMP. Generally, disposal actions will be limited to those areas identified for open and active management.
Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

Recreation & Public Purpose. Lands conveyed to local governments and non-profit organizations under the R&PP Act may include those identified in decision LR13. In addition, requests for lands other than those identified could be considered for disposal provided the proposed use will provide a greater public benefit than that which the current management provides, and that the action is otherwise consistent with this RMP.

LR14 All lands and interests in lands in levels 2, 3, and 4 could be considered for disposal by exchange or other methods except sale (refer to criteria outlined above in LR13).

LR15 About 24,000 acres of isolated tracts and community expansion lands in level 3 (outside of ACEOs), and level 4 will be considered potentially suitable for sale. These tracts are identified in Appendix 1.

LR16 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights, scenic easements) with a priority placed on lands within level 1, 2, and 3.

Support Needs for Land Tenure Adjustments
None identified.

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Objective
Restore and improve rangeland conditions and productivity while providing for its use and development, maintain and improve habitat for wildlife, maintain healthy watersheds and vegetation communities, direct future rangeland management actions, and promote sustained yield and multiple use.

Decisions
LV01 Livestock grazing, where authorized, will be conducted in a manner to maintain healthy watershed and vegetation communities, and may be used as a management tool in achieving specific resource objectives established at the activity plan level.

LV02 All DMRA grazing allotments are assigned to a management priority category (refer to Table 2-5 and Map Packet #3). A summary of these assignments are:

- Maintain - 38 allotments
- Improve - 39 allotments
- Custodial - 31 allotments

LV03 Manage rangelands in accordance with the grazing prescriptions, rangeland improvements, and management actions set forth in this RMP. Develop or revise activity plans to reflect any needed changes determined through monitoring studies and allotment evaluation.

LV04 Maintain existing livestock grazing preference at 50,295 AUMs as long as monitoring does not indicate a deterioration in resource conditions and other resource objectives continue to be met. Refer to the vegetation decision for established criteria when making changes to forage distribution.

LV05 Recommend the Range Creek Wild Horse Herd Management Area boundary (Herd No. UT641) be adjusted to exclude that portion of the HMA within DMRA. Do not designate any other wild horse herd management areas. Any wild horses detected within DMRA will be removed in compliance with the Wild Horse and Burro Act. Until the recommendation has been approved, continue to provide 49 AUMs for wild horses in this HMA.

LV06 Allow rangeland improvements and grazing prescriptions to maintain or improve the values present. (Refer to Table 2-6 for specific improvements by grazing allotment). A summary of these improvements and prescriptions are:

- 10 AMPs
- 12 AMP revisions
- 63 guzzler/spring developments
- 22,950 acres of vegetation treatment
- 687 reservoirs
- 57 miles of fence
- 35 miles of pipelines

LV07 Take opportunities to eliminate domestic sheep grazing within 10 miles of identified bighorn sheep habitat by using negotiation of changes in class of livestock, (from sheep to cattle) and alternative grazing systems, etc., with the involved grazing permitees and UDWR.

Support Needs

- SV08 Develop and implement new allotment management plans: Antelope Powers, Big Wash Draw, Brush Creek, Clay Basin Meadows, Eight Mile Flat, Five Mile, McFarley Flat, Shiner/Diamond Mountain, and Willow Creek.

- Revise existing AMPs covering Cottonwood Springs (includes Pelican Lake, Twelve Mile, and Young), Goalin Mountain, Horseshoe Bend, Hoy Mountain, Little Desert, Red Creek Flat, S.J. Hatch, Taylor Flat, and Wetlands Allotments.

- SV09 The following mitigating measures and standard operating procedures will be incorporated into rangeland improvements, as applicable:

  - In order to incorporate the concerns and issues of affected parties, early consultation and coordination will be completed prior to initiation of the project. Identified reasonable mitigation measures gleaned from this consultation will be incorporated into the project.

- SV10 Care will be taken to locate and protect all legal markers including cadastral, property, and claim markers.

- A cooperative agreement between DMRA and the grazing permittee will be developed where applicable for the construction and maintenance of the project.

- All fences will be built according to BLM specifications, including design, to facilitate wildlife movement.

- Clearing of fence lines prior to construction will be limited to brush removal only.

- Gates will be installed along the fence at intersections of all official access roads or trails, in natural passes, and other strategic places to facilitate movement of recreators, livestock, and wildlife.
### TABLE 2-5: MANAGEMENT PRIORITY CATEGORY FOR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS WITHIN DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment Name</th>
<th>Allotment No.</th>
<th>Management Category</th>
<th>Total Wildlife Objective AUMs*</th>
<th>Livestock Preference AUMs</th>
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<td>Antelope Powers</td>
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<td>777</td>
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<td>Asphalt Ridge</td>
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<td>Bates Spring</td>
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<td>Bearer Basin</td>
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<td>E. Little Mtn*</td>
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</table>

* AUM: Animal Unit Month

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### TABLE 2-5: MANAGEMENT PRIORITY CATEGORY FOR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS WITHIN DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment Name</th>
<th>Allotment No.</th>
<th>Management Category</th>
<th>Total Wildlife Objective AUMs*</th>
<th>Livestock Preference AUMs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green River (PRRA)</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>Hackett</td>
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<td>Halfway Hollow</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>Hatch Cove</td>
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### TABLE 2-5: MANAGEMENT PRIORITY CATEGORY FOR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS WITHIN DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment Name</th>
<th>Allotment No.</th>
<th>Management Category</th>
<th>Total Wildlife Objective AUMs</th>
<th>Livestock Preference AUMs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rye Grass</td>
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* - Current AMP
1 The preference represents Diamond Mountain lands. These allotments are administered by Price River R.A. The planning is the responsibility of Vernal District.
2 The grazing on these allotments is administered by Diamond Mountain R.A., the planning is the responsibility of the Craig District (Little Snake) R.A.
3 Allotments where preference is retired or nonrenewable: Red Creek Flat, Taylor Flat, Watson, Rye Grass, Marshall Draw, S. Warren Draw, and Sears Canyon.
4 1991 UWR herd unit objective numbers pro-rated by grazing allotments within unit. May change according to habitat condition. Includes non-game species needs.
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## TABLE 2-6: Rangeland Improvements - By Grazing Allotments

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* Fencing to improve riparian habitat.
P - Plow and Seed
C - Contour Furrow & Seed
1 - Possible Allotment Management Plan Development.
2 - Predominantly P/J. If pinyon/juniper areas will not carry a fire, chaining may be substituted.
3 - Predominantly sagebrush. If sagebrush understory will not carry a fire, chemicals may be substituted for control.
4 - Includes division, boundary, and exclusion fences.
5 - A preferred treatment method is selected for each allotment.
6 - Allotments where grazing is administered by Price River Resource Area.
7 - Commercial and personal firewood cutting/seeding.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Objective

Identify BLM-administered lands and mineral estate with high, moderate, or low potential which are open for the exploration and development of oil and gas resources (including coal bed methane, tight gas reservoirs, and tar sands), nonenergy leasables (gypsumite and phosphate), and mineral materials (sand and gravel, building stone); define protective measures in the form of lease stipulations, protect important nonmineral resources needed to identify BLM-administered lands as open or closed to location or claims (for locatable minerals) or sites.

General Decisions

MN01 Level 4 lands (about 112,100 acres surface estate) are open to geophysical exploration with standard conditions and level 3 lands (about 507,200 acres of surface estate) are open to with special conditions. Level 1 and 2 lands (89,700 acres of surface estate) are closed to significant surface-disturbing activities associated with geophysical exploration.

Support Needs for Oil & Gas & Combined Hydrocarbon Activities

None identified.

Decisions for Other Leasables Minerals

MN02 Level 4 lands (about 162,500 acres federal mineral estate) are open to leasing with restricted conditions (category 1); level 3 lands (about 589,900 acres federal mineral estate) are open to leasing with special conditions (category 2); level 2 lands (about 95,100 acres federal mineral estate) are open to leasing with NOS stipulations (category 3); and, 7,500 acres within the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge are closed (category 4). Refer to the map in Map Packet #A for a graphic depiction of these categories. Refer to Appendix 2 for stipulations and lease notices made effective by this RMP.

Restrictions placed on the lease or subsequent conditions of approval do not apply to maintenance and production of existing facilities. Restrictions from other resource decisions will be applied to new leases, or at the time of lease renewal for existing leases.

MN03 Level 4 lands (about 112,100 acres surface estate) are open to geophysical exploration with standard conditions and level 3 lands (about 507,200 acres of surface estate) are open to with special conditions. Level 1 and 2 lands (89,700 acres of surface estate) are closed to significant surface-disturbing activities associated with geophysical exploration.

Support Needs for Oil & Gas & Combined Hydrocarbon Activities

None identified.

Decisions for Other Leasables Minerals

MN04 About 164,000 acres federal mineral estate are category 1: 579,500 acres federal mineral estate are category 2; 0 acres federal mineral estate will be category 3; and, 110,500 acres federal mineral estate are category 4 (refer to Map Packet #5).

Restrictions placed on the lease or subsequent conditions of approval do not apply to maintenance and production of existing facilities. Restrictions from other resource decisions will be applied to new leases, or at the time of lease renewal for existing leases.

MN05 Exploration and development of phosphate within crucial deer and elk winter range are allowed year round, but would require management actions designed to mitigate both short- and long-term loss of habitat.

Support Needs for Other Leasables Minerals

None identified.

Decisions for Mineral Materials

MN06 About 164,000 acres federal mineral estate are category 1: 579,500 acres federal mineral estate are category 2; 0 acres federal mineral estate are category 3; and, 110,500 acres federal mineral estate are category 4. Category 4 lands may be open for mineral material site development, based on a case-by-case analysis.

Support Needs for Oil & Gas & Combined Hydrocarbon Activities

None identified.

Decisions for Locatable Minerals

MN07 Apply mitigating measures to develop 698,200 acres of federal mineral estate to level 1, 2, and 3 lands to protect identified values.

MN08 Lands within the resource area that are not withdrawn are available for the location of claims and sites. On those lands identified as special emphasis areas or as having valuable resources, work with mining operators to assure that the mining is conducted in a manner that unduly degrades the value of resources and areas does not occur.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT (Includes OHV)

Objective

Ensure the continued availability of quality outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences that are not readily available from other sources; protect the health and safety of visitors; protect natural, cultural, and other resources; encourage public enjoyment of public lands and to resolve user conflicts.

Decisions

RE01 All developed recreation sites within DMRA are closed to firearm use.

RE02 About 299,600 acres in level 3 and 4 lands are open to OHV use, 364,200 acres in level 3 are limited to OHV use with seasonal or yearlong restriction to designated roads and trails; and, 45,200 acres in level 1 and 2 lands are closed to OHV use. Refer to Map Packet #6 for the graphic depiction of these designations. Refer to Table 2-7 for a list of specific acreages by restriction. Those closures and limitations do not apply to BLM permitted uses that require off-road travel (e.g., grazing permit operations).

RE03 Do not issue any bear baiting permits.

RE04 Develop recreation facilities at: near Jones Hole, Brough Reservoir, Red Mountain (outside the relit vegetation site), Cottonwood Grove, and Horseshoe Bend.

Expand facilities at: Bridge Hollow, Pelican Lake, Dry Fork Canyon, and Indian Crossing.

Maintain the following recreation facilities at their present size: Purgilla Pocket, Red Creek, Sand Wash, Beaver, and Jackson. Provide facilities at Parlette Wetlands. Allow development of limited facilities, needed to protect health and human safety, at the following identified potential sites and along the upper Green River. Refer to Table 2-8 and Map 2-2.

RE05 Developed recreation sites are closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not directly related to recreation development. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails yearlong.

RE06 Continue Special Recreation Management Area status for the Green River Scenic Corridor and Pelican Lake. Establish SRMAs for the Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex and Nine Mile Canyon Areas.

RE07 Develop interpretive facilities at Diamond Hoax, Taylor Flat, Parlette Wetlands, Clay Basin Gas Field, and Brush Creek.

RE08 Develop about 55 miles of hiking and/or horseback trails along the Green River and on Dry Fork, Ashley Creek, Beaver, Willow, Nine Mile and other places in the resource area. Establish about 12 miles of mountain bicycle trails using existing rural roads and trails. Establish a non-motorized trail along Sears Canyon.

RE09 Maintain the character and values of 43,200 acres (includes 6,800 acres in Six Mile Draw) of identified semi-primitive nonmotorized areas by closing the areas to OHV use and motorized surface-disturbing activities (refer to Map 2-3).

RE10 Establish the Jones Hole Road, the Diamond Mountain-Browns Park-Clay Basin Loop and the Red Cloud Loop as Back-Country Byways. Continue the established Nine Mile Canyon Back-Country Byway designation.

RE11 If cave resources are identified on public lands, take appropriate action to inventory and protect them from damage.
Map 2-2: POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES

- Pine Pocket Picnic Site
- Little Mountain Picnic Site
- Little Mountain Overlook
- Red Mountain Recreation Area
- Pine Ridge Picnic Site
- Ashley Creek Camp Site
- Devils Hole Camp Site
- Cottonwood Grove Camp Site
- Butch Cassidy Camp Site
- Long Bend Camp Site
- Little Swallow Canyon Camp Site
- Rye Grass Camp Site
- Aspen Picnic Site
- Sears Canyon Camp Site
- Dry Hollow Camp Site
- Cow Hollow Picnic Site
- Grassy Draw Camp Site
- Plateau Picnic Site
- Hatch Cove Camp Site
- Pot Creek Camp Site
- Hoy Mountain Camp Site
- Diamond Mountain Picnic Site
- Jones Hole Camp Site
- Butch Cassidy Camp Site
- Long Bend Camp Site
- Little Swallow Canyon Camp Site
- Rye Grass Camp Site
- Aspen Picnic Site
- Sears Canyon Camp Site
- Dry Hollow Camp Site
- Cow Hollow Picnic Site
- Grassy Draw Camp Site
- Plateau Picnic Site
- Hatch Cove Camp Site
- Pot Creek Camp Site
- Hoy Mountain Camp Site
- Diamond Mountain Picnic Site
- Jones Hole Camp Site
- Butch Cassidy Camp Site
- Long Bend Camp Site
- Little Swallow Canyon Camp Site
- Rye Grass Camp Site
- Aspen Picnic Site
- Sears Canyon Camp Site
- Dry Hollow Camp Site
- Cow Hollow Picnic Site
- Grassy Draw Camp Site
- Plateau Picnic Site
- Hatch Cove Camp Site
- Pot Creek Camp Site
- Hoy Mountain Camp Site
- Diamond Mountain Picnic Site
- Jones Hole Camp Site
### Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

#### TABLE 2-7: OHV DESIGNATIONS BY RESTRICTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRES</th>
<th>RESTRICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>709,000</td>
<td>TOTAL SURFACE PUBLIC ACRES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>Open to year 'round OHV use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45,200</td>
<td>Closed to year 'round OHV use; to protect primitive/natural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,400</td>
<td>Limited OHV use year 'round to designated roads and trails; to protect relict vegetation communities, scenic and recreation values, riparian habitat and sage grouse leks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327,800</td>
<td>Limited OHV use seasonally to designated roads and trails as specified below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67,300</td>
<td>March 1 through April 30, and September 1 through October 31 - to protect critical soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>April 15 through June 30 - to protect special status plant species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,500</td>
<td>December 1 through April 30 - to protect crucial deer and elk wintering habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>December 1 through March 31 - to protect crucial deer and elk wintering habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>December 1 through April 30, and September 1 through October 31 - to protect crucial deer and elk wintering areas and critical soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>December 1 through June 30 - to protect crucial deer and elk wintering areas, sage grouse nesting areas, and antelope fawning areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>September 1 through June 30 - to protect crucial deer and elk wintering areas; and, big horn sheep wintering, rutting and lambing areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55,600</td>
<td>March 1 through June 30 - to protect sage grouse nesting areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>March 1 through June 30, and September 1 through October 31 - to protect special status plant species and critical soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,400</td>
<td>May 1 through June 30 - to protect antelope fawning areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TABLE 2-8: POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF SITE</th>
<th>NAME OF SITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen Draw Camp Site</td>
<td>Little Mountain Overlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Creek Camp Site</td>
<td>Little Mountain Picnic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen Picnic Site</td>
<td>Little Swallow Canyon Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Tree Camp Site</td>
<td>Lone Tree Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brough Reservoir Recreation Site</td>
<td>Long Bend Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butch Cassidy Camp Site</td>
<td>Parlette Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Grove Camp Site</td>
<td>Parlette Recreation Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil's Hole Boat &amp; Camp Site</td>
<td>Pine Pocket Picnic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Mountain Picnic Site</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Picnic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Hollow Camp Site</td>
<td>Plateau Picnic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Flat Picnic Site</td>
<td>Pot Creek Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadson Draw Picnic Site</td>
<td>Red Mountain Recreation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassy Draw Camp Site</td>
<td>Riverside Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch Cove Camp Site</td>
<td>Rye Grass Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe Bend Camp Site</td>
<td>Sears Canyon Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoy Mountain Camp Site</td>
<td>Three Corners Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Hole Camp Site</td>
<td>Wicjup Camp Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Hole Picnic Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 2-3
PROPOSED PLAN
SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED

SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED AREAS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
Support Needs

- sRE12 Develop and implement a new river corridor management plan for the upper Green River in cooperation with the river’s other managing agencies.
- sRE13 In support of the cultural resource program, continue to implement the needed actions as outlined in the 1989 Jarvie Historic Site Management Plan and the 1979 Desolation and Grays Canyons of the Green River Management Plan.
- sRE14 Revise existing SMRA recreation management plans as necessary.
- sRE15 Develop recreation management plans for the Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, Browns Park ACEC, Paripette Wetlands, Lower Green River and Nine Mile Canyon ACECs.

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT

Objective

- Maintain, restore, improve, protect, and expand riparian-wetland areas so they are in proper functioning condition for their productivity, biological diversity, and sustainability and achieve an advanced (late-climax seral stage) ecological status, except where resource management would require an earlier ecological status for such purposes as vegetation diversity.

Decisions

- R01 Implement the following seven-step strategy using an interdisciplinary team:
  - Collect, compile, and evaluate baseline riparian information to determine current status, potential, and condition.
  - Develop and/or revise activity plans that involve riparian-wetland areas, prescribing actions to meet management objectives stated in this RMP. The goal is to implement management, protection, and restoration efforts to achieve 75% or more of the riparian ecosystems in a late seral or potential natural stage by the year 2007.
  - Complete projects such as fences, water developments, tree planting, and habitat improvement structures to create, improve and/or maintain riparian-wetland conditions. Maintain projects to continue their beneficial use.
  - Monitor riparian-wetland areas to determine if management actions are meeting specific objectives for such areas.
  - Avoid or mitigate the impact of surface-disturbing activities on riparian-wetland areas. Riparian habitat will be protected by limiting surface-disturbing activities to established right-of-way crossings by restricting grazing. Where grazing is allowed on riparian areas, the objective is to maintain an average minimum herbage stubble height of 3 inches after livestock grazing, to provide sufficient herbaceous biomass to meet requirements of plant, vigor, maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrainment. Cottonwood and willow growth along major riparian areas and other water sources is targeted (for restoration and reestablishment).
  - Acquire and expand riparian-wetland areas through exchange, donation, or purchase as opportunities arise.
  - Develop and present workshops to the citizens of Utah, including school children, livestock interest, and conservation groups. The intent of the workshops will be to educate the public and to gain their support for BMP riparian management efforts.

- R02 Improve about 7,200 acres of riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages by establishing grazing systems and implementing rangeland improvements designed to enhance the riparian values. Necessary improvements would be 12.5 miles of fence and 9 miles of pipeline (refer to Table 2-6 for the location and extent of these improvements by grazing allotment).

RI03 Close to livestock grazing those riparian areas that do not satisfactorily respond to improved grazing management.

RI04 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330 feet of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

RI05 Continue to work with the Uintah Basin Riparian Coalition (a chapter of the Utah Riparian Coalition).

RI06 The following mitigation measures will be included as applicable:
  - Keep construction of all new stream crossings to a minimum. Culverted stream crossings will be designed and constructed to allow fish passage. All stream crossings will be designed and constructed to keep impacts to riparian and aquatic habitat to a minimum.
  - Relocate existing roads out of riparian areas where feasible or necessary to restore watershed and riparian stability.
  - Maintain the natural configuration of all streams.

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Objective

- Ensure the physical presence and legal availability of water on public lands, ensure that those waters meet or exceed established federal and state water quality standards for specific uses, and mitigate activities to prevent water quality and watershed degradation; and identify necessary improvements and to develop a program reducing salinity and water pollution in waters obligated to Mexico.

Decisions

- SW01 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils on about 75,000 acres within level 3 lands only if watershed values are maintained.
- SW02 Level 3 and 4 lands are available for major water development rights-of-way, or other development, with special restrictions. Outside of these areas, major water developments could be permitted if the project is consistent with ACEC or other land management prescriptions.
**Chapter 2 - Arealwide Decisions**

- Revegetate borrow areas and reservoir dikes.
- Follow BLM earthwork guidelines and specifications for the construction of retention dams and reservoirs.
- Restore the developed seep or spring site to its original configuration. Seeding of adapted species will be used for reseeding.
- Allow some water to be left at the original water source for wildlife purposes.
- Construct needed fencing to restrict livestock and wildlife from the spring source or water collection and storage areas in conformance with Bureau fencing specifications.
- Design and paint water troughs, guzzlers and above-ground tanks and facilities to blend with the natural environment. Anchor water tanks with wooden posts.

**Support Needs**

**VE07** Complete and maintain the existing water inventory database, giving priority to water sources associated with riparian areas.

**VE08** Quantify instream flows over a 15-year period in the following priority: Parichte Wash, tributaries of the upper Green River, and Argyle-Nine Mile drainage.

**VE09** DMRA will continue to file for water rights for recreation use, riparian habitat, watershed protection, wildlife, livestock, and other uses. Water right acquisition will be made from willing sellers and in accordance with current Utah State laws.

**VE10** Continue to monitor water quality from specific activities. Areas receiving priority for monitoring include riparian areas, recreation sources, and critical waterwatersheds. Produced water from oil and gas wells will continue to be disposed of by authorized methods which could include injection, removal to non-federal disposal pits, or on-lease disposal pits.

**VE11** DMRA will inventory all water power and reservoir resource values on public lands.

Lands identified as having water power values will be protected by a water power withdrawal. Lands already withdrawn that lack water power values, or are inconsistent with the objectives of this RMP, will be reviewed and recommended for termination.

**VEGV** Prepare activity plans for areas identified as having moderate to critical erosion conditions or other problems and where more attention is needed than is provided through other program activity plans. Revise as necessary existing watershed plans for Parichte Wetlands, Red Creek Washes, and the Castle Peak Salinity Reduction Project.

**VEGEO** Vegetation treatments may include mechanical treatments (chaining), chemical treatment (herbicide applications), biological treatments (graizing), prescribed fire, reseeding, and construction of control structures.

**VE03** Manage vegetation practices will be implemented in the following priority order: rangeland treatments and/or grazing prescriptions and livestock reductions. Livestock reductions will be made by grazing allotment, if needed, to

**VE04** Vegetation treatments may include mechanical treatments (chaining), chemical treatment (herbicide applications), biological treatments (graizing), prescribed fire, reseeding, and construction of control structures.

**VE05** Maintain existing livestock preference of 50,299 AUMs and provide a maximum of 40,000 AUMs for wildlife forage as long as monitoring does not indicate a deterioration of resource conditions and other resource objectives continue to be met. Increase in wildlife AUMs will be realized through rangeland improvements and land acquisitions.

**VE06** Manipulate about 22,960 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands and sagebrush communities to increase forage production and improve wildlife habitat and watershed (specific proposed vegetation treatments by grazing allotment are outlined in Table 2-6).

**VE07** Provide additional AUMs (over preference) to livestock on a temporary, nonrenewable basis until identified for crucial wildlife needs. Additional AUMs outside crucial wildlife areas may be assigned to livestock.

**VE08** If monitoring indicates that forage assignments cannot be met and all management options are exhausted, reductions will be made using the following criteria:

- Livestock temporary, nonrenewable AUMs above preference will be reduced first.
- On wildlife crucial habitat, livestock preference will be reduced if there is a conflict between use by livestock and wildlife, and if wildlife numbers are within the herd unit or population objective levels. If there is no conflict and the reduction is necessary because of overuse by either livestock or wildlife, that animal's numbers will be reduced.
- On non-crucial wildlife habitat, livestock preference and wildlife numbers will be reduced equally. The first year, preference reductions will be made by historic planning units (Browns Park, Diamond Mountain, Ashley-Twelve Mile, and Duchesne) with an initial 10% adjustment. Five-year agreements will be developed and signed at the same time outlining the process for phased reductions to the desired level.

**VE09** Temporary adjustments in use due to effects of drought will be made to livestock and/or wildlife as shown needed by monitoring.

**VE10** Do not allow surface-disturbing activities on 48,000 acres of special status plant habitat. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if site characteristics exclude potential habitat from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

**VE11** The following mitigating measures and standard operating procedures will be incorporated into rangeland improvement projects, as applicable:

- Prescribed Burns:
  - The pattern of vegetation modification will be an irregular or mottled design to maintain aesthetics and provide habitat diversity.
- Soil moisture conditions and the season of the burn will be selected to benefit the survival of desired species.
- Fire lines and breaks will be built in conformance with the district fire plan, as amended or revised. Following treatment, fire lines will be rehabilitated, berms smoothed, disturbed areas reseeded, etc., as necessary to conform to the original conformation of the site.
- Burning will be conducted in such a manner as to allow convection to vent smoke and provide the most complete combustion of material, thus restricting air pollution.
- The need for buffer zones to protect critical wildlife habitat will be coordinated with UDWFR.
- Take care to locate and protect all legal markers including cadastral, property, and claim markers.
- In order to protect known cultural values and threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species, a clearance will be required prior to burning.
- Protection of the watershed will be considered to reduce any short-term loss of soil. Gully plugging, reseeding, and other watershed preserving practices will be applied when warranted.
- Grazing permits may have to defer grazing in some rangelands for period of up to three years.
years. Temporary fencing will be used to protect certain sites.
- If funding and conditions warrant, burned areas will be seeded with a variety of plant species providing wildlife and watershed benefits. Site-adapted native plant species are encouraged for inclusion in the seeded mixture.
- Chemical Treatments
- Proposed projects will conform to state and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pollution standards. Application of chemicals will conform to EPA regulations and BLM requirements.
- Design patterns of the vegetation modification to blend into the landscape to maintain the natural appearance of the area.
- In order to control drift, chemical sprays will be applied only when winds are less than 6 miles per hour.
- Complete joint agreements with UDWR on the need and proper dimensions of buffer zones to protect wildlife habitat.
- Leave chemically treated vegetation in place, with the exception of woodland products, which may be harvested.

Season of treatment and soil moisture conditions will be selected to give the best kill to target species and preserve desired species.
- Cooperate with the grazing permitees to protect treated areas from grazing following treatment. Deferrments in grazing will generally be one to three growing seasons. Where grazing systems with rest periods in the grazing cycle are being followed, treatments and deferrment of use, to the extent practical, will be worked in with the normal rest periods in the grazing cycle.

Channings
- Design the vegetation modification to blend into the landscape to maintain the natural appearance of the area. Irregular patterns will be implemented to increase the edge effect for wildlife and aesthetics.
- Do not chain within 200 feet of well-traveled roads.
- The need for, and proper dimensions of buffer zones will be jointly agreed to by DMRA and UDWR prior to the on-ground development of projects. Buffer zones will be provided, where necessary, to prevent disturbance to riparian ecosystems.
- Seed treated areas with a variety of plant species adapted to the specific site. The mixture will be a variety of browse, forbs, and grass species that are desirable for both livestock, wildlife, and watershed. The use of site-adapted native plant species is encouraged.
- Treated areas will not be grazed by livestock until vegetation becomes well established. In most cases, two consecutive growing seasons of rest will be required.

The following guidelines will be incorporated into sagebrush vegetation treatments involving sage grouse habitat:
- Do not treat sagebrush within 2 miles ofeks.
- Do not treat when sagebrush canopy density is less than 20 percent. A minimum of 20 percent sagebrush should remain after treatment.
- Maintain living strips of sagebrush in irregular patterns along 300-foot strips on each side of streams.
- Apply herbicides with helicopters or ground equipment with the following considerations: treated areas should not be wider than 100 feet and untreated areas should be at least 200 feet wide.
- Do not exceed 90 percent sagebrush kills on treated areas.
- UDWR will be notified of each specific proposal to control vegetation a minimum of 2 years in advance of treatment.

Support Needs

Develop and implement habitat management plans for special status plant species lacking activity plans. When revising or developing resource activity plans, specific objectives and actions stated in USFWS approved recovery plans will be incorporated, if available. Priority for development of habitat management plans will be: Federally listed species (endangered,

Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

years. Temporary fencing will be used to protect certain sites.
- If funding and conditions warrant, burned areas will be seeded with a variety of plant species providing wildlife and watershed benefits. Site-adapted native plant species are encouraged for inclusion in the seeded mixture.
- Chemical Treatments
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- Design patterns of the vegetation modification to blend into the landscape to maintain the natural appearance of the area.
- In order to control drift, chemical sprays will be applied only when winds are less than 6 miles per hour.
- Complete joint agreements with UDWR on the need and proper dimensions of buffer zones to protect wildlife habitat.
- Leave chemically treated vegetation in place, with the exception of woodland products, which may be harvested.

Season of treatment and soil moisture conditions will be selected to give the best kill to target species and preserve desired species.
- Cooperate with the grazing permitees to protect treated areas from grazing following treatment. Deferrments in grazing will generally be one to three growing seasons. Where grazing systems with rest periods in the grazing cycle are being followed, treatments and deferrment of use, to the extent practical, will be worked in with the normal rest periods in the grazing cycle.

Channings
- Design the vegetation modification to blend into the landscape to maintain the natural appearance of the area. Irregular patterns will be implemented to increase the edge effect for wildlife and aesthetics.
- Do not chain within 200 feet of well-traveled roads.
- The need for, and proper dimensions of buffer zones will be jointly agreed to by DMRA and UDWR prior to the on-ground development of projects. Buffer zones will be provided, where necessary, to prevent disturbance to riparian ecosystems.
- Seed treated areas with a variety of plant species adapted to the specific site. The mixture will be a variety of browse, forbs, and grass species that are desirable for both livestock, wildlife, and watershed. The use of site-adapted native plant species is encouraged.
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- Maintain living strips of sagebrush in irregular patterns along 300-foot strips on each side of streams.
- Apply herbicides with helicopters or ground equipment with the following considerations: treated areas should not be wider than 100 feet and untreated areas should be at least 200 feet wide.
- Do not exceed 90 percent sagebrush kills on treated areas.
- UDWR will be notified of each specific proposal to control vegetation a minimum of 2 years in advance of treatment.

Support Needs

Develop and implement habitat management plans for special status plant species lacking activity plans. When revising or developing resource activity plans, specific objectives and actions stated in USFWS approved recovery plans will be incorporated, if available. Priority for development of habitat management plans will be: Federally listed species (endangered,
Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

**WD06** Based on public demand, 621,900 acres within level 3 and 4 lands are open for the harvest/collection of common native seed, Christmas trees, juniper fence posts, and pinyon pinenuts, live trees, and non-barrel cacti.

**WD07** Precaution will be taken at all times to prevent wildfire. During fire closure periods, woodcutters using a chain saw will carry shovels and attempt to prevent or control any fire that may result from their cutting operations. Public land users will be held responsible for suppression costs for any fire on public lands caused through negligence. No burning of debris will be allowed without specific authorization from BLM.

**WD08** The following mitigation measures will be incorporated into firewood harvesting operation, as applicable:

- Cutting and harvesting areas will be closed when weather conditions would result in excessive erosion, soil compaction, and rutting of roads.

- Do not allow harvesting within 100 feet of well-traveled roads.

- Stump height will not exceed 12 inches.

  - In order to incorporate the concerns and issues of affected parties, early consultation and coordination will be completed prior to initiation of any woodlands project. Identified reasonable mitigation measures gleaned from this consultation will be incorporated into the project.

  - Areas determined to need reseeding will be treated with a variety of plant species adapted to the specific site. The mixture will be a variety of browse, forbs, and grass species that are desirable for wildlife habitat, livestock, and watershed management, while maintaining vegetation species diversity. The use of site-adapted native plant species is encouraged.

  - Approximately 75% of slash piles will be burned. Unburned slash will be scattered on slopes greater than 30% and in drainage bottoms.

**Support Needs**

None identified.
This chapter outlines all major management prescriptions for the areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) designated in this RMP. The decisions presented in this chapter will form the foundation for subsequent development of coordinated resource management plans or revisions of existing activity plans.

The areawide decisions presented in Chapter 2 are refined or clarified as they apply specifically to each special emphasis area. As situations change or new data becomes available, it may be necessary to consult Chapter 2 for decisions providing additional guidance, standard operating procedures, and/or mitigating measures. For example, standard operating procedures and mitigating measures for various resource programs are provided in Chapter 2.

**BROWNS PARK ACEC COMPLEX**

**Objective**

Protect and enhance crucial deer winter range, outstanding scenic, cultural, riparian, fisheries, and special status species resource values, while enhancing recreation opportunities and maintaining compatible uses. Incorporate the Green River Scenic Corridor ACEC, the Crouse Canyon scenic area, and the existing Diamond Breaks and Cold Mountain WSAs in this management complex.

**Management Levels**

- **Level 1** - Green River floodplain, developed recreation sites (3%)
- **Level 2** - Crucial deer winter habitat, raptor sites, primitive/natural areas, cultural sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, riparian, and sage grouse habitat, occupied and potential bighorn sheep habitat (52%)
- **Level 3** - Remaining resources (45%)
- **Total Federal Acreage** - 55,700 acres
- **Refer to Map 3-1**

**Management Prescriptions**

**Cultural and Paleontology.**

**BP01** Allocate cultural sites, including ethnographic properties, into 3 classifications: (1) information potential, (2) public values, and (3) conservation.

**BP02** Continue to manage, interpret, stabilize, and protect the historic properties at the John Javie Historic District. The management decisions outlined in the 1989 Javie Historic Site Management Plan are:

Maintain the integrity of the National Historic District through reconstruction, stabilization, and restoration of important cultural features and the elimination or separation of other features that are not culturally significant.

Provide adequate protection and management of the site.

**BP03** Consult with the Ute Tribe for protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

**BP04** Establish and develop interpretive trails and/or facilities in the Javie area and at the old Rock Saloon and Little Hole. Develop a self-guided tour of important historic structures and locations in the complex.

**BP05** Allow casual use invertebrate and flora fossil collection, using hand tools only in designated areas. Based on site-specific analysis, collection of vertebrate fossils by scientific institutions could be considered.

**BP06** Palaeontological clearances will be required on a case-by-case basis.

**Fire.**

**BP07** Pinyon-Juniper woodlands will be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions in level 2 and 3 areas to enhance or expand big game habitat. Wildfires within the sagebrush and riparian zones would be fully suppressed.

**Fish and Wildlife.**

**BP08** Continue to implement and revise as necessary the existing Habitat Management Plan for the existing ACEC area.

- **Reestablish bighorn sheep in Browns Park.** Provide forage and cover to annually support an average population of about 300 animals on public lands in the HMP area. This herd size is considered optimal by USFWS for the Green River Corridor in the HMP area.

**BP09** Do not allow activities resulting in adverse impacts to wintering deer from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer winter range.

**BP10** Do not allow any surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to boating) during the period March 1 through May 25 (the waterfowl's active nesting period) in level 1 lands except at existing developed recreation sites (e.g., Javie Historic Site, Bridge Hollow, and Indian Crossing campgrounds).

**BP11** Do not allow new surface-disturbing activities within one mile of active bighorn sheep winter and rutting areas (3,900 acres) between

**Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions**

- Manage the site for public education and enjoyment by developing education and interpretive programs, and keeping the site open for public viewing during normal visitor use periods.

- Use the site as a base station for BLM administration of the property and adjacent lands within the Browns Park area.

- **Maintain or improve the quality of mule deer summer and winter ranges in the area.**

- **Maintain or improve the quality of elk range to provide sufficient habitat to winter an average 550 elk in the area.**

- **Maintain or improve the quality of antelope range to provide sufficient habitat to support an average of 800 animals during the winter in the area.**

- **Allow unrestricted daily and seasonal movements of big game on public lands.**

- **Cooperating closely with USFWS, establish peregrine falcon in the Green River Corridor.**

- **Cooperating closely with USFWS, reestablish wild turkey into the area.**

- **Improve or maintain sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brood rearing habitat throughout the area.**

- **Maintain a diversity of habitats to ensure maximum species diversity.**

- **Maintain about 70 acres of cottonwood bottoms as crucial bald eagle winter habitat.**

- **Stabilize and improve riparian vegetation to provide increased wildlife habitat diversity, stabilize streambanks, and reduce sedimentation into the Green River.**

- **Do not allow any surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to boating) during the period March 1 through May 25 (the waterfowl's active nesting period) in level 1 lands except at existing developed recreation sites (e.g., Javie Historic Site, Bridge Hollow, and Indian Crossing campgrounds).**
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

September 1-May 15, and identified active lambing areas between April 15-June 30 (currently 600 acres). This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

BP12 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 1,000 feet of sage grouse strutting grounds year round that cannot be mitigated or would not enhance sage grouse habitat. OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails.

BP13 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within sage grouse nesting areas (2-mile radius of sage grouse lekks under the sagebrush vegetation type) from March 1-June 30 (OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails during this period). Does not apply if sage grouse are not present or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

BP14 Construct bald eagle perch sites within level 1 areas, as necessary, while maintaining the scenic integrity of the riverway.

BP15 Provide habitat and allow for reintroduction of Colorado cutthroat trout, bighorn sheep, river otter, and upland game birds.

BP16 Improve or maintain habitat in bighorn sheep reintroduction areas. Actions may include vegetation treatments, road closures, additional water sources, etc.

BP17 Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities do affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.

Lands and Realty.

BP18 Establish a right-of-way exclusion area within level 1 lands and avoidance areas within level 2 lands of the complex. Make level 3 lands available to BLM permitted activities with special restrictions designed to maintain the wildlife, soils, and scenic values.

BP19 Priority will be given for the resolution of the existing airport trespasses at Willow Creek and Taylor Flat.

BP20 Recommend protective withdrawals that preclude entry under the 1872 General Mining Law, as amended, the agricultural entry laws or other protective measures on the Green River Scenic Corridor, and the developed and potential recreation areas within level 1 and 2 areas of the complex.

Livestock.

BP21 Level 2 lands are open to grazing under improved grazing strategies to maintain or enhance the wildlife, riparian, and vegetative values. Occasional livestock grazing may be allowed in the upper Green River Corridor for the purpose of noxious weed control and/or crucial deer winter habitat maintenance, only if such use is controlled, of short-duration, and does not detract from the recreation and/or riparian values along the river.

BP22 Allow rangeland improvements and grazing prescriptions which maintain or improve the wildlife, scenic, and recreation values present.

BP23 No domestic sheep grazing is allowed within the complex.

Minerals.

BP24 About 3,340 acres within the complex are available for leasing of minerals as Category 1; 25,065 acres are Category 2; and 27,290 acres are Category 3.

BP25 About 3,340 acres within the complex are open to geophysical activities, 25,065 acres are restricted, and 27,290 acres are open with no significant surface disturbance.

BP26 About 2,755 acres within the complex are open to mineral material disposal as Category 1; 20,310 acres are Category 2; and 30,960 acres are Category 4. Level 1 lands are closed to mineral material disposal.

BP27 Until a protective withdrawal is in place for forests, any mining activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations will be restricted by stipulations designed to protect the natural values of the area within the operating parameters of the 1872 General Mining Law, as amended, and FLPMA, as amended. For the level 1 areas, the preceding is applied until a protective withdrawal is obtained.

Recreation.

BP28 Level 3 lands are open to OHV use with seasonal restrictions designed to protect wildlife habitat and watershed values; level 1 and 2 and critical soils within level 3 lands are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails. Semi-primitive nonmotorized areas within level 2 are closed to OHV use. These designations are expressed graphically in Map Packet #6. Such restrictions do not apply to permitted BLM activities or authorized administrative uses.

BP29 Develop recreation facilities at Cottonwood Grove. Expand recreation facilities at Bridge Hollow and Indian Crossing. Maintain recreation facilities at Purgine Pocket, Red Creek, Jackson Creek, and Swallow Canyon at the present size (all within level 1). Develop interpretive facilities at Taylor Flat. Do not place any permanent recreation facilities on bighorn sheep habitat in Sears Canyon and Beaver Creek.

BP30 Allow development of limited recreation facilities needed to protect human health and safety, along the Green River.

BP31 Recreation sites are closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not related to recreation development. OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails.

BP32 Develop about 40 miles of hiking and/or horseback trails along the Green River, Beaver and Willow Creeks, and other areas with conditions to protect the riparian values. In Sears Canyon, develop a nonmotorized trail.

BP33 Continue the current Special Recreation Management Area status along the Green River Scenic Corridor at its present 17,000-acre size. Revise as necessary the existing management plan to implement recommendations made by the 1991 "Study on the Recreation Use Capacity of the Green River Corridor Below Flaming Gorge Dam" by Pratt, et al

Cooperate with other land managing agencies in the development of a new river corridor management plan.

Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

BP34 Maintain the character and values of identified semi-primitive nonmotorized areas within the complex by closing the areas to OHV use and motorized surface-disturbing activities.

Riparian.

BP35 Outside the Green River Scenic Corridor, allow new surface-disturbing activities and grazing within the 330 riparian buffer only if specifically designed to enhance or maintain riparian objectives. Within the corridor, occasional livestock grazing may be allowed for the purposes of weed control and/or crucial deer winter habitat maintenance providing such grazing is controlled, of short-duration, and does not detract from the riparian values of the river corridor.

BP36 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet the requirements of riparian plants and animals, bank protection, and sediment entrapment.

BP37 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

Soil and Water.

BP38 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within level 3 areas of the complex only if watershed values are maintained.

BP39 Level 3 areas are available for major (larger than 1 acre-foot capacity) water developments with special restrictions designed to maintain the visual qualities of the ACEC. Major water developments could be permitted outside of these areas providing the project is consistent with the area's prescriptions.

BP40 Areas of critical soils and floodplains are closed during periods of saturated soils (usually spring run off) to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

Special Emphasis Areas.

BP41 Continue to recommend the Green River between Little Hole and the Colorado state line for designation as a scenic river.

BP42 The following specific management prescriptions are used to protect the river corridor recommended for designation as a wild and scenic river:

Free-flowing values. - To the extent BLM is authorized by law to restrict such uses, the free-flowing characteristics of the river will not be modified by stream impoundments, diversions, and rip-rapping.

River values. - Outstandingly remarkable values of the identified river segment or area must be protected (subject to valid existing rights) and enhanced to the extent practicable.

Classification impacts. - Management and development of the identified river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or classification would be affected (i.e., its classification cannot be changed from wild to scenic, or scenic to recreational, or must not be changed from suitable to unsuitable).

BP43 Continue to manage the Diamond Breaks WSA and the West Cold Springs WSA under the Interim Management Policy until formal designation has been made by Congress. Should either one or both not be designated as wilderness, manage them as a semi-primitive nonmotorized area.

Vegetation.

BP44 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the complex with restrictions to protect visual, wildlife habitat, and watershed resources.

BP45 Manage the vegetation in the complex to attain the ecological stage that would most benefit wildlife, while maintaining watershed and recreational values.

BP46 Do not allow the removal of sagebrush in level 2 areas, unless fully mitigated. The guidelines provided in Chapter 2 will be incorporated into sagebrush vegetation treatments involving sage grouse habitat within the complex.

BP47 Manipulate 4,500 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands within levels 2 and 3 areas to increase wildlife forage production and improve wildlife habitat. Do not allow for the use of chaining as a vegetation treatment method in primitive/natural areas.

Visual.

BP48 Maintain the natural or primitive qualities of the VRM Class II areas. Allow only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions on VRM Class II lands (within level 3) and level 1 areas of the complex.

Woodlands.

BP49 Level 3 areas are open to sale and/or harvest of pinyon-juniper for firewood. Level 1 and 2 areas are closed.

BP50 Level 3 areas are open for the harvest or collection of common native seed, Christmas trees, juniper fence posts, pinyon pine nuts, live trees, and nonbarrel cactus. Level 1 and 2 areas are closed.

BP51 Woodland treatments and harvests will continue to be designed in a mosaic pattern, leaving inclusions of live and dead trees within treated or harvested areas. Irregular boundaries of treatment and harvest areas will be required to reduce the detrimental impacts to the scenic values.

Support Needs.

sBP52 Develop a coordinated activity plan for the complex.

sBP53 Continue to implement the needed actions as outlined in the 1989 Jarvie Historic Site Management Plan.

sBP54 Develop an activity plan for the federally-listed plant species Spirranthes diluvialis. Should the USF&WS develop a recovery plan prior to the activity plan, carry out the objective of that plan and incorporate the objectives into the subsequent activity plan.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

LEARS CANYON ACEC

Objective
Retain the area's present natural Douglas fir-mountain browse and pinyon-juniper communities as a comparison or control area and to provide/set aside an area in a late to climax ecological stage for research and/or educational purposes within this vegetation community type.

Management Levels
- Level 1 - Relict vegetation (100%)
- Total Federal Acreage - 1,400 acres
- Refer to Map 3-2

Management Prescriptions

Cultural.
LC01 Consult with the Ute Tribe for protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

Livestock.
LC05 Recommend protective withdrawals that preclude entry under the 1872 General Mining Law, and the agricultural entry laws, as amended or revised.

LC06 Do not allow livestock grazing within the ACEC. Occasional one-day livestock trailing could be authorized through the area, to afford proper livestock distribution elsewhere on the involved grazing allotment.

LC07 Develop range improvements to prevent livestock from moving or drifting onto the ACEC.

Minerals.
LC08 All 1,400 acres are Category 3 (NSO) leasable minerals.

LC09 All 1,400 acres are open to geophysical activities with no significant disturbance.

LC10 All 1,400 acres are Category 4 (closed) for mineral material disposal.

Fire.
LC02 Maintain the natural role of fire within the relict vegetation community. Large scale fires will not be allowed to kill more than 50% of the pinyon-juniper community or more than 40% of the Douglas fir-mountain browse over the life of this plan. Outside of the ACEC, allow fire to burn under prescribed conditions to support stated resource values of a vigorous, healthy, vegetation community. Support critical soil management goals and critical wildlife habitat management goals.

Fish and Wildlife.
LC03 Do not allow activities that would result in adverse impacts to wintering deer from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer winter range.

LC04 Establish a right-of-way exclusion area covering the entire ACEC.

LC12 The area is closed to OHV use due to the clear dominance of the primitive/natural qualities of the area. This does not apply to permitted BLM activities or authorized administrative uses.

LC13 Should riparian values exist within the ACEC, allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones only if it can be shown there is no practical alternative, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

Recreation.
LC11 Until a protective withdrawal is in place and in force, any mining activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations would be restricted by stipulations designed to protect the vegetation community in the area within the operating parameters of the 1872 General Mining Law and FLPMA, as amended or revised.

Lands and Realty.
LC07 Establish a right-of-way exclusion area covering the entire ACEC.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

Riparian.

LC14 Should riparian values exist within the ACEC, allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones only when it can be shown there is no practical alternative, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

LC15 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet requirement of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection, and soil entrainment.

Soil and Water.

LC16 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within level 3 areas of the ACEC if watershed values are maintained.

Vegetation.

LC17 Retain the vegetative compositions in their present late to climax ecological stages.

LC18 Allow biological or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the ACEC, with restrictions to protect the existing desired plant communities and watershed values. Do not allow mechanical control in the ACEC.

LC19 In the event revegetation following a major surface disturbance, such as wildfire, is deemed necessary to protect watershed and visual resource values, only site-adapted native species are used. On small surface-disturbed areas (less than five acres) within the pinyon-juniper community, where other resource values would not be adversely affected, consider allowing natural revegetation to accomplish the vegetation community’s natural recovery.

Visual.

LC20 Allow only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions on VRM Class II lands.

Woodlands.

LC21 The ACEC is closed to the sale and/or harvesting of woodland products.

Support Needs

LC22 Develop an activity plan for the ACEC.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

LOWER GREEN RIVER ACEC

Objective

Enhance and protect the delicate riparian community adjacent to the Green River for special status fish, bird, and plant species while maintaining the wild and scenic river qualities of this river segment.

Management Levels

- Level 2 - Cultural sites eligible for or listed on NHP, primitive/natural areas, special status species, and Desolation Canyon NHP (30%)
- Level 3 - Riparian habitat, raptor habitat, critical watershed, sensitive plant species habitats, potential recreation areas, critical soils, potential big horn sheep habitat, crucial antelope habitat, and significant cultural and paleontological areas (70%)

Total Federal Acreage - 7,900 acres

Refer to Map 3-3

Management Prescriptions

Cultural and Paleontology.

LGR01 The 1979 Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River Management Plan contains management actions to protect NHL within DMRA. The management decisions outlined in that plan are continued in the RMP.

LGR02 Allocate cultural sites including ethnographic properties into three classifications: (1) information potential, (2) public values, and (3) conservation.

LGR03 Consult with the Ute Tribe for protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

LGR04 Allow casual use invertebrate and flora fossil collection, using hand tools, in designated areas only. Based on site-specific analysis, collection of vertebrate fossils by scientific institutions could be considered.

LGR05 Paleontological clearances are required on a case-by-case basis.

LGR06 Classify paleontological resources on public lands as shown in Table 2-4.

Fire.

LGR17 Allow fires to burn under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated values of the ACEC.

Fish and Wildlife.

LGR08 Continue to implement and revise as necessary, the existing Myrten Habitat Management Plan as it applies to the ACEC. These decisions are:

- Protect and enhance 2 miles of riparian habitat along the Green River to ensure stabilization of the peregrine falcon’s avian prey base, and improve habitat conditions.
- Protect bald eagle winter habitat along 22 miles of the Green River.

LGR09 No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of known golden eagle or Ferruginous hawk nest sites which would adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the USFWS.

LGR10 No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year-round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests or 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. These restrictions will not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities. They do not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. Site-specific analysis is completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from the proposed surface-disturbing activity.

LGR11 Provide habitat and allow for the reintroduction of bighorn sheep and upland game birds.

LGR12 Take opportunities to eliminate domestic sheep grazing within 10 miles of identified bighorn sheep habitat, by using negotiation of changes in class of livestock (from sheep to cattle), alternative grazing systems, etc.

LGR13 Improve or maintain habitat in bighorn sheep reintroduction areas. Action may include vegetation treatment, road closures, additional water sources, etc.

LGR14 Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.

Lands and Realty.

LGR15 Establish a right-of-way avoidance area within level 2 lands. Make level 3 lands available for supporting permitted activities with special restrictions designed to protect the identified resource values. If necessary, encourage rights-of-way placement in the Four Mile Bottom area on level 2 lands, where an existing pipeline crosses the river, if visual intrusions are fully mitigated.

LGR16 Recommend protective withdrawals that preclude entry under the 1872 General Mining Law and FLPMA, as amended or revised, or other protective measures for the Lower Green River.

LGR17 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights) within the ACEC as they become available.

LGR21 All 7,900 acres are open to geophysical activities with no significant surface disturbance.

LGR22 All 7,900 acres are Category 4 (closed) for mineral material disposal.

LGR23 Until protective withdrawal is in place, any mining activity other than casual use would require a mining plan of operations. Operations would be restricted by stipulations designed to protect the riparian and special status species in the area, within the operating parameters of the 1872 General Mining Law and FLPMA, as amended or revised.

Recreation.

LGR24 Level 3 lands, excluding the critical soils, are open to OHV use with seasonal restrictions designed to protect the stated resource values. Level 1 and 2 areas, excluding the primitive/natural areas, and the critical soils within level 3, are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails. The primitive/natural areas within level 2 are closed to OHV use. This does not apply to permitted BLM activities or authorized administrative uses.

LGR25 Maintain the Sand Wash recreation facility at its present size. Allow development of limited facilities, needed to protect health and human safety, at potential recreation sites within the ACEC.

LGR26 The recreation facility is closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not directly related to recreation development. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails yearlong.

LGR27 Riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages would be improved by establishing grazing systems and constructing range improvements designed to enhance riparian values.

LGR28 Provide sufficient herbage for biomass to meet requirements of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrainment.

LGR29 Riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages would be improved by establishing grazing systems and constructing range improvements designed to enhance riparian values.
improvements designed to enhance riparian values.

LGR30 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet requirements of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrainment.

LGR31 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 320' of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

Soils and Water.

LGR32 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within level 3 areas of the ACEC only if watershed values are maintained.

LGR33 Areas of critical soils and floodplains are closed to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities during periods of saturated soil (usually spring runoff and fall rains).

LGR34 Level 3 would be available for major (larger than 1 acre-foot capacity) water developments with special restrictions designed to maintain the visual qualities of the ACEC. Outside of these areas, major water developments could be permitted if the project is consistent with the area prescriptions.

Special Emphasis Areas.

LGR35 Recommend the lower Green River segment for suitability as a scenic river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Any decision to recommend designation will be delayed and made concurrently with a decision to recommend, or not recommend, designation on the adjoining Desolation Canyon segment in the Price River Resource Area of the Moab District.

In support of this decision, afford adequate protection, subject to valid existing rights, to those identified outstandingly remarkable values which determined the suitability classification. Until the suitability determination is superseded, management activities and authorized uses will not be allowed to adversely affect either suitability or the tentative classification.

LGR36 The following specific management prescriptions are used to protect the river corridor:

Free-flowing values. - To the extent BLM is authorized by law to restrict such uses, the free-flowing characteristics of the river will not be modified by stream impoundments, diversions and rip-rapping.

River values. - Outstandingly remarkable values of the identified river segment or area must be protected (subject to valid existing rights) and enhanced to the extent practicable.

Classification Impacts. - Management and development of the Identified river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or classification would be affected (i.e., its classification cannot be changed from wild to scenic, or scenic to recreational, or changed from suitable to unsuitable).

Vegetation.

LGR37 Allow mechanical, fire, biological or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the ACEC with restrictions designed to protect ground cover, special status plant species, water quality and the scenic values of the ACEC.

LGR38 Manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage that would most benefit special status species habitats, riparian, watershed and visual resource values. Manage vegetation in the remaining portion of the area in a way which would result in the highest vegetation species diversity to maintain or enhance the remaining resource values.

LGR39 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities on special status plant species habitat with the ACEC. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if site characteristics exclude potential habitat from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

Visual.

LGR40 Maintain the primitive/natural qualities of the lower Green River viewed and other VRM Class II lands within the area by allowing only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions.

Woodlands

LGR41 The area will be closed to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products.

Support Needs

LGR42 Continue to implement the needed actions as outlined in the 1979 Desolation and Gray Canyons on the Green River Management Plan until replaced with the coordinated activity plan.

LGR43 Develop a coordinated activity plan for the area.

LGR44 Implement the approved Sclerocactus glaucus recovery plan as developed by USFWS, where necessary.
Lower Green River ACEC
Diamond Mountain RMP

100 Ft. Contour — __________ Section Lines — —— Roads — ——
ACEC Bounds — ———

Scale 1:150000
BLM, Vernal District Office
Diamond Mountain Resource Area
Fall, 1994

Objective
Protect and enhance the cultural and special status plant species values of the canyon while enhancing its scenic, recreation, and wildlife resource values.

Management Levels
- Level 2 - Cultural sites eligible for or listed on NRHP, scenic and recreational values of Nine Mile and Argyle Creeks, federally-listed plant species habitat, and primitive/natural areas (20%).
- Level 3 - Riparian, raptor habitat, special status plant species habitats, visual resources, highly erodible soils, crucial big game winter habitat, potential bighorn sheep habitat, and highly sensitive cultural areas (80%).

Total Federal Acreage - 50,600 acres
Refer to Map 3-4

Management Prescriptions

Cultural.
NM01 Allocate cultural sites, including ethnographic properties into three classifications: (1) information potential, (2) public values, and (3) conservation.
NM02 Develop approximately five miles of recreation and interpretive trails and/or facilities at selected cultural sites. Develop a facility in Nine Mile Canyon to interpret and manage use of the area.
NM03 Consult with the Ute Tribe for protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

Fish and Wildlife.
NM04 Allow fires to burn under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated resource values.
NM05 Provide habitat for and allow for reintroduction of Colorado cutthroat trout, 100-200 head of bighorn sheep, 100 head of moose, and upland game birds.
NM06 Colorado cutthroat trout habitat management will follow the general guidance present in BLM’s Special Status Fishes Habitat Management Plan and UDWR’s Native Cutthroat Trout Management Plan, presently being developed. In addition, habitat maintenance objectives on currently satisfactory streams will include monitoring of vegetation with low level infrared photography, continued macroinvertebrate sampling, and water quality analysis to acquire additional water rights to supply a more consistent summer water flow, decreased livestock grazing pressure to improve early and mid-seral riparian zones, and the planting of additional shrubs and trees. Habitat expansion objectives will involve the isolation of streams with fish barriers to prevent hybridization and contamination with nonnative fish followed by the habitat improvement previously mentioned.
NM07 Take opportunities to eliminate domestic sheep grazing within 10 miles of identified bighorn sheep habitat by using negotiation of changes in class of livestock (from sheep to cattle), alternative grazing systems, etc.
NM08 Improve or maintain habitat in bighorn sheep reintroduction areas. Actions may include vegetation treatment, road closures, additional water sources, etc.
NM09 Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities do affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.
NM10 Do not allow activities that would result in adverse impacts to deer and elk from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer and elk winter range.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

Lands and Realty.

NM11 Acquire needed legal motorized vehicular access to Argyle Ridge, Nine Mile Canyon east end, and Jensen Canyon. Acquire needed nonmotorized access to Nine Mile Canyon and Little Sulfur Canyon.

NM12 Establish a right-of-way avoidance area within level 2 lands. Make level 3 lands available to support permitted activities with special restrictions designed to protect the stated resource values.

NM13 Recommend protective withdrawals that preclude entry under the 1872 General Mining Law, as amended or revised, and the agricultural entry laws, or other protective measures on level 2 lands.

NM14 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights) within the area as opportunities become available.

Livestock.

NM15 Level 3 lands are open to livestock grazing. Level 2 lands are open to grazing strategies to enhance or maintain the level 2 values identified above.

NM16 No grazing is allowed on cultural sites eligible for or listed on NRHP.

NM17 Allow rangeland improvements and grazing prescriptions to maintain or improve the stated values within the area.

Minerals.

NM18 About 20,720 acres within the ACEC are Category 1 for leasable minerals; 21,730 acres are Category 2; and 8,350 acres are Category 3.

NM19 About 20,720 acres within the ACEC are open to geophysical activities; 21,730 acres are restricted; and 8,350 acres are open with no significant surface disturbance.

NM20 About 20,720 acres within the ACEC are Category 1 for mineral material disposals; 21,730 acres are Category 2; and 8,350 acres are Category 3.

NM21 Until a protective withdrawal is in place and in force, any mining activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations are restricted by stipulations designed to protect the natural and primitive values of the area within the operating parameters of the 1872 General Mining Law, as amended or revised, and FLPMA.

Recreation.

NM22 Level 3 lands, except critical soils, are open to OHV use with seasonal restrictions designed for watershed, soils, and vegetation resource protection. Level 2 (except the primitive/natural areas) and the critical soils within level 3 are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails. The primitive/natural areas, within level 2, are closed to OHV use. This does not apply to permitted BLM activities or authorized administrative uses.

NM23 Developed recreation sites will be closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not related to recreational development.

NM24 Allow development of limited facilities, needed to protect health and human safety, at potential recreation sites within the ACEC.

NM25 Maintain the character and values of the identified primitive/natural areas by closing the area to OHV use and motorized surface-disturbing activities.

NM26 Develop hiking and/or horseback trails along Nine Mile Creek.

NM27 Establish a Special Recreation Management Area to cover the Nine Mile Canyon area.

Riparian.

NM28 Improve riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages by establishing grazing systems and constructing rangeland improvements designed to enhance the riparian values.

NM29 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet requirements of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrainment.

NM30 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones, only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

Soil and Water.

NM31 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within level 3 areas of the ACEC only if watershed values are maintained.

NM32 Areas of critical soils and floodplains are closed to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities during periods of saturated soil (usually spring runoff and fall rains).

NM33 Level 3 are available for major (larger than 1 acre-foot capacity) water developments with special restrictions designed to maintain the visual qualities of the ACEC. Outside of these areas, major water developments could be permitted if the project is consistent with the area's prescriptions.

Vegetation

NM34 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the ACEC with restrictions to minimize adverse impacts to cultural sites, special status plant species habitat, scenic, and watershed values.

NM35 Manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage that would meet the special status plant species habitats, primitive/natural, riparian, and scenic resource values.

NM36 Manipulate 400 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands to increase forage production and improve wildlife habitat.

NM37 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities on special status plant species habitat within the ACEC. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if site characteristics exclude potential habitat from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

Visual.

NM38 Maintain the natural and primitive qualities of identified segments along Argyle and Nine Mile Creeks and VRM Class II areas. Allow only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions on VRM Class II lands of the ACEC.

Woodlands.

NM39 Level 3 lands are open to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products with restrictions designed to protect the stated resource values. Level 2 lands are closed.

NM40 On a case-by-case basis to meet other resource management goals, allow for the sale of ponderosa pine and other large conifer and aspen on level 3 lands. Level 2 lands are closed.

NM41 Woodland treatments and harvests will continue to be designed in a mosaic pattern, leaving inclusions of live and dead trees within treated or harvested areas. Irregular boundaries of treatment and harvest areas will be required to reduce the detrimental impacts to the scenic values.

Support Needs

nNM42 Develop and implement a coordinated activity plan for the ACEC.

nNM43 Implement where necessary the Sclerocactus glauces recovery plan as developed by the USF&W (1990).

nNM44 Develop and implement activity plans for special status plant species habitats found within the ACEC. Should the USF&W develop recovery plans for these species, implement those decisions where necessary.

Greeks and VRM Class II areas.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

PARIEETTE WETLANDS ACEC

Objective

Enhance and protect the wetlands community and associated habitat adjacent to Parriette and Castle Peak Washes, ensuring continued waterfowl production and no long-term deterioration of the water quality in Parriette Wash, reduce sedimentation to the Green River by stabilizing streambanks and water channels, while meeting the management objectives of the final recovery plans for the special status species associated with the area.

Management Levels

- Level 2 - Riparian and special status species habitats, cultural sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (90%)
- Level 3 - Raptor, crucial antelope, and potential black-footed ferret habitats, critical watershed, high salt-containing soils, potential recreation sites, high-sensitivity archeological and paleontological areas (10%)

Total Federal Acreage - 11,600 acres
- Refer to Map 3-5

Management Prescriptions

Cultural and Paleontology.

PW01 Consult with the Ute Tribe for the protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

PW02 Allow casual use invertebrate and flora fossil collection, using hand tools, in designated areas only. Based on site-specific analysis, collection of vertebrate fossils by scientific institutions could be considered.

PW03 Paleontological clearances are required on a case-by-case basis.

PW04 Classify paleontological resources on public lands as shown in Table 2-4.

Fire.

PW05 Allow fires to bum under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated resource values.

Fish and Wildlife.

PW06 Do not allow activities that would result in adverse impacts to nesting waterfowl during the period March 1 through May 25.

PW07 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of active goose nest sites year 'round.

PW08 Continue to implement and revise as necessary the existing Habitat Management Plan for Myton Bench as it applies to the ACEC. These decisions are:
- Improve and expand habitat for all water dependent wildlife species by providing standing water in necessary or needed locations.
- Provide free seasonal movement of big game animal by modifying existing fences at identified locations.
- Revise the Wetlands Allotment Management Plan to allow for an average residual cover height of 9.5 inches in Pasture 3, while maintaining appropriate livestock use.
- Provide wetland habitat capable of producing 10,000 ducks and 100 Canada geese annually.
- Provide and maintain habitat capable of producing a three-fold increase in pheasant and mourning dove populations and also capable of supporting viable populations of chukars and valley quail.
- Protect and enhance 6 miles of riparian habitat in Parriette Draw to ensure stabilization of the peregrine falcon's avian prey base, and improve habitat conditions.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

Provide suitable nesting and feeding habitat for migratory greater sandhill cranes and whooping cranes.

Lands and Realty.

PW13 Establish a right-of-way avoidance area within level 2 lands. Make level 3 lands available for placement of rights-of-way with special restrictions designed to protect the stated resource values in the ACEC.

PW14 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights) within level 2 lands as opportunities arise.

PW15 No new access roads will be constructed within 600 feet of goose nesting habitat.

Livestock.

PW16 Level 3 lands are open to grazing. Level 2 lands are open to prescribed grazing, designed to maintain and/or enhance the wetland, watershed, and special status species habitats.

PW17 Allow rangeland improvements and grazing prescriptions to maintain or improve the values present on level 2 and 3 lands.

Minerals.

PW18 About 20 acres within the ACEC are Category 1 for leaseable minerals; 7,880 acres are Category 2; and 3,700 acres are Category 3.

PW19 A site-specific analysis of the Parriette STSSA will be conducted to determine whether or not a portion of the tar sands deposits may be made available, without adversely affecting special status plant species.

PW20 About 20 acres within the ACEC are open to geophysical activities; 7,880 acres are restricted; and 3,700 acres are open with no significant surface disturbance.

PW21 About 7,880 acres will be Category 2 for mineral material disposal.

PW22 Any mineral activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations are restricted by stipulations designed to protect the identified resource values.

Recreation.

PW23 Lands are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails. This restriction does not apply to permitted BLM activities or authorized administrative uses.

PW24 Allow development of limited facilities needed to protect health and human safety within the ACEC. Develop interpretive facilities and trails at the ACEC.

PW25 Developed recreation sites within the ACEC will be closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not directly related to recreation development. OHV use would be limited to designated roads and trails.

Riparian.

PW26 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet requirements of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection and sediment entrapment.

PW27 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian areas.

PW28 Improve riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages by establishing grazing systems and implementing rangeland improvements designed to enhance the riparian values of the ACEC.

PW29 Close to livestock grazing those riparian areas that do not satisfactorily respond to improved grazing management.

Soil and Water.

PW30 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within the level 3 lands if watershed values can be maintained.

PW31 Areas of critical soils and floodplains are closed to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities during periods of saturated soil (usually spring runoff and fall rains).

PW32 Level 3 lands are available for major (greater than 1 acre foot capacity) water developments with special restrictions designed to protect the stated resource values. Level 2 lands could be available for such projects if it is consistent with these prescriptions.

Vegetation.

PW33 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the ACEC with restrictions designed to protect the special status plant species and riparian habitats, desired ground cover, and water quality.

PW34 Manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage that would most benefit riparian and watershed values, and manage vegetation in the remaining area in such a way which results in the highest vegetation species diversity to meet the special status plant species, wildlife, and recreation values.

Woodlands.

PW36 On a case-by-case and to meet other resource management goals, any cottonwood trees within level 3 lands could be harvested or sold. Level 3 lands are open for the harvest and/or collection of common native seed, excluding barrel cactus species.

PW37 Collection of barrel cacti species will not be permitted.

Support Needs

sPW38 Develop and implement a coordinated activity plan for the ACEC.

sPW39 Implement where necessary the Sclerocactus glauces recovery plan as developed by the USF&WS (1990).

sPW40 Continue to monitor water quality from specific activities affecting the ACEC. Areas receiving priority include riparian areas and critical watersheds.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

RED CREEK WATERSHED ACEC

Objective
Manage the watershed to continue the reduction of sedimentation into Red Creek (and the downstream Green River) by stabilizing channels and streambanks and by maintaining or increasing vegetation cover throughout the watershed, and to enhance wildlife habitat values.

Management Levels
- Level 2 - Sage grouse strutting grounds, cultural sites eligible or listed on the NRHP (2%)
- Level 3 - Highly erodible and salt-containing soils, riparian, crucial big game habitat, sage grouse nesting areas, potential bighorn sheep habitat, raptor nesting sites (63%)
- Level 4 - Remaining resources (5%)
- Total Federal Acreage - 24,600 acres
- Refer to Map 3-6

Management Prescriptions

Cultural.
RC01 Allocate cultural sites including ethnographic properties into one of three management categories using the criteria established in Table 2.
RC02 Consult with the Ute Tribe for the protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

Fire.
RC03 Allow fires to burn under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated resource values.

Fish and Wildlife.
RC04 Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to deer and elk from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer and elk winter range.
RC05 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 1,000' of sage grouse strutting grounds year 'round, which cannot be mitigated or would not enhance sage grouse habitat. OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails.
RC06 No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year 'round within 1/2 mile of known golden eagle or ferruginous hawk nests which would adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the USFWS.
RC07 No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year 'round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests or 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. These restrictions so not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities. They do not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. Site-specific analyses are completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from the proposed surface-disturbing activity.
RC08 Provide habitat and allow for the reintroduction of upland game birds.

Lands and Realty.
RC09 Establish a right-of-way avoidance area in level 2 lands. Make level 3 lands available to support permitted activities with special restrictions to protect the identified resource values.
RC10 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights, scenic easements) with a priority placed on lands within levels 2 and 3.

Livestock.
RC11 Level 3 lands are open to grazing. Level 2 lands are open to prescribed grazing designed to maintain or enhance the watershed and wildlife habitat values. No grazing is allowed on cultural sites eligible for, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
RC12 Allow rangeland improvements and grazing prescription to maintain or improve the values identified within the ACEC.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

Minerals.

RC13 About 530 acres within the ACEC are Category 1 for leasable minerals; 21,530 acres are Category 2; and 2,540 acres are Category 3.

RC14 About 530 acres are open to geophysical activities; 21,530 acres are restricted; and 2,540 acres are open with no significant surface disturbance.

RC15 About 530 acres are Category 1 for mineral material disposal; 21,530 acres are category 2; and 2,540 acres are Category 4.

RC16 Any mineral activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations are restricted by stipulations designed to protect the identified resource values.

Recreation.

RC17 Level 3 lands, excluding critical soils, are open to OHV use with seasonal restrictions for watershed and wildlife protection; level 2 lands and critical soils in level 3 are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails.

RC18 Develop interpretive sites and/or facilities in the Clay Basin Gas Field.

Riparian.

RC19 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet requirements of plant vigor maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrapment.

RC20 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330' of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, or that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

RC21 Improve riparian habitat in early and mid ecological stages by establishing grazing systems and implementing rangeland improvements designed to enhance the riparian values of the ACEC.

Soil and Water.

RC22 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils within level 3 lands if watershed values are maintained.

RC23 Areas of critical soils and floodplains are closed to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities during periods of saturated soil (usually spring runoff and fall rains).

RC24 Level 3 lands are available for major (larger than 1 acre-foot capacity) water developments with special restrictions. Outside of these areas, major water developments could be permitted if the project is consistent with these management prescriptions.

Vegetation.

RC25 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the ACEC with restrictions designed to protect the vegetation ground cover, watershed conditions, and water quality values.

RC26 Manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage that would most benefit wildlife in crucial habitat, and manage vegetation in the remaining areas in a way which results in the highest vegetation species diversity for the maintenance and enhancement of watershed values.

RC27 Manipulate 500 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands to increase forage production and improve wildlife habitat.

RC28 Do not allow surface-disturbing activities on special status plant species habitat within the ACEC. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if site characteristics exclude potential habitat from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

RC29 The guidelines provided in Chapter 2 will be incorporated into sagebrush vegetation treatments involving sage grouse habitat within the ACEC.

Woodlands.

RC30 Level 3 lands are open to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products. Level 2 lands are closed.

Support Needs

RC31 Woodland treatments and harvests will continue to be designed in a mosaic pattern, leaving inclusions of live and dead trees within treated or harvested areas. Irregular boundaries of treatment and harvest areas will be required to reduce the detrimental impacts to the scenic values.

srRC32 Develop a coordinated resource activity plan for the ACEC providing specific management prescriptions for those resource values within the ACEC. This plan will replace the existing Red Creek Watershed Activity Plan.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

RED MOUNTAIN-DRY FORK ACEC COMPLEX

Objective
Protect cultural sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; protect significant paleontological sites; protect relict vegetation communities; enhance supporting resource values of wildlife habitat, municipal watersheds, riparian, and scenic values, while allowing compatible uses.

Management Levels
- **Level 1** - Relict vegetation communities on Red Mountain and in Castle Cove (19%)
- **Level 2** - Developed recreation sites and the Red Mountain Potential Recreation Area and cultural sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP (2%)
- **Level 3** - Riparian habitat, high sensitivity cultural and paleontological areas, municipal watersheds, critical soils, crucial deer and elk winter habitats, potential bighorn sheep habitat, raptor habitats, and potential recreation sites (79%)

**Total Federal Acreage** - 25,800 acres

**Refer to Map 3-7**

Management Prescriptions

Cultural and Paleontology.

**RD01** Allocate cultural sites including ethnographic properties into one of three management categories using the criteria established in Table 2-5.

**RD02** Consult with the Ute Tribe for the protection of areas and items of traditional lifeways and religious significance.

**RD03** Allow casual use invertebrate and flora fossil collection, using hand tools, in designated areas only. Based on site-specific analysis, collection of vertebrate fossils by scientific institutions could be considered.

**RD04** Classify paleontological resources on public lands as shown in Table 2-4.

**RD05** Paleontological clearances are required on a case-by-case basis.

Fire.

**RD06** Maintain the natural role of fire within the relict vegetation areas; however, large-scale fires will not be allowed to kill more than 3% of the ponderosa pine on Red Mountain, or 50% of the sagebrush-mountain browse type in Castle Cove relict vegetation areas over the life of the RMP. Outside of the relict vegetation areas, allow fires to burn under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated resource values.

Fish and Wildlife.

**RD07** Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to deer and elk from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer and elk winter range.

**RD08** No construction of surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) is allowed year round within 1/2 mile of golden eagle or ferruginous hawk nest sites active within the past 2 years which would adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the USF&W.

**RD09** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests or 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. These restrictions do not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities. They do not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. Site-specific analyses are completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from the proposed surface-disturbing activity.

**RD04** Classify paleontological resources on public lands as shown in Table 2-4.

**RD05** Paleontological clearances are required on a case-by-case basis.

**RD06** Maintain the natural role of fire within the relict vegetation areas; however, large-scale fires will not be allowed to kill more than 3% of the ponderosa pine on Red Mountain, or 50% of the sagebrush-mountain browse type in Castle Cove relict vegetation areas over the life of the RMP. Outside of the relict vegetation areas, allow fires to burn under prescribed conditions only to enhance the stated resource values.

**RD07** Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to deer and elk from December 1 through April 30 on crucial deer and elk winter range.

**RD08** No construction of surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) is allowed year round within 1/2 mile of golden eagle or ferruginous hawk nest sites active within the past 2 years which would adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the USF&W.

**RD09** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) are allowed year round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests or 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. These restrictions do not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities. They do not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. Site-specific analyses are completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from the proposed surface-disturbing activity.
Chapter 3 - ACEC Management Prescriptions

**Land and Realty.**

RD10 Provide habitat and allow for the reintroduction of 100-200 head of bighorn sheep and upland game birds.

RD11 Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities do affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.

RD12 Improve or maintain habitat in bighorn sheep reintroduction areas. Actions may include vegetation treatments, road closures, additional water sources, etc.

RD13 Take opportunities to eliminate domestic sheep grazing within 10 miles of identified bighorn sheep habitat within the ACEC by using negotiation of changes in class of livestock (from sheep to cattle), alternative grazing systems, and predator management.

**Lands and Realty.**

RD14 Acquire public nonmotorized access across established roads and trails to enhance recreational opportunities along Ashley Creek. Acquire legal motorized access to Red Mountain.

RD15 Establish a right-of-way exclusion area in level 1 lands and avoidance areas within level 2 lands. Allow for the placement of permitted and unpermitted uses within the zone designated to maintain or enhance the resource values in level 3 lands.

RD16 Recommend protective withdrawals to preclude entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended or revised, and the agricultural entry laws or other protective measures on level 1 and 2 lands and the potential recreation sites.

RD17 Acquire fee title or interest in lands (e.g., water rights, scenic easements) within the area as opportunities become available.

**Livestock.**

RD18 Level 3 lands are open to livestock grazing. Level 2 lands are open to prescribed grazing with conditions designed to maintain or enhance the area's identified resource values.

RD19 No grazing is allowed in developed recreation sites or in the relit vegetation communities.

**Vegetation.**

RD20 Allow range land improvements and grazing prescriptions to maintain or improve the values present on lands within the ACEC.

Minerals.

RD21 About 20,900 acres are Category 2 for leaseable minerals; 4,900 acres are Category 3.

RD22 Phosphate exploration and development will not be allowed between the Ashley Creek Gorge and Dry Fork Creek area of the ACEC.

RD23 Exploration and development of phosphate within crucial deer and elk winter range within the remainder of the ACEC are allowed year 'round, but will require management actions designed to mitigate both the short- and long-term loss of habitat.

RD24 About 20,900 acres are restricted for geophysical activities; 4,900 acres are open with no significant surface disturbance; and no acres are closed.

RD25 About 15,000 acres are Category 2 for mineral material disposal and 10,600 acres are Category 4.

RD26 Until a protective withdrawal is in place and in force, any mining activity other than casual use will require a mining plan of operations. Operations are restricted by stipulations designed to protect the natural values of the area within the operating parameters of the 1872 General Mining Law, as amended or revised, and FLPMA. For the level 1 areas, the preceding would be applied until a protective withdrawal is obtained.

**Recreation.**

RD27 Level 3 lands, except critical soils are open to OHV use with seasonal restrictions; level 1 and 2 lands and critical soils within level 3 are open to OHV use on designated roads and trails.

Maintain the existing trail on Red Mountain. If, however, OHV use occurs off trail after a reasonable program of signing and public education, close the trail.

Close the trail to Moonshine Arch to OHV use.

Limit OHV use on the 1,240-acre Red Mountain Potential Recreation Area to designated roads and trails yearround. OHV use on 3,800 acres of critical deer and elk winter range in the Taylor Mountain-Spring Creek area is permitted only from April 1 through November 30.

RD28 Develop recreation facilities on Red Mountain outside the relit vegetation area. Expand recreation facilities at Dry Fork Canyon.

RD29 Developed recreation sites are closed to grazing and surface-disturbing activities not related to recreation development. The Red Mountain potential recreation area is closed to surface-disturbing activities not related to recreation development. OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails within these areas.

RD30 Develop an interpretive trail and/or facilities along Brush Creek.

RD31 Develop about 6 miles of nonmotorized trails along Dry Fork, Ashley Creek, and Red Mountain. Establish about 12 miles of mountain bicycle trails using existing rural roads and trails.

RD32 Establish a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to cover the ACEC complex.

RD33 Provide sufficient herbaceous forage biomass to meet the requirements of plant wildlife maintenance, bank protection, and sediment entrainment.

RD34 Allow new surface-disturbing activities within 330’ of riparian zones only when it can be shown there are no practical alternatives, that long-term impacts are fully mitigated, and that the construction is an enhancement to the riparian area.

**Soil and Water.**

RD35 Allow new surface-disturbing activities on critical soils and municipal watersheds within level 3 lands only if watershed values are maintained.

RD36 Areas of critical soils, municipal watersheds, and floodplains are closed to OHV use and surface-disturbing activities during periods of saturated soil (usually spring runoff and fall rains). Close Moonshine Arch Trail to OHV use.

**Vegetation.**

RD37 Level 3 lands are available for major (larger than 1 acre foot capacity) water developments with restrictions designed to maintain or enhance the area's designated vegetation. Outside of this level, major water developments could be permitted if the project is consistent with these management prescriptions.

**Visual.**

RD38 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the area, except for the relit vegetation areas, with restrictions designed to protect the watershed and water quality values and other resource values of the ACEC. Within the relit vegetation communities, allow only biological control of noxious weeds and insect infestations.

RD39 Outside of the relit vegetation communities, manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage which results in the highest vegetation species diversity for wildlife and scenic values. Within the relit vegetation communities, allow the areas to maintain their late to climax ecological stages.

RD40 Manipulate 1,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands to increase forage production and improve wildlife habitat.

**Woodlands.**

RD41 Maintain the natural/primitive qualities of the VRM Class II areas by allowing only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions.

**Woodlands.**

RD42 Level 3 lands are open to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products with restrictions designed to maintain or enhance the resource values of the level. Level 1 and 2 lands are closed to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products.

RD43 Woodland treatments and harvests will continue to be designed in a mosaic pattern, leaving inclusions of live and dead trees within treated or harvested areas. Irregular boundaries of treatment and harvest areas will be required to

**Vegetation.**

RD38 Allow mechanical, fire, biological, or chemical control of noxious weeds and insect infestations within the area, except for the relit vegetation areas, with restrictions designed to protect the watershed and water quality values and other resource values of the ACEC. Within the relit vegetation communities, allow only biological control of noxious weeds and insect infestations.

RD39 Outside of the relit vegetation communities, manage the vegetation to attain the ecological stage which results in the highest vegetation species diversity for wildlife and scenic values. Within the relit vegetation communities, allow the areas to maintain their late to climax ecological stages.

RD40 Manipulate 1,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands to increase forage production and improve wildlife habitat.

**Woodlands.**

RD41 Maintain the natural/primitive qualities of the VRM Class II areas by allowing only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions.

**Woodlands.**

RD42 Level 3 lands are open to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products with restrictions designed to maintain or enhance the resource values of the level. Level 1 and 2 lands are closed to the sale and/or harvest of woodland products.

RD43 Woodland treatments and harvests will continue to be designed in a mosaic pattern, leaving inclusions of live and dead trees within treated or harvested areas. Irregular boundaries of treatment and harvest areas will be required to
reduce the detrimental impacts to the scenic values.

Support Needs

sRD44 Develop a coordinated activity plan for the ACEC.
This chapter describes the implementation strategy, monitoring procedures, and plan maintenance for the RMP. Standard mitigation measures are included in Chapters 2 and 3.

IMPLEMENTATION

All resource management authorizations and actions, including budget proposals, will conform with this RMP, or as amended. All operations and activities under existing permits, contracts, cooperative agreements, or other instruments for occupancy and use will be modified, if necessary, to conform with this plan within a reasonable period of time, subject to valid existing rights.

Implementation of many of the planned actions in this RMP is dependent upon the availability of funding and personnel. An implementation plan will be prepared showing the planned actions, the priority and scheduling of implementation, and the funding and personnel needed. This implementation plan will be revised periodically, as necessary, to respond to the actual budget made available for carrying out the RMP.

In many cases, more detailed and site-specific planning or environmental analysis may be required before an action can be taken. The EIS, prepared in association with this plan, will be used as a base for tiering and incorporation, by reference, in any additional site- or program-specific environmental analysis.

The development of these specific actions will involve the input of all involved or affected parties. Early consultation and coordination with these parties will greatly assist in the success of implementing these actions.

Any person adversely affected by a specific action being proposed to carry out any portion of this plan may appeal such action pursuant to 43 CFR 4.400 at the time the specific action is proposed for implementation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The effects of implementing the Diamond Mountain RMP will be monitored and evaluated to ensure the desired results are being achieved. Monitoring the RMP includes both the on-the-ground resource indicators and the land-use decisions themselves.

The purpose of monitoring on-the-ground resource indicators is to provide quantifiable data needed to evaluate the management decisions outlined in this plan. All such monitoring will adhere to current manual and technical reference guidance.

The results of on-the-ground and plan monitoring will determine whether original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether conditions or circumstances have significantly changed, or whether new data are significant to the plan. Monitoring will help to establish long-term use and resource condition trends and provide information for planning, and will aid in forecasting annual funding needs and determining when changes in the plan are necessary.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The RMP can be modified through plan maintenance, plan amendment, or plan revision, all of which will be documented. Documentation consists of making RMP changes available to the public at BLM's Utah State Office, Vernal District Office, and the Diamond Mountain Resource Area Office. Plan amendments and plan revisions will be made with public involvement and the appropriate level of environmental analysis.
### Table A1-1
**Isolated Tracts Which Will Be Considered For Sale or Exchange Under This Plan**

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### Table A1-2
**Community Expansion Tracts Which Will Be Considered For Sale or Exchange Under This Plan**

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* These public lands have been deleted because they were disposed of by land exchange during completion of the Diamond Mountain RMP. Other land descriptions contained minor typographical or legal description errors.
Lease Stipulations

The RMP/EIS serves as the primary vehicle for identifying and documenting the need for constraints on fluid mineral exploration and development activities. Constraints in the form of stipulations are conditions of lease issuance which provide protection for other resource values or land uses by establishing authority for substantial delay or site changes or denial of operations within the terms of the lease contract. The stipulations identified in the RMP must be applied to all new leases. Such constraints or requirements may also be applied to new use authorizations on existing leases provided that they are consistent with the authority reserved by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The plan also serves as a vehicle for explaining to the public the conditions under which waivers, exceptions, or modifications of lease stipulations may be granted. A waiver is a permanent exemption to a lease stipulation. An exception is a one time exemption to a lease stipulation which is determined on a case-by-case basis. A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Substantial modification or waiver subsequent to lease issuance is subject to public review for at least a 30-day period in accordance with Section 5102.1 of the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

The format of the written oil and gas lease stipulations for the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan follow the "Uniform Format for Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations" (Rocky Mountain Regional Coordinating Committee, March 1989).

Lease Notices

Lease Notices are attached to leases to transmit information at the time of lease issuance to assist the lessee in submitting acceptable plans of operation, or to assist in the administration of leases. Lease Notices are attached to leases in the same manner as stipulations, however, there is an important distinction between Lease Notices and stipulations. Lease Notices do not involve new restrictions or requirements, and a Lease Notice is not signed by the lessee. As per 43 CFR 3101.1-3, lease/informational notices are not a basis for denial of operations.

Application

The following oil and gas lease stipulations and notices for the Diamond Mountain Resource Area will replace previous stipulations and lease notices. Therefore, the new stipulations and notices which are described in this Appendix will apply to all new leases.
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
RElict VEGETATION SITES

Serial No. __________________________ GIS Map Reference: RELIC.VS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on lands in Lears Canyon, Castle Cove, and Red Mountain areas.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting relict vegetation and associated habitat as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (see LC08, LC09, RD20, and RD23, all in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES (FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES ONLY)

Serial No. __________________________ GIS Map Reference: PF.TESK

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands containing special status plant species habitat (federally listed species only).

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting special status plant habitat (Federally listed species only) as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number VE10 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
GREEN RIVER SCENIC CORRIDOR/FLOODPLAIN

Serial No.:_______
GIS Map Reference: BP.FLOOD$.

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands contained within the Green River Scenic Corridor or the Upper Green River floodplain.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting Green River Scenic Corridor or the Upper Green River floodplain for recreational values as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision BP43 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or if the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
BROWNS PARK COMPLEX

Serial No.:_______
GIS Map Reference: BP.VISTA

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands in the Browns Park Complex area within VRM Class II areas or within line of sight or, 1/2 mile (whichever is less) of the Green River.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving the form, line, color, or texture of the landscape so as not to attract the viewer's attention as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number BP49 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
LOWER GREEN RIVER SEGMENT-VISUAL CORRIDOR

Serial No. ____________
GIS Map Reference: LWR.GR$

No surface occupancy or use is allowed in the Lower Green River segment-Visual Corridor within 1/2 mile or line of sight, whichever is less, of the Green River.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting the Lower Green River visual corridor as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number LGR38 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION  
PELICAN LAKE/PELICAN LAKE SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Serial No.  
GIS Map Reference: PELICAN/PELICAN

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands containing Pelican Lake and Pelican Lake Special Recreation Management Area.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting the area for recreational values as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number RD05 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.7  
000067

United States Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION  
RED MOUNTAIN: POTENTIAL RECREATION AREA

Serial No.  
GIS Map Reference: REDMOUNT/REDMOUNT

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the Red Mountain potential recreation area.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting the Red Mountain potential recreational area as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number RD29 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource value changes or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.8  
000067
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AREAS, REGISTER PROPERTIES,
AND POTENTIAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: NHS
GIS Map Reference: NES
GIS Map Reference: P NES

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on National Historic Landmark Areas, Register Properties, and Potential Register Properties.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting National Historic Landmark Areas, Register Properties, and Potential Register Properties as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number CR04 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource value changes or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED AREAS

Serial No. GIS Map Reference: SPNMES

No surface occupancy or use is allowed in semi-primitive, nonmotorized areas.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of visual and primitive recreational qualities (These closures and limitations would not apply to BLM permitted uses that require off-road travel, such as grazing operations) as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number RE09 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
Peregrine Falcon Nest Sites

Serial No. GIS Map Reference: PPFENSO6

No surface occupancy or use is allowed (does not apply to casual use) within 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. This restriction would not apply to maintenance and operation of existing programs and facilities. It would not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management action or site specific analysis of terrain features.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of Peregrine Falcon nest sites and surrounding habitat as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number PW24 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
BALD EAGLE NEST SITES

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PFEAGNSOS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed (does not apply to casual use) within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests. This restriction would not apply to maintenance and operation of existing programs and facilities. It would not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions or site specific analysis of terrain features.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of the bald eagle nest sites as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW23 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.13 000102

United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
GOLDEN EAGLE NEST SITES

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PFGONNSOS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed (does not apply to casual use) within 1/2 mile of known golden eagle nests which would adversely affect current use, limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This restriction would not apply to maintenance and operation of existing programs and facilities. It would not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions or site specific analysis of terrain features.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of golden nest sites as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW20 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.14 000103
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
FERRUGINOUS HAWK NEST SITES

Serial No. GIS Map Reference: PFFENOS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed (does not apply to casual use) within 1/2 mile of known ferruginous hawk nests, which would adversely affect current use or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, or unless a permit to take is obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This restriction would not apply to maintenance and operation of existing programs and facilities. It would not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions or site specific analysis of terrain features.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of ferruginous hawk nest sites as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number PW07 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.15 000104

United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
PARIETTE WETLANDS-GOOSE NEST SITES

Serial No. GIS Map Reference: PPGO005

No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1/8 mile of active goose nest sites.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting active goose nest sites as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number PW07 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource value changes or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.16 000105
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
BROWNS PARK COMPLEX-CRUCIAL DEER WINTER HABITAT

Serial No.____
GIS Map Reference: BPVEPS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands in the Browns Park Crucial Deer Winter Habitat (sagebrush vegetation type).

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection and preservation of crucial deer winter habitat as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number BP47 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource value changes or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.17
000106

United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION
SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS

Serial No.____
GIS Map Reference: LEK1KS

No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1,000 feet of sage grouse strutting grounds.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protection of sage grouse strutting grounds as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW18 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

A2.18
000107
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION
SAGE GROUSE LEK NESTING AREAS

No surface use is allowed within the nesting areas during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of facilities. This stipulation would not apply if sage grouse are not present or if impacts could be mitigated.

a. From March 1 through June 30.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protecting and preserving sage grouse lek nesting areas on sage vegetation types as described by the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW19 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)
No surface use is allowed within the Antelope Flat antelope fawning areas during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of facilities or if animals are not present.

a. From May 1 through June 30.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protecting antelope fawning areas as described by the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW15 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION
RED MOUNTAIN AREA: CRUCIAL DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE

No surface use is allowed within the Red Mountain Area crucial deer and elk winter range during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of facilities or if animals are not present.

a. From December 1 through March 31.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preventing adverse impacts that would cause significant displacements of deer or elk herds or loss of habitat as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number RD17 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date

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TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION
PARIETTE WETLANDS-WATERFOWL

No surface use is allowed in the Pariette Wetlands during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of facilities.

a. From March 1 through May 25.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preventing adverse impacts that would cause significant displacements of waterfowl and/or loss of habitat as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number PW06 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION
BIGHORN SHEEP LAMING AREAS

No surface use is allowed in bighorn sheep lambing areas during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of existing facilities.

a. From April 15 through June 30.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protecting bighorn sheep lambing areas as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW17 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this lease notice will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes.

Form #/Date

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TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION
BIGHORN SHEEP WINTER, RUTTING AREAS

No surface use is allowed within one mile of active bighorn sheep winter and rutting areas during the following time period. This stipulation does not apply if bighorn sheep are not present. The stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of existing facilities.

a. From September 1 through May 15.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Protecting bighorn sheep winter and rutting areas as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number FW17 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this lease notice will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes.

Form #/Date
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office: Diamond Mountain Resource Area

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION
VRM CLASS II AREAS

Serial No. ______________
GIS Map Reference: VRM28

Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints.

a. Allow only short-term or mitigable visual intrusions on VRM Class II lands.

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving the form, line, color or texture of the landscape so as not to attract the viewer’s attention as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number VR01 in Chapter 2). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource value changes or the lessee/operator demonstrates that impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Form #/Date
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION
RED MOUNTAIN-DRY FORK COMPLEX
CRITICAL SOILS, MUNICIPAL WATERSHEDS, FLOODPLAINS

Serial No: O
GIS Map Reference: DMWMPS: ERODE2: HSALT: DM.IP

Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints.

a. Preclude surface disturbing activities in areas of critical soils (highly saline and/or erodible), municipal watersheds and floodplains during times of saturated soils (usually Spring runoff and Fall rains).

On the lands described below:

a. See attached

For the purpose of:

a. Preserving and protecting critical soils, floodplains, and municipal watershed from severe erosion as described in the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan (refer to decision number RD36 in Chapter 3). Waivers, Exceptions, or Modifications to this limitation may be specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)
LEASE NOTICE
PEREGRINE FALCON HABITAT

Serial No.: GIS Map Reference: PPEP005

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing Peregrine Falcon Habitat. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the Peregrine Falcon and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached
LEASE NOTICE
Bald Eagle Habitat

Serial No. ____
GIS Map Reference: PFEAGLES

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing Bald Eagle Habitat. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the Bald Eagle and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached

LEASE NOTICE
Golden Eagle Habitat

Serial No. ____
GIS Map Reference: PFGOLDES

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing Golden Eagle Habitat. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the Golden Eagle and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached
LEASE NOTICE
FERRUGINOUS HAWK HABITAT

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PF.FERU5

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing Ferruginous Hawk Habitat. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the Ferruginous Hawk and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached

Form #/Date

A2.34 000124

LEASE NOTICE
HIGH POTENTIAL PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PF.PALEO

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as having high potential paleontological resources. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect paleontological resources from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached

Form #/Date

A2.35 000125
LEASE NOTICE
SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS: NOT FEDERALLY LISTED
Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PF3PLU7TE.PAR6

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing special status plants, not federally listed, and their habitats. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the special status plants and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached

LEASE NOTICE
POTENTIAL BLACK FOOTED FERRET HABITAT AREA
Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: PF.HIFER6

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been identified as containing potential Black Footed Ferret Habitat. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect the Black Footed Ferret and/or habitat from surface disturbing activities in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Diamond Mountain Resource Management Plan, Section 6 of the lease terms, Endangered Species Act, and 43 CFR 3101.1-2. These lands are described as:

a. See attached
LEASE NOTICE
BIGHORN SHEEP WINTERING, RUTTING AREAS

Serial No.
GIS Map Reference: HBSP 1MBE

LEASE NOTICE: The lessee/operator is given notice that the area has been identified as containing bighorn sheep wintering and rutting areas. Modifications, including seasonal restrictions from September 1 through May 15, may be required in the Surface Use Plan of Operations to protect these resource values. This notice may be waived, excepted, or modified by the authorized officer if either the resource values change or the lessee/operator demonstrates that adverse impacts can be mitigated. These lands are described as:

a. See attached

Access (see also Lands & Realty Management), 2-17
Map, 2-18

ACECs
Areawide decisions, 2-4
Management prescriptions:
Browns Park Complex, 3-1 - 3-6
Lears Canyon, 3-8 - 3-9
Lower Green River, 3-11 - 3-14
Nine Mile Canyon, 3-16 - 3-18
Parliette Wetlands, 3-20 - 3-22
Red Creek Watershed, 3-24 - 3-26
Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex, 3-28 - 3-31
Maps:
Browns Park ACECComplex, 3-7
Lear’s Canyon ACEC, 3-10
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-15
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-19
Parliette Wetlands ACEC, 3-23
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-27
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-32
Objective, 2-4
Support needs:
Browns Park ACECComplex, 3-6
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-14
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-18
Parliette Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-26
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-31

Acquisitions, Land, 2-19

Air Quality Management
Areawide decisions, 2-3 - 2-4
Objective, 2-4

Allocations, Grazing
AMP development, 2-22
Categorization, 2-21, 2-23 - 2-25
Categorization, allotment:
Decision, 2-21
List, by allotment, 2-23 - 2-25
Domestic sheep w/in bighorn habitat, 2-21
Forage assignments:
Decision, 2-21, 2-39
List, by allotment, 2-23 - 2-25
Map of grazing allotments, Map packet #3
Objective:
Rangeland improvements:
Decision, 2-21
List, by allotment, 2-26 - 2-29
Mitigating measures, 2-11, 2-12, 2-22 - 2-40
Special emphasis areas decisions:
Brows Park Complex ACEC, 3-3
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-6
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-12
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-17
Pariette Wetlands ACEC, 3-21
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex ACEC, 3-29
Support needs, 2-32
Wild Horse HMA boundary, 2-21
Lower Green River ACEC
Acreage, federal, 3-11
Livestock grazing in Sand Wash, 3-12
Management levels w/in ACEC, 3-11
Management prescriptions, 3-11 - 3-14
Map, 3-15
Objective, 3-11
Rights-of-way, 3-12
Support needs, 3-14
Vegetation prescription, 3-9
Wild & scenic river suitability, 3-13
Wild & scenic river prescriptions, 3-13
Maintenance, RMP, 4-1
Management Guidance, General, 2-3
Management Priority Area Concept, 1-5
Summary of resource values, by level, 1-6
Minerals Management
Areawide decisions, 2-30 - 2-31
Decisions:
General, 2-30
Oil, gas & combined hydrocarbons, 2-30
Other leaseable minerals, 2-30
Mineral materials, 2-30
Locatable minerals, 2-31
Maps:
Oil & gas leasing categories, Map packet #4
Solid minerals categories, Map packet 5
Geophysical exploration, 2-30
Objective, 2-30
Phosphate leasing, 2-30
Phosphate mining w/in Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex, 3-29
Special emphasis area decisions:
Brows Park ACEC Complex, 3-3 - 3-4
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-6
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-12
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-17
Pariette Wetlands ACEC, 3-21
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex ACEC, 3-29
Split estate, 2-30

Monitoring, RMP, 4-1
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC
Acreage, federal, 3-16
Management levels w/in ACEC, 3-16
Management prescriptions, 3-16 - 3-18
Map, 3-19
Objective, 3-16
Rights-of-way, 3-17
Support needs, 3-14
Wild & scenic river suitability, 2-4

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations
Decision, 2-31
List of acreage by restriction, 2-34
Map, Map packet #6
Paleontological Resources (see Cultural & Paleontological Resources)
Pariette Wetlands ACEC
Acreage, federal, 3-20
Goose nests, 3-20
Management levels w/in ACEC, 3-20
Management prescriptions, 3-20 - 3-22
Map, 3-23
Objective, 3-20
Rights-of-way, 3-17
Special status plants, 3-22
Support needs, 3-14
Tar Sands, 3-21
Waterfowl, 3-20
Phosphate (see also Minerals, Other Leasable)
Planning Criteria, General, 1-2
Planning Process, 1.14-15

Public Participation, 1-2
Purpose of this RMP, 1.1-2

Recreation Management
Area decisions, 2-31 - 2-35
Back-Country Byways, 2-31
Cave resources, 2-31
Facilities, 2-31
Maps:
OHV designations, Map packet #6
Potential recreation sites, 2-32 - 2-33
Semi-primitive, non-motorized areas, 2-34
OHV:
Decision, 2-31
List of acreage by restriction, 2-34
Objective, 2-31
Semi-primitive nonmotorized areas, 2-31
Sites, 2-31, 2-32 - 2-33, 2-34
Special emphasis areas decisions:
Brows Park Complex ACEC, 3-5
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-8
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-12
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-17
Pariette Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex ACEC, 3-29 - 3-30
Special Recreation Management Area designations, 2-31
Support needs, 2-36
Trails, 2-31
Red Creek Watershed ACEC
Acreage, federal, 3-24
Management levels w/in ACEC, 3-24
Management prescriptions, 3-24 - 3-25
Map, 3-26
Objective, 3-24
Support needs, 3-14

Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex
Acreage, federal, 3-28
Fire, role of, 3-28
Management levels w/in ACEC, 3-28
Management prescriptions, 3-28 - 3-31
Map, 3-32
Objective, 3-28
OHV, 3-28 - 3-29
Phosphate mining, 3-29
Support needs, 3-31
Rights, Valid Existing, 1-2

Rights-of-Way (see Lands & Realty Management)

Riparian Habitat Management
Areawide decisions, 2-36 - 2-37
Improvement, 2-36
Livestock grazing, 2-36
Mitigating measures, 2-37
Objective, 2-36
Seven-step strategy, 2-36
Special emphasis area decisions:
Brows Park ACEC Complex, 3-5
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-12 - 3-13
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-17
Pariette Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-30
Support needs, 2-37
Sales, Land (see Lands & Realty Management)
Sand and Gravel (see Minerals Management, Mineral Materials)
Scenic Byways (see Back-Country Byways)
Scenic Resources (see Visual Resources Management)
Soil and Water Management
Areawide decisions, 2-37 - 2-38
Critical soils, 2-37
Major water developments, 2-37
Mitigating measures, 2-37
Non-point pollution source, 2-37
Objective, 2-37
Saturated soils, 2-37
Special emphasis area decisions:
Brows Park ACEC Complex, 3-5
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-13
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-18
Pariette Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-30
Support needs, 2-38
Water quality standards, 2-37
Water power, 2-38
Wetlands
Wild and scenic eligible river segments, 2-4
Wilderness study areas, 2-4
Split Estate Lands, 2-30
Stipulations, Oil & Gas Leasing, A2-
Wilderness Study Areas, 2-4
Withdrawals & Classifications (see Lands & Realty Management)

Timing Constraints, Oil & Gas Leasing, A2-

Title Adjustments (see Lands & Realty Management)

Vegetation Resources
Area wide decisions, 2-19-2-21
Ecological goals, 2-23-2-25, 2-29
Forestry assignments:
Decisions, 2-10, 2-22, 2-23-2-25, 2-39
Designs to, 2-39
Mitigating measures, 2-39-2-40
Chemical treatments, 2-40
Chains, 2-40
Ponderosa pine, sale of, 2-41
Mitigating measures, 2-43
Objective, 2-41
Seed collection, 2-43
Special emphasis area decisions:
Browns Park ACEC Complex, 3-6
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-14
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-18
Parlone Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25-3-26
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-30-3-31

Sagebrush treatments involving sage grouse habitat, 2-40

Nuisious weeds, 2-38
Objective, 2-38
Rangeland improvement, 2-39-2-26-2-29
Special emphasis area decisions:
Browns Park ACEC Complex, 3-6
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-13
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-18
Parlone Wetlands ACEC, 3-22
Red Creek Watershed ACEC, 3-25
Red Mountain-Dry Fork ACEC Complex, 3-30
Special status plant species, 2-39
Support needs, 2-40-2-41
Vegetation treatment, 2-39

Visual Resource Management
Area wide decisions, 2-41
Map of VRM Classes, 2-42
Mitigating measures, 2-41
Objective, 2-41
Special emphasis area decisions:
Browns Park ACEC Complex, 3-6
Lears Canyon ACEC, 3-9
Lower Green River ACEC, 3-13
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-18
Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex ACEC, 3-30
VRM Class II areas, 2-41

Browns Park ACEC, 3-30
Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, 3-30
Parlone Wetlands ACEC, 3-30

Water (see Soil & Water Resources)

Wild & Scenic Rivers, 2-4
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA
Resource Management Plan

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District
MANAGEMENT PRIORITY AREAS

Management Goal: Maintain or improve natural resources while managing a combination of varied uses and considering their effects on environmental interrelationships – The Proposed Plan.

- **Level 1** – Most Restrictive Management
- **Level 2** – Careful Management
- **Level 3** – Active Management
- **Level 4** – Open Management
- Utility Corridors
- Considered ACECs
- Split Estate Lands
- Resource Area Boundary
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

Resource Management Plan

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District

Indian Reservation Boundary
10th Circuit Court Ruling

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

UINTA & OURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA
Resource Management Plan

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

OIL, GAS AND TAR SANDS LEASING CATEGORY – GENERALIZED

- Category 4 – Closed
- Category 3 – NSO or Highly Restricted
- Category 2 – Stipulations
- Category 1 – Open
- Considered ACECs
- Split Estate Lands
- Resource Area Boundary
Solid Minerals Leasing and Sales Category map showing lands that are: 1> Open under standard conditions; 2> Open with stipulations; 3> Open with No Surface Occupancy (NSO) or Highly Restricted by stipulations; or 4> Closed. Note: Tar Sands are included in the Oil and Gas Category Map. Under this RMP, Category 4 and 3 lands may be open to Mineral Material Sales after site specific review.

- Category 4 — Closed
- Category 3 — NSO or Highly Restricted
- Category 2 — Stipulations
- Category 1 — Open
- Considered ACECs
- Split Estate Lands
- Resource Area Boundary

SCALE 1:250,000

DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

SOLID MINERALS LEASING AND SALES CATEGORY — GENERALIZED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

Resource Management Plan

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District

Indian Reservation Boundary
10th Circuit Court Ruling
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA

OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS - GENERALIZED

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Designation Map Showing Areas which are: Open to Use with No Restrictions, Limited to Use on Designated Roads During Critical Time Periods, Limited to Use on Designated Roads Yearlong, and Closed to All OHV Use.

- Closed to OHV Use
- Limited to Designated Roads and Trails - Yearlong
- Limited to Designated Roads and Trails - Seasonally
- Open to OHV Use with No Restrictions
- Designated BLM Roads or Trails
- Other BLM Roads or Trails
- Federal, State or County Roads
- Resource Area Boundary