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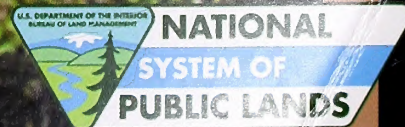
BLM

Winnemucca District Office Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 2: Chapters 1–3

May 2010
DES 10-21

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT OFFICE / NEVADA



MISSION STATEMENT

To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

BLM/NV/WM/ES-10/24+1793

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
ACEC	area of critical environmental concern
AFY	acre-feet per year
AML	appropriate management level
AMP	allotment management plan
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APHIS-WS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Wildlife Services
AQ	air quality
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	animal unit month
BCB	Backcountry Byways
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BIA	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	best management practices
BPS	budget planning system
BRDHR CET	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CK	cave and karst resources
CNHT	California National Historic Trail
CR	cultural resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	extensive recreation management area
ES	Executive Summary
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
ES&R	emergency stabilization and rehabilitation
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FLTFA	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act
FMU	Fire Management Unit
FMUD	final multiple use decision
FOFEM	First Order Fire Effects Model
FPA	fire program analysis
FRCC	fire regime condition class
FW	fish and wildlife
G	geology
GAWS	general aquatic wildlife survey
GIS	geographical information system
HA	herd area

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation

Full Phrase

HAP	hazardous air pollution
HMA	herd management area
HMAP	herd management area plan
HMP	habitat management plan
HUA	herd use area
HVH	high value habitat
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IDT	interdisciplinary team
IMP	interim management policy
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISA	instant study area
ITA	Indian Trust Assets
KGRA	known geothermal resource area
LCT	Lahontan cutthroat trout
LG	livestock grazing
LR	lands and realty
MACT	maximum available control technology
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MFP	management framework plan
MIST	minimum impact suppression tactics
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MR	minerals: leasable, locatable, salable
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCA	National Conservation Area
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NDOA	Nevada Department of Agriculture
NDOM	Nevada Division of Minerals
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NDWR	Nevada Division of Water Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NGO	non-government organizations
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NRCS	US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRS	new source review
NSO	no surface occupancy
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River Systems
NV	Nevada
OCTA	Oregon-California Trail Association

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation

Full Phrase

OHV	off-highway vehicle
ORV	Outstanding Remarkable Value
PE	chemical and biological control
PFC	proper functioning condition
planning area	Winnemucca District Office boundary and scope for the RMP
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter
PMU	population management unit
ppm	part per million
PR	paleontological resources
PS	public health and safety
PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
R	recreation
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RAC	resource advisory council
RAMS	risk assessment and mitigation strategy
RE	renewable energy
RFDS	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario
RIP	range improvement project
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	resource management plan
RMZ	recreation management zone
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	record of decision
ROI	region of influence
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
S	soils
SASEM	Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SNPLMA	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act
SOG	standard operating guideline
SOP	standard operating procedure
SRMA	special recreation management area
SRP	special recreation permit
SSS	special status species
T&E	threatened and endangered
TA	transportation and access
TC	tribal consultation
TCP	traditional cultural property
TDS	total dissolved solids
TM	transportation and travel management
TNEB	thriving natural ecological balance
TNR	temporary nonrenewable
TSP	total suspended particles

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
TSS	total suspended solids
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
USFWS	US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
VF	vegetation forest and woodland products
VR	vegetation rangelands
VRI	visual resource inventory
VRM	visual resource management
VRW	vegetation riparian and wetlands
VW	vegetation weeds
WA	wilderness area
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WD	Winnemucca District
WDM	wildlife damage management
WDO	Winnemucca District Office
WFDSS	Wildland Fire Decision Support System
WFM	wildland fire ecology management
WFSA	wildland fire situation analysis
WHB	wild horses and burros
WR	water resources
WSA	wilderness study area
WSR	wild and scenic river
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
WWV	watchable wildlife viewing site

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), has prepared this draft resource management plan (RMP) and environmental impact statement (EIS). This RMP provides direction for managing public lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM's Winnemucca District Office (WDO) in northern Nevada, and the EIS analyzes the environmental effects that could result from implementing the alternatives defined in this RMP. The affected lands are currently being managed under the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan (MFP), the Paradise-Denio MFP, a land use plan amendment, and a separate RMP covering lands within the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area (NCA). The Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, completed in 1982, generally covers the south and far west side of the planning area. The Paradise-Denio MFP, completed in 1982, generally covers the north side of the planning area. (The planning area is described below under Section 1.3, Description of the Planning Area.) In 1999, both MFPs were updated with a lands amendment that established updated guidance for land tenure adjustments, including disposal and acquisition of public lands. In July 2004 a separate land use plan was approved providing guidance and direction for approximately 1.2 million acres of public lands within the WDO administrative boundary for the NCA per the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Act of 2000. Other management direction includes various laws, executive orders, regulations, and BLM policy and guidance.

The land use planning process is the key tool the BLM uses to define resource management and to designate public land uses in coordination with federal, tribal, state, and local government, land users, and interested members of the public. Generally, an RMP does not result in a wholesale change of management direction. Accordingly, this RMP incorporates new information and regulatory guidance that have come about since the MFPs and amendments. The focus of the RMP is to provide management direction by establishing goals and objectives for resource management and the measures to achieve these goals and objectives (management actions and allowable uses). The RMP will also focus on areas to resolve land use issues or conflicts. Current management direction that has proven effective and requires no change will be carried forward into this RMP, as well as through the analysis process.

The RMP is being prepared using BLM planning regulations and guidance issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 US Code [USC] 1701 et seq.) (BLM 1976) and the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a). An EIS is incorporated into this document to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) (CEQ 1978), and requirements of the BLM's NEPA Handbook, H-1790-1 (BLM 1988).

1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of the RMP is to provide a single, comprehensive land use plan that will guide management of the public lands and uses administered by the WDO consistent with laws, regulations, policy and guidance. The RMP incorporates new information and data, addresses land use issues and conflicts, and specifies where and under what circumstances particular activities and

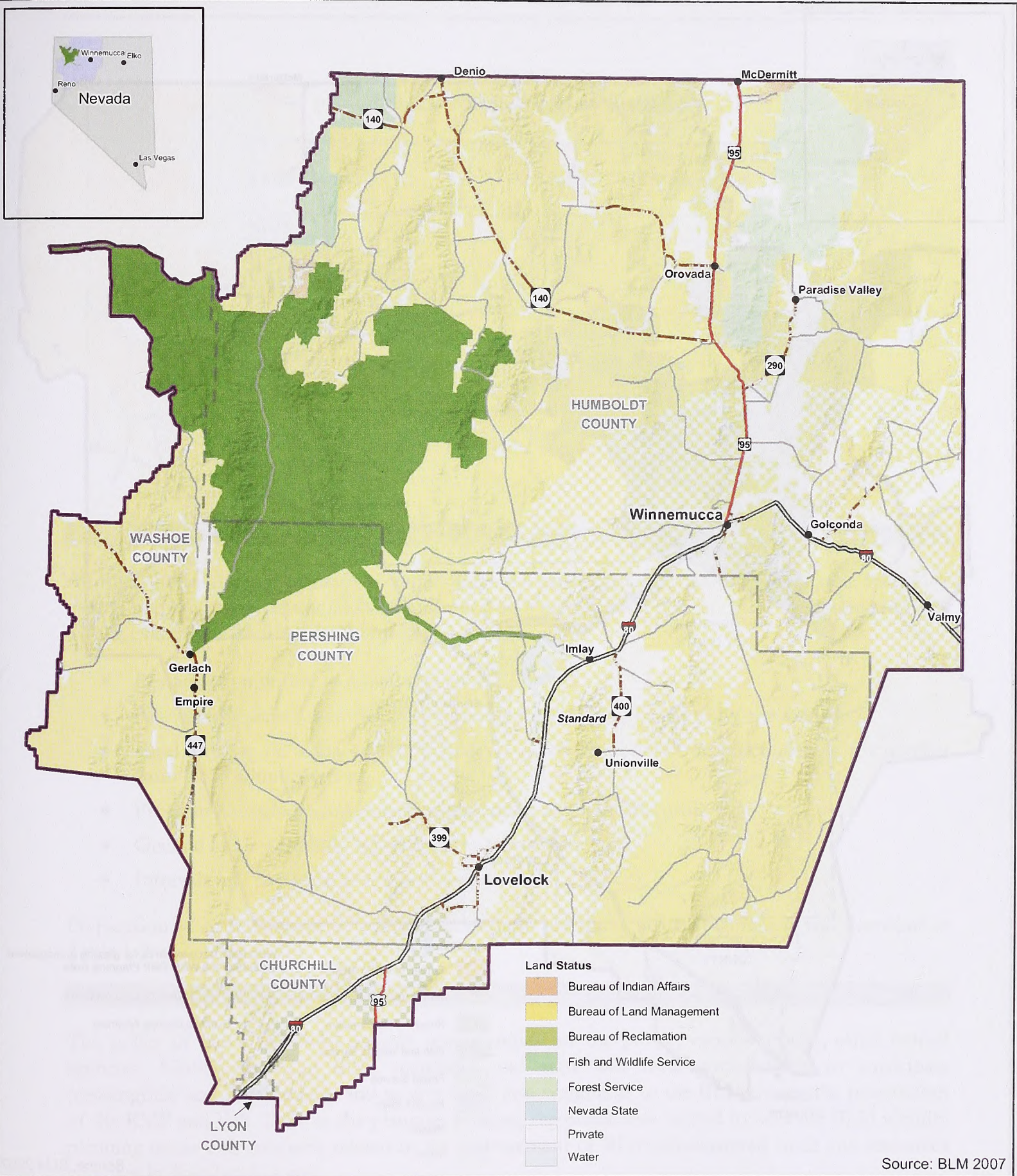
uses will be allowed on BLM-administered public lands. Public lands addressed in the RMP will be managed on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield, while preventing unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, including the protection of natural and cultural resources, in accordance with FLPMA. The RMP generally does not include a description of how particular programs or projects would be implemented or prioritized; those decisions are deferred to implementation-level planning.

The Winnemucca RMP is needed because regulatory and resource conditions have changed, as well as public demands and uses, which warrant revisiting decisions in the 1982 MFPs and 1999 Lands Amendments. Many new laws, regulations, and policies have created additional public land management considerations. As a result, some of the decisions in the MFP and amendments are no longer valid or have been superseded by requirements that did not exist when they were prepared. Likewise, user demands and uses have evolved causing new impacts, requiring new management direction.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The WDO administrative boundary defines the planning area assessed in this RMP. The WDO planning area encompasses about 11.1 million acres in all of Humboldt and Pershing counties and parts of Washoe, Lyon, and Churchill counties; this acreage includes all lands within the WDO administrative boundary regardless of ownership and includes public lands within the NCA (Figure 1-1). The BLM administers about 75 percent, or about 8.4 million acres, of public lands in the planning area. The WDO RMP decision area, which is the area applicable to this planning effort, encompasses about 7.4 million acres of public lands and does not include private lands, federal lands not administered by BLM, Tribal Lands, or state lands. Public lands within the NCA are also not included in the decision area except where program administrative boundaries overlap (e.g. grazing allotments, priority wildlife areas, herd management areas [HMAs]), in which case these public lands would be managed in full conformance with both land use plans. The BLM manages the surface and subsurface of federal lands under its jurisdiction and, in some cases, has administrative duties for mineral activities on lands managed by other federal agencies or on private split-estate lands. In addition, the BLM administers grazing on certain allotments outside the WDO administrative boundary through memorandums of understanding with other BLM administrative offices. Also, portions of the Bullhead Allotment and Little Owyhee Allotment within the administrative boundary of the Elko District Office are part of the Winnemucca RMP decision area. The WDO administers 230,163 acres in the Little Owyhee Allotment and 67,021 acres in the Bullhead Allotment. Figure 1-2 depicts the Winnemucca RMP decision area addressed in this document.

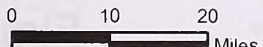
Management direction and actions outlined in the RMP apply to BLM-managed public lands within the decision area and include administration of grazing allotments outside the administrative boundary and to federal mineral estate lands under BLM jurisdiction that may lie beneath other surface ownership (split estate). The geographic land status pattern of the planning area ranges from large continuous blocks of public land to small 40-acre blocks located in a checkerboard pattern with private land. Therefore, while RMP decisions do not apply to lands not administered by BLM, lands that are interspersed with BLM-managed public lands could be influenced or indirectly affected by BLM management actions.



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS Planning Area

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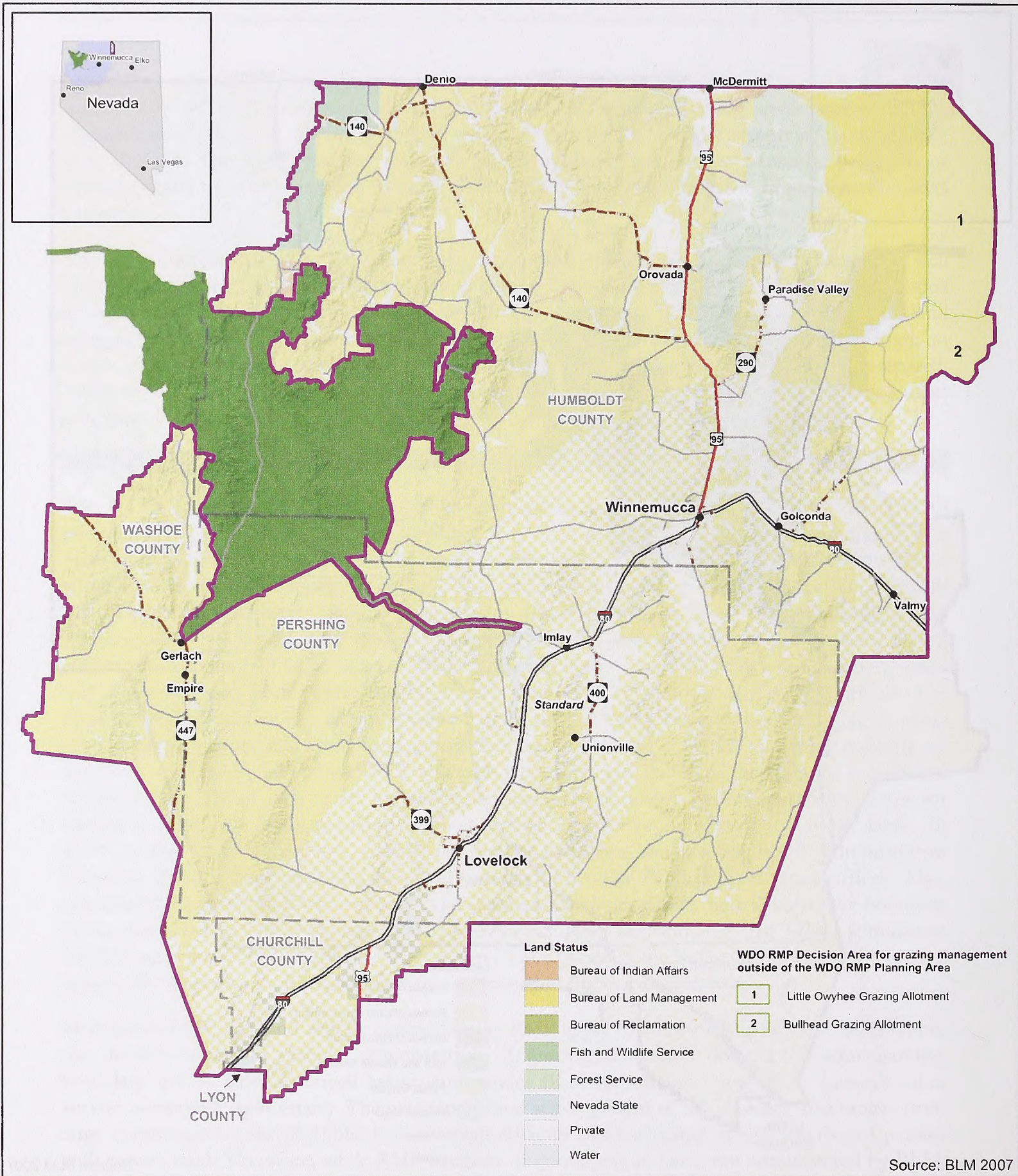
- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Planning Area
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries
 - Towns
 - U.S. Highway
 - U.S. Interstate
 - County Road
 - State Highway

Northwest Nevada

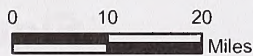
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Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS Decision Area

Northwest Nevada

Figure 1-2

**Table 1-1
Land Status within the Planning Area**

Land Status	Acres	Percentage of Planning Area
BLM	8,448,130*	75.27
US Forest Service	274,825	2.45
US Fish and Wildlife Service	107,169	0.95
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21,991	0.20
State of Nevada	0.28	0.000002
Private	2,338,639	20.84
Water Features	32,812	0.29
Total	11,223,566**	100

*Includes NCA acres.

**Does not reflect land administered by WDO outside of administrative boundary.

Source: BLM 2005a

1.4 PLANNING PROCESS

An RMP guides the management of public lands in a particular area or administrative unit. RMPs are usually prepared to cover the lands administered by a certain BLM district office. An approved RMP with the record of decision (ROD) describes the following:

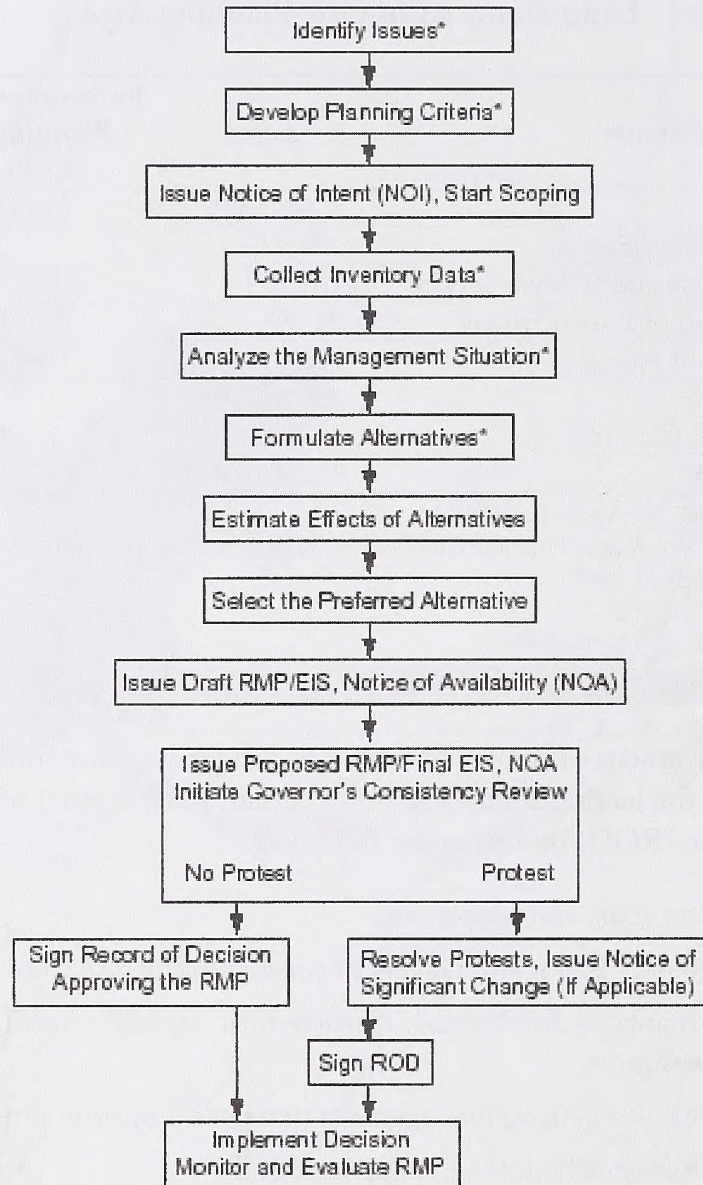
- Resource conditions goals and objectives;
- Allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained;
- Land areas to be managed for limited, restricted, or exclusive resource uses or for transfer from BLM administration;
- Program constraints and general management practices and protocols;
- General implementation schedule or sequences; and
- Intervals and standards for monitoring the RMP.

Preparation of an RMP involves interrelated steps, as illustrated below (Figure 1-3) and described in Table 1-2.

1.5 SCOPING AND PLANNING ISSUES

The policy of the WDO is to provide opportunities for the public, various groups, other federal agencies, Native American tribal members, and state and local governments to participate meaningfully and substantively and to give input and comments to the BLM during the preparation of the RMP and EIS. Early in the planning process, the public was invited to help the BLM identify planning issues and concerns related to the management of BLM-administered lands and resources and uses in the planning area.

Figure 1-3: BLM Planning Process



*These steps may be revisited throughout the planning process.

Table 1-2
BLM Planning Process

BLM Planning Process Step	Description	Timeframe
Step 1—Identify planning issues	Issues and concerns are identified through a scoping process that includes the public, Indian tribes, other federal agencies, and state and local governments.	March to July 2005
Step 2—Develop planning criteria	Planning criteria are created to ensure decisions are made to address the issues pertinent to the planning effort. Planning criteria are derived from a variety of sources, including applicable laws and regulations, from existing management plans, from coordinating other agencies' programs, and from the results of public and agency scoping. The planning criteria may be updated and changed as planning proceeds.	March to July 2005
Step 3—Collect data and information	Data and information for the resources in the planning area are collected based on the planning criteria.	Ongoing
Step 4—Analyze management situation	Current resource management in the planning area is assessed.	March to April 2005
Step 5—Formulate alternatives	A range of reasonable management alternatives is developed to address issues identified during scoping.	April 2005 to January 2007
Step 6—Assess alternatives	The effects of each alternative are estimated.	January 2008
Step 7—Select preferred alternative	The alternative that best resolves planning issues is identified as the preferred alternative.	February 2008
Step 8—Select RMP	First, a draft RMP/EIS is issued and is made available to the public for a review period of 90 days. After comments to the draft document have been received and analyzed, it is modified as necessary, and the proposed RMP/Final EIS is published and made available for public review for 30 days. A ROD is signed to approve the RMP/EIS.	Draft RMP/EIS: estimated spring 2010 Proposed RMP/Final EIS: estimated summer 2010 Approved RMP/ROD: estimated winter 2012
Step 9—Implementation Monitoring	Management measures outlined in the approved plan are implemented on the ground, and future monitoring is conducted to test their effectiveness. Changes are made as necessary to achieve desired results.	Ongoing after RMP approval

1.5.1 Scoping Process

FLPMA allows the public to comment on and participate in the formulation of the RMP. The formal scoping period began with the publication of the notice of intent in the *Federal Register* on

March 25, 2005.¹ In March 2005, a WDO RMP/EIS project Web site was launched to serve as a clearinghouse for project information during the planning effort. The Web site, at www.nv.blm.gov/wdormp, provided a link for site visitors to submit comments about the project. Due to security issues and upgrades, the Web site was temporarily shut down in April 2005 and remained so through the end of the scoping period. The public was urged in public notices and during the scoping meetings to use other means to provide their comments. In the summer of 2006 the Winnemucca RMP public Web site was brought back online with a new Web address (www.nv.blm.gov/Winnemucca/RMP/) and has been active intermittently ever since.

The BLM sent a newsletter to interested parties on March 23, 2005, to inform them of the Winnemucca RMP planning effort, the location of four scoping open houses in May 2005, and the opportunity to comment. The newsletter was mailed to over 1,600 individuals on the distribution list compiled by the WDO. Newspaper advertisements and news releases also were published to notify the public of the project, to announce the four scoping open houses, to request public comments, and to provide contact information. Scoping open houses were held in Winnemucca, Lovelock, Gerlach, and Reno, Nevada, on May 2, 3, and 4, and 5, 2005, respectively. These open houses provided an opportunity for the public to receive information, to ask questions, and to provide input (Chapter 5 further discusses scoping and public collaboration).

In addition to the public open houses, the BLM gave presentations on the WDO RMP planning effort to the following groups:

- Fallon Tribe on February 1, 2005;
- McDermitt Tribe on February 14, 2005;
- Humboldt County Commissioners on March 7, 2005;
- Pershing County Commissioners on March 16, 2005;
- Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council on April 28, 2005;
- City of Winnemucca on May 3, 2005;
- Humboldt County Development Authority on May 10, 2005;
- Two Native American tribal meetings on May 24 and May 26, 2005;
- Combined Cooperator Meeting on July 13, 2005;
- Nevada Department of Wildlife on July 27, 2005;
- Pyramid Lake Tribe on August 25, 2005;
- Humboldt County Commissioners on September 19, 2005;
- Combined Cooperator Meeting on February 22, 2006;
- Battle Mountain Band on March 21, 2006;

¹ “Notice of Intent To Prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Initiate the Public Scoping Process.” *Federal Register* 70, no. 57 (March 2005): 15348-15349.

- Humboldt County Commissioners on April 4, 2006;
- Washoe County on April 6, 2006;
- US Fish and Wildlife Service on May 9, 2006;
- Nevada Department of Wildlife on June 1, 2006;
- Fallon Tribe on June 20, 2006;
- Nevada Dept. of Agriculture and N-2 Grazing Board on June 21, 2006;
- Nevada Department of Wildlife on August 7, 2006;
- Meeting with Churchill County and Fallon Naval Air Station on October 25, 2006; and
- McDermitt Tribe on December 15, 2006.

The scoping period for receipt of public comments ended May 24, 2005. Analysis of the comments was completed and a scoping summary report was finalized in July 2005 (BLM 2005b).

1.5.2 Issue Identification

Issue identification is the first step of the nine-step BLM planning process. A planning issue is a significant concern, need, resource use, or development and protection opportunity regarding resource management or uses on public lands that can be addressed in a variety of ways. The criteria used to identify issues include determining whether the effects:

1. Would approach or exceed standards or a threshold;
2. Would substantially change a resource;
3. Would be controversial;
4. Would offer a wide range of opportunities; or
5. Would cause disagreement regarding their environmental impact.

These issues drove the formulation of the RMP alternatives, and addressing them has resulted in a range of management options presented in five alternatives (Chapter 2). Each fully developed alternative (Chapter 2) represents a different land use plan that addresses or resolves the identified planning issues in different ways. While other concerns are addressed in the RMP, management related to them may or may not change by alternative.

After considering public scoping comments, the BLM identified nine major planning issue themes, as follows:

1. How will transportation and recreation be managed to improve public access, protect natural and cultural resources, reduce user conflicts, and provide a range of recreational opportunities, from developed/motorized to nonmotorized/wilderness experiences?
2. What opportunities exist to make adjustments to public land ownership that would result in greater management efficiency, appropriate and agreeable levels of public access, and increased public and natural resource benefits?

3. What actions or restrictions will be needed to maintain or improve natural resource values, reduce dangerous fuel loads, control and prevent noxious weeds and other undesirable plant species, and reduce risk of crossing ecological thresholds?
4. How will uses and land management activities be managed to maintain and improve terrestrial and aquatic habitats in a scattered land ownership pattern while maintaining multiple-use land management?
5. How will the BLM manage mining and other commercial uses (other than livestock grazing) on public lands while protecting natural and cultural resources? How will management of BLM lands affect the social and economic resiliency and sustainability of local economies?
6. How will the BLM manage livestock grazing on public lands while protecting, managing, restoring, and/or using natural and cultural resources?
7. Where are special designations appropriate to protect unique resources?
8. What are the appropriate management level and other management measures to protect natural and cultural resources while protecting the health and safety of the wild horse and burro populations? Where should herd management area boundaries be adjusted?
9. How can the BLM use proactive management, tribal consultation, and land tenure tools to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources? How can these values be incorporated into other management activities?

1.5.3 Issues Considered But Not Further Analyzed

During scoping, several concerns were raised that are beyond the scope of this planning effort or represented questions on how the BLM would go about the planning process and implementation. There are several issues raised in scoping that are clearly of concern to the public but that are not under BLM jurisdiction. Where certain management is already dictated by law or regulation, alternatives have not been developed, but management will instead be applied as management common to all alternatives. The Winnemucca RMP Scoping Report (BLM 2005b) discusses issues outside the scope of the RMP.

1.6 PLANNING CRITERIA AND LEGISLATIVE CONSTRAINTS

FLPMA is the primary authority for the BLM's management of public lands. This law provides the overarching policy by which public lands will be managed and establishes provisions for land use planning, land acquisition and disposition, administration, range management, rights-of-way, designated management areas, and the repeal of certain laws and statutes. NEPA provides the basic national charter for environmental responsibility and requires the consideration of public input and information in the decision making process for federal actions. In concert, these two laws provide comprehensive guidance for administration of all BLM activities.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and guidelines that help to guide data collection, alternative formulation, and alternative selection in the RMP-development process. In conjunction with the planning issues, planning criteria assure the planning process is focused. The criteria guides planning and provide a basis for judging the responsiveness of the planning options.

Preliminary planning criteria were developed prior to public scoping meetings to set the focus for the Winnemucca RMP and to guide decision making by topic. These preliminary planning criteria were included in the initial newsletter, displayed at the four public open houses held during the first week of May 2005, and posted on the project Web site for public comment during the 60-day scoping period. The public was encouraged to comment on and to suggest additions to these criteria at the meetings and through correspondence with the BLM. Although no specific criterion differing from those above were suggested by the public during scoping, many comments supported the method provided by these principles to evaluate the issues. The public encouraged the BLM to use criteria and standards for as many decisions as possible, making it easier to manage site-specific activities during implementation-level management phases.

1. The RMP will comply with FLPMA and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Decisions in the plan will be consistent with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to the extent allowed by federal law, regulations, and policy.
2. Impacts of the RMP will be analyzed in an EIS developed in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR 1610 and 40 CFR 1500 and the Departmental Manual 516 DM 1-8. The scope of analysis will be consistent with the level of analysis in approved plans and in accordance with BLM standards and program guidance.
3. The RMP will recognize the state's responsibility to manage wildlife populations and waters of the State of Nevada.
4. Management of migratory birds within the planning area will be consistent with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Migratory birds are protected and managed under the MBTA of 1918, as amended (16 USC 703 et seq.) and EO 13186. Under the MBTA, nests with eggs or young of migratory birds may not be harmed, nor may migratory birds be killed. EO 13186 directs federal agencies to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations.
5. The RMP will comply with USFWS National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines and the Post-Delisting Monitoring Plan for the bald eagle when they are finalized and where it is appropriate².
6. The RMP will recognize valid existing rights.
7. Lands covered in the RMP will be public surface and split-estate lands managed by BLM. No decisions will be made in the RMP related to the management of lands not administered by the BLM.
8. The RMP will be developed cooperatively and collaboratively with the State of Nevada, tribal governments, county and municipal governments, other federal agencies, the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC, and other interested groups, agencies and individuals.
9. RMP development will include government-to-government consultation with Native American Indian Tribes in conformance with the requirements of Section 202(c)(9) of the FLPMA; Section 101(d)(6) of the National Historic Preservation Act; the American Indian

² The WDO does not currently conduct bald eagle monitoring, as no foraging, nesting, wintering, or roosting areas have been identified within the planning area, and species occurrence is rare (Section 3.2.10).

Religions Freedom Act; Treaty Rights where applicable; Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites); Executive Order 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments); Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice); BLM Handbook H-8160-1; BLM Nevada Instruction Memorandum NV-2005-008; and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

10. The RMP will incorporate standards and guidelines for rangeland health developed in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR Subpart 4180 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and will incorporate valid and relevant management decisions from previous BLM plans.
11. Management of energy and nonenergy mineral resources will be consistent with the acts of Congress relating to the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and the 43 CFR 3100, 3200, 3600, 3800 regulations.
12. Determinations for nonlocatable mineral development will be based on mineral, geothermal, and oil and gas potential within the planning area. Reasonable foreseeable development scenarios for fluid minerals will be developed in accordance with BLM Handbook H-1624-1.
13. Soil and vegetation correlations, maps, and the included information from Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Surveys and range site descriptions will be used to evaluate ecological conditions and the fundamentals of rangeland health.
14. Fire management objectives will be consistent with the 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Policy, the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other policies.
15. The RMP/EIS will be consistent with Homeland Security policies.
16. All proposed management actions will be based on current scientific information, research, and technology, and on inventory and monitoring information.
17. The RMP will recognize lifestyles and concerns of area residents and stakeholders. Analysis of economic matters will comply with established acceptable standards and environmental justice factors will be considered using analytical parameters recommended by the EPA (EPA 1998a).
18. Lands identified for disposal prior to July 25, 2000, will be further identified for disposal under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.
19. Lands identified for acquisition will be consistent with FLPMA Section 205, existing policy and regulation and, when applicable, with the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.
20. Adaptive management principles will be adopted as appropriate.

1.6.1 Relationship to BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs

Since the development and approval of the MFPs (BLM 1982a, 1982b), BLM has processed one land use plan amendment to provide additional land management direction, specifically for land tenure adjustments. The MFPs were also amended to include energy transmission, geothermal energy development, and wind energy development. After the issuance of the final RMP ROD,

guidance will be put into practice on the ground through implementation planning as directed by BLM policy and program-specific guidance. Tables 1-3 and 1-4 identify approved MFP amendments incorporated into the existing land use plans and other BLM guidance considered at the implementation-level planning stages. These plan amendments and guidance documents provide a perspective of the many management considerations pertinent to the planning area.

Table 1-3
Identification of MFP Amendments
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

Amendments to the Sonoma-Gerlach MFP and Paradise-Denio MFP

Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Approved Lands Amendment and Decision Record (1999);

West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic EIS—Western United States (BLM and DOE 2008); Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (BLM and Forest Service 2008); and

Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005c).

Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- Pine Forest Recreation Area Management Plan (1992);
 - Pine Forest Recreation Plan Activity Plan for Pine Forest Recreation Area (2001);
 - Pine Forest Allotment Evaluation Summary (2004);
 - Winnemucca District Office Fire Management Plan (2005);
 - Protecting People and Natural Resources: A Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy (February 2006);
 - A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (August 2001);
 - A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Strategy Implementation Plan (December 2006);
 - Water Canyon Management Plan (1997);
 - Water Canyon Implementation Plan Amendment (2005);
 - Wetland Riparian Initiative (1990);
 - Winnemucca District Office Forestry Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment (2003);
-

Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- Healthy Forest Initiative (Ongoing);
 - Environmental Assessment for the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan EA (2004);
 - Programmatic Environmental Assessment – Integrated Weed Management on Bureau of Land Management Lands (1998);
 - Environmental Assessment – Herbicide Application for Control of Noxious Weeds (1999);
 - Environmental Assessment - Integrated Weed Management (2002);
 - Environmental Assessment for the Buffalo Hills Complex Wild Horse Capture Plan (2004);
 - Calico Complex Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2004);
 - Augusta Mountains Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2003);
 - Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Complex Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2005);
 - Jackson Mountains Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2002);
 - Little Owyhee/Snowstorms Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2004);
 - McGee Mountain Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2005);
 - ROD, Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States (1991);
 - Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2007);
 - Oil Shale and Tar Sands Programmatic EIS—Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (2007);
 - West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2008);
 - Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (2008);
 - Nevada Statewide Wilderness Report (1991);
 - Bloody Shins Mountain Bike Trail (2001);
 - Final Environmental Impact Statement: Wilderness Recommendations for Nevada Contiguous Lands (1990);
 - Geothermal Resources Leasing Programmatic Environmental Assessment (2002);
 - Geothermal Leasing Environmental Assessment for Low Sensitivity Application (2001);
 - A Recreation Area Management Plan for Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway (1999);
 - Nomination for Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway (1994);
 - Stillwater Range Woodland Harvest Management Plan, USDI/BLM, Winnemucca, Nevada (1978);
 - Biological Assessment for the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan (2004);
 - Environmental Assessment Washburn Creek Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Habitat Enhancement Project (2003);
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Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- Lovelock Cave Cultural Resources Management Plan (1986);
 - Oil & Gas Leasing Environmental Assessment (2005);
 - Riser Creek Environmental Assessment (2003);
 - Gerlach Green Energy Geothermal Exploration Environmental Assessment (2006);
 - Golden Phoenix Minerals Inc. Ashdown Project Sylvia Mine Environmental Assessment (2006);
 - Kramer Hill Quartzite Quarry Environmental Assessment (2007);
 - National Fire Plan: Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (US Department of Interior et al. 2001);
 - National Fire Plan: Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (US Department of Interior and US Department of Agriculture 1995);
 - National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) Use on Public Lands (BLM 2001);
 - Winnemucca District Office Forestry Plan (2003);
 - Blue Mountain Geothermal Exploration Environmental Assessment (2006);
 - Jersey Valley Geothermal Exploration Environmental Assessment (2007);
 - Aquatic Habitat Management Plan; Mahogany Creek Revised (1975);
 - Aquatic Habitat Management Plan; North Fork, Little Humboldt River (1982);
 - Big Game Habitat Management Plan (1993);
 - Disaster Peak Habitat Management Plan (1969);
 - Fox Mountain—Granite Range Habitat Management Plan (1970, revised 1989);
 - Jackson Mountains Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (1979, revised 1981);
 - Little Owyhee/Snowstorms Habitat Management Plan (1987);
 - Montana-Double H Wildlife Habitat Area, Bighorn Sheep Habitat Management Plan (1990);
 - Osgood Milkvetch ACEC Habitat Management Plan (no date; circa 1990);
 - Owyhee Desert Habitat Management Plan (1976);
 - Pine Forest Habitat Management Plan (1969, revised 1981);
 - Sage Hen Flat Meadow Habitat Management Plan (1973);
 - Soldier Meadows Desert Dace Habitat Management Plan (1983);
 - Sonoma Creek Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (1985);
 - Sonoma Mountain Habitat Management Plan (1975);
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Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California (NDH 2004);
- Stillwater Range Habitat Management Plan (1986);
- Instruction Memorandum Number 2010-071: Gunnison and Greater Sage-Grouse Management Considerations for Energy Development.

Allotment Final Multiple Use Decision Documents including the following:

- Abel Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Alder Creek Allotment FMUD (1994);
 - Antelope Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Asa Moore Allotment FMUD (2001);
 - Bottle Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Buffalo Allotment FMUD (1996);
 - Buffalo Hills Allotment FMUD (1993);
 - Bullhead Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Buttermilk Allotment FMUD (2001);
 - Clear Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Coyote Hills Allotment FMUD (1994);
 - Crowley Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Deer Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Dolly Hayden Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Double H Allotment FMUD (1995);
 - Dyke Hot Allotment FMUD (1995);
 - Flat Creek, Willow Creek, and Upper Quinn River Allotment FMUDs (1995);
 - Fort Scott Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Goldbanks Allotment FMUD (2001);
 - Granite Allotment FMUD (1991);
 - Hanson Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Happy Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Hole in the Wall, Jersey Valley , and Home Station Gap Allotment FMUDs (1997);
 - Horse Creek Allotment FMUD (1984);
 - Hot Springs Peak Allotment Multiple Use Decision Environmental Assessment (2004);
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Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- Hot Springs Peak Allotment FMUD (2005);
 - Indian Creek Allotment FMUD (1993);
 - Jackson Mountain Allotment FMUD (1994; Stipulation in 1998);
 - Jordan Meadows Allotment FMUD (1995);
 - Klondike Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Leadville Allotment FMUD (1994);
 - Little Horse Creek Allotment FMUD (1990);
 - Little Owyhee Allotment FMUD (1999);
 - Long Canyon Allotment FMUD (1995);
 - Martin Creek Allotment FMUD (1996);
 - Mullinix Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Paiute Meadows Allotment FMUD (2003);
 - Paradise Hill Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Pole Canyon Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Provo Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - Pueblo Mountain Allotment FMUD (1999);
 - Pumpnickel Allotment FMUD (1996);
 - Rebel Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Rock Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Rodeo Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
 - Singus Allotment FMUD (1999);
 - Soldier Meadows Multiple Use Management Environmental Assessment (2003);
 - Soldier Meadows Allotment FMUD (2004);
 - Solid Silver Allotment FMUD (1991);
 - South Rochester Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Spring Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
 - UC Allotment FMUD (1998);
 - Washburn Allotment FMUD (1994);
 - Wilder-Quinn Allotment FMUD (1998);
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Table 1-4
Identification of Other Documents
Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance Documents Considered During Implementation-Level Planning

- William Stock Allotment FMUD (2000).
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1.7 COLLABORATION

1.7.1 Intergovernmental and Interagency Collaboration

The benefits of enhanced collaboration among agencies in the preparation of NEPA analyses include disclosing relevant information early in the analytical process, applying available technical expertise and staff support, avoiding duplication with other federal, state, tribal, and local procedures, and establishing a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues.

On February 16, 2005, the BLM mailed letters to the following local, state, federal, and tribal representatives inviting them to participate as cooperating agencies for the Winnemucca RMP:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); | • Humboldt County; |
| • Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS); | • Washoe County; |
| • US Forest Service (USFS); | • Pershing County; |
| • Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW); | • Churchill County; |
| • Burn Paiute Tribe; | • Lyon County; |
| • Cedarville Rancheria; | • City of Winnemucca; |
| • Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation; | • Alturas Indian Rancheria; |
| • Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe; | • Battle Mountain Band; |
| • Fort Bidwell Indian Community; | • Klamath Indian Tribe; |
| • Fort McDermitt Tribe; | • Lovelock Paiute Tribe; |
| • Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDOA); | • Pit River Tribe; |
| • Nevada Natural Heritage Program; | • Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe; |
| • State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); | • Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; |
| | • Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall; |
| | • Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley; |
| | • Summit Lake Paiute Tribe; |

- Susanville Indian Rancheria;
- Washoe Tribe;
- Winnemucca Tribe;
- Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

Nine agencies (Humboldt County, City of Winnemucca, Washoe County, Pershing County, Nevada Department of Wildlife, N-2 Grazing Board, Nevada Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation, and US Fish and Wildlife Service) accepted the offer to participate in the BLM WDO planning process as cooperating agencies. These agencies will “work with the BLM, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks” (BLM 2005a).

To initiate the collaborative planning process, on March 25, 2005 BLM mailed letters inviting the aforementioned federal, state, local, and tribal organizations to the four scoping open houses held during the first week of May. Each of these organizations was also included on the original distribution list to receive the newsletter.

The BLM gave presentations on the WDO RMP planning effort to numerous groups over the course of several meetings. For a detailed list of these meetings and dates, please see Section 1.5.1 (Scoping Process).

A Resource Advisory Council (RAC) is a committee established by the Secretary of Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management (BLM 2005a). A RAC is generally composed of 15 members of the public representing different facets. The Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC includes a panel of mixed expertise ranging from natural resources and Native American culture to mining, transportation, and politics. The group is facilitated by the public affairs officer from the BLM. In March 2005, five new members were incorporated into the WDO RAC to replace previous members. The first meeting with the new RAC was held on April 28, 2005 at the Winnemucca District Office. After a presentation of the RMP process highlighting the components and issues of the planning area, preliminary planning criteria, and project status, the RAC elected to form a subgroup to provide assistance and input. The RAC subgroup is expected to meet at a frequency appropriate to meet the needs of the RMP. The RAC subgroup assisted in developing the alternatives at the following meetings:

- Fernley Nevada on July 11, 2005;
- BLM Carson City District Office on July 29, 2005;
- Winnemucca District Office from September 17-18, 2005;
- Winnemucca District Office from November 11-13, 2005;
- Winnemucca District Office from January 17-18, 2006;
- Winnemucca District Office on March 15, 2006;
- Winnemucca District Office from June 8-9, 2006;
- Winnemucca District Office on November 30, 2006;
- Winnemucca District Office on January 11, 2008.

1.7.2 Tribal Relationships and Indian Trust Assets

The unique political relationship between the US government and federally recognized Indian tribes is defined by treaties, statutes, executive orders, judicial decisions, and agreements. This relationship has created a special federal trust responsibility, involving the legal commitments and obligations of the US toward Indian tribes, Indian lands, tribal trust resources, and the exercise of tribal rights. These trust responsibilities supersede any and all actions taken by the BLM.

Indian trust resources are legal interests in assets held in trust by the federal government for federally recognized Indian tribes or nations or for individual Indians. These assets can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights. Examples include lands, minerals, water rights, hunting and fishing rights, other natural resources, money, or claims.

BLM has no trust administration responsibilities within the WDO.

1.8 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

BLM planning regulations require that BLM RMPs be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments to the extent those plans are consistent with federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands. Plans formulated by federal, state, local, and tribal governments that relate to management of lands and resources have been reviewed and considered as the RMP and EIS has been developed, and no inconsistencies with these plans have been identified. These plans include the following:

- Churchill County Master Plan Update (2005);
- Humboldt County Master Plan (2002);
- Humboldt County Master Plan Open Space Element Amendment (2003);
- Lander County Master Plan (1997);
- Lyon County Master Plan (1990);
- Pershing County Master Plan (2002);
- Washoe County Comprehensive Plan (1994);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Nevada Statewide Policy Plan for Public Lands (1985);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Lands Identified for Public Acquisition (1999);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Nevada Natural Resources Status Report (2002);
- State of Nevada Drought Plan (1993);
- Nevada's 2003 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan—Assessment and Policy Plan (2003);
- Nevada BLM Statewide Wilderness Report (1991);
- Statewide Wildfire Management Plan (developing);
- Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (2004);

- Nevada’s Coordinated Invasive Weed Strategy (2000);
- Resource Management Plan for the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area and Associated Wilderness and Other Contiguous Lands in Nevada (2004);
- Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP (2001);
- Shoshone-Eureka Planning Area, RMP (1987, as amended);
- Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan (2002);
- Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (2005);
- Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (2008);
- West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2008);
- Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement (2001);
- Nevada Wildlife Action Plan (June 2006);
- NDOW Nevada Elk Species Management Plan (1997);
- First Edition Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for the Bi-State Plan Area of Nevada and Eastern California (June 2004);
- Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Greater Sage-Grouse Comprehensive Conservation Strategy (December 2006)
- Eagle Lake Field Office RMP (2007);
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) (1994, revised 2007).

1.9 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.9.1 Introduction

The Winnemucca District Office RMP provides broad direction for managing the decision area. Implementation of an RMP involves completion of several tasks, some of which are completed when the plan is adopted, while others would continue over the 20-year life of the plan. This section provides a framework to guide implementation of the planning decisions contained in the RMP, and future actions that may occur as a result of this plan. Implementation of future actions would often require additional site-specific planning to implement the broad guidance contained in the RMP. This chapter also contains information on the process to maintain the RMP in the future as additional information becomes available and changes in conditions or resource uses change.

Implementation of the RMP would begin when the Nevada BLM State Director signs the ROD for the RMP. Decisions in the RMP would be tied to the BLM budgeting process. An implementation schedule would be developed after the ROD is signed, providing for the systematic accomplishment

of decisions in the approved RMP. During implementation of the RMP, additional documentation may be required to comply with NEPA.

Implementation of the RMP would be monitored, and the RMP would be evaluated periodically. Revisions or amendments to the RMP may be necessary to accommodate changes in resource needs, policies, or regulations. Other decisions would be issued after the ROD is signed, in order to fully implement the RMP.

1.9.2 Implementation Plan

An Implementation Plan would be completed after the ROD is signed and the RMP is adopted. The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to outline the priority tasks and resources needed during the first 3 to 5 years after the RMP is adopted. The Implementation Plan would contain a schedule for the development of priority activity plans identified in the RMP, including the Transportation and Travel Management Plan and the Recreation Activity Management Plan.

The Implementation Plan would also contain the following:

- Results of the consistency review of existing BLM activity plans;
- Cost estimates for the first five years of implementation of the RMP;
- Strategies for funding implementation of the RMP; and
- A schedule of implementation actions.

During development of the Implementation Plan, several workshops would be conducted to educate the BLM staff and external parties about the RMP, how it would be implemented and to encourage partnerships to improve the efficiency of implementation efforts and cost-effectiveness.

1.9.3 Implementation Schedule

Implementation of decisions made through this planning process would occur in several phases. Although the use of the word “phase” implies sequential steps, some of the phases may be implemented concurrently. These phases include:

Pending/Ongoing: Generally, any ongoing, short-term activity would not be changed as a result of the RMP decisions. Short-term activities where National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis has been completed and decisions are pending would be screened to ensure they are consistent with the decisions in the RMP prior to implementation.

Short-term: Actions where implementation would begin in the immediate future (i.e., within the first several years) are included in this category. These include development of the priority activity plans. The monitoring and adaptive management process would also begin during the short-term phase to include establishment of coordination efforts and priorities for monitoring and research programs.

Long-Term: This phase includes actions that need to be implemented over the life of the plan (up to 20 years). In addition to ongoing regulatory requirements, a major part of this effort would include site-specific project and activity planning needed to implement the RMP but not specifically outlined in the plan. The monitoring/adaptive management strategy would continue to be

implemented throughout the life of the plan, which may lead to changes in the plan through an amendment or revision process that considers information collected during implementation. This process is discussed in more detail in the sections that follow.

In the adaptive management process, evaluation of information collected may result in changes in time frames for implementation. Data may indicate a need to accelerate a protective management action or an action could be delayed because impacts are less (or more) than originally anticipated.

1.9.4 Linking Broad Scale Decisions to More Detailed Plans and Actions

The RMP provides general direction and guidance for the entire planning area and makes some specific implementation decisions. However, most management actions necessary to achieve broad-scale objectives, such as developing an effective Transportation and Travel Management Plan or a Recreation Area Management Plan would require further planning and additional decisions. Additional planning would:

- Validate, refine or add-to information concerning current and historical resource conditions;
- Address site-specific issues not appropriately addressed at the broad level scale;
- Prioritize implementation actions consistent with achievement of management goals and objectives;
- Guide the type, location and sequence of appropriate management activities; and
- Identify specific monitoring and research needs.

The additional detailed plans and actions would “step-down” broad-scale objectives and decisions in the RMP to site-specific actions. This step-down process would be designed to ensure that RMP goals, objectives and decisions are applied to on-the-ground management in a manner consistent with the RMP.

Where RMP decisions do not adequately provide the detail needed to manage resources and uses, activity plans may be used to supplement the RMP (i.e., planning specific to a particular resource program such as a Fire Management Plan or a Special Recreation Management Plan). Activity planning is an intermediate step between the broad level planning and the specific details of project development. These plans would fill a need to provide specific program guidance, while allowing the flexibility to adjust management decisions over the life of the RMP without requiring an RMP amendment.

The RMP identifies activity plans that should be completed in the first several years following adoption of the RMP. The highest priority plans include:

- **Transportation and Travel Management Plan:** This plan would identify the priorities and costs associated with management of the BLM road system to meet the requirements of the RMP, identify the initial on-the-ground transportation sign needs and define the guidelines to be used for changing road condition or maintenance and signage levels. Though historically focused on motor vehicle use, comprehensive travel management also encompasses all forms of transportation including travel by foot, horseback, bicycle, motorcycle and OHV. Because of the explosive growth of OHV use on public lands in the

Winnemucca District a high priority pro-active district wide OHV management plan would be pursued. This coordinated OHV management policy would provide for inventory, development, design, designation and monitoring of OHV routes, increased enforcement of regulations, and a greater emphasis on user education. Appendix J provides the proposed Travel Management Plan criteria for subsequent road and trail selection, identification, and designations in 'Limited' OHV areas.

- **Recreation Area Management Planning:** These recreation activity plans would be established for each of the proposed Recreation Management Zones (RMZs). Within these plans thresholds for resource conditions would be set and if reached would trigger corrective recreation management actions. In addition, if the prescribed setting character (see Appendix C) is different from existing setting characteristics, then these plans would address how this shift would be achieved. These plans would also provide guidance for implementing the Resource Monitoring System, Public Outreach Facilities, Recreation Site Development, Visitor Management, Camping Designations and SRP administration.
- **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan:** These plans would identify specific management actions for each ACEC designated in the RMP ROD. The ACEC management plans would further address how activities would be managed within each ACEC.

Implementation of specific, on-the-ground management actions such as development of a campground or maintenance of a road may require detailed project plans. These plans would be consistent with the RMP and applicable activity plans.

1.9.5 Compliance with NEPA

The RMP includes goals, objectives and decisions that were subjected to environmental analysis as required by NEPA during the preparation of the RMP. Subsequent planning at the project or activity plan level would require additional NEPA analysis in most cases and rarely an amendment to the RMP. The BLM would continue to conduct site-specific inventories and perform the appropriate level of NEPA analysis as part of the planning and decision making processes described above. Management changes resulting from the adaptive management process could also require NEPA analysis. Changes beyond the scope of the land use plan that are deemed desirable in the adaptive management process, may result in a plan amendment.

1.9.6 Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration

This plan and all implementation plans will be prepared in close coordination and collaboration with other federal agencies, state, tribal, and local governments, the public, and other interested parties. Collaborative approaches to implementation are necessary to assure success. While the BLM retains the responsibility and authority for land management decisions, these decisions are more meaningful, effective and enduring if made in a collaborative and open process. Therefore, close working relationships among management and regulatory agencies need to be developed and maintained. In addition, others outside of the BLM (State and local agencies, universities, volunteers, etc.) should be involved in subsequent analysis, monitoring, evaluation, research, and adaptive management processes.

The ability of a subgroup formed by the Resource Advisory Council (RAC) with advisory responsibilities in the WDO Planning Area to provide high quality input into the planning process was essential to the timely completion of the RMP. The continuing involvement of the RAC would assure that management decisions are made in a collaborative manner. Continuing opportunities for public participation may include, among other things:

- regular involvement of a RAC sanctioned group similar to the planning subgroup to provide the RAC with recommendations relating to the management of the planning area
- volunteer partnerships or assistance agreements with other agencies to complete assessments, establish baseline data, monitor, and recommend management actions as a result of these processes
- working groups, agreements and memorandums of understanding with State and Tribal governments.

The successful collaborative planning work of the RAC Subgroup provides a model for how a similar group could help BLM to better manage the many diverse and sometimes conflicting uses within the WDO.

Therefore, BLM would ask the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council to form a collaborative subgroup with a suggested composition of 6 to 8 members representing State, local and Tribal governments, and constituencies, groups and individuals with interests in public land management in the WDO. The subgroup would work with BLM on a regular basis to gain an in-depth understanding of management of the area and to regularly report to the parent RAC. The RAC would also be asked to specify any interests they feel should always be represented on the subgroup (i.e., ranching, recreation, SRPs, OHV enthusiasts, etc.), and the length of terms of subgroup members (perhaps staggered 2- or 3-year terms).

Individual members of the subgroup would serve as information conduits between BLM and the groups and interests they represent, which would greatly enhance community involvement in management of the WDO. As a whole, the subgroup's purpose would be to provide detailed information and recommendations to the parent RAC concerning management of the area. The subgroup would not be an oversight or advisory group. The advisory function would remain where it currently is and where it belongs: solely within the authority and purpose of the parent RAC. The subgroup would be a collaborative group and as such would be an invaluable asset to BLM, the RAC and the general public.

This general interest group may be supplemented by smaller focused workgroups established by the RAC to provide recommendations on short-term projects and technical issues of limited interest to such a broadly based group.

1.9.7 Adaptive Management

The RMP would be implemented using an adaptive management process. Under adaptive management, decisions, plans and proposed activities are treated as working hypotheses rather than final solutions to management of resources and uses. For the purposes of this plan, adaptive management represents a process that tests, evaluates and adjusts the assumptions, objectives, actions, and subsequent on-the-ground results from the implementation of RMP decisions. Used

effectively, adaptive management provides resource managers with the flexibility to respond quickly and effectively to changing resource and user conditions. Changes in management actions are based on site-specific resource monitoring and evaluation.

The intent of adaptive management is to allow future management actions, as applied through resource management guidelines, to fully incorporate the knowledge and experience gained up to that time from monitoring, evaluation and experimentation. However, adaptive management does not relieve managers of their responsibilities to consider the affects to the human environment of actions proposed under the guise of adaptive management. Managers would still be required to comply with the provisions of NEPA and other applicable laws, regulations and policies before such actions are applied. Certain actions proposed to apply adaptive management techniques may require amendment to the RMP before they could be employed.

Guidelines assure that constraints established in the RMP are consistently applied when management methods and practices are used to meet plan objectives. Examples of guidelines are the livestock grazing guidelines required by CFR 43 §4180, Land Health Standards. Guidelines would be developed for all programs and uses. Guidelines that already exist for many programs and uses would be adopted as is when reviews show them to be applicable to the Planning Area. New site-specific guidelines would also be developed as necessary.

The adaptive management process is a continuous cycle that includes the following four phases:

- **Planning:** Management guidelines, actions, and objectives are developed. Monitoring techniques and adjustment thresholds are designed based upon available information, past monitoring information and current scientific information.
- **Implementation:** Objectives, guidelines, actions and constraints developed and identified during planning processes at all scales are applied as on-the-ground management.
- **Monitoring:** Monitoring includes all efforts to document the current state of implementation, the resulting resource conditions as measured through indicators, and the effectiveness of the implementation strategy. Monitoring is designed to tier from existing data and techniques, be outcome based, technically feasible, affordable, and operationally attainable. Two types of monitoring would occur:
 - **Implementation monitoring:** Determines whether the decisions and proposed actions developed during planning are actually being implemented.
 - **Effectiveness monitoring:** Determines whether implemented decisions and actions have changed resource condition indicators. If so, determines whether the changes in the indicators are consistent with meeting the objectives.

The credibility of an adaptive management process rests in part on the routine application of an outside check on the use of technical and scientific information, including monitoring. Independent reviews can provide verification that plans, evaluations and changes in management strategy are consistent with current scientific concepts.

When additional monitoring is required to fill information gaps, standardized monitoring techniques would be used where available before new techniques are developed. The BLM staff of the WDO would be responsible for developing a monitoring strategy and adaptive management protocols and

ensuring that documentation is sufficient to facilitate feedback into the adaptive management process.

Evaluation:

- **Modification Evaluation:** The part of the process through which specific objectives, actions, monitoring thresholds, and even resource condition indicators may be modified to better meet the goals of the plan.
- **Timing Evaluation:** Determines the need for and time frames during which changes to planning, implementation and monitoring should occur.

The BLM staff would also be responsible for ensuring that monitoring results and other new information is compiled and evaluated in accordance with the two evaluation phases discussed above.

Monitoring

Monitoring would determine whether or not planning objectives are being met and ensure that BLM meets the commitments made in the plan. The information developed through monitoring would feed the evaluation process that may alter decisions or the timing of decisions, change implementation or maintain current management direction.

The key step in developing a monitoring strategy is to define the questions that must be answered to evaluate the attainment of broad-scale management goals and objectives in the RMP. These questions would be used to focus monitoring on appropriate issues and avoid gathering irrelevant information. Focused monitoring also helps to keep costs within agency budgets.

The first step is to select key monitoring elements and indicators that can be effectively sampled and can provide desired data at a reasonable cost. An example of such indicators is provided in Table 1-5. A standard set of core data elements would be collected. Core data, including data necessary to evaluate achievement of the applicable Land Health Standards, are the minimum set of variables to be collected at all scales. Standardized measurement and reporting protocols would be determined because the need for consistency is essential. Where possible, monitoring protocols would be designed to integrate existing monitoring efforts and would address multiple questions. Also, the design would have the flexibility to add data elements required to answer new questions raised during subsequent site-specific planning.

Determining the specific monitoring approach for any question requires knowledge of detailed information on existing conditions. A monitoring strategy must also identify the techniques needed to acquire a complete picture of the structure and pattern of a resource (i.e., remote sensing, sample-based studies, modeling).

A monitoring system requires the development and use of indicators and thresholds based on guidelines. Thresholds are measurable indicators of when a change in management needs to be made. For example, the specific amount of resource impacts that would be tolerated before a campsite would be closed to public use and rehabilitated is a threshold. The development of indicators and thresholds would occur during the early part of plan implementation. Until these measures are in place, evaluations may not be completed. Indicators and thresholds would be periodically evaluated to assure that they remain appropriate for the Planning Area.

1.9.8 RMP Evaluation

Plan evaluations are a type of mechanism that review implementation of the RMP at several levels to see whether management goals and objectives are being met and determine whether management direction is sound. An evaluation examines management actions to determine whether they are consistent with thresholds established for the achievement of the objectives. If they are not, an evaluation identifies the reasons. The conclusions are then used to make recommendations on

**Table 1-5
Monitoring Indicators**

Major Uses and Resources	Indicators to be Monitored
Land Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of Ground Cover - Evidence of Erosion - Vegetation Composition, Vigor and Structure - Riparian Functional Condition - Achievement of Water Quality Standards - Population and Habitat Diversity and Viability - Special Status Species Viability - Levels of Invasive Species
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road Condition - Numbers of Vehicle Accidents - Numbers of Search and Rescue Incidents - Erosion/Resource Damage Associated with Roads
OHV Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occurrences of New Tracks
Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of Looting/Vandalism - Changes in Site Integrity - Erosion of Trail Traces
Paleontological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of Looting/Vandalism - Changes in Site Integrity
ACECs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Land Health Indicators - See Cultural Resources Indicators
Livestock Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Land Health Indicators
Wild Horses & Burros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Levels - Demographics - Herd Health
Wildland Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel Characteristics - Burn Area Recovery - Rehabilitation Success
Fish & Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Numbers/Trends - Impacts to Habitat
Special Status Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Land Health Indicators - See Fish and Wildlife Indicators
Visual Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in Visual Quality - Changes to Visual Intrusions/Contrast - Uses comply with VRM Class
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Land Health Indicators
Lands & Realty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with Stipulations - Numbers of Trespass Incidents - Access to Public Lands
Mineral and Energy Resource Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with Stipulations
Soil Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Land Health Indicators
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of Human Waste

Major Uses and Resources	Indicators to be Monitored
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vandalism - Area of Impact - SRP Stipulation Requirements - Surface Permeability

whether to continue current management guidelines, to make changes in management practices to meet plan goals and objectives, or to amend the plan objectives or decision to better meet the capabilities of the land and the intent of the legislation.

Reviews of the evaluation process would be periodically scheduled to ensure that:

- Monitoring data is gathered sufficiently in advance to be used effectively in the evaluation process.
- Evaluations are conducted at intervals that allow for adjustments to be made in management direction before crises develop.

RMP Evaluations made too frequently would not detect changes in ecosystems because cost-effective monitoring systems cannot detect changes at this scale. On the other hand, if plan evaluations are delayed for too long or are not conducted at all, irreversible changes may take place without detection. RMP evaluations would be conducted every five years to assess the progress toward achieving broad-scale objectives and desired future conditions.

The evaluation process would review progress toward RMP implementation as well as new, scientific research, monitoring data, and other information on changed resource or social circumstances that needs to be considered in future management. The evaluation may conclude:

- Management actions are moving resources toward the desired objectives. In this case, management actions are affirmed and may not need to be adjusted.
- Further research needs to be initiated or that actions must be adjusted to more efficiently achieve objectives of the Plan. If new information or research demonstrates better ways to achieve plan objectives, changes in activity planning and project implementation may be made.
- The objectives should be altered based on the new information. If the new information indicates that plan objectives should be reconsidered, a plan amendment may be required that would reexamine desired future conditions and ways to reach those conditions.

1.9.9 Changing the RMP

This RMP is expected to remain in place for up to 20 years. During that period, it is anticipated that occasional changes to the RMP would be needed because of new information, changes in resource uses, new legislation or other factors. All changes to the RMP would be documented in a manner that allows future tracking of any changes to the plan. Changes to the RMP fall into two categories:

- **RMP maintenance:** The process of modifying the text or maps of the RMP to correct clerical and technical errors or implement minor changes in wording or mapping. Maintenance actions would not change the intent of goals, objectives or decisions. Maintenance would be limited to minor corrections to improve clarity of the text, update

textual or map information that changes over time or eliminate errors. Maintenance actions are not subject to the requirements of NEPA and do not require public involvement.

- **RMP Amendment:** Changes to the RMP that modify the intent of goals, objectives or decisions or add new decisions require amending the plan. Amendments may be the result of periodic evaluations that recommend changes to the plan, external factors including new legislation, or proposals from external parties. The amendment process includes public involvement, coordination and environmental analysis similar to that used in the preparation of the original RMP. The level of environmental analysis would be appropriate to the level of potential impacts expected to be caused by the proposed amendment and could include preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

1.9.10 Relationship to Other Agency Plans

Local, State, other federal agencies, and Indian Tribes in the immediate region routinely prepare plans that establish goals and direction for land use, economic development or resource management within their jurisdictions. Many of these plans bear directly on or are significantly affected by BLM plans for managing public lands. During implementation of the RMP, BLM would coordinate and consult with such agencies and Tribes to assure consistency with other approved plans to the extent these other plans are in compliance with federal laws, regulations and policies. The principles of community-based planning would be employed where timing, mutual interest and the availability of resources are appropriate to address economic, ecologic and land use issues of mutual concern.

CHAPTER 2 – ALTERNATIVES

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1 Introduction

This chapter describes and compares five alternatives (including the No Action Alternative) that propose different approaches to managing public land resources and uses in the WDO. This chapter also contains an explanation of the alternative development process. Each alternative is a complete and reasonable resource management plan based on the following:

- A common set of desired future conditions and goals;
- Resource objectives;
- Management actions to meet resource goals and objectives, where appropriate; and
- The allocations of land, resources, and uses to facilitate multiple resource management.

These components of each alternative are integral in guiding future management of the public land resources and uses in the WDO planning area. Five management alternatives (“no action” and four “action” alternatives) are presented in detail in this chapter and provide a range of choices for addressing the planning issues identified in Chapter 1. Current management actions that have been deemed to be appropriate and effective approaches would be carried forward into the no action and four action alternatives.

Analysis of impacts that would be associated with the alternatives is required by BLM planning regulations and CEQ regulations in 40 CFR 1500. Based on this comparative analysis, BLM managers are able to choose a preferred alternative.

2.1.2 How to Read This Chapter

Chapter 2 begins with introductory materials regarding the development of the alternatives for the Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS, followed by a general narrative description of the alternatives. The chapter continues with a discussion of the alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. The heart of this chapter is the presentation of the five alternative management plans in Tables 2-2 through 2-3. The tables are organized by resource programs and provide an in-depth description of the management objectives and actions for each alternative. The actions are numbered to allow cross-checking and comparison among the alternatives. The term “no similar action” is used as a placeholder where an alternative does not include the same action as others. The use of this placeholder allows the numbering of the actions to remain consistent across the alternatives.

Acreage and other numbers used in the alternatives are approximate and serve for comparison and analytic purposes only. Data from geographic information systems (GIS) have been used in developing acreage calculations and may not reflect exact measurements or precise calculations. Figures that were created during the development of the alternatives and cartographically show the differences between the alternatives are located in Appendix A of this document.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

2.2.1 How Alternatives Were Developed

The goal in formulating alternatives for an RMP and EIS is to identify combinations of management practices to address planning issues and provide guidance where direction for a resource or use is currently lacking or is insufficient in the existing planning documents. Each alternative is to represent a complete and reasonable interdisciplinary land use plan to guide future management of the public land resources and uses in the planning area. As discussed in Chapter 1, the WDO used a collaborative approach in developing the alternatives.

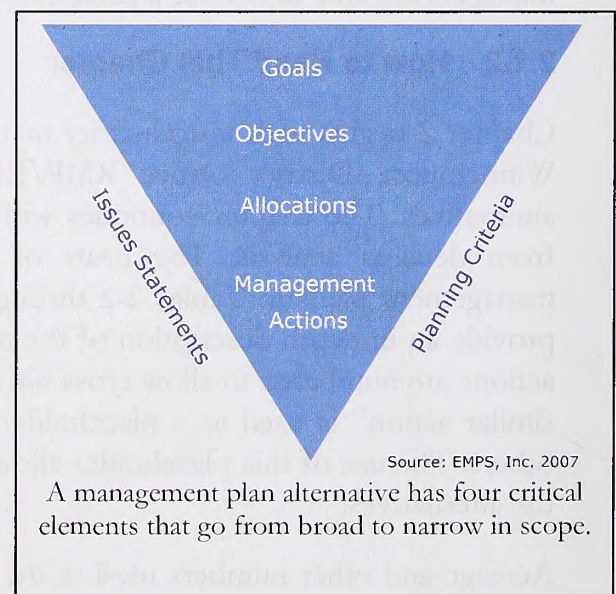
The WDO implemented the first five steps of the BLM Planning Process (see Chapter 1) in developing alternatives: issue identification, planning criteria development, scoping, data collection, and assessment of current management.

The issue identification and assessment of current management process began in 2003 with an extensive review by the BLM RMP interdisciplinary team (IDT) of current land management decisions and direction from the Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFPs (BLM 1982 a and b) and the 1999 Lands Amendment updates (BLM 1999). This resulted in: (1) the identification of key direction for resources and uses that could be carried forward into a new plan; (2) the identification of resources and uses that need new management direction to address current laws, regulations, and policies or to respond to changes in conditions on the public lands managed by the WDO; and (3) the development of draft planning criteria. The results of this internal analysis were presented for comment during the scoping process, along with a request for identification of issues. Based on scoping and collaboration efforts, the WDO finalized their planning criteria and identified six key planning issues to help frame the alternatives development process.

Following the close of the public scoping period in May 2005, BLM began the alternatives development process. On April 28, 2005, the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC elected to form a subgroup to provide assistance and input on the WDO RMP/EIS process. Between April 2005 and May 2007, the Winnemucca RMP RAC Subgroup and the BLM IDT developed management goals and objectives, and management actions to meet those goals and objectives, in consideration of public comment received through briefings and scoping. Additionally, the BLM IDT worked closely with the cooperating agencies. Collaborative efforts included workshops, meetings and collection of resource-specific data.

2.2.2 The Anatomy of an Alternative

A resource management plan contains four critical elements: goals, objectives, allocations, and management actions. As discussed above, issue statements and the planning criteria help to focus the management plan on relevant concerns.



Goals and objectives provide overarching direction for BLM actions in meeting the agency's legal, regulatory, policy, and strategic requirements. Goals are broad statements that provide the vision for the management plan but generally are not measurable. Objectives are more specific statements of a desired outcome that may include a measurable component. Objectives generally are anticipated to achieve the stated goals. There may be different approaches to achieve the goals; therefore, objectives may be different between alternatives. Goals and objectives initially were identified during the early workshops with the RAC Subgroup and cooperating agencies and were refined through subsequent collaboration efforts.

Allocations and management actions comprise the second category of land use planning decisions and are anticipated to achieve the desired outcomes (goals and objectives). Management actions are proactive measures or limitations intended to guide BLM activities in the planning area and could include monitoring. Actions can be common to all alternatives or unique to a specific alternative. Allocations, which are also called allowable uses, identify where land uses are allowed, restricted, or prohibited on all BLM-administered surface lands and federal mineral estate in the planning area. Alternatives may include specific land use restrictions to meet goals and objectives and may exclude certain land uses to protect resource values. For example, alternatives considered for this RMP prohibit surface occupancy (i.e., no surface occupancy [NSO]) by oil and gas development within occupied greater sage-grouse leks and associated buffers. Because the alternatives identify whether particular land uses are allowed, restricted, or prohibited, allowable uses often include a spatial (i.e., map) component.

2.2.3 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an important concept that ensures human well-being, meeting the needs of present and future generations, while respecting ecosystem health and the earth's environment.

The primary guiding laws for managing public lands are FLPMA and NEPA, both of which support the concept of sustainable development. FLPMA requires that land use plans "observe the precepts of multiple use and sustained yield." (Sec 202 [c] [1]), while protecting the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, and environmental values (Sec. 102 [8]). NEPA encourages the use of "practical means and measures to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social economic and other requirements of present and future generations" (Sec.101 [A]).

The BLM WDO has incorporated sustainable development goals, objectives, and management actions into the RMP in order to address planning question #5, as defined by public scoping. Question 5 asks "How will the BLM manage mining and other commercial uses on public lands while protecting natural and cultural resources? How will management of BLM lands affect the social and economic resiliencies and sustainability of local economies?" The BLM focus is to contribute to sustaining local economies while maintaining or improving ecosystem health of the lands. Although there is a separate sustainable development section in the RMP, sustainable development goals, objectives, and actions enhance the lands and realty, minerals, social and economic, and monitoring sections of the document.

In January 2006, following similar efforts in Elko County in 2003 and Lander and Eureka Counties in 2005, the Humboldt County Sustainable Development Committee was formed. In July 2006, the Pershing County Commission agreed to participate in Sustainable Development efforts. A

Humboldt-Pershing County Sustainable Development Summit was held in March 2007. Later in 2007, the groups joined to form the Northern Nevada Partnership, Gold Belt Coalition. Within the sustainable development section, the BLM proposes to be proactively involved with local communities to promote sustainable development concepts. Involvement with the Humboldt-Pershing County sustainable development committee would facilitate these efforts.

2.3 DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS AND GOALS

Management goals were defined for each resource management category and land use program that BLM must address in the planning process. The goals are common to all alternatives and represent the desired outcomes for the landscape, resources, and resource uses. The management goals for each resource management category and land use program are presented below.

**Table 2-1
RMP Management Goals**

Air Quality (AQ)
Meet all applicable local, state, tribal and national ambient air quality standards under the Clean Air Act (as amended).
Geology (G)
Maintain the integrity of non-economic geologic resources (such as sites or features that have significant, uncommon scientific, scenic, cultural, or visitor interest values), while providing for multiple use.
Soils (S)
Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes (hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow) to prevent or reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or achieve the fundamentals of rangeland health.
Water Resources (WR)
Manage for healthy watersheds across the landscape. Protect and maintain watersheds so that they appropriately capture, retain, and release water of quality that meets State and national standards. Ensure public lands are capable of providing long-term sustainable water for local community needs and for land management activities, while minimizing impacts on the local ecosystem hydrologic functions and processes.
Vegetation Forest and Woodland Products (VF)
Expand, preserve, and maintain healthy woodland communities with various age classes of trees with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understory relative to site potential, while allowing for multiple uses. Provide wildlife habitat and a sustainable yield of forest products over time.
Vegetation Weeds (VW)
1) Prevent the introduction of and minimize the spread of invasive and noxious plants. Efficiently manage and control existing infestations using all methods and products available to the BLM.
2) Increase fire return intervals in cheatgrass by site, specifically selecting and combining the most effective methods, including prevention, herbicides, livestock grazing, other biocontrols, fire, fire control, fuel load management, and distribution management.
Chemical and Biological Control (PE)
Use appropriate control methods to maintain healthy ecosystems and provide public and resource benefits through the control of pests. Test new and experimental methods, products, and organisms.
Vegetation Rangelands (VR)
1) Protect, maintain, and improve healthy vegetative communities with various age classes of shrubs with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understory of grasses and forbs relative to the site potential, while providing for multiple uses.
2) Maintain and improve vigorous, diverse, multi-age native shrub communities on stable soils with a self-sustaining understory of native grasses and forbs.
3) Maintain or achieve vegetation functions to meet the fundamentals of rangeland health.

**Table 2-1
RMP Management Goals**

Vegetation Riparian and Wetlands (VRW)
Achieve and maintain riparian functions. Maintain, restore, and improve ecological conditions of riparian and wetland areas, including natural vegetation diversity, and progress toward late seral climax stage or desired plant community, while providing for multiple uses.
Fish and Wildlife (FW)
1) Manage for healthy and diverse vegetative communities and limit their fragmentation to provide suitable habitat for a wide variety of existing and potential wildlife populations.
2) Protect, restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse, self-sustaining, and thriving natural ecological balance for fish and other aquatic organisms in lentic and lotic habitats throughout the planning area.
Special Status Fish and Wildlife (SSS)¹
To manage habitats and populations of special status species in support of their conservation and the recovery of listed species and to ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out on public lands do not contribute to the need for sensitive species to become listed.
Wild Horses and Burros (WHB)
Protect, manage, and control healthy, self-sustaining wild horse and burro populations within established herd management areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AMLs) in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance (TNEB) and multiple-use relationship on public lands.
Wildland Fire Ecology Management (WFM)
1) Consistent with the National Fire Plan and Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which fire occurs and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety, natural and cultural resources and the values to be protected, dictate the appropriate response to the fire within and next to agency-administered lands.
2) Ensure an interagency approach to managing fires on an ecosystem basis.
3) Manage fuels to protect Wildland Urban Interface communities and natural and cultural resources.
4) Stabilize and rehabilitate areas that have burned.
5) Encourage and support research to advance understanding of fire behavior, effects, ecology, and management.
6) Enhance public awareness and knowledge of fire.
Cultural Resources (CR)
1) Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations. Seek to reduce imminent threats to and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106, the Nevada BLM and SHPO Protocol, and the Nevada BLM Cultural Resource Guidelines.
2) Protect Native American Values in the Stillwater Range
Tribal Consultation (TC)
Ensure that tribal issues and concerns are given consideration during decision making.
Paleontological Resources (PR)
Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for future uses.

¹ The BLM's 6840 Manual defines special status species as "... species which are proposed for listing, officially listed as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA); those listed by a State in a category such as threatened or endangered implying potential endangerment or extinction; and those designated by each State Director as sensitive."

**Table 2-1
RMP Management Goals**

Visual Resources (VRM)
Manage public land actions and activities to provide protection of the visual values and scenic quality of existing landscapes consistent with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) class objectives.
Cave and Karst Resources (CK)
Protect cave and karst resources, while allowing for multiple uses.
Livestock Grazing (LG)
Manage livestock grazing to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems and maintain or restore public rangelands consistent with Land Health Standards, while allowing for multiple uses.
Minerals: Leasable, Locatable, Salable (MR)
Make federal mineral resources available to meet domestic needs. Encourage responsible development of economically sound and stable domestic minerals and energy production, while assuring appropriate return to the public. Ensure long-term health and diversity of the public lands by minimizing impacts on other resources, returning lands disturbed to productive uses, and preventing unnecessary or undue degradation.
Recreation (R)
Recognize the increasing demand for recreational activities and manage public lands and waters to provide a broad spectrum of recreation experiences and benefits, while protecting natural and cultural resources.
Renewable Energy (RE)
Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy resources, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resource values.
Transportation and Travel Management (TM)
Develop transportation systems and facilities that are safe and responsive to public needs; affordably and efficiently managed for management objectives; and have a minimal ecological affect on the land.
Lands and Realty (LR)
Retain public lands, dispose of only those lands that consolidate lands patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development. Acquire land and Conservation Easements to protect resources, improve administration, and provide for public access and recreational opportunities. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way (ROWs), leases, and permits, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resources.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
Protect relevant and important values through ACEC designation or through other designations. Apply special management where management is not adequate to protect resource values from risks or threats of damage and degradation or to provide for public safety from natural hazards.
Backcountry Byways (BCB)
Enhance existing and develop new Backcountry Byways (BCBs), which offer opportunities to provide the public with interpretation and environmental education, wildlife viewing, and an understanding of their public lands.
National Historic Trails (NHT)
Preserve and maintain the historic and cultural landscapes and viewsheds of National Historic Trails in the WDO.
Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR)
Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values of rivers determined to be suitable for potential inclusion into a national wild and scenic river system, until Congress acts to designate or release them.
Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
Manage WSAs so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.
Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites (WWV)
Provide public educational opportunities for viewing wildlife and associated habitat.

Table 2-1
RMP Management Goals

Public Health and Safety (PS)
Protect people from natural or human-caused hazards encountered on public lands.
Sustainable Development (SD)
Manage public lands to contribute to sustainable development by encouraging post-operational land uses for the benefit of local communities and economies, while ensuring the well-being of the environment.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED ANALYSIS

The following alternatives were eliminated from detailed study because they did not meet the purpose and need for the proposal or were outside of the technical, legal, or policy constraints of developing a land use plan for public land resources and uses.

Exclusive Use or Protection

Alternatives and general management options proposing exclusive use or maximum development, production, or protection of one resource at the expense of other resources and uses were not considered. FLPMA mandates BLM to manage public lands for multiple use and sustained yield, so certain alternatives have been eliminated from detailed analysis. An example of such an alternative is closing all public lands to multiple uses, such as excluding mineral development or recreation use or managing only for fish, wildlife, and wilderness values at the exclusion of other resource considerations. In addition, resource conditions do not warrant planning area wide prohibition of any particular use. Alternatives eliminating multiple traditional uses where resource conditions do not justify such measures are not reasonable. Each alternative considered allows for some level of support, protection, or use of all resources present in the planning area. In some instances, the alternatives analyzed in detail do include various considerations for eliminating or maximizing individual resource values or uses in specific areas where conflicts exist.

Designation of All Areas as Either Open or Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use

Suggestions to designate all areas on public lands as entirely open for yearlong OHV use without regard to current travel restrictions or to entirely close lands to OHV use were considered but dismissed. BLM policy requires public land management to include restrictions to address travel concerns and recreation demands but also to protect resource values.

Elimination of All Wild Horses, Burros, and Herd Management Areas

This alternative would be viable only if the management of wild horses and burros were not possible in any HMAs located in the planning area. As this is not the case, this alternative would contravene the intent and letter of the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971, which states "... they [wild horses and burros] are considered in the area where presently found as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands" and should be "protected and managed as components of the public lands." This alternative was considered and was dismissed.

2.5 OVERVIEW OF ALTERNATIVES AND LAND USE DECISIONS

2.5.1 Alternative A (No Action or Current Management)

Alternative A, referred to as the No Action Alternative, provides the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives. This alternative would continue present management practices based on existing land use plans and plan amendments incorporated into the existing plans. Decisions contained in the 1982 Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, the 1982 Paradise-Denio MFP, and the 1999 Lands Amendment would be implemented if not already completed. Direction contained in existing laws, regulations, policies, and standards would also continue to be implemented, sometimes superseding provisions of the 1980 MFPs and the 1999 Lands Amendment. The current levels, methods, and mix of multiple use management of public lands in the WDO area would continue, and resource values would generally receive attention at present levels. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative A are presented in Table 2-3. Key components of Alternative A are as follows:

- Continue to manage the Pine Forest Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) (37,259 acres);
- On greater than 93 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WDO, continue to allow the public to travel cross-country (“open” designation) with motorized vehicles. On six percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes within WSAs (“limited” designation). On less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong (“closed” designation);
- Continue to manage special management areas, which include one 55-acre ACEC at the Osgood Mountains; and
- Maintain 3,207,789 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal, based on established criteria identified in the 1999 Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Lands Amendment.

2.5.2 Alternative B

Alternative B emphasizes resource use (e.g., livestock grazing, energy, and mineral development, and recreation) in the planning area. This alternative has the fewest protected areas and restrictions to development and use. Potential impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., soils and sensitive plant habitat) would be mitigated case by case. Sustainable development concepts are included to maintain economic productivity, especially related to post-use of mining sites. For example, restoration actions that would enhance resource use or commodity production would be used. Sustainable principles promote the disposal of public lands that have been developed if it would foster post-operation reuse. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative B are presented in Table 2-3. Key components of Alternative B include the following:

- Designate three new SRMAs: the Nightingale SRMA (925,593 acres), the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- Allow the public to travel cross-country (“open” designation) with motorized vehicles on 21 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WDO. On greater than 78 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicles to designated routes (“limited” designation). On

less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong (“closed” designation);

- Continue to manage existing special management areas, which include one 55-acre ACEC at the Osgood Mountain; and
- Identify 2,131,367 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal.

2.5.3 Alternative C-Option 1

Alternative C, Option 1 would develop management strategies to preserve and protect ecosystem health across the planning area, while providing multiple uses. Resource development would be more constrained than under Alternatives B or D, and in some cases and some areas, uses would be excluded to protect sensitive resources. This alternative includes the most special designations, with specific measures to protect or enhance resource values within these areas. This alternative emphasizes active and specific measures to protect and enhance vegetation and habitat for special status species, fish, and wildlife. Likewise, this alternative would reflect a reduction in resource production goals for forage, fiber, and minerals. Production of products would generally be secondary to restoring and protecting important habitats, such as sagebrush and riparian areas. Sustainable development principles focus on preserving ecological functions and environmental values. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative C (Options 1 and 2) are presented in Table 2-3. Key components of Alternative C, Option 1 are as follows:

- Designate two new SRMAs, the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- On BLM-administered lands in the WDO, prohibit the public from cross-country travel (“open” designation) with motorized vehicles. On greater than 99 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes (“limited” designation);
- Create new special management areas where special values warrant such designation. Management would create or expand four ACECs (for a total of 97,816 acres) and would recommend three river segments (19 miles total) found eligible and suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS);
- Identify 1,217,926 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal; and
- Bring forward segments of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River, Washburn Creek, and Crowley Creek as suitable for wild and scenic river status.

2.5.4 Alternative C-Option 2

To fully explore the impacts from livestock grazing, Alternative C, Option 2 evaluates a no grazing option. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative C (Options 1 and 2) are presented in Table 2-3. Key components and management strategies of Alternative C, Option 2 are the same as Alternative C, Option 1 with the addition of designating zero acres open to livestock grazing.

2.5.5 Alternative D (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative D includes recommendations made by the IDT from issues identified through the assessment of current management and concerns raised during scoping, with some adjustments as necessary to meet current policy and guidance. It represents a mix and variety of management

actions that best resolve the issues identified from the assessment of need for changing management, concerns raised during public scoping, and future management considerations. This alternative would reflect the goals and objectives for all values and programs.

This alternative emphasizes an intermediate level of protection, restoration, enhancement, and use of resources and services to meet ongoing programs and land uses. The management strategy would be accomplished by using an array of proactive and prescriptive measures that would protect vegetation and habitat and would promote the continuation of multiple resource management. Vegetation and special status species habitat would be restored and enhanced to provide for the continued presence of an ecologically healthy ecosystem using a suite of proactive and specific prescriptive management tools and implementation measures. Commodity and development-based resources such as livestock grazing and minerals production would be maintained on public lands through specific actions to meet resource goals and protect ecosystem health. Management strategies would continue to provide for recreational opportunities and access to and on public lands and would take into consideration the result of management actions on the economies of communities within the region.

Unlike the other alternatives, this one provides sustainable development criteria for determining the suitability of reusing developed sites. Alternative D represents the mix and variety of actions that the BLM believes best resolves the issues and management concerns in consideration of all values and programs. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative D are presented in Table 2-3. Key components of Alternative D are as follows:

- Designate three new SRMAs: the Nightingale SRMA (925,593 acres), the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres), and the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- Allow the public to travel cross-country (“open” designation) with motorized vehicles on four percent of BLM-administered lands in the WDO. On 95 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes (“limited” designation). On one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong (“closed” designation);
- Create new special management areas where special values warrant such designation. Management would create or expand four ACECs (97,820 acres); and
- Identify 1,247,210 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal.

2.6 RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative D is the agency’s preferred alternative. The BLM selected the preferred alternative based on interdisciplinary team recommendations, environmental consequences analysis of the alternatives, and public input during scoping. Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, minimally addresses current and relevant issues identified through public scoping and required components of the land use planning document. Alternative A was not the preferred alternative because it does not adequately address issues and concerns identified by the public or required planning components and concerns of the planning team.

Alternatives B and C both address the identified relevant issues and required components necessary in a land use planning document focusing on conservation and commercial uses of the public land. Alternatives B and C also address the public's issues and concerns through identified management direction, as well as the purpose and need, but they lack a balance between resources and resource use allocations.

Alternative D provides the most reasonable and practical approach to managing the public land resources and uses, while addressing the relevant issues and purpose and need. Alternative D provides a balanced approach to public lands management with an appropriate level of flexibility to meet the overall needs of the resources and use allocations. This alternative represents management that is proactive. It also provides flexibility to adjust to changing conditions over the life of the plan, while emphasizing a level of protection, enhancement, and use of the resources into the future.

2.7 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH ALTERNATIVE

2.7.1 Actions Common to All Alternatives

Management objectives and actions that are applicable or common to all alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, are presented in Table 2-2. Objectives and management actions were determined to be applicable for all alternatives if they met one of the following two criteria:

1. In accordance with the planning criteria, management objectives and actions are needed to meet laws and non-discretionary regulations that govern BLM management decisions
2. Based on a review of current management practices and public collaboration, management objectives and actions have been determined to meet the desired conditions and goals for management of the public lands.

In addition, best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are incorporated by reference into all alternatives. BMPs and SOPs are standardized but dynamic procedures to handle routine or ongoing management activities, generally with the purpose of improving environmental protection. They do not allocate resources or specify uses, nor are they management actions; instead they articulate how the BLM and public land users will address certain situations in order to attain the objectives of this RMP. BMPs and SOPs are generally based on BLM policy and guidance and are designed to address conditions unique to the applicable district office; therefore, they are also revised as needed to respond to changing resource and management conditions. The BMPs and SOPs that are part of the WDO are provided in Appendix B.

Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives

Objectives	Actions
Air Quality	
No objective common to all.	Action CA-AQ 1.1. Cooperate with appropriate air quality regulatory agencies to reduce adverse impacts on air quality.
Water Resources	
Objective CA-WR 1. Prevent BLM and BLM-authorized activities from degrading water quality	Action CA-WR 1.1. Apply BMPs to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities.

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
beyond established standards, as specified in the Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations (NRS Ch. 445A) and the memorandum of understanding of September 2004 between BLM and the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection. This memorandum concerns diffuse source water pollution and the Nevada State 208 Water Quality Plan.	Action CA-WR 1.2. Implement and apply land health standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health).
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-WR 2.1. Acquire or provide water through permit, public water reserve, adjudication, or purchase processes, as provided by federal and state water law.</p> <p>Action CA-WR 2.2. Review BLM and BLM-authorized activities to assess impacts on and propose mitigation for water resources.</p>
Objective CA-WR 3. Consistent with NV State Water Law, make water available to wildlife at sources they are accustomed to using.	Action CA-WR 3.1. Adhere to multiple use principles in the maintenance, use, and development of existing water sources on public land.
Vegetation Forest/Woodland Products	
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-VF 1.1. Monitor forest health and establish early warning systems for insect or disease outbreaks within woodland communities.</p> <p>Action CA-VF 1.2. Implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and mitigation measures to minimize or reduce adverse impacts on woodland habitats.</p> <p>Action CA-VF 1.3X. Provide forest products to meet customer demand within sustained yield capabilities.</p>
Vegetation Weeds	
Objective CA-VW 1. Recognize and limit spread of noxious weeds during road maintenance and other authorized activities. Prevent weed introductions through design and placement of all authorized projects and actions. Eradicate small and new infestations, and control existing infestations to prevent spread, reduce size, and eradicate weeds.	<p>Action CA-VW 1.1. Wash and clean heavy equipment before moving it to another area of the WDO to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action CA-VW 1.2. Commit road maintenance funds (in whole or part) to a chemical noxious weed abatement program on system roads where noxious weeds are known to exist, specifically, Owyhee Road (2003), Blue Lakes Road (2014), and Nine Mile Road (2050).</p> <p>Action CA-VW 1.3. Control, eradicate, and manage noxious and invasive weeds through implementation of SOPs, BMPs, mitigation measures and through authorization, ROW, and permit terms, conditions, and stipulations to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities.</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
Vegetation Rangelands	
No objective common to all.	Action CA-VR 1.1. Achieve land health standards through implementation of SOPs, BMPs, mitigation measures, and permit terms, conditions, and stipulations to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on vegetation.
Objective CA-VR 2. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in emergency stabilization or burn area rehabilitation plans.	Action CA-VR 2.1. Seed burned areas, as appropriate.
Objective CA-VR 3. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.	Action CA-VR 3.1. Use emergency stabilization or burned area rehabilitation plans to successfully seed burned areas into less flammable, desirable, perennial herbaceous vegetation to allow sagebrush to reoccupy the site.
Vegetation Riparian and Wetlands	
Objective CA-VRW 1. Meadows and riparian areas would be considered critical areas in the development of implementation plans.	Action CA-VRW 1.1. Implementation plans would include specific objectives pertaining to improving and maintaining desired riparian areas and meadow habitat. Action CA-VRW 1.2. Maintain or achieve riparian functions to meet the RAC standards.
Fish and Wildlife	
No objective common to all.	Action CA-FW 1.1. Apply land health standards, SOPs, best management practices (BMPs), use restrictions, or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain and improve wildlife habitat or to reduce undue adverse impacts on wildlife habitat. Action CA-FW 2.1. Monitor aquatic and riparian habitat conditions using approved techniques to determine land use effects and to develop appropriate mitigation.
Objective CA-FW 1. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.	No actions common to all.
Special Status Species	
Objective CA-SSS 1. Manage and maintain healthy habitat for sensitive species in a manner that precludes listing under the ESA, as amended.	Action CA-SSS 1.1. Do not authorize any activities that would lead to listing a species. Action CA-SSS 1.2. No surface disturbance would be

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>authorized before a special status species inventory of the project area is completed by a qualified botanist.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.3. Implement appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure special status species within the project area are not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.4. Protect sensitive species habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, rehabilitation, or other protective measures.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.5. <i>Sage-Grouse.</i> Site-specific sage-grouse habitat management objectives and plans would be developed at the implementation plan level by the local area planning groups.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.6. Protect bat habitat and provide for public safety by constructing bat gates or other suitable devices to restrict human access to occupied adits and caves. Evaluate need for action on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.7. <i>Raptors.</i> Protect documented bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and peregrine falcon cliff-nesting sites. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions, avoidance, alternative viable nest sites, or other mitigation measures following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or applicable updates.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.8. Avoid tree control within a one-mile radius of documented active ferruginous hawk nests. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions, avoidance, alternative viable nest sites (preferably an identifiable alternative nest tree), or other mitigation measures.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 1.9. Protect documented northern goshawk nest areas and sites. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions, avoidance, or alternative nest sites (preferably an alternative nest already built) within or adjacent to the nesting area or other mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Objective CA-SSS 2. To facilitate delisting, maintain and improve habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species listed by the USFWS. Increase the</p>	<p>Action CA-SSS 2.1. Implement recovery plan and state species management plans.</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.	<p>Action CA-SSS 2.2. Participate on recovery teams and conservation planning efforts.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 2.3. Implement recovery activities to facilitate delisting.</p>
Objective CA-SSS 3. Protect the Osgood Mountain milkvetch (<i>Astragalus yoder-williamsii</i>) plant species.	<p>Action CA-SSS 3.1. Continue to manage the Osgood Mountains ACEC for the protection of the milkvetch (<i>Astragalus yoder-williamsii</i>) plant species.</p> <p>Action CA-SSS 3.2. Continue to pursue a mineral withdrawal for this critical area.</p>
Wild Horses and Burros	
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-WHB 1.1. Manage WHB that are currently administered via memorandums of understanding (MOUs),* in accordance with this RMP or applicable implementation plans, unless otherwise specified in the MOU. Develop interagency and interoffice MOUs to manage WHB as applicable.</p> <p>*MOU is defined in this case as agreements with other district offices and agencies where WHB are managed across district office and agency administrative boundaries.</p>
Objective CA-WHB 2. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.	No action common to all.
Wildland Fire Ecology Management	
<p>Objective CA-WFM 1 Manage fire for one or more objectives as they are affected by changes in fuels, weather, topography, social understanding and tolerance, and involvement of other governmental jurisdictions. The fire management priorities, in order, are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life and Safety—Firefighter and public safety (e.g., Wildland Urban Interface) is the first priority (USDI 2004). 2. Property Protection—Protect developed recreations sites, range improvements, and structures on public lands. 3. Resource Protection—Protect, improve, or maintain cultural and natural resources, areas having highly erodible soils, areas at risk of invasion by nonnative plant species, forest resources, grazing allotments, T&E and special status species habitats, priority watersheds, and priority habitat areas. 	<p>Action CA-WFM 1.1. Use a decision support process to guide and document wildfire management decisions (e.g. Wildland Fire Decision Support System [WFDSS]).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and employ suppression tactics appropriate for threatened communities or resources, while adhering to minimum impact suppression tactics. <p>Action CA-WFM 1.2. Ensure compliance with all aspects of the <i>Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations Manual</i> (Red Book), Nevada State Office BLM guidance, and WDO Operational Documents and Standard Operating Guidelines (such as the <i>Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan, Dispatch Plan, Drawdown Plan, Duty Officer, and Resource Advisor SOG</i> [Standard Operating Guidelines] <i>Handbook</i>).</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 1.3. Continue to annually update fire management strategies to reflect shifts in priorities based on population growth or resource priorities</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>within the WDO.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 1.4. Use and implement fire management plan suppression objectives and strategies.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 1.5. Resource advisors would be notified for all wildfires within the district to coordinate, prioritize, and mitigate resource values and concerns.</p>
<p>Objective CA-WFM 2. Promote interagency cooperation and coordination.</p>	<p>Action CA-WFM 2.1. Collaborate with interagency partners to develop cross-jurisdictional management strategies and prioritize interagency cross-boundary wildfire management actions.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 2.2. Implement an interagency fire protection process (e.g., fire program analysis) for landscape-scale fire management planning.</p>
<p>Objective CA-WFM 3. Manage fuels to protect wildland urban interface and natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>Action CA-WFM 3.1. Implement hazardous fuels reduction projects and treatments in the wildland urban interface and within areas containing high resource values, based on national, state, and district office priorities, Community/County Risk Assessment Data, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and Healthy Forests Initiative.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 3.2 Identify, prioritize, and implement wildland fire protection plans and community assistance strategies.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 3.3 Implement interagency and other partnership fire planning process for landscape-scale fire management planning.</p>
<p>Objective CA-WFM 4. Stabilize and Rehabilitate rangeland to provide for human life and safety and achieve perennial native plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient, while meeting resource objectives within the Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) Program.</p>	<p>Action CA-WFM 4.1. Rehabilitate degraded rangeland by determining and implementing suitable land treatments to achieve ES&R objectives, based on the National Fire Rehabilitation Plan or applicable updates, existing land use plans, and ES&R program guidance (See Objective A-VR 3).</p>
<p>Objective CA-WFM 5. Increase scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors.</p>	<p>Action CA-WFM 5.1. As practical, implement new approaches for fuels management activities and new science for fuels and suppression management on a case-by-case basis.</p>
<p>Objective CA-WFM 6. Prevent human-caused fire ignitions by implementing risk assessments,</p>	<p>Action CA-WFM 6.1. Develop and communicate public education messages, with emphasis on fire</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
prevention, and mitigation plans.	<p>prevention, role of fire in natural resources management, and building public understanding of their role with respect to living and recreating in fire prone areas.</p> <p>Action CA-WFM 6.2. Issue fire restrictions, such as closures during times of high or extreme fire danger to mitigate the risk of wildland fire, in accordance with the Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center Zone's Fire Restrictions Plan.</p>
Cultural Resources	
Objective CA-CR 1. Preserve and protect cultural resources.	<p>Action CA-CR 1.1. Develop stipulations, use restrictions, and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on cultural resources.</p> <p>Action CA-CR 1.2. Complete needs assessment to determine appropriate level of cultural resources inventory and implement accordingly.</p> <p>Action CA-CR 1.3. Coordinate with proponents early in the implementation planning process to define an area of potential effects, conduct a literature review, and complete inventories, mitigation, and other related actions in consultation with the SHPO and other parties, as appropriate.</p>
Objective CA-CR 2. All current and future sites would be evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	Action CA-CR 2.1. Cultural resources that are currently listed or are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP would be managed for conservation and protection. In cases where an adverse impact could result from a land use action, mitigation measures would be prescribed, preferably avoidance. Where avoidance is not appropriate, adverse impacts would be mitigated through the development and implementation of a data recovery program or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO and local Native American groups.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-CR 3.1. Conduct regular law enforcement patrols. Priority for law enforcement protection would be given to selected sites that are particularly susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.
Objective CA-CR 4. Manage the California National Historic Trail (CNHT) to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.	<p>Action CA-CR 4.1. In cooperation with the Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA) and Trails West, identify, record, and evaluate CNHT segments and sites for NRHP eligibility.</p> <p>Action CA-CR 4.2. As policy and guidance develops, manage the CNHT to be consistent with the</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>administrative, resource, partnership, and visitor objectives, goals, and actions outlined in the National Scenic and Historic Trails Strategy and Work Plan (BLM 2005d).</p> <p>Action CA-CR 4.3. Encourage partnerships with OCTA, Trails West, and other interested public.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-CR 5.1. In partnership with educational institutions and other organizations, promote career development opportunities for students through volunteer programs, such as summer field schools, internships, the Student for a Day Program, and Boy Scout and Girl Scout projects.</p>
<p>Objective CA-CR 6. Promote cultural resource research.</p>	<p>Action CA-CR 6.1. Pursue partnership opportunities with academic institutions, museums, tribes, and historical societies and other organizations, such as OCTA, Trails West, and Rock Art Foundations.</p> <p>Action CA-CR 6.2. Authorize fieldwork and provide oversight and input in the research process.</p>
<p>Objective CA-CR 7. In consultation with tribes, identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.</p>	No action common to all.
<p>Objective CA-CR 8. Maintain and protect healthy, naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered pine nuts.</p>	<p>Action CA-CR 8.1. Consult with tribes on proposed treatments and seek opportunities for cooperative efforts and funding for hazardous fuels, insects, and disease control.</p>
Tribal Consultation	
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-TC 1.1. As appropriate, fully consider tribal concerns and preferences and address them as an integral part of the decision making process.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-TC 2.1. In accordance with requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, notify tribes of the discovery of human remains and associated artifacts as soon as possible.</p> <p>Action CA-TC 2.2. As appropriate, seek tribal cooperation in documenting traditional resource uses, in identifying, documenting and evaluating places used for traditional purposes, and in analyzing and interpreting cultural materials.</p> <p>Action CA-TC 2.3. Where possible, defer to Indian</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes.
<p>Objective CA-TC 3. Seek to assist the tribe in the preservation of traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Action CA-TC 3.1 Conduct an archive and literature review to identify and document traditional lands use practices and places of cultural and religious importance.</p> <p>Action CA-TC 3.2. As appropriate, conduct oral histories of selected tribal elders to elicit first-hand knowledge of traditional cultural values, beliefs, rituals, stories, songs, food gathering and preparation, and traditional resource management practices and other traditions.</p> <p>Action CA-TC 3.3. Where practicable, investigate the applicability of traditional knowledge to contemporary land management practice. Seek opportunities to gain insights from traditional knowledge to improve contemporary management.</p>
Paleontological Resources	
<p>No objective common to all.</p>	<p>Action CA-PR 1.1. Use the BLM Potential Fossil Yield Classification system to help inventory areas with paleontological resources. If necessary, develop stipulations, use restrictions, and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.2. Conduct paleontological inventory and mitigation before surface-disturbing activities in paleontologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.3. Require a permit for the removal of paleontological resources for the purposes of scientific research, inventory, or planning purpose, monitoring, or to mitigate adverse impacts from authorized or unauthorized uses.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.4. Before ground-disturbing activities or land disposal actions, a review of existing data and geological potential would be conducted. The review would include the verification of the existence and importance of fossiliferous deposits and management recommendations designed to mitigate adverse effects, as needed. As appropriate, the review would be conducted in collaboration with the BLM Regional Paleontologist.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.5. Monitor known deposits, as well as deposits identified in the future, to assess their vulnerability to natural or human-caused</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>deterioration.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.6. Conduct regular law enforcement patrols. Priority for law enforcement protection would be given to selected areas containing important fossil deposits that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 1.7. Issue permits for the non-commercial collection of vertebrate fossils, including their trace fossils such as trackways and coprolites. Permits for the non-commercial collection of invertebrate, plants, fossils, and petrified wood are not normally required within limits defined by regulation. However, locations containing noteworthy occurrences of such fossils may be closed to collection except under permit.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-PR 2.1. Pursue partnership opportunities with academic institutions, museums, geological and paleontological associations, and individual researchers.</p> <p>Action CA-PR 2.2. Authorize fieldwork and provide oversight and input in the research process.</p>
Visual Resources	
<p>Objective CA-VRM 1. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.</p>	<p>Action CA-VRM 1.1. Use the visual resource contrast rating system during project-level planning to determine whether or not proposed activities would meet VRM objectives. Identify mitigation measures to reduce visual contrasts and prepare rehabilitation plans to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis.</p>
<p>Objective CA-VRM 2. Protect the visual integrity of National Historic Trails and their viewsheds.</p>	<p>Action CA-VRM 2.1. Manage National Historic Trails according to BLM policy and guidance by protecting scenic landscapes and historic settings.</p>
Livestock Grazing	
<p>Objective CA-LG 1. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horse and burro populations.</p>	No action common to all.
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-LG 1.2. Protect newly developed spring sources and wetland-riparian areas by fencing to exclude livestock and WHB. Place troughs away from the spring sources and associated wetland-riparian areas. Fencing would meet wildlife and WHB enclosure fence specifications.</p>

Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives

Objectives	Actions
Minerals: Leasable, Locatable, Salable	
No objective common to all.	Action CA-MR 1.1. Concurrent reclamation (as soon as operationally practical) should be practiced at all minerals operations. Interim reclamation (physical stabilization and ground-cover seeding) should be implemented on all facilities or features (e.g., growth media stockpiles) that would remain unused for more than one year, but are planned for future re-disturbance.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-MR 2.1. Ensure occupancy does not hinder previously existing access to public lands.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-MR 3.1. Public lands would remain open and available for mineral exploration and development, subject to the provisions of FLPMA Section 204.
Recreation, Visitor Outreach, and Services	
No objective common to all.	Action CA-R 1.1. In cooperation with partners and other resource specialists, maintain and enhance existing interpretive programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-R 2.1. Coordinate with NDOW, SHPO, and other partners in the development of viewing and interpretive sites. Action CA-R 2.2. Nominate and prioritize suitable properties and develop site-specific interpretive plans.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-R 3.1. Pursue partnerships using available instruments (MOU, Cooperative and Assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to accomplish management objectives.
Objective CA-R 4. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.	Action CA-R 4.1. Anticipate future needs; monitor, and when a demonstrated need indicates, construct appropriate new facilities in such a way as to be unobtrusive (VRM) with local landscape settings.
Objective CA-R 5. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.	No action common to all.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-R 6.1. Continue to maintain existing facilities in Water Canyon and on the Bloody Shins trail network. Action CA-R 6.2. Anticipate future needs; monitor, and when a demonstrated need indicates, construct appropriate new facilities in such a way as to be unobtrusive (VRM) with local landscape settings.

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>Action CA-R 6.3. Coordinate with local state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners in the development of recreation implementation plans.</p> <p>Action CA-R 6.4. Protect resources and resolve user conflicts within SRMA using use restrictions, permit stipulations, or mitigation measures.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-R 7.1. Stipulate permits emphasizing principles of Tread Lightly! and Leave-No-Trace.</p> <p>Action CA-R 7.2. Mitigate adverse impacts on natural and cultural resources through use restriction, permit stipulations, and mitigation measures. As necessary, rehabilitate disturbed areas on a case-by-case basis.</p>
Renewable Energy	
<p>Objective CA-RE 1. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy, while protecting the natural resources.</p>	<p>Action CA-RE 1.1. Process rights-of-way to wind energy developers for project areas and wind monitor and testing sites.</p> <p>Action CA-RE 1.2. Authorize ROWs by applying appropriate BMPs, land use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures (e.g., BLM 2005c).</p>
Transportation and Access	
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-TA 1.1. When a FLPMA ROW has been issued to a local governmental agency for “the existing footprint of an existing roadway,” the local government standards would apply to prevent resource damage.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.2. Maintain BLM system roads in accordance with the BLM Roads Maintenance Manual.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.3. Identify roads that are necessary for fire suppression and determine functional classification or maintenance level as appropriate for the need.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.4. Develop Road Maintenance Agreements and funding accounts on system roads where primary users are identified and consistently have a need for a higher level road use or maintenance standard than BLM’s.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.5. Continue to promote cooperation with all public road entities to ensure consistent road maintenance measures to reduce impacts on the</p>

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>environment.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.6. Issue Temporary Road Use Permits or associated fee schedule or maintenance agreements for permitted activities that use BLM roads for commodity commercial uses that are deemed to have a disproportionate adverse impact on system roads.</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.7. Minimize the spread of noxious weeds along all roads in the WDO through active weed abatement programs. Require mitigation measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds</p> <p>Action CA-TA 1.8. Avoid the duplication of roads that have common destinations.</p>
No objective common to all.	Action CA-TA 2.2. Retain legal access for public and BLM use when land sales or exchanges occur.
Lands and Realty	
Objective CA-LR 1. Make land tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.	No action common to all.
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-LR 2.1. Lands identified for disposal under Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) as shown in the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise – Denio and Sonoma – Gerlach Management Framework Plan would be tracked and carried forward.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 2.2. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments for the Winnemucca District Office would be made based on the following criteria through the environmental process (criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public resource values or concerns, including but not limited to, threatened, endangered, or BLM or Nevada sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; flood plains and wetlands; fisheries; and nesting or breeding habitat. b. Accessibility of the land for public uses c. Manageability (difficulty or cost of administration).

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	d. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management and use by other state and federal agencies.
No objective common to all.	Action CA-LR 3.1. Before the closing of any acquisition, an implementation plan for the lands to be acquired must be completed.
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-LR 4.1. Provide for communication sites on public land by using existing sites when frequencies are compatible.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 4.2. All existing communication sites and all new sites would be incorporated into a Communication Site Plan specific to that site.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-LR 5.1. Pursue existing unauthorized use cases for compliance. Coordinate with state and local government officials.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 5.2. Check boundaries of all expanding subdivisions and of isolated dwellings for encroachment and take action as necessary.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 5.3 Field review all issued rights-of-way to ensure compliance.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-LR 6.1. Review all proposed disposals of public lands and retain any needed legal access to the remaining public lands.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 6.2. Obtain public access through perpetual ROWs and development of systems roads with all land acquisitions, transfers, and sales.</p> <p>Action CA-LR 6.3. Ensure all BLM system roads have easements through privately owned lands.</p>
Objective CA-LR 7. Classify disposal lands as suitable for conveyance under the Taylor Grazing Act and Executive Order No, 6910.	Action CA-LR 7.1. In accordance with Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, 43 USC, 315f, and Executive Order 6910, the lands described for disposal herein are hereby classified for conveyance purposes under the Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended, Indian Allotments, and Desert Land Entry Acts.
Backcountry Byways	
Objective CA-BCB 1. Promote backcountry byways.	Action CA-BCB 1.1. Continue to manage and enhance the Lovelock Cave backcountry byway (Figure 2-1, Appendix A).

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions																														
Wilderness Study Areas and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics																															
<p>Objective CA-WSA 1. Manage WSAs to maintain wilderness characteristics and provide wilderness experiences.</p>	<p>Action CA-WSA 1.1. Manage the following 13 WSAs under the BLM's Interim Management Policy (IMP) for Lands under Wilderness Review until Congress either designates these areas or releases them for other purposes (see Figure 2-2, Appendix A).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wilderness Study Area</th> <th>Acres of WDO BLM-administered lands within the WSA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Poodle Mountain</td> <td>116,134 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fox Range</td> <td>75,528 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pole Creek</td> <td>12,957 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selenite Mountains</td> <td>31,948 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mount Limbo</td> <td>24,810 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China Mountain</td> <td>10,201 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tobin Range</td> <td>13,161 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blue Lakes</td> <td>19,904 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alder Creek</td> <td>5,145 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pueblo Mountains</td> <td>607 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Fork of the Little Humboldt River</td> <td>69,305 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disaster Peak</td> <td>12,696 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Augusta Mountain</td> <td>24,256 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>416,652 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wilderness Study Area	Acres of WDO BLM-administered lands within the WSA	Poodle Mountain	116,134 acres	Fox Range	75,528 acres	Pole Creek	12,957 acres	Selenite Mountains	31,948 acres	Mount Limbo	24,810 acres	China Mountain	10,201 acres	Tobin Range	13,161 acres	Blue Lakes	19,904 acres	Alder Creek	5,145 acres	Pueblo Mountains	607 acres	North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,305 acres	Disaster Peak	12,696 acres	Augusta Mountain	24,256 acres	Total	416,652 acres
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Total	416,652 acres																														
<p>Objective CA-WSA 2. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness if they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.</p>	<p>Action CA-WSA 2.1. If released by Congress, manage all or parts of 13 WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using BMPs, land use restrictions, authorization stipulations, and mitigation measures to protect resources.</p>																														
Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites																															
<p>Objective CA-WWV 1. Provide wildlife viewing areas.</p>	<p>Action CA-WWV 1.1. Maintain and evaluate potential Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites.</p>																														
Public Health and Safety (PS)																															
<p>No objective common to all.</p>	<p>Action CA-PS 1.1. Continue to update the abandoned mines inventory in the planning area.</p>																														
<p>No objective common to all.</p>	<p>Action CA-PS 2.1. Use BLM personnel, including law enforcement, to investigate illegal dumping and littering or other illegal incidents, and enforce existing regulations. Encourage cleanup through Public Lands</p>																														

**Table 2-2
Objectives and Management Actions Common to All Alternatives**

Objectives	Actions
	<p>Day.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 2.2. Coordinate with the Defense Department and Army Corps of Engineers to study and mitigate hazards from Formerly Used Defense Sites.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 2.3. Monitor remediated hazard sites where hazardous conditions remain or have reappeared.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-PS 3.1. Provide literature and other information sources to the public explaining and promoting public land safety.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 3.2. Train public contact personnel, especially rangers, to promote public land safety.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 3.3. Post gravel pits and other potential dumping sites against illegal dumping.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 3.4. Retain sufficient law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for an adequate assurance of public safety in low-use, low-risk, or environmentally appropriate areas.</p>
No objective common to all.	<p>Action CA-PS 4.1. Maintain and place warning signs at dangerous hot springs with temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.</p>
<p>Objective CA-PS 5. Constrain or restrict the activities of the public on public land to ensure safety, where there is a proven need to ensure safety or protect resources.</p>	<p>Action CA-PS 5.1. Coordinate with Nevada Division of Minerals to fence or otherwise close dangerous, accessible mine shafts and adits.</p> <p>Action CA-PS 5.2. Provide law enforcement of closed and restricted areas to the extent necessary to ensure public safety.</p>

2.7.2 Alternative Comparison

Table 2-3 is a comparison of alternative goals, objectives, and actions. The five alternatives are further subdivided by the individual resource and resource uses most prominent in the Winnemucca District Office.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
AIR QUALITY			
Goal: Meet all applicable local, state, tribal and national ambient air quality standards under the Clean Air Act (as amended).			
<p>Objective A-AQ 1. Appendix 1 of the MFP Standard Operating Procedures (.45[4] Soil-Water-Air), states: "Prevent Bureau and Bureau-authorized activities from degrading air quality beyond established standards as specified in the Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards."</p> <p>Action A-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance with appropriate air quality standards is required when authorizing actions.</p> <p>Action A-AQ 1.2. Ensure dust abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in road maintenance, as applicable.</p>	<p>Objective B-AQ 1. Prevent BLM management activities and land use authorizations from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada's air quality program is required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 1.2. Minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM and BLM-authorized activities by implementing BMPs and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Objective C-AQ 1. Manage BLM actions and land use authorizations to prevent significant deterioration of Federal Class 1 areas and from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards are required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 1.2. Minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM and BLM-authorized activities by implementing BMPs and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Objective D-AQ 1. Manage BLM actions and land use authorizations to prevent significant deterioration of Federal Class 1 areas from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection, or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection, or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards are required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 1.2. Minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM and BLM-authorized activities by implementing BMPs and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-AQ 2. Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</p> <p>Action A-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns.</p> <p>Action A-AQ 2.2. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.</p> <p>Action A-AQ 2.3. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.</p> <p>Action A-AQ 2.4. Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.</p>	<p>Objective B-AQ 2. Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire use.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 2.2. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 2.3. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.</p> <p>Action B-AQ 2.4 Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.</p>	<p>Objective C-AQ 2. Manage wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 2.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 2.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 2.3. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.</p> <p>Action C-AQ 2.4. Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.</p>	<p>Objective D-AQ 2. Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire use.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 2.2. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 2.3. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.</p> <p>Action D-AQ 2.4. Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
GEOLOGY			
Goal: Maintain the integrity of non-economic geologic resources (such as sites or features that have significant, uncommon scientific, scenic, cultural, or visitor interest values), while providing for multiple use.			
<p>Objective A-G 1. Not addressed in current plan.</p> <p>Action A-G 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-G 1. Protect unique geologic resources while providing for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action B-G 1.1. Identify areas of unique geologic interest. Those areas would remain open for all methods of mineral disposal subject to implementation of permit stipulations or mitigation measures to prevent undue adverse impacts.</p>	<p>Objective C-G 1. Protect unique geologic resources while providing for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action C-G 1.1. Designate areas containing unique geologic resources as exclusion zones for ROWs and other discretionary actions and close these areas to salable mineral disposal. Leasable minerals within unique geologic areas would be available with a “No Surface Occupancy” stipulation. Pursue mineral withdrawal from the operation of the General Mining Law of areas containing unique geologic resources.</p>	<p>Objective D-G 1. Protect unique geologic resources while providing for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action D-G 1.1. Designate areas containing unique geologic resources as exclusion zones for ROWs and other discretionary actions and close these areas to salable mineral disposal. Leasable minerals within unique geologic areas would be available with a “No Surface Occupancy” stipulation. Pursue mineral withdrawal from the operation of the General Mining Law of areas containing unique geologic resources.</p>
<p>Action A-G 1.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-G 1.1.1. Areas with unique geologic resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lake Lahontan tufa mounds; b. Humboldt Range Arch; c. Columnar basalt near Lava 	<p>Action C-G 1.1.1. Areas with unique geologic resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lake Lahontan tufa mounds; b. Humboldt Range Arch; c. Columnar basalt near Lava 	<p>Action D-G 1.1.1. Areas with unique geologic resources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lake Lahontan Tufa Mounds; b. Humboldt Range Arch; c. Columnar basalt near Lava

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-G 1.2. Maintain OHV travel use within exclusion zones as “open.”</p> <p>Action A-G 1.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-G 1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Beds;</p> <p>d. McFarlan Hot Springs;</p> <p>e. Trace of 1915 earthquake fault; and</p> <p>f. Lake Lahontan shore features (e.g., bars or shore terraces).</p> <p>Action B-G 1.2. Designate OHV travel use within unique geologic characteristic zones to “limited” on existing roads and trails.</p> <p>Action B-G 1.3. Proposed activities that may impact unique geologic features would be authorized with the minimum mitigation measures sufficient to protect the values at risk. Mitigate impacts through avoidance, reclamation, and other applicable use restrictions.</p>	<p>Beds;</p> <p>d. McFarlan Hot Springs;</p> <p>e. Trace of 1915 earthquake fault;</p> <p>f. Lake Lahontan shore features (e.g., gravel bars or shore terraces);</p> <p>g. Disaster Peak;</p> <p>h. Trego Mountain; and</p> <p>i. Pulpit Rock.</p> <p>Action C-G 1.2. Close OHV travel within exclusion zones.</p> <p>Action C-G 1.3. Proposed non-discretionary activities that may affect geologic features would be authorized with appropriate mitigation measures to protect the values at risk. Discretionary activities that may affect geologic features would not be allowed.</p>	<p>Beds;</p> <p>d. McFarlan Hot Springs;</p> <p>e. Trace of 1915 earthquake fault; and</p> <p>f. Lake Lahontan shore features (e.g., bars or shore terraces).</p> <p>Action D-G 1.2. Designate OHV travel use within exclusion zones to limited on existing roads and trails.</p> <p>Action D-G 1.3. Proposed activities that may impact geologic features would be authorized with mitigation measures determined to be appropriate to protect the values at risk.</p> <p>Action D-G 1.4. Continue to evaluate sites containing unique geologic resources as to their</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-G 1.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>significance and need for protection.</p> <p>Action B-G 1.5. Produce or make available media (e.g., pamphlets, news releases) that interpret public land and unique geologic resources and encourage that they be visited and protected.</p>	<p>significance and need for protection.</p> <p>Action C-G 1.5. Produce or make available media (e.g., pamphlets, news releases) encouraging protection of public land and unique geologic resources.</p>	<p>significance and need for protection.</p> <p>Action D-G 1.5. Produce or make available media (e.g., pamphlets, news releases) that interpret public land and unique geologic resources and encourage that they be visited and protected.</p>
<p>SOILS</p>			
<p>Goal: Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes (hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow) to prevent or reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or achieve the fundamentals of rangeland health.</p>			
<p>Objective A-S 1. Reduce soil erosion.</p> <p>Action A-S 1.1. Maintain and improve existing vegetative cover in areas designated as having "high" erosion susceptibility. Encourage natural processes such as plant growth, litter accumulation, and biological crust formation.</p>	<p>Objective B-S 1. Reduce soil erosion.</p> <p>Action B-S 1.1. Maintain and improve vegetative cover in areas designated as having a high water or wind erosion hazard.</p>	<p>Objective C-S 1. Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes appropriate to soil types, climate and land form, as indicated by surface litter, biological soil crusts, hydrologic cycles, nutrient cycles, and energy flows, and plant communities.</p> <p>Action C-S 1.1. Improve vegetative cover by increasing litter, biological soil crusts, and vegetation as appropriate for soil type.</p>	<p>Objective D-S 1. Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes appropriate to soil types, climate, and land form, as indicated by surface litter, biological soil crusts, hydrologic cycles, nutrient cycles, energy flows, and plant communities.</p> <p>Action D-S 1.1. Maintain existing vegetative cover, litter, biological soil crusts, and vegetation as appropriate for soil type.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-S 1.2. Use Sierra Front/NW RAC-RAC Standards and Guidelines and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.2. Use Sierra Front/NW RAC-RAC Standards and Guidelines and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.2. Incorporate Land Health Standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines) and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock grazing to ensure soil processes are considered when approving land use authorizations to minimize impacts.</p>	<p>Action D-S 1.2. Incorporate Land Health Standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines) and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock grazing to ensure soil processes are considered when approving land use authorizations to minimize impacts.</p>
<p>Action A-S 1.3. Use BMPs and erosion control techniques, such as but not limited to seeding, erosion control structures (straw bales), and erosion control matting.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.3. Use BMPs and erosion control techniques, such as seeding, erosion control structures (straw bales), and erosion control matting.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.3. Apply BMPs and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soils. Eliminate or fully mitigate surface disturbances to biological soil crusts when soil surfaces are dry.</p>	<p>Action D-S 1.3. Apply BMPs (State of Nevada) and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soils.</p>
<p>Action A-S 1.4. Pursue land reclamation in disturbed areas.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.4. Pursue land reclamation in disturbed areas.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.4. Require reclamation of all surface disturbing activities.</p>	<p>Action D-S 1.4. Where appropriate, manage surface-disturbing activities to ensure reclamation.</p>
<p>Action A-S 1.4.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.4.1. Salvage the best available material for growth medium for surface disturbance and reclamation.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.4.1. Salvage or import growth medium for surface disturbance and reclamation.</p>	<p>Action D-S 1.4.1. Salvage the best available material for growth medium for surface disturbance and reclamation.</p>
<p>Action A-S 1.4.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.4.2. Do not apply soil amendments.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.4.2. Improve soils by applying natural or organic amendments.</p>	<p>Action D-S 1.4.2. Improve soils by applying soil amendments (fertilizers, mulch), where</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-S 1.5. Minimize breaking up or excessive shearing to biological soil crusts especially when soil surfaces are dry, as appropriate for the soil type.</p> <p>Action A-S 1.6. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-S 1.5. Maintain and improve the components of soil surface, vegetation, soil litter, and biologic crusts.</p> <p>Action B-S 1.6. Allow multiple uses while mitigating adverse effects from soil compaction without seasonal closures. No seasonal restrictions for compaction would be applied.</p>	<p>Action C-S 1.5. Seasonally eliminate surface disturbances within high potential biological crust areas.</p> <p>Action C-S 1.6. Protect soils from excessive compaction by implementing seasonal use restrictions.</p>	<p>appropriate.</p> <p>Action D-S 1.5. In areas having inadequate surface litter or vegetation cover, minimize excessive breaking up or shearing of biological crusts. Maintain and improve other components of the soil surface (e.g., vegetation and litter).</p> <p>Action D-S 1.6. Protect moist soils with high compaction potential from surface disturbance activities by implementing seasonal use restrictions on a case-by-case basis.</p>
<p>WATER RESOURCES</p> <p>Goal: Manage for healthy watersheds across the landscape. Protect and maintain watersheds so they appropriately capture, retain, and release water of quality that meets State and national standards. Ensure public lands are capable of providing long-term sustainable water for local community needs and for land management activities, while minimizing impacts on the local ecosystem hydrologic functions and processes.</p>			
<p>Objective A-WR 1. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-WR 1. Manage priority watersheds and wellhead areas to provide long-term sustainable water for local communities and improve or maintain hydrologic functions and processes.</p>	<p>Objective C-WR 1. Manage priority watersheds and wellhead areas to provide long-term sustainable water for local communities and improve or maintain hydrologic functions and processes.</p>	<p>Objective D-WR 1. Manage priority watersheds and wellhead areas to provide long-term sustainable water for local communities and improve or maintain hydrologic functions and processes.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-WR 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WR 1.1. Identify and maintain a listing of priority watersheds based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threatened and endangered species habitat 2. Presence of municipal water supply collection <p>Priority watersheds are identified on Figure 2-3, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action B-WR 1.2. Manage priority watersheds for multiple uses.</p>	<p>Action C-WR 1.1. Identify and maintain a listing of priority watersheds based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threatened and endangered species habitat and 2. Presence of municipal water supply collection. <p>Priority watersheds are identified on Figure 2-3, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action C-WR 1.2. Management of the priority watershed should be to benefit the resource(s) for which the priority was created. These uses should be considered primary and all other uses should be subordinate to those uses. The priority watersheds should be considered exclusion areas for discretionary actions that are incompatible.</p> <p>Action C-WR 1.3. Implement land health standards, BMPs, and mitigation measures for BLM or BLM-authorized activities to protect watersheds and provide long-term sustainable water.</p>	<p>Action D-WR 1.1. Identify and maintain a listing of priority watersheds based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threatened and endangered species habitat and 2. Presence of municipal water supply collection. <p>Priority watersheds are identified on Figure 2-3, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action D-WR 1.2. Management of the priority watershed should be to benefit the resource(s) for which the priority was created. These uses should be considered primary and all other uses should be subordinate to those uses. The priority watersheds should be considered avoidance areas for those uses that are incompatible with the priority use.</p> <p>Action D-WR 1.3. Implement land health standards, BMPs, and mitigation measures for BLM or BLM-authorized activities to protect watersheds and provide long-term sustainable water.</p>
<p>Action A-WR 1.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-WR 1.3. No similar action.</p>			

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-WR 1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WR 1.4. To protect water quality, manage well head protection zones identified in the local communities well head protection plans. In general, these areas would include the 10-year capture area for that well. In the event that the plans are not complete, establish a radius of 1,000 feet as a buffer to protect public drinking water. Those lands that fall within the 10-year capture area or the 1,000-foot radius (see Figure 2-4, Appendix A) would be managed consistent with the goals of the State of Nevada's well head protection program.</p>	<p>Action C-WR 1.4. Manage well head protection zones identified in the local communities well head protection plans to protect water quality. In general these areas would include the 10-year capture area for that well. In the event that the plans are not complete, establish a radius of 1,000 feet as a buffer for the protection of public drinking water. Those lands that fall within the 10-year capture area or the 1,000-foot radius (see Figure 2-4, Appendix A) would be managed consistent with the goals of the State of Nevada's well head protection program.</p>	<p>Action D-WR 1.4. Manage well head protection zones identified in the local communities well head protection plans to protect water quality. In general, these areas would include the 10-year capture area for that well. In the event that the plans are not complete, establish a radius of 1,000 feet as a buffer for the protection of public drinking water. Those lands that fall within the 10-year capture area or the 1,000-foot radius (Figure 2-4, Appendix A) would be managed consistent with the goals of the State of Nevada's well head protection program.</p>
<p>Action A-WR 1.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WR 1.5. Manage well head protection zones as avoidance zones for discretionary actions that are not compatible.</p>	<p>Action C-WR 1.5. Manage well head protection as exclusion zones for discretionary actions.</p>	<p>Action D-WR 1.5. Manage well head protection zones as avoidance zones for discretionary actions that are not compatible.</p>
<p>Action A-WR 1.6. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WR 1.6. In the areas of large municipal water supply systems (Golconda, Winnemucca, Imlay, Lovelock, Fernley, Gerlach, and Empire), manage those areas shown on Figure 2-5, Appendix A as recharge zones. These areas</p>	<p>Action C-WR 1.6. In the areas of large municipal water supply systems (Golconda, Winnemucca, Imlay, Lovelock, Fernley, Gerlach, and Empire) manage those areas shown on Figure 2-5, Appendix A as recharge zones. These areas</p>	<p>Action D-WR 1.6. In the areas of large municipal water supply systems (Golconda, Winnemucca, Imlay, Lovelock, Fernley, Gerlach, and Empire) manage those areas shown on Figure 2-5, Appendix A as recharge zones. These areas</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-WR 2. Acquire or provide sufficient quantity and quality water on public lands for multiple uses and land management activities consistent with state water law.</p> <p>Action A-WR 2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>would be managed to provide groundwater recharge that is suitable for use as municipal supply. The use of these lands for other purposes should be considered secondary. Those discretionary actions that are compatible with the protection of groundwater quality would be allowed.</p> <p>Objective B-WR 2. Encourage private water right filings for uses of water on public lands by permittees.</p> <p>Action B-WR 2.1. Promote commercial development by allowing water importation and exportation projects.</p>	<p>would be managed to provide groundwater recharge that is suitable for use as municipal supply. The use of these lands for other purposes should be considered to be secondary. Those discretionary actions that are compatible with the protection of groundwater quality would be allowed.</p> <p>Objective C-WR 2. Acquire or provide sufficient quantity and quality water on public lands for multiple uses and land management activities consistent with state water law.</p> <p>Action C-WR 2.1. Allow water importation and exportation projects that do not exceed the perennial yield of the source basin and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those that can be fully mitigated.</p> <p>Action C-WR 2.2. Develop water sources or wells on public lands</p>	<p>would be managed to provide groundwater recharge that is suitable for use as municipal supply. The use of these lands for other purposes should be considered secondary. Those discretionary actions that are compatible with the protection of groundwater quality would be allowed.</p> <p>Objective D-WR 2. Acquire or provide sufficient quantity and quality water on public lands for multiple uses and land management activities consistent with state water law.</p> <p>Action D-WR 2.1. Allow water importation and exportation projects that do not exceed the perennial yield of the source basin (as determined by the NV State Engineer) and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those that can be mitigated to an acceptable level.</p> <p>Action D-WR 2.2. Develop water sources or wells on public lands that can be used for multiple uses,</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>that can be used for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action A-WR 2.3. Use land acquisitions and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool or instream flows, or to gain access to water sources and developments for other resources (e.g., wild horses, livestock, recreation, wildlife, fire protection, road and trail maintenance, aquatic habitat, and other multiple uses).</p>	<p>that can be used for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action B-WR 2.3. Use land acquisitions and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool and instream flows or to gain access to water sources and developments for other resources (e.g., wild horses, livestock, recreation, wildlife, fire protection, road and trail maintenance, and aquatic habitat).</p>	<p>that can be used for multiple uses.</p> <p>Action C-WR 2.3. Use land acquisitions and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool or instream flows or to gain access to water sources or developments for other resources (e.g., wild horses, livestock, recreation, wildlife, fire protection, road and trail maintenance, aquatic habitat, and other multiple uses).</p>	<p>including fire suppression activities (e.g., 20-foot water tanks).</p> <p>Action D-WR 2.3. Use the state permitting process, land acquisitions, and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool and instream flows or to gain access to water sources or developments for other resources (e.g., wild horses, livestock, recreation, wildlife, fire protection, road and trail maintenance, aquatic habitat, and other multiple uses).</p>
<p>VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS</p>			
<p>Goal: Expand, preserve, and maintain healthy woodland communities with various age classes of trees with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understorey relative to site potential, while allowing for multiple uses. Provide wildlife habitat and a sustainable yield of forest products over time.</p>			
<p>Objective A-VF 1. Preserve and enhance curleaf mountain mahogany, aspen, cottonwood, limber pine, whitebark pine, willow, alder, and chokecherry stands as components of the natural landscape.</p> <p>Action A-VF 1.1. Respond quickly to fires in broadleaf woodland</p>	<p>Objective B-VF 1. Manage for healthy curleaf mountain mahogany and multistoried or patchy stands of aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, whitebark pine, and chokecherry to include snags and mature trees for wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action B-VF 1.1. As conditions warrant, use wildland fire in</p>	<p>Objective C-VF 1. Manage for healthy curleaf mountain mahogany and multistoried or patchy stands of aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, whitebark pine, and chokecherry to include snags and mature trees for wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action C-VF 1.1. Allow natural fire regimes to return to the</p>	<p>Objective D-VF 1. Manage for healthy curleaf mountain mahogany and multi-storied or patchy stands of aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, whitebark pine, and chokecherry to include snags and mature trees for wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action D-VF 1.1. On a case-by-case basis, prioritize suppression of</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>habitats. Harvesting or fire may be used as management tools in broadleaf woodland habitats.</p> <p>Action A-VF 1.2. Use prescribed fire to enhance deteriorated stands of aspen and cottonwood.</p> <p>Action A-VF 1.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, clear cutting (except aspen or cottonwoods), or herbicides to enhance deteriorated stands of aspen and cottonwood.</p>	<p>broadleaf woodlands to achieve stand health and structure objectives (aspen, chokecherry, and alder).</p> <p>Action B-VF 1.2. To achieve stand health and structure objectives, use prescribed fire and wildland fire for resource benefit as a management tool to enhance aspen and other stands.</p> <p>Action B-VF 1.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary firewood harvesting areas.</p> <p>Objective B-VF 2. Continue to consider aspen, cottonwood, and mountain mahogany as special emphasis management species.</p>	<p>landscape, in accordance with fire management objectives, priorities, and actions.</p> <p>Action C-VF 1.2. Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape in lieu of prescribed fire activities.</p> <p>Action C-VF 1.3. Where feasible and practical, use mechanical or biological treatments to achieve stand health and structure objectives.</p> <p>Objective C-VF 2. Consider aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, mountain mahogany, and chokecherry as special emphasis species that may also be</p>	<p>wildfires based on proper management response relative to values to be protected, if fire is likely to spread.</p> <p>First Priority: white bark pine, limber pine, and curleaf mahogany stands.</p> <p>Second Priority: aspen, cottonwood, willow, and alder.</p> <p>Action D-VF 1.2. Use prescribed fire and wildland fire for resource benefit as a management tool to enhance aspen and other stands to achieve stand health and structure objectives.</p> <p>Action D-VF 1.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments, and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary firewood harvesting areas.</p> <p>Objective D-VF 2. Consider aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, mountain mahogany, and chokecherry as special emphasis species that may also be</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-VF 2.1. In the design, implement revision of grazing management systems and plans for wild horse use areas; consider aspen, cottonwood, and mahogany as critical management species.</p>	<p>Action B-VF 2.1. Consider aspen, cottonwood, and mahogany as special emphasis management species in the design, implementation, and revision of grazing management systems and wild horse use areas.</p>	<p>considered key species in implementation plans.</p> <p>Action C-VF 2.1. These species would be given special consideration in implementation plans. They may also be designated key species.</p>	<p>considered key species in implementation plans.</p> <p>Action D-VF 2.1. These species would be given special consideration in implementation plans and may also be designated key species.</p>
<p>Objective A-VF 3. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper on appropriate woodland sites to provide habitat, protect Native American values, and provide sustainable forest products.</p>	<p>Objective B-VF 3. Maintain naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper as components of the landscape to provide habitat and sustainable forest products.</p>	<p>Objective C-VF 3. Maintain naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper as components of the landscape and Native American use.</p>	<p>Objective D-VF 3. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper on appropriate woodland sites to provide habitat, protect Native American values and provide sustainable forest products.</p>
<p>Action A-VF 3.1. Maintain the Stillwater Range as a full suppression fire management area.</p>	<p>Action B-VF 3.1. Prioritize suppression of wildfires in the Stillwater Range.</p>	<p>Action C-VF 3.1. Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape.</p>	<p>Action D-VF 3.1. Place a high priority on the suppression of wildfires in pinyon/juniper stands.</p>
<p>Action A-VF 3.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VF 3.2. Use prescribed fire and allow fire for resource benefit as a management tool to enhance or to protect woodland sites.</p>	<p>Action C-VF 3.2. Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape in lieu of prescribed fire activities.</p>	<p>Action D-VF 3.2. Use prescribed fire and allow fire for resource benefit as a management tool to enhance or to protect woodland sites.</p>
<p>Action A-VF 3.3. Monitor, survey, and analyze for disease and develop management actions (e.g., apply</p>	<p>Action B-VF 3.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical</p>	<p>Action C-VF 3.3. Where feasible and practical, use mechanical or biological treatments to achieve</p>	<p>Action D-VF 3.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>pesticides and remedial thinning) to protect harvest areas.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.4. Limit harvest of pinyon and juniper to existing harvest areas located in the Stillwater and East Ranges.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.4.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.5. Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and other commercial woodland product harvesting in the Stillwater Range and East Range.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.6. Prohibit harvesting of trees within 100 feet of springs and riparian areas in the existing harvest areas of the Stillwater Range and Yellowstone Canyon within the East Range.</p>	<p>treatments to reduce fuels while providing woodland products.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.4. Expand pinyon pine and juniper harvest areas to include removal of juniper from invaded sites. Control pinyon and juniper on invaded sites, using other appropriate treatments.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.4.1. Allow salvage harvesting of burned stands, where appropriate.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.5. Allow commercial and noncommercial harvest of pinyon nuts, firewood and posts, and Christmas tree cutting within designated harvest areas.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.6. Allow harvesting of trees within 100 feet of springs and riparian areas to provide sustainable forest products on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>stand health and structure objectives.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.4. Recognize stand encroachment as a natural process and exclude stands from harvest or other treatments.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.4.1. – N/A.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.5. Prohibit harvesting of pinyon/juniper stands for woodland products.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.6. N/A.</p>	<p>treatments, and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary wood product harvesting areas.</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.4. Expand juniper harvest areas to include removal of juniper from encroached sites. Control juniper on invaded sites using other appropriate treatments.</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.4.1. Allow salvage harvesting of burned stands, where appropriate.</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.5. Permit noncommercial harvest of woodland products for firewood, posts, pinyon nut, and Christmas tree harvesting within designated harvest areas. Permit commercial harvest on a case-by-case basis to achieve resource objectives.</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.6. Prohibit harvesting of pinyon and juniper trees within 100 feet of springs and water sources unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-VF 3.7. Prohibit cutting green pinyon pine for firewood and posts in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.8. Continue noncommercial Christmas tree cutting by permit in portions of the Stillwater Range with the exception of closed areas (Fencemaker Canyon, Fencemaker Pass, and Gamble Basin). These areas would be closed for Christmas tree harvesting for 20 years in order to allow young trees to mature.</p> <p>Action A-VF 3.9. Allow short-term firewood harvest in other specified areas identified in the Sonoma-Gerlach MFP subject to critical fire hazards and public safety.</p> <p>Objective A-VF 4. Preserve and maintain healthy old growth forest stands of limber pine, whitebark pine, piñon/juniper, and other stands, as appropriate. Old growth indicates ecosystems distinguished by old trees (minimum age of 150 years) and related structural</p>	<p>Action B-VF 3.7. Permit limited harvest of green pinyon for firewood and posts.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.8. Permit Christmas tree cutting in portions of the Stillwater Range. Continue to evaluate and close areas to Christmas tree harvesting to maintain stand health.</p> <p>Action B-VF 3.9. Allow short-term wood harvest in temporary harvest areas throughout the district. Designate additional harvest areas as needed.</p> <p>Objective B-VF 4. Provide for multiple uses; develop stipulations and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impact to old growth forest stands.</p>	<p>Action C-VF 3.7. Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.8. Discontinue Christmas tree harvesting of pinyon pine.</p> <p>Action C-VF 3.9. Allow harvesting of woodland products within designated harvest areas only.</p> <p>Objective C-VF 4. Preserve and maintain healthy old growth forest stands of limber pine, whitebark pine, piñon/juniper, and other stands as appropriate.</p>	<p>Action D-VF 3.7. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives (e.g., hazardous fuels and insect and disease control).</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.8. Permit Christmas tree cutting in portions of the Stillwater Range. Continue to evaluate and close areas to Christmas tree harvesting to maintain stand health.</p> <p>Action D-VF 3.9. Allow short-term wood harvest in temporary harvest areas throughout the district. Designate additional harvest areas as needed.</p> <p>Objective D-VF 4. Preserve and maintain healthy old growth forest stands of limber pine, whitebark pine, piñon/juniper, and other stands, as appropriate.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>attributes, such as minimum basal area, percent decay, and number of canopy layers.</p> <p>Action A-VF 4.1. Designate 0 acres of old growth forest.</p> <p>Action A-VF 4.2. Designate other stands (e.g., pinyon/juniper) or portions of stands in the WDO as old growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth and is suitable for designation.</p> <p>Action A-VF 4.3 Manage designated stands to enhance old growth characteristics using management tools such as prescribed fire vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery when surviving perennial plants or sufficient seed sources are present.</p>	<p>Action B-VF 4.1. Designate 0 acres of old growth forest.</p> <p>Action B-VF 4.2. Do not designate other stands or portions of stands in the WDO as old growth forest.</p> <p>Action B-VF 4.3. Not applicable.</p>	<p>Action C-VF 4.1. Designate 27,605 acres of old growth forest (Figure 2-6, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-VF 4.2. Designate other stands (e.g., pinyon/juniper) or portions of stands in the WDO as old growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth and is suitable for designation.</p> <p>Action C-VF 4.3. Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur to achieve old growth forest characteristics.</p>	<p>Action D-VF 4.1. Designate 27,605 acres of old growth forest (see Figure 2-6, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action D-VF 4.2. Designate other stands (e.g., pinyon/juniper) or portions of stands in the WDO as old growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth and is suitable for designation.</p> <p>Action D-VF 4.3. Manage designated stands to enhance old growth characteristics using management tools, such as prescribed fire and wild fire use, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery when surviving perennial plants or sufficient seed sources are present.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>VEGETATION – WEEDS</p> <p>Goal: Prevent or minimize the introduction and spread of invasive and noxious plants. Efficiently manage and control existing infestations using all methods and products available to the BLM. Increase fire return intervals in cheatgrass by site, specifically selecting and combining the most effective methods, including prevention, herbicides, livestock grazing, other biocontrols, fire, fire control, fuel load management, and distribution management.</p>			
<p>Objective A-VW 1. Implement integrated vegetation treatment program to cooperate with state noxious weed management acts to the extent funding is available.</p> <p>Action A-VW 1.1. Use various vegetation treatment methods that include manual, mechanical, biological, prescribed burning, and chemical for the control of noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action A-VW 1.2. Cooperate with other federal and state agencies and others in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action A-VW 1.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-VW 1. Maintain plant community resilience by limiting or reducing the establishment of and preventing the introduction of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.1. Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., chemical, mechanical, prescribed fire, cultural, and biological) for the control of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.2. Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and other partners (e.g., permittees and OHV groups) in conducting measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.2.1. Promote weed eradication education</p>	<p>Objective C-VW 1. Maintain plant community resilience by limiting or reducing the establishment of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.1. Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., mechanical, cultural, and biological) for the control of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.2. Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and other partners (e.g., permittees and OHV groups) in conducting measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.2.1. Promote weed eradication education</p>	<p>Objective D-VW 1. Maintain plant community resilience by limiting or reducing the establishment of invasive or noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.1. Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., chemical, mechanical, prescribed fire, cultural, and biological) for the control of invasive and noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.2. Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and other partners (e.g., permittees and OHV groups) in conducting measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any invasive or noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.2.1. Promote weed eradication education</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-VW 1.2.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VW 1.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VW 1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>programs to include weed identification and “Tread Lightly!” education through public contact and educational materials.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.2.2. Working with local, state, tribal and federal agencies and other partners, develop a WDO-wide implementation plan to identify and eradicate weeds.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.3. Develop and employ SOPs, BMPs, and mitigation measures on BLM and BLM-authorized activities to control, prevent, and treat the spread of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-VW 1.4. Seek out and apply new ideas and techniques for slowing the movement of noxious and invasive species, reducing the seed bank of noxious and invasive species and reseeding these areas to adaptive species capable of achieving land health objectives.</p> <p>Objective B-VW 2. No similar Objective.</p>	<p>programs to include weed identification and “Tread Lightly!” education through public contact and educational materials.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.2.2. Working with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners, develop a WDO-wide implementation plan to identify and eradicate weeds.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.3. Develop and employ SOPs, BMPs, and mitigation measures on BLM and BLM-authorized activities to control, prevent, and treat the spread of invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action C-VW 1.4. Seek out and apply new ideas and techniques for slowing the movement of noxious and invasive species, reducing the seed bank of noxious and invasive species and reseeding these areas to adaptive species capable of achieving land health objectives.</p> <p>Objective C-VW 2. No similar Objective.</p>	<p>programs to include weed identification and “Tread Lightly!” education through public contact and educational materials.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.2.2. Working with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners, develop a WDO-wide implementation plan to identify and eradicate weeds.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.3. Develop and employ SOPs, BMPs, and mitigation measures on BLM and BLM-authorized activities to control, prevent, and treat the spread of invasive and noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action D-VW 1.4. Seek out and apply new ideas and techniques for slowing the movement of noxious and invasive species, reducing the seed bank of noxious and invasive species, and reseeding these areas to adaptive species capable of achieving land health objectives.</p> <p>Objective D-VW 2. Manage areas occupied by cheatgrass and other invasive annual species to protect</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-VW 2.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action B-VW 2.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action C-VW 2.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>and maintain native plant communities, to stress cheatgrass and invasive species, and to break up large cheatgrass and invasive species infestations to reduce fire size.</p> <p>Action D-VW 2.1. Use all allowable approaches to cheatgrass and other invasive annual species management, including education programs, projects, and authorizations designed to prevent introduction or spread, ES&R treatments and seedings, chemical control, biological control, prescriptive grazing, integrated weed management, and other approaches.</p>
<p>CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL</p>			
<p>Goal: Use appropriate control methods to maintain healthy ecosystems and provide public and resource benefits through the control of pests. Test new and experimental methods, products, and organisms.</p>			
<p>Objective A-PE 1. Apply no pesticides or herbicides to streams, lakes, or reservoirs, unless adverse impacts can be adequately mitigated.</p>	<p>Objective B-PE 1. Use pesticides and biological controls in a manner that is cost effective and efficient to achieve resource objectives while limiting effects on nontarget species.</p>	<p>Objective C-PE 1. Emphasize biological controls before considering pesticide use in a manner that achieves resource objectives while limiting effects on nontarget species.</p>	<p>Objective D-PE 1. Manage ecosystems to control pests (including noxious weeds, animals, and insects) through the use of pesticides and mechanical and biological controls to achieve resource objectives while limiting</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-PE 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PE 1.1. Use a cost/benefit analysis to determine the most cost-effective and efficient pesticides approved for use on public land. An approved Pesticide Use Proposal is required before applying pesticides on public land or as provided by current policy.</p>	<p>Action C-PE 1.1. Use methods other than chemical treatments to minimize adverse impacts on wildlife and other animals.</p>	<p>effects on nontarget species.</p> <p>Action D-PE 1.1. Use only pesticides approved for use on public lands. An approved pesticide use proposal is required before application of pesticides on public land or as provided by current policy.</p>
<p>Action A-PE 1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PE 1.2. Use biological controls and methods approved for use on public land. An approved biological use proposal is required before application or release on public land or as provided by current policy.</p>	<p>Action C-PE 1.2. Emphasize biological controls and methods approved for use on public land. An approved biological use proposal is required before application or release on public land or as provided by current policy.</p>	<p>Action D-PE 1.2. Use biological controls and methods approved for use on public land. An approved biological use proposal is required before application or release on public land or as provided by current policy.</p>
<p>Action A-PE 1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PE 1.3. Cooperate with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or other state, local, or federal agencies for development of new biological controls.</p>	<p>Action C-PE 1.3. Cooperate with APHIS or other state, local, and federal agencies for development of new biological controls.</p>	<p>Action D-PE 1.3. Cooperate with APHIS or other state, local, and federal agencies for development of new biological controls.</p>
<p>Action A-PE 1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PE 1.4. Use various integrated pest management techniques (e.g., pesticides, mechanical, and biological) for the</p>	<p>Action C-PE 1.4. Use various integrated pest management techniques (e.g., mechanical and</p>	<p>Action D-PE 1.4. Use various integrated pest management techniques (e.g., pesticides and mechanical and biological) for the</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-PE 1.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>control of pests. Action B-PE 1.5. Employ SOPs, BMPs, or mitigation measures to ensure terrestrial and aquatic pesticides are appropriate for the intended target, place of use, and method of application in a manner that would avoid unintended effects.</p>	<p>biological) for the control of pests. Action C-PE 1.5. Employ SOPs, BMPs, or mitigation measures to ensure terrestrial and aquatic pesticides are appropriate for the intended target, place of use, and method of application in a manner that would avoid unintended effects.</p>	<p>control of pests. Action D-PE 1.5. Employ SOPs, BMPs, or mitigation measures to ensure terrestrial and aquatic pesticides are appropriate for the intended target, place of use and method of application in a manner that would avoid unintended effects.</p>
<p>VEGETATION – RANGELAND</p>			
<p>Goal: Protect, maintain, and improve healthy vegetative communities with various age classes of shrubs with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understory of grasses and forbs relative to the site potential, while providing for multiple uses.</p>			
<p>Alternative A (No Action)</p>	<p>Alternative B (Input From Meetings)</p>	<p>Alternative C*</p>	
<p>Objective A-VR 1. Manage for plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 1. Manage for plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient.</p>	<p>Option 1</p> <p>Objective C-VR 1. Manage for perennial native plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse and resilient to provide habitat and forage.</p>	<p>Alternative D (Staff Proposed)</p> <p>Objective D-VR 1. Manage for perennial native plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse and resilient to provide habitat and forage.</p>
<p>Option 2</p> <p>Objective C-VR 1. Manage for perennial native plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse and resilient to provide habitat and forage.</p>		<p>Objective D-VR 1. Manage for perennial native plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse and resilient to provide habitat and forage.</p>	

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 1.1. Manage mountain browse as a critical species.</p> <p>Action A-VR 1.2. Initiate land treatments. Land treatment is defined as vegetation manipulation (i.e., plowing, burning, spraying, etc., or seeding).</p>	<p>Action B-VR 1.1. Manage mountain browse as a critical species.</p> <p>Action B-VR 1.2. Restore and improve degraded rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and allowing fire for resource benefit, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), fencing, seed and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.</p>	<p>Action C-VR 1.1. Manage bitterbrush, serviceberry, and ceanothus as special emphasis species.</p> <p>Action C-VR 1.2. In areas that demonstrate a reasonable chance of success, restore, protect, and improve degraded rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments), fencing, and use restrictions.</p>	<p>Action C-VR 1.1. Manage bitterbrush, serviceberry, and ceanothus as special emphasis species.</p> <p>Action C-VR 1.2. In areas that demonstrate a reasonable chance of success, restore, protect, and improve degraded rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments), fencing, and use restrictions.</p>	<p>Action D-VR 1.1. Manage bitterbrush, serviceberry, and ceanothus as special emphasis species.</p> <p>Action D-VR 1.2. Restore, protect, and improve rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and wild fire use, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery when surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed sources are present.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 1.2.1. Allow site-specific, short-term prescriptive grazing to achieve vegetation or treatment objectives to reduce annual biomass production or to restore decadent plant vigor. Prescriptive grazing would be subject to meeting all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Infrastructure to manage livestock is or would be present. b. Would not compromise achieving land health standards. c. Doesn't lead to critical growing-season-long use of native plants or hot season use of riparian areas. 	<p>Action B-VR 1.2.1. Allow site-specific, short-term prescriptive grazing to achieve vegetation and treatment objectives to reduce annual biomass production or to restore decadent plant vigor. Prescriptive grazing would be subject to meeting all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Infrastructure to manage livestock would be present; b. Achieving land health standards would not be compromised; c. Would not lead to use of native plants for the entire critical growing season or concentrated or prolonged use of riparian areas during the hot season. 	<p>Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.</p> <p>Action C-VR 1.2.1. Allow site-specific, short-term prescriptive grazing to achieve vegetation or treatment objectives to reduce annual biomass production or to restore decadent plant vigor. Prescriptive grazing would be subject to meeting all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Infrastructure 	<p>Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.</p> <p>Action C-VR 1.2.1. Do not allow grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-VR 1.2.1. Same as Alternative A.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 1.3. Use crested wheatgrass, forage kochia, or other noninvasive introduced seeds for rehabilitation and reclamation.</p>	<p>to manage livestock.</p> <p>b. Would not compromise achieving land health standards.</p> <p>c. Would not lead to use of native plants for the entire critical growing season or use of riparian areas during the hot season.</p> <p>d. Best science shows a reasonable chance of success.</p>	<p>Action C-VR 1.3. When possible, use local native seed collections for</p>	<p>Action D-VR 1.3. When effective, use local native seed collections for rehabilitation and reclamation. Priority for use of seeds and plant</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
Action A-VR 1.3.1. No similar action.	Action B-VR 1.3.1. Authorize the collection of seed from public lands.	rehabilitation and reclamation. Priority for use of seeds and plant materials is use locally collected native seed first, then use native seeds. Action C-VR 1.3.1. Authorize the collection of native seed from public lands.	rehabilitation and reclamation. Priority for use of seeds and plant materials is locally collected native seed, then native seeds. Action C-VR 1.3.1. Authorize the collection of native seed from public lands.	materials is as follows: 1. Locally collected native seed; 2. Native seeds; then 3. Introduced. Action D-VR 1.3.1. Authorize the collection of seed from public lands.
Crested Wheat Grass Seedlings				
Action A-VR 2.1. Manage to maintain and restore crested wheat grass, range improvement seedlings to provide livestock forage or wildlife habitat on a case-by-case basis.	Objective B-VR 2. Manage to maintain and restore pre-FLPMA crested wheat grass and range improvement seedlings as livestock forage areas. Achieve a minimum of 160 pounds per acre of annual air dry production and a minimum of three crested wheat grass plants per square yard. Action B-VR 2.1. Restore crested wheatgrass seedlings where decadent plants occur, using mechanical, biological,	Objective C-VR 2. Manage seedlings (e.g., native or crested wheatgrass) to convert naturally to native plant communities for wildlife habitat. Action C-VR 2.1. Allow seedlings to convert naturally	Objective C-VR 2. Manage seedlings (e.g., native or crested wheatgrass) to convert naturally to native plant communities for wildlife habitat. Action C-VR 2.1. No livestock	Objective D-VR 2. Manage to maintain and restore crested wheatgrass, range improvement seedlings to provide livestock forage, or wildlife habitat on a case-by-case basis. Action D-VR 2.1. Restore crested wheatgrass seedlings on a case-by-case basis where decadent plants occur, using prescribed fire and

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>supplemental seeding, and chemical treatments. Livestock management practices would include installing structural features, adjusting season of use, duration, or grazing prescriptions.</p>	<p>supplemental seeding, chemical and prescribed fire treatments. Livestock management practices would include installing structural features, adjusting season of use, duration, or utilization levels through grazing prescriptions.</p>	<p>to native plant communities. Livestock management practices include adjusting season of use, duration, and grazing prescriptions.</p>	<p>grazing.</p>	<p>mechanical, biological, and supplemental seeding and chemical treatments. Livestock management practices would include installing structural features, adjusting season of use, duration, and grazing prescriptions.</p>
Fire Rehabilitation Seedings				
<p>Objective A-VR 3. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burn Area Rehabilitation Plans.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 3. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burn Area Rehabilitation Plans.</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 3. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burn Area Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 3. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burn Area Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Objective D-VR 3. Manage to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function and to achieve objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burn Area Rehabilitation Plans.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 3.1. Burned areas closed to livestock/WHB would be rested a minimum of two growing seasons and until monitoring objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burned Area Rehabilitation Plans are achieved or until rehab efforts are determined to be failures.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 3.1. Unless grazing is prescribed to meet resource objectives, rest burned areas closed to livestock/WHB grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons.</p>	<p>Plans. Action C-VR 3.1. Rest burned areas from livestock/WHB and other uses for a minimum of five growing seasons.</p>	<p>Plans. Action C-VR 3.1. No livestock/WHB on burned areas.</p>	<p>Action D-VR 3.1. Close burned areas to livestock/WHB to allow recovery of native or previously seeded vegetation until ES&R plan objectives are achieved and until native or previously seeded vegetation has regained vigor (production, size, height, and volume). Unless by prescription, new seedings within burned areas are closed to livestock/WHB until monitoring objectives are achieved or until rehabilitation efforts are determined to be a failure.</p>
Rehabilitation, Reclamation, Restoration				
<p>Objective A-VR 4. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 4. Restore vegetation in areas of altered fire regime condition classes, where appropriate. Improve condition class from Class 3 to Class 2 by 70,000 acres.</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 4. Restore vegetation in areas of altered fire regime condition classes, where appropriate. Improve condition class</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 4. Restore vegetation in areas of altered fire regime condition classes, where appropriate. Improve condition class</p>	<p>Objective D-VR 4. Restore vegetation in areas of altered fire regime condition classes, where appropriate. Improve condition class from Class 3 to Class 2 by 70,000 acres.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 4.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VR 4.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 4.1. Seed disturbed areas with grasses and forbs.</p> <p>Action B-VR 4.2. Where eradication is possible, treat mono cultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities through prescribed grazing, chemical, biological, and mechanical treatment methods. Reestablish desired vegetation by seeding.</p>	<p>from Class 3 to Class 2 by 70,000 acres.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.1. Seed disturbed areas with a mixture of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Seeding in disturbed areas would be planted September 15 through February 1.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.2. Treat mono cultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities by biological and mechanical methods. Treatment areas would be seeded</p>	<p>from Class 3 to Class 2 by 70,000 acres.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.1. Seed disturbed areas with a mixture of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Seeding in disturbed areas would be planted September 15 through February 1.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.2. Treat mono cultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities by biological and mechanical methods. Treatment areas would be seeded</p>	<p>Action D-VR 4.1. Seed disturbed areas with an appropriate mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Seeding in disturbed areas would be September 15 through March 15.</p> <p>Action D-VR 4.2. Treat monocultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities by chemical, biological, mechanical methods. Treatment areas would be seeded to reestablish desired vegetation and stabilize soils. Focus restoration efforts on important wildlife habitats (e.g., mule deer winter concentration areas) and areas</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 4.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 4.3. Treat mixed perennial, cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities (prescribed grazing, chemical, biological, mechanical, prescribed fire and other fire use methods) to allow recovery of perennial species.</p>	<p>to reestablish desired native vegetation.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.3. Treat mixed perennial, cheatgrass areas and other exotic annual communities using biological and mechanical methods to allow species to recover.</p>	<p>to reestablish desired native vegetation.</p> <p>Action C-VR 4.3. Treat mixed perennial cheatgrass areas and other exotic annual communities using biological and mechanical methods to allow species to recover.</p>	<p>with highest potential for success.</p> <p>Action D-VR 4.3. Treat mixed perennial, cheatgrass areas and other exotic annual communities using (prescribed grazing, chemical, biological, and mechanical methods) to allow recovery of perennial species.</p>
<p>Objective A-VR 5. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 5. Reestablish introduced/native perennial grass communities to allow for recovery.</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 5. In areas of disturbance reestablish native plant species and communities that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential.</p> <p>Action C-VR</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 5. In areas of disturbance reestablish native plant species and communities that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential.</p> <p>Action C-VR</p>	<p>Objective D-VR 5. In areas of disturbance, reestablish plant species and communities that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential.</p>
<p>Action A-VR 5.1. No similar</p>	<p>Action B-VR 5.1. Seed</p>	<p>Action C-VR</p>	<p>Action C-VR</p>	<p>Action D-VR 5.1. Native and</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
action.	introduced species in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.	5.1. Only native species would be seeded in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.	5.1. Only native species would be seeded in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.	introduced species would be seeded in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.
Action A-VR 5.2. No similar action.	Action B-VR 5.2. Do not establish vegetation release criteria.	Action C-VR 5.2. Establish vegetation release criteria on a case-by-case basis for non-mining reclamation.	Action C-VR 5.2. Establish vegetation release criteria on a case-by-case basis for non-mining reclamation.	Action D-VR 5.2. Establish vegetation release criteria on a case-by-case basis for non-mining reclamation.
Goal: Maintain and improve vigorous, diverse, multi-age native shrub communities on stable soils with a self-sustaining understory of native grasses and forbs.				
Maintain or achieve vegetation functions to meet the fundamentals of rangeland health.				
Sagebrush Scrub				
Objective A-VR 6. Maintain sagebrush communities.	Objective B-VR 6. Maintain and protect existing sagebrush habitats.	Objective C-VR 6. Maintain, protect, restore, and improve sagebrush habitats.	Objective C-VR 6. Maintain, protect, restore, and improve sagebrush habitats.	Objective D-VR 6. Maintain, protect, restore, and improve sagebrush habitats.
Action A-VR 6.1. Identify suitable sites with the potential for vegetation manipulation.	Action B-VR 6.1. Maximize construction of fuel breaks to protect sagebrush stands.	Action C-VR 6.1. Protect healthy and	Action C-VR 6.1. Protect healthy and	Action D-VR 6.1. Protect healthy and recovering sagebrush stands by prioritizing fire suppression and

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 6.2. Consider the use of prescribed burning, chemical, mechanical, or other manual treatments to manage big sagebrush.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 6.2. Develop multiage stands exhibiting various maturity classes by using management tools such as vegetation manipulation (prescribed fire, mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>recovering sagebrush stands by prioritizing fire suppression.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.2. Develop multi-age stands using management tools, such as mechanical and biological, vegetation manipulation treatments to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>recovering sagebrush stands by prioritizing fire suppression.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.2. Develop multi-age stands using management tools, such as mechanical and biological, vegetation manipulation treatments to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>constructing fuel breaks.</p> <p>Action D-VR 6.2. Develop multi-age stands exhibiting various maturity classes by using management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>
<p>Action A-VR 6.3. Mitigate habitat fragmentation within the sagebrush landscapes on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 6.3. Mitigate habitat fragmentation within the sagebrush landscapes on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-VR 6.3. Protect the sagebrush landscapes from habitat fragmentation by managing discretionary actions within</p>	<p>Action C-VR 6.3. Protect the sagebrush landscapes from habitat fragmentation by managing discretionary actions within</p>	<p>Action D-VR 6.3. Protect the sagebrush landscapes from habitat fragmentation by limiting realty discretionary actions within avoidance areas. No realty discretionary actions would occur in exclusion areas.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 6.4. Implement fuel breaks to protect sagebrush from wildfire.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 6.4. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, or improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p>	<p>avoidance areas. No discretionary actions would occur in exclusion areas.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.4. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, and mitigation measures to all BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, and improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.5. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, and mitigation</p>	<p>avoidance areas. No discretionary actions would occur in exclusion areas.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.4. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, and mitigation measures to all BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, and improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p> <p>Action C-VR 6.5. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, and mitigation</p>	<p>Action D-VR 6.4. Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, or improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Objective A-VR 7. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.</p> <p>Action A-VR 7.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 7. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.</p> <p>Action B-VR 7.1. In perennial grass communities allow natural recovery of sagebrush.</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 7. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.</p> <p>Action C-VR 7.1. Seed sagebrush or plant sagebrush seedlings in perennial grass communities to reestablish sagebrush. Allow natural recovery if</p>	<p>measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, and improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p> <p>measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, and improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.</p>	<p>Objective D-VR 7. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.</p> <p>Action D-VR 7.1. Seed or plant seedling sagebrush in perennial grass communities to reestablish sagebrush. Allow natural recovery if sufficient surviving sagebrush is present.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 7.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 7.2. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>sufficient surviving sagebrush is present.</p> <p>Action C-VR 7.2. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>surviving sagebrush is present.</p> <p>Action C-VR 7.2. Use management tools such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>	<p>Action D-VR 7.2. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.</p>
Salt Desert Scrub				
<p>Objective A-VR 8. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-VR 8. Maintain, expand, protect, restore, and improve salt desert shrub habitats. Manage to achieve historic or natural plant communities (climax) and deter establishment of invasive species.</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 8. Maintain, expand, protect, restore, and improve salt desert shrub habitats. Manage to achieve historic to</p>	<p>Objective C-VR 8. Maintain, expand, protect, restore, and improve salt desert shrub habitats. Manage to achieve historic to</p>	<p>Objective D-VR 8. Maintain, expand, protect, restore, and improve salt desert shrub habitats. Manage to achieve historic or natural plant communities (climax) and deter establishment of invasive species.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VR 8.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VR 8.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-VR 8.1. Use mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments, including fuel breaks to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.</p> <p>Action B-VR 8.2. Seed with introduced and native grasses and forbs to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources.</p>	<p>natural plant communities (climax) and deter establishment of invasive species.</p> <p>Action C-VR 8.1. Use mechanical and biological treatments, including fuel breaks, to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.</p> <p>Action C-VR 8.2. Seed native species to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources.</p>	<p>natural plant communities (climax) and deter establishment of invasive species.</p> <p>Action C-VR 8.1. Use mechanical and biological treatments, including fuel breaks, to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.</p> <p>Action C-VR 8.2. Seed native species to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources.</p>	<p>Action D-VR 8.1. Use mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments, including fuel breaks to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.</p> <p>Action D-VR 8.2. Seed native and introduced shrubs, grasses, and forbs to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
VEGETATION – RIPARIAN AND WETLANDS				
Goal: Achieve and maintain riparian functions. Maintain, restore, and improve ecological conditions of riparian and wetland areas, including natural vegetation diversity, and progress toward late seral climax stage or desired plant community, while providing for multiple uses.				
<p>Objective A-VRW 1. Riparian areas (lotic and lentic) would be at or progressing toward proper functioning condition (PFC).</p>	<p>Objective B-VRW 1. Improve riparian-wetland areas (lotic and lentic) from 48% (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 60% PFC by 2028. Make progress toward an advanced late successional status exhibited by multistoried vegetative layers, including a mature overstory of trees (aspen, willow), a well-developed midstory of willow and other shrubby trees, and a productive understorey of grasses and forbs, as appropriate based on site potential.</p>	<p>Objective C-VRW 1. Improve riparian-wetland areas (lotic and lentic) from 48% (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to a minimum of 85% PFC by 2028. Make progress toward an advanced late successional status exhibited by multistoried vegetative layers, including a mature overstory of trees (aspen, willow), a well-developed midstory of</p>	<p>Objective C-VRW 1. Improve riparian-wetland areas (lotic and lentic) from 48% (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to a minimum of 85% PFC by 2028. Make progress toward an advanced late successional status exhibited by multistoried vegetative layers, including a mature overstory of trees (aspen, willow), a well-developed midstory of</p>	<p>Objective D-VRW 1. Improve riparian areas (lotic and lentic) from 48 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 85 percent, progressing towards or attaining PFC by 2028.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VRW 1.1. Improve riparian and wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend, by determining causal factor or factors. Approve and implement riparian strategies to improve existing conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</p>	<p>Action B-VRW 1.1. Improve riparian and wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend by determining causal factor or factors. Approve and implement riparian strategies to improve existing conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</p>	<p>willow and other shrubby trees, or a productive understory of grasses and forbs, as appropriate, based on site potential.</p> <p>Action C-VRW 1.1. Through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested members of the public, use PFC indicators to identify specific problems in riparian and wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend. At a minimum, develop and</p>	<p>willow and other shrubby trees, or a productive understory of grasses and forbs, as appropriate, based on site potential.</p> <p>Action C-VRW 1.1. Remove livestock from public lands to achieve resource objectives.</p>	<p>Action D-VRW 1.1. Through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public, use PFC indicators to identify specific problems in riparian-wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend. Develop and implement grazing management objectives (e.g, stubble height, utilization levels, bank trampling, season-of-use) to improve conditions.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VRW 1.2. Restore degraded riparian areas through management changes to correct nonfunctional indicators, development of structures, alternative water developments, reduction in AUMs, exclusion fencing, and vegetation manipulation (e.g., mechanical, planting shrubs, and juniper removal).</p> <p>Action A-VRW 1.3. Maintain and enhance riparian areas by mitigating impacts from road location and other land uses.</p>	<p>Action B-VRW 1.2. Restore degraded riparian areas through management changes to correct nonfunctional indicators, development of structures, alternative water developments, exclusion fencing, vegetation manipulation (e.g., mechanical, planting shrubs, and removing juniper).</p> <p>Action B-VRW 1.3. Implement BMPs addressing nongrazing impacts (i.e., water diversions, roads, recreation, and rights-of-way) to riparian areas, including but not limited to installing culverts, rock gabions, sediment</p>	<p>implement grazing management objectives that will maintain plant health and protect watersheds.</p> <p>Action C-VRW 1.2. Manage for riparian restoration through natural processes (e.g., adjustment of livestock grazing systems, season and duration of use, AMLs, or allocation of AUMs).</p> <p>Action C-VRW 1.3. Implement BMPs addressing nongrazing impacts, such as water diversions,</p>	<p>Action C-VRW 1.2. Remove livestock from public lands to achieve resource objectives.</p> <p>Action C-VRW 1.3. Implement BMPs addressing nongrazing impacts, such as water diversions,</p>	<p>Action D-VRW 1.2. Manage for riparian restoration using primarily natural processes and secondarily the development of structures and vegetation manipulation (e.g., mechanical and planting and juniper/pinyon removal) by focusing on solutions that address causal and restoration factors. Appropriate changes in management or physical manipulations would be used to restore functionality.</p> <p>Action D-VRW 1.3. Implement BMPs addressing nongrazing impacts (water diversions, roads, recreation, and ROWs) to riparian areas, including installation of culverts, rock gabions, sediment filters, closure or relocation of</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-VRW 1.4. See Action A-VRW 1.1.</p>	<p>filters, closure and relocating routes and eliminating or hardening stream crossings.</p>	<p>roads, recreation, and ROWs, to riparian areas, including installation of culverts, rock gabions, or sediment filters and closure or relocation of routes and elimination or hardening of stream crossings.</p>	<p>roads, recreation, and ROWs, to riparian areas, including installation of culverts, rock gabions, of sediment filters and closure or relocation of routes and elimination or hardening of stream crossings.</p>	<p>routes, and elimination or hardening of stream crossings.</p>
<p>Action A-VRW 1.4. See Action A-VRW 1.1.</p>	<p>Action B-VRW 1.4. See Action B-VRW 1.1.</p>	<p>Action C-VRW 1.4. Improve existing riparian and wetland conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</p>	<p>Action C-VRW 1.4. Improve existing riparian and wetland conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</p>	<p>Action D-VRW 1.4. Improve riparian and wetland conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE				
Goal: Manage for healthy and diverse vegetative communities and limit their fragmentation to provide suitable habitat for a wide variety of existing and potential wildlife populations.				
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)	
<p>Objective A-FW 1. Allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers by properly managing range conditions.</p> <p>Action A-FW 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 1. Manage habitat to sustain diverse wildlife populations and allow the introduction or reintroduction of wildlife into areas determined to be available suitable habitat in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife.</p> <p>Action B-FW 1.1 Manage priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-81, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate 0 acres as Priority 1 wildlife habitat areas for sage-grouse and sage brush obligate species. • Designate 716,528 acres as Priority 2 wildlife habitat areas (See avoidance areas B-LR 5.3). 	<p>Objective C-FW 1. Manage habitat to sustain diverse wildlife populations and allow the introduction or reintroduction of wildlife into areas determined to be available suitable habitat in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife.</p> <p>Action C-FW 1.1. Manage priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-7, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate 1,279,481 acres as Priority 1 wildlife habitat areas for sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species (see exclusion areas C-LR 5.4 and areas closed for fluid minerals development). • Designate 869,645 acres as Priority 2 wildlife habitat areas (see avoidance areas 	<p>Objective D-FW 1. Manage habitat to sustain diverse wildlife populations and allow the introduction or reintroduction of wildlife into areas determined to be available suitable habitat, in cooperation with the NDOW.</p> <p>Action D-FW 1.1. Manage priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-8, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate 699,929 acres as Priority 1 wildlife habitat areas for sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species (see exclusion areas D-LR 5.4 and areas closed for fluid minerals development); • Designate 1,325,967 acres as Priority 2 wildlife 	

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-FW 1.2. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to ensure habitat is available.</p> <p>Action A-FW 1.3. Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit would remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes would be considered in the same sense as active preference sheep allotments (refer to agency recommended guidelines, such as the Guidelines For Domestic Sheep Management in Bighorn Sheep Habitats contained in Mountain Sheep Ecosystem Management Strategy in the Eleven Western States and</p>	<p>Action B-FW 1.2. Manage big game potential habitats to provide suitable areas for transplant or reintroduction of native and nonnative big game species. Reintroductions and transplants would be accomplished in cooperation with NDOW.</p> <p>Action B-FW 1.3. Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit would remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes would be considered in the same sense as active preference sheep allotments.</p>	<p>C-LR 5.3).</p> <p>Action C-FW 1.2. Manage historic habitats to allow the reintroduction of native big game species in cooperation with NDOW.</p> <p>Action C-FW 1.3. Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments.</p>	<p>habitat areas (see avoidance areas D-LR 5.3).</p> <p>Action D-FW 1.2. Manage existing and potential big game habitats to allow the reintroduction or transplant of native and nonnative big game species, including bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, and mule deer (except Elk Action C-FW 1.5).</p> <p>Action D-FW 1.3. Same as Alternative A.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Alaska and the NDOW Bighorn Sheep Management Plan).</p> <p>Action A-FW 1.4. Allow reintroductions of wildlife into identified potential habitats on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-FW 1.4. Do not allow introductions of wildlife whose habitat requirements would interfere with other multiple uses.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 1.4. Allow reintroduction of native wildlife species into historical habitat areas.</p>	<p>Action D-FW 1.4. Allow the introduction of ruffed grouse into suitable habitat but not limited to the Bilk Creek and Pine Forest Ranges. Allow for augmentation of American pika into the Pine Forest Range. Other species that may be transplanted include sage-grouse, mountain quail, chukar, California quail, and sharp-tail grouse. Introductions would be done only if they do not displace native species.</p>
<p>Action A-FW 1.5. Coordinate with the Nevada Department of Wildlife in the implementation of the State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitat(s).</p>	<p>Action B-FW 1.5. Do not allow the establishment of pioneering elk within the planning area. Pioneering elk populations should be eliminated.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 1.5. Coordinate with the Nevada Department of Wildlife in the implementation of State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitats. The WDO would accept the recommendation of the NDOW.</p>	<p>Action D-FW 1.5. Coordinate with the NDOW in the implementation of State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitat(s).</p>
<p>Action A-FW 1.6. Restore, protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as</p>	<p>Action B-FW 1.6. Protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools such as</p>	<p>Action C-FW 1.6. Restore, protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as</p>	<p>Action D-FW 1.6. Same as Alternative A.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>prescribed fire, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.</p> <p>Objective A-FW 2. Develop Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) in coordination with development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs).</p> <p>Action A-FW 2.1. Develop Habitat Management Plans so their completion coincides with completion of companion AMPs.</p> <p>Action A-FW 2.2. Develop new Implementation Plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.</p> <p>Objective A-FW 3. Maintain or improve waterfowl habitats.</p>	<p>prescribed fire, fire for resource benefit, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.</p> <p>Objective B-FW 2. Coordinate with NDOW to improve wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action B-FW 2.1. Reevaluate existing HMPs in coordination with NDOW and revise or update as appropriate.</p> <p>Action B-FW 2.2. Develop new Implementation plans in coordination with NDOW, permittees, and other appropriate entities.</p> <p>Objective B-FW 3. Manage, protect, and improve shorebird and waterfowl habitats.</p>	<p>vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.</p> <p>Objective C-FW 2. Coordinate with NDOW to improve wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action C-FW 2.1. Reevaluate HMPs in coordination with NDOW and revise or update as appropriate.</p> <p>Action C-FW 2.2. Develop new implementation plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.</p> <p>Objective C-FW 3. Manage, protect, and improve shorebird or waterfowl habitats.</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 2. Coordinate with NDOW to improve wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action D-FW 2.1. Reevaluate existing HMPs in coordination with NDOW and revise or update, as appropriate.</p> <p>Action D-FW 2.2. Develop new implementation plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.</p> <p>Objective D-FW 3. Manage, protect, and improve shorebird and waterfowl habitats.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-FW 3.1. In the development of implementation plans (AMPs, HMPs, HMAs), ensure that waterfowl habitats are adequately addressed and where appropriate provide for improved waterfowl habitat conditions.</p> <p>Action A-FW 3.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-FW 3.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-FW 3.1. In the development of implementation plans (AMPs, HMPs, HMAPs), ensure that waterfowl habitats are adequately addressed and, where appropriate, provide for improved waterfowl habitat conditions.</p> <p>Action B-FW 3.2. Protect important shorebird habitats using various protection measures while not precluding multiple uses.</p> <p>Action B-FW 3.2.1. Manage and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake for shorebird habitat in conjunction with other multiple uses of these areas.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 3.1. Protect waterfowl habitats using various protection measures, such as use restrictions, to allow natural rehabilitation.</p> <p>Action C-FW 3.2. Protect important shorebird habitats using various protection measures, such as use restrictions, to allow natural rehabilitation.</p> <p>Action C-FW 3.2.1. Manage and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake specifically for shorebird habitats. Protection measures include fencing from livestock and burros and closure to OHVs (Figure 2-9, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Action D-FW 3.1. Enhance waterfowl habitats. Enhancements may include fencing, construction of nesting islands and other structures, and planting food and cover species.</p> <p>Action D-FW 3.2. Protect important shorebird habitats using various protection measures while not precluding multiple uses.</p> <p>Action D-FW 3.2.1. Manage and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake specifically for shorebird habitats. Protection measures may include fencing from livestock, burros, and closure to OHVs (see Figure 2-10, Appendix A).</p>
<p>Objective A-FW 4. Protect migratory birds and their nests during the peak breeding season.</p> <p>Action A-FW 4.1. Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 4. Protect migratory birds and their nests during the peak breeding season.</p> <p>Action B-FW 4.1. Develop mitigation measures to include avoidance of active nests.</p>	<p>Objective C-FW 4. Protect migratory birds and their nests during the peak breeding season of April 15 to July 15.</p> <p>Action C-FW 4.1. Prohibit mechanical surface, vegetative, and human disturbance activities during</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 4. Protect migratory birds and their nests during the peak breeding season of April 15 to July 15.</p> <p>Action D-FW 4.1. Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the peak nesting period. If active nests (nests with eggs or young) are located, use restrictions or mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) would be employed.</p>		<p>the peak breeding season.</p>	<p>vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the peak nesting period. If active nests (nests with eggs or young) are located, use of appropriate mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) would be employed.</p>
<p>Objective A-FW 5. Improve mule deer habitat. Action A-FW 5.1. Establish shrubs on approximately 500 acres of mule deer habitat along Rock Creek in the Santa Rosa Range.</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 5. No similar objective. Action B-FW 5.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective C-FW 5. No similar action. Action C-FW 5.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 5. No similar action. Action D-FW 5.1. No similar action.</p>
<p>Objective A-FW 6. Provide additional water sources for a variety of wildlife. Action A-FW 6.1. Construct and fence wildlife water developments to provide additional yearlong sources of water for exclusive wildlife use.</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 6. Enhance habitat for wildlife by constructing artificial water sources (guzzlers) in areas that are lacking adequate water. Action B-FW 6.1. Permit the construction of large and small capacity wildlife water developments (guzzlers) throughout the planning area.</p>	<p>Objective C-FW 6. Maintain suitable wildlife habitat without providing artificial water sources. Action C-FW 6.1. Enhance or restore natural water sources. Do not permit the construction of artificial water developments.</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 6. Enhance habitat for wildlife by constructing artificial water sources (guzzlers) in areas that are lacking adequate water. Action D-FW 6.1. Permit the construction of large and small capacity wildlife water guzzlers within potential wildlife water development areas identified by NDOW. Proposed water developments would be evaluated based on NDOW water development criteria.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-FW 6.1.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-FW 6.1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-FW 6.1.1. Existing wildlife water developments may only be removed after consultation and coordination with the NDOW.</p> <p>Action B-FW 6.1.2. Develop mitigation measures to protect wildlife water developments and associated habitats on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 6.1.1. Restore habitat to preexisting conditions by removing artificial water developments.</p> <p>Action C-FW 6.1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Developments may be constructed to expand the distribution of existing populations into previously unoccupied habitat or to support reintroductions and transplants or to mitigate the loss of a historic water source.</p> <p>Action D-FW 6.1.1. Existing wildlife water developments may be removed only after consultation and coordination with the NDOW.</p> <p>Action D-FW 6.1.2. Develop mitigation measures to protect wildlife water developments and associated habitats (e.g., 0.25-mile buffer) from discretionary actions.</p>
<p>Goal: Fish: Protect, restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for a diverse, self-sustaining, and thriving natural ecological balance for fish and other aquatic organisms in lentic and lotic habitats throughout the planning area.</p>			
<p>Objective A-FW 7. Use HMPs to identify specific management goals for aquatic resources.</p> <p>Action A-FW 7.1. Develop a HMP for each stream in the resource area, along with a prioritized list of streams.</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 7. Improve and protect aquatic habitat by developing and implementing HMPs or implementation plans.</p> <p>Action B-FW 7.1. Coordinate with NDOW, USFWS, and other applicable agencies regarding habitat goals and objectives for aquatic resource management (e.g.,</p>	<p>Objective C-FW 7. Improve and protect aquatic habitat by developing and implementing HMPs or implementation plans.</p> <p>Action C-FW 7.1. Coordinate with NDOW, USFWS, and other applicable agencies regarding habitat goals and objectives for aquatic resource management (e.g.,</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 7. Improve and protect aquatic habitat by developing and implementing HMPs or implementation plans.</p> <p>Action D-FW 7.1. Coordinate with NDOW, USFWS, and other applicable agencies regarding habitat goals and objectives for aquatic resource management (e.g.,</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-FW 8. Maintain or improve lentic and lotic fish habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats from livestock.</p> <p>Action A-FW 8.1. Use PFC assessments to identify nonfunctional indicators. Through the FMUD process, develop mitigation measures to reduce impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.</p> <p>Action A-FW 8.2. Whenever practicable, all reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries should be fenced and the water piped to a tank for livestock use.</p> <p>Action A-FW 8.3. New irrigation reservoirs on public land should have a minimum pool requirement established.</p>	<p>Western Region Stream Management Plan, LCT Species Management Plan, LCT Recovery Plan for Quinn River/Black Rock) as appropriate.</p> <p>Objective B-FW 8. Maintain or improve lentic habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.</p> <p>Action B-FW 8.1. Incorporate Land Health Standards and develop applicable avoidance or mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on aquatic habitat for all authorized actions.</p> <p>Action B-FW 8.2. Reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries would not be fenced to allow access to livestock, but other measures would be implemented to protect water quality and shoreline habitat.</p> <p>Action B FW 8.3. New irrigation reservoirs on public land would not have a minimum pool requirement.</p>	<p>Western Region Stream Management Plan, LCT Species Management Plan, LCT Recovery Plan for Quinn River/Black Rock).</p> <p>Objective C-FW 8. Maintain or improve lentic habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.</p> <p>Action C-FW 8.1. Incorporate Land Health Standards and develop applicable avoidance or mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on aquatic habitat for all authorized actions.</p> <p>Action C-FW 8.2. Reservoirs on public land that support fisheries should be fenced and the water piped to a tank for livestock use.</p> <p>Action C-FW 8.3. New irrigation reservoirs on public land should have a minimum pool requirement established.</p>	<p>Western Region Stream Management Plan, LCT Species Management Plan, LCT Recovery Plan for Quinn River/Black Rock).</p> <p>Objective D-FW 8. Maintain or improve reservoir habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.</p> <p>Action D-FW 8.1. Incorporate land health standards and develop applicable avoidance or mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on aquatic habitat for all authorized actions.</p> <p>Action D-FW 8.2. Whenever practicable, fence all reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries and pipe the water to a tank for livestock use.</p> <p>Action D-FW 8.3. New irrigation reservoirs on public land should have a minimum pool requirement established.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-FW 9. Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats having the potential to support a sport fishery or threatened or endangered aquatic species, at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy aquatic community.</p>	<p>Objective B-FW 9. Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats containing perennial streams at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy aquatic community.</p> <p>A healthy aquatic community varies by species present and channel type and is characterized by attributes such as relatively silt free conditions; a diversity of instream habitats; the development and maintenance of undercut bank habitats; adequate canopy cover; reduced diurnal water temperature fluctuations; and a healthy biological community (macro invertebrates diversity and abundance reflect water quality attaining a biological minimum).</p>	<p>Objective C-FW 9. Improve, restore (historical habitat), and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of healthy aquatic communities.</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 9. Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats containing perennial streams at levels conducive to a healthy aquatic community. This community varies by species and channel type and is characterized by relatively silt-free conditions, a diversity of instream habitats, the development and maintenance of undercut bank habitats, adequate canopy cover, reduced diurnal water temperature fluctuations, and a healthy biological community (macro invertebrates diversity and abundance reflect water quality attaining a biological minimum).</p>
<p>Action A-FW 9.1. Implement habitat improvement projects to facilitate the development or enhancement of aquatic habitats, including but not limited to fish barriers, instream structures, and riparian restoration efforts.</p>	<p>Action B-FW 9.1. Develop and improve aquatic habitat through river, stream, and riparian restoration efforts, with an emphasis on natural processes.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 9.1. Allow natural processes and implementation of SOPs and BMPs to maintain or improve aquatic habitat.</p>	<p>Action D-FW 9.1. Develop and improve aquatic habitat through river, stream, and riparian restoration efforts, with an emphasis on natural processes.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-FW 9.2. Seek cooperative agreements with State Agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.</p> <p>Action A-FW 9.3. Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type, geology [Rosgen 1996]) using the General Aquatic Wildlife Survey (GAWS) technique.</p> <p>Action A-FW 9.3.1. Achieve land health standards through the development of site-specific stream bank, shoreline and channel stability, alteration percentages in implementation plans.</p> <p>Action A-FW 9.3.2. Achieve land health standards through the</p>	<p>Action B-FW 9.2. As appropriate, seek cooperative agreements with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.</p> <p>Action B-FW 9.3. Determine site potential based on site characteristics using PFC, the GAWS technique, or other applicable surveys.</p> <p>Action B-FW 9.3.1. For streams, banks, and shorelines not meeting or making significant progress towards meeting PFC, improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline, and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20% or less of linear bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources.</p> <p>Action B-FW 9.3.2. For streams, banks, and shorelines not making</p>	<p>Action C-FW 9.2. As appropriate, seek cooperative agreements with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.</p> <p>Action C-FW 9.3. Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type and geology [Rosgen 1996]), using the GAWS, riparian proper functioning condition, or other applicable surveys or techniques.</p> <p>Action C-FW 9.3.1. Improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline, and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 10% or less of linear bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources.</p> <p>Action C-FW 9.3.2. Manage uses to limit annual stream bank</p>	<p>Action D-FW 9.2. As appropriate seek cooperative agreements with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.</p> <p>Action D-FW 9.3. Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type and geology [Rosgen 1996]), BLM Manual 6671, using the GAWS, riparian proper functioning condition, or other applicable surveys or techniques.</p> <p>Action D-FW 9.3.1. Improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20% or less of bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources, unless modified through an approved implementation plan.</p> <p>Action D-FW 9.3.2. Manage uses to limit annual stream bank</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>development of site-specific stream bank alteration percentages in implementation plans.</p> <p>Objective A-FW 10. Minimize erosion and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources.</p> <p>Action A-FW 10.1. BLM access routes on resource area streams should be waterbarred to avoid erosion. Priority given to roads on Sonoma Canyon Creek (Sonoma Range), Thomas Canyon Creek (Sonoma Range), Rock Creek (Sonoma Range), Cottonwood Creek (Granite Range), Red Mountain Creek (Granite Range), Jackson Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range), Kings</p>	<p>significant progress toward meeting PFC, manage uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20% or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (high-extreme sensitivity to disturbance (as defined by Rosgen [Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.</p> <p>Objective B-FW 10. Minimize sedimentation and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources. Priority for maintenance should be given to routes affecting fishery resources or aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Action B-FW 10.1. Maintain, alter, or remove access routes that are adversely affecting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.</p>	<p>alteration impacts to five percent or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (high-extreme sensitivity to disturbance, as defined by Rosgen [Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.</p> <p>Objective C-FW 10. Minimize sedimentation and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources. Priority for maintenance should be given to routes impacting fishery resources or aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Action C-FW 10.1. Remove access routes that are adversely impacting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.</p>	<p>alteration impacts to 10% or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (high-extreme sensitivity to disturbance, (as defined by Rosgen [Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.</p> <p>Objective D-FW 10. Minimize sedimentation and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources. Priority for maintenance should be given to routes impacting fishery resources or aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Action D-FW 10.1. Maintain, alter, or remove access routes that are adversely impacting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>River, Granite Creek (Trout Creek Mountains), China Creek (Trout Creek Mountains),Horse Creek (Montana Mountains), Craine Creek, Alder Creek (Pine Forest Range), Battle Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range), Pahute Creek Black Rock Range), Alta Creek (Pine Forest Range), Big Creek (Pine Forest Range), Quinn River, and Mary Sloan Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range).</p>			
<p>Objective A-FW 11. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.</p> <p>Action A-FW 11.1. Install spring developments when possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained. • Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimize thermal load. • Conduct a pre-disturbance 	<p>Objective B-FW 11. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.</p> <p>Action B-FW 11.1. Install spring developments when possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained; • Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimizes thermal load; 	<p>Objective C-FW 11. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.</p> <p>Action C-FW 11.1. Do not allow development of springs.</p>	<p>Objective D-FW 11. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.</p> <p>Action D-FW 11.1. Install spring developments when possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained; • Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimize thermal load; and

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>spring snail inventory for springs that demonstrate spring snail habitat characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other techniques. <p>Action A-FW 11.2. Fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Watering facilities would be placed outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a pre-disturbance spring snail inventory for springs that demonstrate snail habitat characteristics; and Other techniques. <p>Action B-FW 11.2. On a case-by-case basis, fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Watering facilities would be placed outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.</p>	<p>Action C-FW 11.2. Do not allow development of springs for livestock or wild horse and burro watering.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other techniques. Conduct a pre-disturbance spring snail inventory for springs that demonstrate spring snail habitat characteristics. <p>Action D-FW 11.2. Fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Place watering facilities outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.</p>
<p>SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES</p> <p>Goal: To manage habitats and populations of special status species in support of their conservation and the recovery of listed species and to ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out on public lands do not contribute to the need for sensitive species to become listed.</p>			
<p>Objective A-SSS 1. Manage and maintain healthy habitat for sensitive species in a manner that precludes listing under the ESA, as amended.</p>	<p>Objective B-SSS 1. Manage and maintain healthy habitat for sensitive species in a manner that precludes listing under the ESA.</p>	<p>Objective C-SSS 1. Manage and maintain healthy habitats for sensitive species on public lands administered by the BLM. A list of sensitive plant and wildlife species potentially occurring within the WDO planning area is presented in Appendix D, Table D-1.</p>	<p>Objective D-SSS 1. Manage and maintain healthy habitat for sensitive species in a manner that precludes listing under the ESA.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SSS 1.1. Actions proposed within a 2-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data – NV Natural Heritage database) that exhibit similar habitat characteristics would be subject to Action CA-SSS 1.2 and Action CA-SSS 1.3 in Table 2-2.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.2. <i>Sage-Grouse.</i> Use WAFWA sage-grouse habitat guidelines when planning and permitting projects such as fences, pipelines, roads, gravel pits, rock gathering, power line ROWs, land exchanges, mining, and mineral leasing. NDOW would be given two years notice of proposed large-scale vegetal manipulations so they can inventory the area for sage-grouse before implementation of the proposal.</p>	<p>Action B-SSS 1.1. Protect habitat for sensitive plant species by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, and seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, rehabilitation, or other protective measures.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.2. <i>Sage-Grouse.</i> Protect sage-grouse habitat by implementing lease stipulations and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, surface occupancy restrictions, buffer zones, seasonal use restrictions, off-site mitigation or other protective measures.</p> <p>Note: When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the <i>Western Association of Fish and</i></p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.1. Actions proposed within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the Nevada Natural Heritage database) that exhibit similar habitat characteristics would be subject to Action CA-SSS 1.2 and Action CA-SSS 1.3 in Table 2-2.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.2. <i>Sage-Grouse.</i> Protect existing and potential sage-grouse habitats from destruction or degradation by adhering to the guidelines below:</p>	<p>Action D-SSS 1.1. Actions proposed within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data – NV Natural Heritage database) that exhibit similar habitat characteristics would be subject to Action CA-SSS 1.2 and Action CA-SSS 1.3 in Table 2-2.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.2. <i>Sage-Grouse.</i> Protect sage-grouse habitat and achieve land health standards by implementing use restrictions (avoidance and exclusion areas and seasonal restrictions), stipulations and mitigation measures.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SSS 1.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p><i>Wildlife Agencies -- Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats</i> (Connelly et al 2000), the <i>Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California</i> (NDH 2004) and <i>PMU Plans</i> developed by the North Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer and winter habitats identified within PMUs.</p> <p>None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standard. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available information.</p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.2.1. (1) Prohibit all surface-disturbance or occupancy within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of leks (this requirement may be adjusted based on site-specific conditions, such as topography). (2) Avoid human activity between 6:00 AM from March 1 to May 20 within a quarter mile of occupied</p>	<p>Action D-SSS 1.2.1. (1) Prohibit all surface-disturbance or occupancy within a quarter mile of occupied leks. (2) Avoid human activity between 6:00 PM and 9:00 AM from March 1 to May 20 within a quarter mile of occupied</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>PM and 9:00 AM from March 1 – May 20 within a quarter mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks.</p> <p>WAIVER: This prohibition may be waived if, after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the site has been permanently abandoned or unoccupied for a minimum of 10 years, or that site conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of occupation.</p>	<p>sage-grouse leks.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The authorized officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent reproductive display, including daytime loafing and staging activities.</p> <p>MODIFICATION: The authorized officer may modify in extent or substitute with a timing limitation, if an environmental analysis finds that a portion of the NSO area is nonessential to site utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the function or utility of the site for current or subsequent reproductive display, including daytime loafing and staging activities. The prohibition may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SSS 1.2.2. Surface occupancy or disturbance is not allowed within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of the perimeter of active leks from March 15 to June 1.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, does not affect nest attendance, egg laying, chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and other affected interests negotiate</p>	<p>Action B-SSS 1.2.2. Surface occupancy or disturbance is not allowed within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of the perimeter of active leks from March 15 to June 1.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action does not affect nest attendance, egg laying, chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and Nevada Department of Wildlife and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that</p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.2.2. No surface occupancy or disturbance within known nesting, summer, or winter habitats. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer, and winter habitats within PMUs. It is understood that PMUs may be refined and redefined in the future in consultation with local area sage-grouse planning groups.</p> <p>WAIVER: This requirement may be waived, if after consulting with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-</p>	<p>impacts on sage-grouse breeding activities or habitats.</p> <p>WAIVER: This requirement may be waived if, after consulting with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, it is determined that the lek has been permanently abandoned or unoccupied for a minimum of two years or site conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of lek occupation for a subsequent minimum of two years.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.2.2. Surface occupancy or disturbance is not allowed within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of active leks from March 15 to June 1.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The authorized officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned so as not to affect nest attendance, egg laying, chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and NDOW and other affected interests, negotiate mitigation that</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of suitable sage-grouse habitat may be exempted from this timing limitation.</p> <p>MODIFICATION: The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the timing limitation area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual habitat suitability for nesting is greater or less than the 3.3-kilometer (2.0-mile) radius. Timeframes may be modified based on studies documenting local periods of actual use.</p> <p>WAIVER: This prohibition may be waived, if after consulting with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse nesting habitat.</p> <p>Note: When making decisions</p>	<p>would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of suitable sage-grouse habitat may be exempted from this timing limitation.</p> <p>MODIFICATION: The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the timing limitation area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual habitat suitability for nesting is greater or less than the 3.3-kilometer (2.0-mile) radius. Timeframes may be modified based on studies documenting local periods of actual use.</p> <p>WAIVER: This prohibition may be waived, if, after consulting with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse nesting habitat.</p>	<p>grouse nesting, summer, or winter habitat and that these described lands no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse habitat.</p> <p>Note: When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the <i>Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats</i> (Connelly et al 2000), the <i>Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California</i> (NDH 2004) would be reviewed by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. The subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as standards.</p>	<p>would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of suitable sage-grouse habitat may be exempted from this timing limitation.</p> <p>MODIFICATION: The authorized officer may modify the size and shape of the timing limitation area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual habitat suitability for nesting is greater or less than the 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) radius. Timeframes may be modified based on studies documenting local periods of actual use.</p> <p>WAIVER: This prohibition may be waived, if after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse nesting habitat.</p> <p>Note: When making decisions</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the <i>Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats</i> (Connelly et al 2000), the <i>Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California</i> (NDH 2004) and <i>PMU Plans</i> developed by the North Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer and winter habitats identified within PMUs.</p> <p>None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standards. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available information.</p>	<p><u>Note:</u> When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the <i>Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats</i> (Connelly et al 2000), the <i>Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California</i> (NDH 2004) and <i>PMU Plans</i> developed by the North-Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer, and winter habitats identified within PMUs.</p> <p>None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standards. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available</p>		<p>about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the <i>Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats</i> (Connelly et al 2000), the <i>Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California</i> (NDH 2004) and <i>PMU Plans</i> developed by the North-Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer and winter habitats identified within PMUs.</p> <p>None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standards. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available information.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SSS 1.2.3. Location of high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) would be authorized on a case-by-case basis from a quarter mile to two miles of an active sage-grouse lek.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.3. Pygmy Rabbit. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.</p>	<p>information.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.2.3. Prohibit high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) near sage-grouse leks unless mitigation measures have been developed to reduce adverse impacts.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.3. Pygmy Rabbit. Protect pygmy rabbit habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.3.1. No mechanical surface disturbance or prescribed fire would be authorized before a qualified biologist completes a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area.</p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.2.3. High profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) would not be authorized within 3.3 kilometers (2 miles) of an active sage-grouse lek.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.3. Pygmy Rabbit. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.3.1. No mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist.</p>	<p>Action D-SSS 1.2.3. Location of high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) would be authorized on a case-by-case basis from a quarter mile to two miles of an active sage-grouse lek.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.3. Pygmy Rabbit. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.3.1. No mechanical surface disturbance or prescribed fire would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SSS 1.3.2. Appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure pygmy rabbit habitat within the project area is not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings.</p> <p>Note: These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.4. <i>Bats.</i> Actions proposed within existing and potential bat habitat would be subject to the following actions:</p>	<p>Action B-SSS 1.3.2. Appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure pygmy rabbit habitat within the project area is not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings.</p> <p>Note: These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.4. <i>Bats.</i> Protect bat habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.4.1. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.4.2. Allow surface-disturbing discretionary actions near occupied adits, caves, or other habitats by developing</p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.3.2. Prohibit disturbance of active pygmy rabbit burrows.</p> <p>Note: These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.4. <i>Bats.</i> Actions proposed within existing and potential bat habitat would be subject to the following actions:</p>	<p>Action D-SSS 1.3.2. Appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure pygmy rabbit habitat within the project area is not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings.</p> <p>Note: These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.4. <i>Sensitive Bat Species.</i> Actions proposed within existing and potential bat habitat would be subject to the following actions:</p>
<p>Action A-SSS 1.4.1. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.4.2. Do not allow large-scale surface-disturbing discretionary actions within 200 yards of occupied adits, caves, or</p>	<p>Action B-SSS 1.4.1. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.4.2. Allow surface-disturbing discretionary actions near occupied adits, caves, or other habitats by developing</p>	<p>Action C-SSS 1.4.1. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 500 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.4.2. Do not allow large-scale surface-disturbing discretionary actions within 500 yards of occupied adits, caves, or</p>	<p>Action D-SSS 1.4.1. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.4.2. Do not allow large-scale surface disturbing discretionary actions within 200 yards of occupied adits, caves, or</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>other habitats.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.4.3. Discourage mining-related activities such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 1.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.4.3. Discourage mining activities, such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.5. Allow grazing prescriptions on a case-by-case basis within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing, in coordination with the Nevada Department of Wildlife. Ensure that the reproductive needs of special status species are met (e.g., greater sage-grouse, long-billed curlew, short-eared owl).</p> <p>Action B-SSS 1.6. Raptors. Protect documented bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and peregrine falcon cliff nesting sites. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions or avoidance or by providing alternative viable nest</p>	<p>other habitats.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.4.3. Discourage mining-related activities, such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.5. Do not allow grazing prescriptions within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing. Ensure that the reproductive needs of special status species are met (e.g., greater sage-grouse, long-billed curlew, short-eared owl).</p> <p>Action C-SSS 1.6. Raptors. Protect documented bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and peregrine falcon cliff nesting sites. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions or avoidance or by providing alternative viable nest</p>	<p>other habitats.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.4.3. Discourage mining related activities, such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.5. Allow grazing prescriptions within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing on a case-by-case basis, in coordination with the NDOW. Ensure that the reproductive needs of special status species are met (e.g., greater sage-grouse, long-billed curlew, short-eared owl).</p> <p>Action D-SSS 1.6. Raptors. Protect documented bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and peregrine falcon cliff nesting sites. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions or avoidance or by</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
sites or employing other mitigation measures following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or applicable updates.	sites or employing other mitigation measures, following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or applicable updates.	sites or employing other mitigation measures, following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or applicable updates.	providing alternative viable nest sites or employing other mitigation measures, following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or applicable updates.
<p>Objective A-SSS 2. Maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 2.1. Implement conservation recommendations from the USFWS.</p> <p>Action A-SSS 2.2. Cooperate with the NDOW and USFWS in the transplant of the Lahonton cutthroat trout (LCT) into streams determined by the USFWS LCT recovery plan (USFWS 1995) and the NDOW LCT Species Management Plan (NDOW 1999) as potential or suitable habitat.</p>	<p>Objective B-SSS 2. Maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 2.1. Implement terms and conditions from the USFWS.</p> <p>Action B-SSS 2.2. Manage suitable existing LCT habitat to accommodate augmentation of existing populations and potential habitat defined by the USFWS LCT recovery plan only (USFWS 1995).</p>	<p>Objective C-SSS 2. Maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 2.1. Implement terms and conditions from the USFWS.</p> <p>Action C-SSS 2.2. Manage suitable and potential LCT habitat to accommodate augmentation of existing populations and expansion of populations into potential habitat defined by the USFWS LCT Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995).</p>	<p>Objective D-SSS 2. Maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 2.1. As applicable, implement terms and conditions from the USFWS and in cooperation and consultation with other agencies.</p> <p>Action D-SSS 2.2. Cooperate with the NDOW and USFWS in evaluating the transplant of LCT into streams determined as potential or suitable habitat defined by the USFWS LCT Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995). Augmentation of existing populations would be allowed</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
Augmentation of existing populations would be allowed regardless if the population resulted from a reintroduction, from expansion or pioneering of an existing population.			regardless if the population resulted from a reintroduction or from expansion or pioneering of an existing population.
<p>WILD HORSES AND BURROS</p> <p>Goal: Protect, manage, and control healthy, self-sustaining wild horse and burro (WHB) populations within established herd management areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AMLs) in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance (TNEB) and multiple-use relationship on public lands.</p>			
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	
Objective A-WHB 1. Continue to manage WHB and WHB habitat on 20 HMAs and 15 herd areas (HAs) and manage and protect WHB where they occurred on 12/15/1971 on non-checkerboard lands.	Objective B-WHB 1. WHB management would occur in HMAs where habitat conditions (forage, water, cover, space) are adequate and meet land health standards to support healthy self-sustaining populations and where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.	Objective C-WHB 1. WHB management would occur in HMAs where habitat conditions (forage, water, cover, space) are adequate and meet land health standards to support healthy self-sustaining populations and	Objective D-WHB 1. WHB management would occur in HMAs where habitat conditions (forage, water, cover, space) are adequate and meet land health standards to support healthy self-sustaining populations and where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.
		Option 2	
		Objective C-WHB 1. WHB management would occur in HMAs where habitat conditions (forage, water, cover, space) are adequate and meet land health standards to support healthy self-sustaining populations and	

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.1. Maintain HMA and HA boundaries (see Figures 2-11 and 2-12, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action A-WHB 1.2. Maintain separate HMAs.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 1.3. Maintain HMA boundaries based on habitat and historic presence (1971</p>	<p>Action B-WHB 1.1. Maintain HMA and HA boundaries, except as noted below under Action WHB 1.3.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.2. Maintain separate HMAs.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.3. Adjust HMA boundaries (Figure 2-15, Appendix A) to existing fences or</p>	<p>where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.1. Maintain HMA and HA boundaries (Figures 2-13, Appendix A) and HA boundaries (Figure 2-14, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.2. Consolidate contiguous HMAs where inter-movement of animals occurs and it makes biological sense.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.3. Maintain HMA</p>	<p>where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.1. Maintain HMA and HA boundaries (Figures 2-13 and 2-14, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.2. Consolidate contiguous HMAs where inter-movement of animals occurs and it makes biological sense.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.3. Maintain HMA</p>	<p>Action D-WHB 1.1. Adjust original HA boundaries to accurately and consistently display where WHB existed in 1971, as supported by evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - McGee Mountain (water omitted) <p>Action D-WHB 1.2. Consolidate HMAs where inter-movement of animals occurs and there are biological, administrative, and long-term benefits, including within the NCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Rock East and West HMAs - Shawave/Nightingale HMAs <p>Action D-WHB 1.3. Adjust HMA boundaries (Figure 2-17, Appendix A) to existing fences or topological</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
footprint).	<p>topological barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. Not to expand beyond original HA (Figure 2-16, Appendix A) boundaries and where little loss of HMA acreage would occur, including HMAs within the NCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Rock East (north)—fence - Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon—fence - Buffalo Hills—topological barriers - Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon—topological barriers - Fox and Lake Range—fence - Kamma Mountains—fence - Lava Beds—fence - McGee Mountain—fence - Nightingale Mountains—fence - Seven Troughs—fence 	<p>boundaries based on habitat and historic presence (1971 footprint).</p>	<p>boundaries based on habitat and historic presence (1971 footprint).</p>	<p>barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. Not to expand beyond original HA (Figure 2-18, Appendix A) boundaries and where little loss of HMA acreage would occur, including HMAs within the NCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Rock East (north)—fence • Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon—fence • Buffalo Hills—topological barriers • Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon—topological barriers • Fox and Lake Range—fence • Kamma Mountains—fence • Lava Beds—fence • McGee Mountain—fence • Nightingale Mountains—

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.4. Remove WHB from the checkerboard horse use areas (HUAs) unless a cooperative agreement providing for the retention and protection of WHB is consummated with the affected private landowner(s).</p>	<p>- Snowstorms Mountains—fence</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.4. Remove all WHB from HMAs with checkerboard lands and convert HMAs to HA status.</p>	<p>Action C-WHB 1.4. Adjust HMA boundaries to eliminate checkerboard areas and convert checkerboard portions to HA status.</p>	<p>fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Troughs—fence • Snowstorms Mountains—fence <p>Action D-WHB 1.4. Adjust HMA boundaries to eliminate checkerboard areas and convert checkerboard portions to HA status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shawave/Nightingale 	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.5. Maintain established AMLs as a population range.</p>	<p>Action B-WHB 1.5. Maintain established AMLs as a population range.</p>	<p>Action C-WHB 1.5. Maintain AMLs as a single number not as a range.</p>	<p>Action D-WHB 1.5. Maintain established AMLs as a population range.</p>	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.6. Gather WHB to reduce horse and burro numbers to set AMLs.</p>	<p>Action B-WHB 1.6. Gather excess WHB to the low AML level when populations exceed the upper AML level and monitoring data supports that excess animals</p>	<p>Action C-WHB 1.6. Gather excess WHB to AML by using no less than a</p>	<p>Action D-WHB 1.6. Gather excess WHB to the low AML level when populations meet or exceed the upper AML level and monitoring data supports that</p>	

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.7. Use fertility control inhibitors as available to slow population growth rates to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).</p> <p>Action A-WHB 1.8. Monitor WHB and their habitat and use data to analyze the appropriateness of AMLs by means of the FMUD process.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 1.8.1. Maintain current HMA and HA status.</p>	<p>are present and need to be removed.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.7. Use fertility control inhibitors as available to slow population growth to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.8. When reevaluating AML, adjust AML with emphasis on multiple-use needs.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 1.8.1. Change HMA status to HA for areas that do not provide adequate suitable habitat to support healthy, viable WHB populations; set AML to zero and remove animals.</p>	<p>than a four-year gather cycle.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.7. Do not use fertility control measures.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.8. When reevaluating AML, adjust it with emphasis on maintaining healthy T&E habitat in priority watersheds.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.8.1. Maintain current HMA and HA status.</p>	<p>four-year gather cycle.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.7. Do not use fertility control measures.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.8. When reevaluating AML, adjust it with emphasis on maintaining healthy T&E habitat in priority watersheds.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.8.1. Maintain current HMA and HA status.</p>	<p>excess animals are present and need to be removed.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 1.7. Use fertility control inhibitors to slow population growth rates to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).</p> <p>Action D-WHB 1.8. When reevaluating AML, assess the suitability of existing HMAs to sustain healthy populations of WHB in balance with the TNEB of their habitat and other multiple uses and adjust AML as applicable.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 1.8.1. Return HMAs to HA status, set AML to zero, and remove animals from areas that do not provide adequate suitable habitat to support healthy self-sustaining populations of WHB or where current WHB populations reside outside the</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-WHB 1.9. In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion from wild horses to burros and from burros to wild horses may occur to ensure healthy, viable populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 1.10. Manage WHB forage on a sustained yield basis within HMAs.</p>	<p>Action B-WHB 1.9. Do not allow conversion of AML between WHB.</p>	<p>Action C-WHB 1.9. In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion from wild horses to burros may occur to ensure healthy, self-sustaining, genetically diverse populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.10. If monitoring data indicates that adverse impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, wild horses, and burros, appropriate management actions</p>	<p>Action C-WHB 1.9. In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion from wild horses to burros and from burros to wild horses may occur to ensure healthy self-sustaining populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 1.10. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>HMA, such as within the Tobin Range HMA.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 1.9. In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion from wild horses to burros and from burros to wild horses may occur to ensure healthy self-sustaining populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 1.10. If monitoring data indicates that adverse impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, WHB appropriate management actions (e.g., adjust AUMs or</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
	would be applied primarily to wild horses and burros and secondarily to livestock.	occurring as a result of livestock, wild horses or burros, appropriate management actions would be applied primarily to livestock and secondarily to wild horses and burros.		AMLs, fence, season of use) would be made to the specific class of use (i.e., livestock, WHB) causing the impacts.
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
Objective A-WHB 2. Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB.	Objective B-WHB 2. Manage the free-roaming nature of WHB secondary to other multiple uses.	Objective C-WHB 2. Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB.		Objective D-WHB 2. Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB.
Action A-WHB 2.1. Allow fence construction if it doesn't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB.	Action B-WHB 2.1. Allow fence construction to accommodate multiple uses but allow for WHB movement (such as gates, let-down fences).	Action C-WHB 2.1. Maintain open unobstructed landscapes and the free-roaming nature of WHB by not allowing fence construction.		Action D-WHB 2.1. Allow fence construction if it doesn't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB.
Action A-WHB 2.2. Maintain, modify and reconstruct fences to	Action B-WHB 2.2. Maintain, modify, and reconstruct fences to	Action C-WHB 2.2. Maintain open unobstructed landscapes and		Action D-WHB 2.2. Maintain, modify, or reconstruct fences so

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>accommodate multiple uses, but allow for WHB movement (gates, let-down fences).</p> <p>Objective A-WHB 3. Ensure unencumbered access to water by WHB within HMAs.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 3.1. Develop sufficient off-site water when water sources are fenced to protect spring or source integrity.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 3.2. Acquire water rights for WHB.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 3.3. When private water sources used by WHB are no longer available, develop alternate waters when water is the limiting habitat component.</p>	<p>accommodate multiple uses but allow for WHB movement (such as gates, let-down fences).</p> <p>Objective B-WHB 3. Ensure WHB have safe unencumbered access to water within HMAs.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 3.1. Develop alternate waters when existing water sources that are used by WHB are fenced or otherwise encumbered.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 3.2. Do not acquire water rights as a beneficial use for WHB.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 3.3. When private water sources used by WHB within HMAs are no longer available, reduce AML to account for the decreased availability of water when water is the limiting habitat component.</p>	<p>the free-roaming nature of WHB by removing fences that impair free-roaming nature of WHB.</p> <p>Objective C-WHB 3. Ensure WHB have safe unencumbered access to water within HMAs.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 3.1. Develop alternate waters when existing water sources that are used by WHB are fenced or otherwise encumbered. Alternate waters would preferably require little or no maintenance.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 3.2. Acquire water rights for WHB.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 3.3. When private water sources used by WHB within HMAs are no longer available, reduce AML to account for the decreased availability of water when water is the limiting habitat component.</p>	<p>they don't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB. Remove, on a case-by-case basis, fences that are not meeting resource objectives or that impair the free-roaming nature of WHB.</p> <p>Objective D-WHB 3. Ensure WHB have safe, unencumbered access to water within HMAs.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 3.1. Develop alternate waters when existing water sources that are used by WHB are fenced or otherwise encumbered.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 3.2. Acquire water rights for WHB.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 3.3. When private water sources used by WHB are no longer available, develop alternate waters, when water is the limiting habitat component.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-WHB 4. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.</p> <p>Action A-WHB 4.1. Proposed activities (e.g., motor vehicle racing, outfitter and guides) that could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB may be permitted in HMAs subject to stipulated safeguards (SOPs) and mitigation measures (e.g., seasonal closures, signage, reroute course).</p> <p>Action A-WHB 4.2. License domestic horses and burros only in those areas where such domestic animals would not be expected to mix with populations of wild horses and burros.</p>	<p>Objective B-WHB 4. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.</p> <p>Action B-WHB 4.1. Proposed activities (e.g., motor vehicle racing, outfitters, and guides) that could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB may be permitted in HMAs subject to stipulated safeguards (SOPs) and mitigation measures (e.g., seasonal closures, signage, reroute course).</p> <p>Action B-WHB 4.2. See B-LG 2.1.</p>	<p>Objective C-WHB 4. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 4.1. Proposed activities (e.g., motor vehicle racing, outfitter, or guides), which could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB would not be permitted in HMAs unless impacts are determined to be minimal.</p> <p>Action C-WHB 4.2. see C-LG 2.1.</p>	<p>Objective D-WHB 4. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.</p> <p>Action D-WHB 4.1. Proposed activities (e.g., motor vehicle racing, outfitter, or guides) that could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB may be permitted in HMAs subject to stipulated safeguards (SOPs) and mitigation measures (e.g., seasonal closures, signage, rerouted courses).</p> <p>Action D-WHB 4.2. See Action D-LG 2.1.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
WILDLAND FIRE ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT			
<p>Goal: Consistent with the National Fire Plan and Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which fire occurs and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety, natural and cultural resources and the values to be protected dictate the appropriate response to the fire within and next to agency-administered lands.</p>			
Suppression			
<p>Objective A-WFM 1. Manage fire for resource benefit.</p>	<p>Objective B-WFM 1. Manage fire for resource benefit.</p>	<p>Objective C-WFM 1. Manage fire for resource benefit.</p>	<p>Objective D-WFM 1. Manage fire for resource benefit.</p>
<p>Action A-WFM 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WFM 1.1. Designate 110,167 acres as priority areas where fire may be used to provide resource benefits (Figure 2-19, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Action C-WFM 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action D-WFM 1.1. Designate 9,932 acres as priority areas where fire may be used to provide resource benefits (Figure 2-20, Appendix A).</p>
FUELS MANAGEMENT			
<p>Goal: Protect, improve, and restore natural and cultural resources and community infrastructure through wildland fire management. Promote an interagency approach to managing fires on an ecosystem basis. Encourage and support research to advance understanding of fire behavior, effects, ecology, and management. Reduce fire return intervals and size in cheatgrass areas.</p>			
Fuels, Rehabilitation, Community Service			
<p>Objective A-WFM 2. Manage fuels to protect WUI and natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>Objective B-WFM 2. Manage fuels to protect WUI and natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>Objective C-WFM 2. Manage fuels to protect WUI and natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>Objective D-WFM 2. Manage fuels to protect WUI and natural and cultural resources.</p>
<p>Action A-WFM 2.1. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation</p>	<p>Action B-WFM 2.1. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation</p>	<p>Action C-WFM 2.1. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation</p>	<p>Action D-WFM 2.1. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.	manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.	(mechanical and biological) to construct fuel breaks or green strips.	manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.
<p>CULTURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>Goal: Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations. Seek to reduce imminent threats to and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106, the Nevada BLM and SHPO Protocol, and the Nevada BLM Cultural Resource Guidelines.</p>			
<p>Objective A-CR 1. Preserve and protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Action A-CR 1.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-CR 1.2. Most of the planning area, including culturally sensitive areas, would remain open to OHV use.</p> <p>Action A-CR 1.3. 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway would remain open to OHV use (see Figure 2-1, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 1. Preserve and protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Action B-CR 1.1. Protect the viewshed of the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway by managing the viewshed to VRM III.</p> <p>Action B-CR 1.2. Most of the planning area, including culturally sensitive areas, would remain “open” to OHV use.</p> <p>Action B-CR 1.3. 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway would remain open to OHV use (see Figure 2-1, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 1. Preserve and protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Action C-CR 1.1. Protect the viewshed of the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway by managing the viewshed to VRM II.</p> <p>Action C-CR 1.2. Designate culturally sensitive areas as limited for OHV.</p> <p>Action C-CR 1.3. Designate 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway as limited to existing roads and trails for OHV use (see Figure 2-1, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 1. Preserve and protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Action D-CR 1.1. Protect the viewshed of the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway by managing the viewshed to VRM II.</p> <p>Action D-CR 1.2. Designate culturally sensitive areas as limited for OHV.</p> <p>Action D-CR 1.3. Designate 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway as limited to existing roads and trails for OHV use (see Figure 2-1, Appendix A).</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-CR 1.4. Protect aspen art trees and groves and associated cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).</p> <p>Objective A-CR 2. All currently identified sites, and those identified in the future, would be evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action A-CR 2.1. Historic contexts would be developed on a project-by-project basis based on the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plans.</p> <p>Objective A-CR 3. No similar objective.</p> <p>Action A-CR 3.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-CR 1.4. Protect aspen art trees and groves and associated cultural resources eligible for the NRHP.</p> <p>Objective B-CR 2. All currently identified sites, and those identified in the future, would be evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action B-CR 2.1. Historic contexts would be developed on a project-by-project basis based on the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plans.</p> <p>Objective B-CR 3. Identify appropriate uses of cultural resource sites and manage them accordingly.</p> <p>Action B-CR 3.1. All sites that have been identified, as well as sites identified in the future, would be evaluated for placement in one of six use categories: scientific use,</p>	<p>Action C-CR 1.4. Protect aspen art trees and groves and associated cultural resources eligible for the NRHP.</p> <p>Objective C-CR 2. All identified sites and those identified in the future would be evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action C-CR 2.1. Develop historic contexts to guide the consistent evaluation of cultural resources. Expand on the Nevada Historic Preservation Plans and update the Class I cultural resource overview using existing data. Incorporate tribal knowledge in their development.</p> <p>Objective C-CR 3. Identify appropriate uses of cultural resources and manage them accordingly.</p> <p>Action C-CR 3.1. Allocate all cultural resource sites to appropriate cultural resource use categories. These categories include scientific use, conservation</p>	<p>Action D-CR 1.4. Protect aspen art trees and groves and associated cultural resources eligible for the NRHP.</p> <p>Objective D-CR 2. All currently identified sites and those identified in the future would be evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action D-CR 2.1. Develop historic contexts to guide the consistent evaluation of cultural resources. Expand on the Nevada Historic Preservation Plans and update the Class I cultural resource overview using existing data. Incorporate tribal knowledge in this development.</p> <p>Objective D-CR 3. Identify appropriate uses of cultural resource sites and manage them accordingly.</p> <p>Action D-CR 3.1. Allocate all cultural resource sites to appropriate cultural resource use categories. These categories include scientific use, conservation</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-CR 3.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>conservation for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management.</p> <p>Action B-CR 3.2. Manage cultural resources based on allocated use. Resources allocated to scientific, conservation, traditional, public, and experimental uses are often considered eligible for the NRHP and would generally be subject to long-term conservation or protection measures. Cultural resources that are discharged from management are not considered eligible for the National Register and are not generally candidates for conservation or preservation.</p>	<p>for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management.</p> <p>Action C-CR 3.2. Manage cultural resources based on allocated use. Resources allocated to scientific, conservation, traditional, public, and experimental uses are often considered eligible for the NRHP and would generally be subject to long-term conservation or protection measures. Cultural resources that are discharged from management are not considered eligible for the NRHP and are not generally candidates for conservation or preservation.</p>	<p>for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management.</p> <p>Action D-CR 3.2. Manage cultural resources based on allocated use. Resources allocated to scientific, conservation, traditional, public, and experimental uses are often considered eligible for the NRHP and would generally be subject to long-term conservation or protection measures. Cultural resources that are discharged from management are not considered eligible for the NRHP and are not generally candidates for conservation or preservation.</p>
<p>Objective A-CR 4. Manage significant resources to conserve those attributes that contribute to their importance.</p> <p>Action A-CR 4.1. Monitor cultural resource sites to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 4. Manage significant resources to conserve those attributes that contribute to their importance.</p> <p>Action B-CR 4.1. Develop monitoring and conservation priorities. Monitor selected cultural resources to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 4. Develop a monitoring and conservation strategy.</p> <p>Action C-CR 4.1. Develop monitoring and conservation priorities. Monitor selected cultural resources to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 4. Develop a monitoring and conservation strategy.</p> <p>Action D-CR 4.1. Develop monitoring and conservation priorities. Monitor selected cultural resources to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-CR 4.2. Implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures such as mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use, as appropriate for at-risk sites.</p> <p>Action A-CR 4.3. In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO archaeologists.</p>	<p>Action B-CR 4.2. Implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures, such as mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use, for at-risk sites.</p> <p>Action B-CR 4.3. In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites under the supervision of WDO archaeologists.</p>	<p>Action C-CR 4.2. Implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures such as mineral withdrawal, control public access and restrict OHV use, as appropriate for sites that are being adversely impacted or are susceptible to vandalism.</p> <p>Action C-CR 4.3. In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to use volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO archaeologists.</p>	<p>Action D-CR 4.2. Implement physical conservation measures (such as signing, fencing, and erosion control) and administrative conservation measures (such as mineral withdrawal), control public access and restrict OHV use, as appropriate for sites that are being adversely impacted or are susceptible to vandalism.</p> <p>Action D-CR 4.3. In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO archaeologists.</p>
<p>Objective A-CR 5. No similar objective.</p> <p>Action A-CR 5.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 5. Categorize geographic areas as high, medium, or low priority for future inventory of cultural properties.</p> <p>Action B-CR 5.1. Develop a probabilistic sensitivity model for resources based on the distribution of key environmental variables and other relevant data (e.g., informal</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 5. Categorize geographic areas as high, medium, or low priority for future inventory of cultural properties.</p> <p>Action C-CR 5.1. Develop a probabilistic sensitivity model for resources based on the distribution of key environmental variables and other relevant data (e.g., informal</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 5. Categorize geographic areas as high, medium or low priority for future inventory of cultural properties.</p> <p>Action D-CR 5.1. Develop a probabilistic sensitivity model for resources based on the distribution of key environmental variables and other relevant data (e.g., informal</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-CR 5.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>data, historical record, as appropriate).</p> <p>Action CR 5.2. Proactive inventory would be directed toward testing sensitivity predictions found in the archaeological sensitivity model developed as part of the RMP/EIS planning process.</p>	<p>data and historical record, as appropriate).</p> <p>Action C-CR 5.2. Direct proactive inventory toward testing sensitivity predictions described in the model.</p>	<p>data, historical record, as appropriate).</p> <p>Action D-CR 5.2. Direct proactive inventory toward testing sensitivity predictions described in the model.</p>
<p>Objective A-CR 6. Manage the CNHT to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.1. Direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high-potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO and interested public.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 6. Manage the CNHT to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.1. Direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, tribal groups, and interested public.</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 6. Manage the CNHT to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.1. Mitigate direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, interpretation or public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, and interested public.</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 6. Manage the CNHT to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.1. Direct and indirect adverse effects to eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, interpretation or public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, OCTA, Trails West, and other interested public entities.</p>
<p>Action A-CR 6.2. Mitigate potential adverse effects on historic landscapes associated with eligible,</p>	<p>Action B-CR 6.2. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT' by adhering to a VRM III</p>	<p>Action C-CR 6.2. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT' by adhering to a VRM II</p>	<p>Action D-CR 6.2. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT' by adhering to a VRM</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>unevaluated, or high potential trail segments by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.</p>	<p>objective within six miles of the centerline or to the visual horizon within the six mile zone, except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridors, which would be managed to VRM IV.</p>	<p>objective within six miles of the centerline, or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.</p>	<p>Class II objective within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridor at the southern edge of the Black Rock Desert. The portion of the trail viewshed that falls within the Black Rock Desert utility corridor would be managed to VRM III. Within the I-80 corridor, the trail viewshed would be managed to VRM III within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except for the power line corridor and sensitive areas of the trail viewshed. Sensitive areas would be managed to VRM II one mile on either side of the centerline of the trail. The I-80 trail viewshed in this power line corridor would be managed to VRM IV.</p>
<p>Action A-CR 6.3. Interpretation of the CNHT is through interpretive guides and signage developed by OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada SHPO, and others, as well as through interpretive or educational</p>	<p>Action B-CR 6.3. In coordination with NPS, OCTA, Trails West, and other partners, provide interpretation of the CNHT to the public.</p>	<p>Action C-CR 6.3. Provide interpretation of and monitor emigrant trails. Identify whether NRHP segments include high potential sites or trail segments.</p>	<p>Action D-CR 6.3. In coordination with NPS, OCTA, Trails West and other partners, provide interpretation of the CNHT to the public.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>presentations by BLM and partners.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.4. OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of CNHT and trail viewsheds would remain “open” to OHV use.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.5. Class I segments of National Historic Trails are open to OHV use.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.6. In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, lands including National Historic Trails segments would not be disposed of.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.7. In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public, monitor the CNHT.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.8. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-CR 6.9. No similar</p>	<p>Action B-CR 6.4. Class II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewshed would remain “open” to OHV use.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.5. Class I segments of National Historic Trails would remain open to OHV use.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.6. In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, lands, including National Historic Trails segments, would not be disposed of.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.7. In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public entities, monitor the CNHT.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.8. No similar action.</p> <p>Action B-CR 6.9. No similar</p>	<p>Action C-CR 6.4. Designate Class II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.5. Designate Class I segments of National Historic Trails as closed to OHV use.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.6. In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, lands including National Historic Trail segments and sensitive trail viewsheds, would not be disposed of.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.7. In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public, monitor the CNHT.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.8. No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within a mile of the CNHT.</p> <p>Action C-CR 6.9. No mineral</p>	<p>Action D-CR 6.4. Designate OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.5. Designate OCTA Class I segments of National Historic Trails as closed to OHV use.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.6. In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, National Historic Trails segments and sensitive trail viewsheds would not be disposed of.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.7. In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public entities, monitor the CNHT.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.8. No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within a mile of the CNHT.</p> <p>Action D-CR 6.9. No mineral</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
action.	action.	material sales would be allowed within a mile of historic trails.	material sales would be allowed within a mile of historic trails.
Objective A-CR 7. Encourage public education by establishing an interpretive program.	Objective B-CR 7. Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and protection of cultural resources through educational and interpretive efforts.	Objective C-CR 7. Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and protection of cultural resources through educational and interpretive efforts.	Objective D-CR 7. Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and protection of cultural resources through educational and interpretive efforts.
Action A-CR 7.1. Determine which properties are suitable for interpretation and establish interpretive programs (see list from Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio MFPs) (BLM 1982a, 1982b).	Action B-CR 7.1. Provide cultural resource education to schools and other organizations.	Action C-CR 7.1. Provide cultural resources education to schools and other organizations.	Action D-CR 7.1. In cooperation with partners, provide cultural resource education to schools and other interested public entities.
Action A-CR 7.2. Continue to maintain and enhance interpretive programs at existing facilities, such as Lovelock Cave.	Action B-CR 7.2. Continue to maintain interpretive programs at existing facilities, such as Lovelock Cave.	Action C-CR 7.2. In cooperation with partners, maintain and enhance existing interpretive programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others. With input from tribes and interested public, establish interpretive programs. Nominate suitable properties, prioritize these properties, and assist in developing site-specific interpretive plans.	Action D-CR 7.2. In cooperation with partners, maintain and enhance interpretive programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others.
Action A-CR 7.3. No similar	Action B-CR 7.3. No similar	Action C-CR 7.3. In cooperation with partners and tribes, interpret	Action D-CR 7.3. In cooperation with partners and tribes, interpret

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action.</p> <p>Action A-CR 7.4. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action.</p> <p>Action B-CR 7.4. No similar Action.</p>	<p>cultural resource sites designated for public use.</p> <p>Action C-CR 7.4. In cooperation with partners, train volunteers to lead public tours of Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway and other appropriate public use cultural resource sites.</p>	<p>cultural resource sites designated for public use.</p> <p>Action D-CR 7.4. In cooperation with partners, train volunteers to lead public tours of Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway and other appropriate public use cultural resource sites.</p>
<p>Objective A-CR 8. Promote cultural resource research.</p> <p>Action A-CR 8.1. Based on historic contexts developed under Action CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO.</p> <p>Action CR 8.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's Cultural Resource series and other publications. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 8. Promote cultural resource research.</p> <p>Action B-CR 8.1. Based on historic contexts developed under Action B-CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Action B-CR 8.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals and the BLM's cultural resource series. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 8. Promote cultural resources research.</p> <p>Action C-CR 8.1. Based on historic contexts developed under Action CR 2.1, elaborate on research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO.</p> <p>Action C-CR 8.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through site-specific interpretive efforts (e.g., brochures, videos), contributions to local and regional news media, publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's Cultural Resource series and other publications, but only if</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 8. Promote cultural resource research.</p> <p>Action D-CR 8.1. Based on historic contexts developed under Action D-CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO.</p> <p>Action D-CR 8.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through site-specific interpretive efforts (e.g., brochures and videos), contributions to local and regional news media, publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's cultural resource series, and other</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		publication does not promote vandalism or site deterioration or loss as a result of visitation or other related factors. Incorporate the results into future management activities.	publications only if publication does not promote vandalism or site deterioration or loss as a result of visitation or other related factors. Incorporate research results into future management activities.
Goal: Protect Native American Values in the Stillwater Range.			
<p>Objective A-CR 9. In consultation with tribes, identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action A-CR 9.1. Prohibit the cutting of green pinyon for firewood and fence posts in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action A-CR 9.2. Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and commercial wood product harvest in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action A-CR 9.3. Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 9. Identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action B-CR 9.1. Permit limited harvest of green pinyon for firewood and posts.</p> <p>Action B-CR 9.2. Permit commercial and noncommercial harvest of woodland products, subject to permit stipulations and development of appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>Action B-CR 9.3. Allow harvest of Christmas trees with no closure</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 9. Identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action C-CR 9.1. Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon.</p> <p>Action C-CR 9.2. Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and commercial wood product harvest in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action C-CR 9.3. Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 9. In consultation with tribes, identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action D-CR 9.1. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives (e.g., hazardous fuels, insect and disease control).</p> <p>Action D-CR 9.2. Prohibit commercial Christmas tree harvest in the Stillwater Range.</p> <p>Action D-CR 9.3. Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>areas to allow regrowth (see Action A-VF 3.8).</p>	<p>areas.</p>	<p>areas to allow regrowth (see Action C-VF 3.8).</p>	<p>areas to allow regrowth (see Action D-VF 3.8).</p>
<p>Objective A-CR 10. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where Tribes have traditionally gathered pine nuts.</p> <p>Action A-CR 10.1. Use thinning, prescribed fire, and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.</p> <p>Action A-CR 10.2. Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock Tribe to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 10. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered pine nuts.</p> <p>Action B-CR 10.1. Use thinning, prescribed fire, and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.</p> <p>Action B-CR 10.2. Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock and Fallon Tribes to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.</p>	<p>Objective C-CR 10. Maintain and protect healthy, naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered pine nuts.</p> <p>Action C-CR 10.1. Use treatment thinning and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.</p> <p>Action C-CR 10.2. Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock and Fallon Tribes to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.</p>	<p>Objective D-CR 10. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered them.</p> <p>Action D-CR 10.1. Use treatment thinning, prescribed fire, and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.</p> <p>Action D-CR 10.2. Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock and Fallon Tribes to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
TRIBAL CONSULTATION			
Goal: Ensure that tribal issues and concerns are given appropriate consideration during decision making.			
<p>Objective A-TC 1. Demonstrate a good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.</p> <p>Action A-TC 1.1. Invite tribes to participate in consultation early in the decision making process.</p>	<p>Objective B-TC 1. Actively engage in a good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.</p> <p>Action B-TC 1.1. Notify tribes of proposed land use actions and invite them to provide input.</p> <p>In order to streamline the process, call tribal representatives in emergencies or where the need for notification is urgent.</p> <p>Once the tribes have expressed the need, consultation would be conducted on a formal government-to-government basis.</p>	<p>Objective C-TC 1. Demonstrate a legally adequate good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.</p> <p>Action C-TC 1.1. Notify tribes of proposed land use actions early in the planning process and invite them to provide input. Once the tribes have expressed the desire, consult with tribes on a formal government-to-government basis.</p>	<p>Objective D-TC 1. Demonstrate a legally adequate good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.</p> <p>Action D-TC 1.1. Notify tribes of proposed land use actions early in the planning process and invite them to provide input. Once the tribes have expressed the desire, consult on a formal government-to-government basis.</p>
<p>Action A-TC 1.2. As appropriate, engage the relevant tribes in formal government to government consultation.</p>	<p>Action B-TC 1.2. As appropriate, engage the relevant tribes in formal government-to-government consultation.</p>	<p>Action C-TC 1.2. Invite tribes to engage in periodic meetings to express issues and concerns that can be considered during the planning of future land use actions.</p>	<p>Action D-TC 1.2. Invite tribes to engage in periodic meetings to express issues and concerns and that can be considered during the planning of future land use actions.</p>
<p>Objective A-TC 2. Protect cultural properties, places, or things important to the tribes to the degree possible under law,</p>	<p>Objective B-TC 2. Protect cultural resources that are important to the tribe.</p>	<p>Objective C-TC 2. Protect cultural properties, places, or things important to the tribes to the degree possible under law,</p>	<p>Objective D-TC 2. Protect cultural properties, places, or things important to the tribes to the degree possible under law,</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.</p> <p>Action A-TC 2.1. Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs and conduct evaluations for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action A-TC 2.2. Avoid impacts on sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the tribes and implemented. Mitigation of adverse effects on cultural and other types of resources identified by the tribes would be considered.</p> <p>Action A-TC 2.3. Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes.</p>	<p>regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.</p> <p>Action B-TC 2.1. Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs.</p> <p>Action B-TC 2.2. Avoid or mitigate adverse effects of federal actions to important properties or places.</p> <p>Action B-TC 2.3. Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes.</p>	<p>regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.</p> <p>Action C-TC 2.1. Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs and conduct evaluations for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action C-TC 2.2. Avoid impacts on sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the tribes. Mitigation of adverse effects on cultural and other types of resources identified by the tribes would be considered.</p> <p>Action C-TC 2.3. Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes.</p>	<p>regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.</p> <p>Action D-TC 2.1. Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs and conduct evaluations for the NRHP.</p> <p>Action D-TC 2.2. Avoid impacts on sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the tribes. Mitigation of adverse effects on cultural and other types of resources identified by the tribes would be considered.</p> <p>Action D-TC 2.3. Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-TC 2.4. No ACECs are designated for traditional religious sites. One TCP, Dave Canyon, has been listed on the NRHP.</p>	<p>Action B-TC 2.4. Protect traditional religious sites, landforms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of concern through development of stipulations, use restrictions, mitigation measures, and other management actions without creating ACEC designations.</p>	<p>Action C-TC 2.4. Protect traditional religious practices and sites, land forms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of concern by designating special management areas or emergency, temporal, or seasonal closures.</p>	<p>Action D-TC 2.4 Protect traditional religious practices and sites, land forms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of concern by designating special management areas or emergency, temporal, or seasonal closures.</p>
<p>Objective A-TC 3. Comply with Native American Consultation requirements.</p> <p>Action A-TC 3.1. As appropriate, seek opportunities to develop partnerships with tribes to monitor the condition of cultural resources and provide law enforcement patrols of sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.</p>	<p>Objective B-TC 3. Comply with Native American consultation requirements.</p> <p>Action B-TC 3.1. Provide BLM law enforcement to protect sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.</p>	<p>Objective C-TC 3. Foster understanding and trust between the BLM and tribal groups.</p> <p>Action C-TC 3.1. As appropriate, seek opportunities to develop partnerships with tribes to monitor the condition of cultural resources and provide law enforcement patrols of sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.</p>	<p>Objective D-TC 3. Foster understanding and trust between the BLM and tribal groups.</p> <p>Action D-TC 3.1. As appropriate, seek opportunities to develop partnerships with tribes to monitor the condition of cultural resources and provide law enforcement patrols of sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.</p>
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate future uses.			
<p>Objective A-PR 1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits.</p>	<p>Objective B-PR 1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits.</p>	<p>Objective C-PR 1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits.</p>	<p>Objective D-PR 1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits and to mitigate adverse impacts.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-PR 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PR 1.1. Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources. Building on extant studies, conduct an examination designed to determine the importance of known fossil locations.</p>	<p>Action C-PR 1.1. Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources. Building on extant studies, examine the importance of known fossil locations.</p>	<p>Action D-PR 1.1. Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources. Building on extant studies, determine the importance of known fossil locations.</p>
<p>Action A-PR 1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PR 1.2. Identify additional areas and geologic units (e.g., formations and members) likely to contain paleontological resources. Classify by Condition 1, known; Condition 2, high potential; or Condition 3, unlikely to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.</p>	<p>Action C-PR 1.2. Identify additional areas and geologic units (that is, formations and members) likely to contain paleontological resources. Classify by Condition 1, known; Condition 2, high potential; or Condition 3, unlikely to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.</p>	<p>Action D-PR 1.2. Identify additional areas and geologic units (e.g., formations and members) likely to contain paleontological resources. For vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils, classify by Condition 1, known to contain; Condition 2, high potential to contain; or Condition 3, unlikely to contain.</p>
<p>Action A-PR 1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PR 1.3. Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote the scientific, education, and recreational uses.</p>	<p>Action C-PR 1.3. Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote scientific, educational, and recreational uses.</p>	<p>Action D-PR 1.3. Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote scientific and educational uses.</p>
<p>Action A-PR 1.4. Protect scientific values (paleontological-vertebrate</p>	<p>Action B-PR 1.4. No discretionary activities would be authorized on public lands if they</p>	<p>Action C-PR 1.4. No discretionary activities would be authorized if they would</p>	<p>Action D-PR 1.4. No discretionary activities would be authorized on public lands if they</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>fossils found on public lands).</p> <p>Action A-PR 1.5. Prohibit collection within the George W. Lund Petrified Forest (141 acres; see Figure 2-21, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action A-PR 1.6. As appropriate, implement physical conservation measures such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures.</p>	<p>would knowingly disturb or alter, injure, or destroy scientifically important paleontological resources, unless impacts can be mitigated. Impacts on scientifically important paleontological resource sites from nondiscretionary actions would be mitigated prior to authorization.</p> <p>Action B-PR 1.5. Prohibit collection within the George W. Lund Petrified Forest (141 acres) (see Figure 2-21, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action B-PR 1.6. As appropriate, implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures.</p>	<p>knowingly disturb or alter, injure, or destroy scientifically important paleontological resources, unless impacts could be mitigated. Impacts on scientifically important paleontological resource sites from nondiscretionary actions would be mitigated prior to authorization.</p> <p>Action C-PR 1.5. Close the George W. Lund Petrified Forest to collection (141 Acres). See Figure 2-21, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action C-PR 1.6. Implement physical conservation measures that do not promote increased visitation, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures. Other actions include mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use to protect vulnerable paleontological deposits.</p>	<p>would knowingly disturb or alter, injure, or destroy scientifically important paleontological resources, unless impacts can be implemented. Impacts on scientifically important paleontological resource sites from nondiscretionary actions would be mitigated before authorization.</p> <p>Action D-PR 1.5. Close the George W. Lund Petrified Forest to collection (141 acres; see Figure 2-21, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action D-PR 1.6. As appropriate, implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures. Other actions include mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use to protect vulnerable paleo deposits.</p>
<p>Objective A-PR 2. Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WDO's paleontological resources.</p>	<p>Objective B-PR 2. Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WDO's paleontological resources.</p>	<p>Objective C-PR 2. Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WDO's paleontological resources only if it does not promote</p>	<p>Objective D-PR 2. Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WDO's paleontological resources.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-PR 2.1. Provide educational presentations on regional paleontology to local schools and other publics.</p> <p>Action A-PR 2.2. Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO personnel.</p> <p>Action A-PR 2.3. A paleontology interpretive kit and a paleontology exhibit at the Humboldt Museum have been developed in cooperation with partners.</p> <p>Objective A-PR 3. Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives.</p> <p>Action A-PR 3.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-PR 2.1. Seek opportunities to form partnerships with local school districts to implement a paleontological education program.</p> <p>Action B-PR 2.2. Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations.</p> <p>Action B-PR 2.3. Develop a paleontological resource plan aimed at outlining a general strategy to guide activities, such as the future promotion of commercial tour groups and expansions of local displays to encourage tourism-based uses.</p> <p>Objective B-PR 3. Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives.</p> <p>Action B-PR 3.1. Develop research designs aimed at advancing our understanding of</p>	<p>increased visitation to sites.</p> <p>Action C-PR 2.1. Seek opportunities to form partnerships with local school districts to implement a paleontological education program.</p> <p>Action C-PR 2.2. Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO personnel.</p> <p>Action C-PR 2.3. Develop an interpretive brochure on WDO paleontology, incorporating conservation-oriented information only if publication does not promote increased visitation.</p> <p>Objective C-PR 3. Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives.</p> <p>Action C-PR 3.1. Develop research designs aimed at advancing our understanding of</p>	<p>Action D-PR 2.1. Seek opportunities to form partnerships with local school districts to implement a paleontological education program.</p> <p>Action D-PR 2.2. Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WDO personnel.</p> <p>Action D-PR 2.3. Develop an interpretive brochure on WDO paleontology, incorporating conservation information.</p> <p>Objective D-PR 3. Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives.</p> <p>Action D-PR 3.1. Develop research designs aimed at advancing our understanding of</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-PR 3.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, BLM's publication series, and other publications only if increased public visitation does not adversely impact the resource. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p> <p>Action A-PR 3.3. As appropriate, make unique or noteworthy samples of fossiliferous deposits available for display and interpretation in local and regional museums.</p>	<p>evolutionary and paleo-environmental processes.</p> <p>Action B-PR 3.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, BLM's publication series and other publications only if increased public visitation does not adversely impact the resource. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p> <p>Action B-PR 3.3. As appropriate, make unique or noteworthy samples of fossiliferous deposits available for display and interpretation in local and regional museums.</p>	<p>evolutionary and paleo-environmental processes.</p> <p>Action C-PR 3.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, BLM's publication series and other publications only if increased public visitation does not adversely impact the resource. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p> <p>Action C-PR 3.3. As appropriate, make unique or noteworthy samples of fossiliferous deposits available for display and interpretation in local and regional museums.</p>	<p>evolutionary and paleo-environmental processes.</p> <p>Action D-PR 3.2. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals and BLM's publication series. Incorporate the results in future management activities.</p> <p>Action D-PR 3.3. As appropriate, make unique or noteworthy samples of fossiliferous deposits available for display and interpretation in local and regional museums.</p>
<p>VISUAL RESOURCES</p> <p>Goal: Manage public land actions and activities to provide protection of the visual values and scenic quality of existing landscapes consistent with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) class objectives.</p>			
<p>Objective A-VRM 1. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.</p>	<p>Objective B-VRM 1. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.</p>	<p>Objective C-VRM 1. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.</p>	<p>Objective D-VRM 1. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-VRM 1.1. Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (Figure 2-22, Appendix A): Class I- 420,271 Acres Class II- 346,302 Acres Class III- 678,883 Acres Class IV- 5,667,437 Acres</p> <p>Action A-VRM 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be inventoried using the VRM system to establish VRM classes. Areas designated as wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.</p> <p>Action A-VRM 1.3. Manage visual resources subject to VRM classification established in the Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFPs (see acreage in Action A-VRM 1.1 above).</p> <p>Action A-VRM 1.4. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-VRM 1.5. No similar</p>	<p>Action B-VRM 1.1. Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (see Figure 2-23, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 Acres Class II- 391,203 Acres Class III- 2,302,933 Acres Class IV- 4,107,965 Acres</p> <p>Action B-VRM 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be managed as VRM Class II. Areas designated Wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.</p> <p>Action B-VRM 1.3. Manage all ACECs and Backcountry Byways and associated landscapes as VRM Class II.</p> <p>Action B-VRM 1.4. Manage priority watersheds as VRM Class II.</p> <p>Action B-VRM 1.5. Manage avoidance areas as Class III and</p>	<p>Action C-VRM 1.1. Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (see Figure 2-24, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 Acres Class II- 3,083,211 Acres Class III- 2,807,858 Acres Class IV - 911,002 Acres</p> <p>Action C-VRM 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be managed as VRM Class II. Areas designated Wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.</p> <p>Action C-VRM 1.3. Manage all ACECs and Backcountry Byways and associated landscapes as VRM Class II.</p> <p>Action C-VRM 1.4. Manage priority watersheds as VRM Class II.</p> <p>Action C-VRM 1.5. Manage avoidance and exclusion areas as</p>	<p>Action D-VRM 1.1. Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM class designations (Figure 2-25, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 acres Class II- 2,780,416 acres Class III- 3,073,906 acres Class IV- 961,504 acres</p> <p>Action D-VRM 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be managed as VRM Class II. Areas designated wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.</p> <p>Action D-VRM 1.3. Manage all ACECs, except for the Osgood Mountain ACEC, and BCBs and associated landscapes as VRM Class II. The Osgood Mountain ACEC will be managed under VRM Class III.</p> <p>Action D-VRM 1.4. Manage priority watersheds as VRM Class II.</p> <p>Action D-VRM 1.5. Manage avoidance areas as Class III and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>action.</p> <p>Objective A-VRM 2. Protect the visual integrity of National Historic Trails and their viewsheds.</p> <p>Action A-VRM 2.1. Manage the National Historic trails as VRM Class II.</p>	<p>exclusion areas as Class II (see Action B-LR 5.3).</p> <p>Objective B-VRM 2. Protect the visual integrity of National Historic Trails and their viewsheds.</p> <p>Action B-VRM 2.1. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT by adhering to a VRM Class III objective within six miles of the centerline, or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridors, which would be managed as VRM Class IV.</p>	<p>Class II (see Action C-LR 5.3 and Action C-LR 5.4).</p> <p>Objective C-VRM 2. Protect the visual integrity of National Historic Trails and their viewsheds.</p> <p>Action C-VRM 2.1. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.</p>	<p>exclusion areas as Class II (see Action D-LR 5.3 and Action D-LR 5.4).</p> <p>Objective D-VRM 2. Protect the visual integrity of National Historic Trails and their viewsheds.</p> <p>Action D-VRM 2.1. Protect historic landscapes associated with the CNHT by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridor at the southern edge of the Black Rock Desert. The portion of the trail viewshed that falls within the Black Rock Desert utility corridor would be managed as VRM Class III. Within the I-80 corridor, the trail viewshed would be managed as VRM Class III within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except for the power line corridor and sensitive areas of trail viewshed. Sensitive areas would be managed as VRM Class II one mile on either side of the centerline of the</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
CAVE AND KARST RESOURCES			
Goal: Protect cave and karst resources, while allowing for multiple uses.			
<p>Objective A-CK 1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-CK 1. Manage cave and karst resources to protect unique geologic features, promote public safety, and protect wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Objective C-CK 1. Manage cave and karst resources to protect unique geologic features, promote public safety, and protect wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Objective D-CK 1. Manage cave and karst resources to protect unique geologic features, promote public safety, and protect wildlife habitat.</p>
<p>Action A-CK 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-CK 1.1. Educate the public about caves and karsts through public schools, development of brochures, and signage.</p>	<p>Action C-CK 1.1. Provide public education about caves and karsts through public schools, developing brochures and installing signs, while not identifying undiscovered sites or promoting increased visitation.</p>	<p>Action D-CK 1.1. Provide public education about caves and karsts at public schools, develop brochures, and install signage.</p>
<p>Action A-CK 1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-CK 1.2. Implement appropriate mitigation measures, such as seasonal closures, avoidance, fencing, bat gates, and signing to protect unique geologic features and wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Action C-CK 1.2. Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 500 feet of natural caves or karsts.</p>	<p>Action D-CK 1.2. Implement mitigation measures, such as seasonal closures, avoidance, fencing, bat gates, and signing to protect unique geologic features and wildlife habitat.</p>
<p>Action A-CK 1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-CK 1.3. Inventory and identify significant cave and karst resources.</p>	<p>Action C-CK 1.3. Inventory and identify significant cave and karst resources.</p>	<p>Action D-CK 1.3. Inventory and identify significant cave and karst resources.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING	Goal: Manage livestock grazing to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems and maintain or restore public rangelands consistent with Land Health Standards, while allowing for multiple uses.				
	Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
			Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Objective A-LG 1. Grazing would be managed in the WDO with multiple uses fully considered. Manage forage on a sustained yield basis while minimizing conflicts between livestock and other uses or resources. Manage grazing to achieve the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health.</p> <p>Action A-LG 1.1. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories: improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial I, as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.</p>	<p>Objective B-LG 1. Manage livestock grazing by incorporating an adaptive management process to achieve land health standards and other resource goals and objectives, in compliance with related laws and regulations.</p> <p>Action B-LG 1.1. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories of improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial I, as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.</p>	<p>Objective C-LG 1. Manage livestock grazing that is complementary and secondary to other resource values, in collaboration with permittees and other interested public.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.1. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories—improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial</p>	<p>Objective C-LG 1.1. No livestock grazing.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.1. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories of improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial I, as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.</p>	<p>Objective D-LG 1. Manage livestock grazing to promote healthy sustainable rangelands and forage on a sustained yield basis while minimizing conflicts with other uses or resources in collaboration with permittees and other interested members of the public, using land health standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines), SOPs, site-specific allotment terms and conditions, objectives, and mitigation measures in compliance with related laws and regulations.</p> <p>Action D-LG 1.1. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories of improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial I, as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.</p>	

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.2. Use adaptive management principles and practices including but not limited to: season and duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in numbers to achieve resource objectives.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.2. Use adaptive management principles and practices, including season and duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in numbers to achieve resource objectives.</p>	<p>I—as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.2. Use adaptive management principles and practices, including season and duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in numbers to achieve resource objectives.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.2. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.2. Use adaptive management principles and practices, including season and duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in numbers to achieve resource objectives.</p>
<p>Action A-LG 1.3. Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made based on</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.3. Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made based</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.3. Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (at</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.3. Allocate no forage for livestock.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.3. Allocate 398,860 AUMs of livestock forage (at current permitted levels). Any adjustments increasing or decreasing AUMs would be made</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>monitoring.</p> <p>Designate 8,232,727 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 1,016,094 acres managed within the NCA) (see Figure 2-26, Appendix A).</p>	<p>on monitoring.</p> <p>Designate 8,232,727 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 824,930 acres of allotments managed within the NCA) (see Figure 2-26, Appendix A).</p> <p>Designate 296,008 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA). The following areas are closed to livestock grazing: Old Guntery Range, Smoke Creek Desert and Mahogany Creek (see Figure 2-27, Appendix A).</p>	<p>current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made using monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory, or other data, including slope and distance from water.</p> <p>Designate 8,038,084 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA) (see Figure 2-28, Appendix A).</p> <p>Designate 297,999 acres closed to livestock grazing</p>	<p>Designate 0 acres open to livestock grazing.</p> <p>Designate 8,336,298 acres closed to livestock grazing.</p>	<p>using a combination of monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data in order to make progress towards or achieve resource objectives.</p> <p>Designate 8,016,754 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-30, Appendix A).</p> <p>Designate 319,328 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-31, Appendix A). The following areas are closed to livestock grazing: Old Guntery Range, Smoke Creek Desert, Rose Creek, Dolly Hayden, Thomas Canyon, Humboldt River Ranch, Oreana, Old Victory Highway, Reymundo Parcel (closed until Pole Creek meets PFC, and then the Reymundo Parcel will be incorporated into the Crowley Creek and Pole Creek allotments), Green Saddle Estates, and on BLM parcels along I-80 between the ROW fence and the railroad fence.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.3.1. Adjustments in livestock and wild horse and burro forage allocation would be implemented in an equitable manner on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, or wild horse or burro use, appropriate adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and wild horse and burro AMLs.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.3.1. Adjustments in livestock and wild horse and burro forage allocation would be implemented in an equitable manner on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock or wild horse or burro use, appropriate management actions would be applied primarily to wild horses and burros and secondarily to livestock.</p>	<p>(including 192,612 acres managed inside the NCA) (Figure 2-29, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.3.1. Adjustments in livestock and wild horse and burro forage allocation would be implemented equitably on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock or wild horse or burro use, appropriate adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and wild horse and burro AMLs.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.3.1. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.3.1. Adjustments in livestock and wild horse and burro forage allocation would be implemented in an equitable manner on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock or wild horse or burro use, then appropriate adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and wild horse and burro AMLs.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.4. Issue grazing permit renewals, transfers, and annual authorizations.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.4. Approve annual grazing plans using the adaptive grazing management per the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submittal of an annual grazing plan by the grazing permit holder. Grazing plans would be initiated on a voluntary basis; 2. Collaboration between BLM and permit holder to assess grazing 	<p>adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and wild horse and burro AMLs.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.4. Issue livestock grazing permits and transfers and annual authorizations only when livestock grazing is complementary and secondary to other resource values.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.4. No grazing permit renewals would be issued.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.4. Issue grazing permits and complete transfers of grazing preferences consistent with livestock grazing regulations, land health standards, and BLM policy and guidance. Grazing permit renewal criteria include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of actions to move toward meeting land health standards and guidelines, when livestock grazing has been determined to be

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
	<p>management;</p> <p>3. Design grazing management actions necessary to achieve land health standards, term and conditions, or resource objectives. Actions would include utilization levels, stubble heights, season of use, range improvements, adjustment of numbers, herding, etc;</p> <p>4. Implement the actions;</p> <p>5. Monitor actions;</p> <p>6. Evaluate progress;</p> <p>7. Adjust design; and</p> <p>8. The adaptive management model would not apply to allotments that have existing multiple use decisions (implementation decisions). All other allotments would be managed subject to achieving land health standards and the terms and conditions of existing</p>	<p>Use adaptive management only when a set of clear actions have been established to achieve resource objectives.</p>		<p>the cause for not attaining the standards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the appropriate rangeland standard operating procedures; and • Appropriate coordination or consultation with USFWS.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess and evaluate allotments to determine whether or not allotment specific objectives and the standards for rangeland health (SRH) have been met.</p>	<p>grazing permits unless an annual grazing plan has been approved.</p> <p>Action B-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives. Key areas and key management areas may be established for allotment monitoring. Promote cooperative monitoring by permittees subject to BLM protocols and data review.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives. Key areas and key management areas may be established for allotment monitoring. Promote landscape stewardship monitoring teams composed of permittees, the BLM, and interested public.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.6. Authorize</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess achievement of resource objectives and rangeland health.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.6. Remove</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives. Key areas and key management areas may be established for allotment monitoring by BLM. Promote cooperative monitoring with livestock permittees or stewardship monitoring teams composed of permittees and interested public.</p> <p>Action D-LG 1.6. Authorize range improvements based on</p>
<p>Action A-LG 1.6. Maintain and authorize range improvements, e.g.,</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.6. Maintain and authorize range improvements,</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.6. Authorize</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.6. Remove</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.6. Authorize range improvements based on</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
water developments and fencing.	e.g., water developments and fencing.	and maintain range improvements only if they are compatible with other resources and uses. Remove abandoned range improvement projects.	range improvements that are not compatible with other resources and uses.	individual permittee's past maintenance performance. Prioritization of new projects would be based on past maintenance and resource need. No new projects would be authorized until existing authorized range improvements are functional or abandoned, per BLM guidance (see also D-LG 1.7. below).
Action A-LG 1.7. Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements through coordination with permittees.	Action B-LG 1.7. Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements. Through coordination with permittees, issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements where no previous agreement exists or remove the improvements.	Action C-LG 1.7. Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements. Through coordination with permittees, issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements where no	Action C-LG 1.7. Remove range improvements that are not compatible with other resource and uses.	Action D-LG 1.7. Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements. Through coordination with permittees, issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements where no previous agreement exists or remove the improvements.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.8. Expend range betterment funds for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of rangelands.</p> <p>Action A-LG 1.9. Allow relinquishments of grazing permits in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance. Provide forage banks to allow interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g., drought, fire).</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.8. Expend range betterment funds for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of rangelands.</p> <p>Action B-LG 1.9. Provide for multiple uses by not retiring grazing permits and not providing forage banks.</p>	<p>previous agreement exists or remove the improvements.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.8. Expend range betterment funds for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of rangelands.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.9. Allow relinquishments of grazing permits in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance. Provide forage banks subject to meeting all the following criteria to allow</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.8. N/A – No grazing.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.9. Retire all grazing permits.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.8. Expend range betterment funds for on-the-ground rehabilitation and protection and for improvement of rangelands.</p> <p>Action D-LG 1.9. Allow grazing permits to be relinquished, in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance. Provide forage banks subject to meeting all the following criteria to allow interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g., drought, fire).</p> <p>Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage bank has sufficient forage for livestock grazing; • No forage banks in

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
		<p>interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g., drought, fire). Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage bank has sufficient forage for livestock grazing; • No forage banks in “common allotment” unless all permit holders relinquish the allotment; • Forage banks would only be used for emergency situations, such as drought, fire, or other emergencies 		<p>“common allotment” unless all permit holders relinquish the allotment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage banks would be used only for emergencies, such as drought and fire and would meet resource objectives; and • Grazing prescriptions would be allowed based on application receipt and the greater livestock permittee need and benefit to other public lands.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.10. Allow prescriptive livestock grazing on acquired land on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.10. Allow livestock grazing on acquired land.</p>	<p>and would meet resource objectives; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing prescriptions would be allowed based on application receipt and the greater livestock permittee need and benefit to other public lands. <p>Action C-LG 1.10. Close acquired lands (exchange, purchase, and donation) to livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.10. N/A.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.10. Allow only prescriptive livestock grazing on acquired lands (exchange, purchase, donation) until a management implementation plan is developed.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.11. Allow TNR on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.11. Allow TNR on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.11. Do not allow TNR use.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.11. Close acquired lands (exchange, purchase, and donation) to livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.11. Allow temporary nonrenewable (TNR), subject to meeting all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TNR prescription would conform with and meet Land Health Standards; b. Forage conditions, such as sufficient forage, good plant vigor, support the action; c. Same class of livestock (such as cattle, sheep, horses); d. T&E habitat – TNR use would not apply; e. Cheatgrass treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimal impact on native plants (e.g., dormant season use), 2. Treatment areas have infrastructure in place to manage livestock for concentrated use of cheatgrass and to prevent damage to native plants outside

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
				<p>of intensive use areas.</p> <p>3. Does not lead to season-long critical growing season use of native plants or hot season use of riparian areas; established grazing systems would be followed, except for the cheatgrass treatment, and</p> <p>4. Same class of livestock (cattle, sheep, horses), except with respect to fuel projects if livestock class does not conflict with other resources;</p> <p>f. Late fall, winter, and early spring grazing (October 1 through March 31): Avoids use of critical wildlife winter ranges.</p> <p>(Note: TNR requests not meeting the above criteria may be issued subject to site-specific NEPA compliance on</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.12. Allow no more than three consecutive years of grazing use during the critical growing period unless land health standards are achieved.</p> <p>Action A-LG 1.13. Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with MOUs or in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.12. Allow continuous season-long use where it has been demonstrated to be consistent with achieving land health standards.</p> <p>Action B-LG 1.13. Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with MOUs or in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.12. Allow no more than two consecutive years of grazing during the critical growing period, unless all animals are foraging on key forage species and at a level that maintains plant health and protects watersheds.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.13. Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with MOUs or</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.12. No grazing, no TNR use.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.13. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>a case-by-case basis).</p> <p>Action D-LG 1.12. Allow no more than three consecutive years of grazing use during the critical growing period unless upland utilization by all foraging animals on key forage species on any given allotment, geographic area or pasture is at a level that maintains plant health and protects watersheds.</p> <p>Action D-LG 1.13. Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with MOUs or in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 1.14. Restrict livestock grazing to protect land health during drought conditions, insect infestations, or after effects of fire.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 1.14. Restrict livestock grazing to protect land health during drought conditions, insect infestations, or after effects of fire.</p>	<p>in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.</p> <p>Action C-LG 1.14. Restrict livestock grazing to protect land health during droughts or insect infestations or after fires.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 1.14. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 1.14. Restrict livestock grazing to protect land health during droughts, insect infestations, or after effects of fire.</p>
<p>Objective A-LG 2. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horses and burro populations.</p> <p>Action A-LG 2.1. License domestic horses and burros only in those areas where such domestic animals would not be expected to mix with populations of wild</p>	<p>Objective B-LG 2. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horses and burro populations.</p> <p>Action B-LG 2.1. Permit domestic horses and burros only in those areas where no mixing or contact would occur with managed populations of wild</p>	<p>Objective C-LG 2. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horses and burros.</p> <p>Action C-LG 2.1. Permit domestic horses and burros only in those areas where no mixing</p>	<p>Objective C-LG 2. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horses and burros.</p> <p>Action C-LG 2.1. N/A.</p>	<p>Objective D-LG 2. Ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with wild horses and burros.</p> <p>Action D-LG 2.1. Permit domestic horses and burros only in those areas where no mixing or contact would occur with managed populations of wild</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
horses and burros.	horses and burros.	or contact would occur with managed populations of wild horses and burros.		horses and burros.
Objective A-LG 3. Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.	Objective B-LG 3. Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.	Objective C-LG 3. Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.	Objective C-LG 3. Drop all allotment boundaries.	Objective D-LG 3. Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.
Action A-LG 3.1. Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.	Action B-LG 3.1. Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.	Action C-LG 3.1. Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.	Action C-LG 3.1. N/A.	Action D-LG 3.1. Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.
Action A-LG 3.1.1. No similar action.	Action B-LG 3.1.1. Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, and Daveytown (see Figure 2-32, Appendix A).	Action C-LG 3.1.1. Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, Pole	Action C-LG 3.1.1. N/A.	Action D-LG 3.1.1. Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, Pole Creek, Thomas Creek, Crowley Creek (incorporate Reymundo parcel into the Pole Creek and Crowley Creek

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Objective A-LG 4. Allow for changing class of livestock on individual allotments.</p> <p>Action A-LG 4.1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep on all allotments within the resource areas except on those allotments or portions of allotments where conflicts with existing bighorn sheep (or imminent reintroductions) cannot be mitigated.</p>	<p>Objective B-LG 4. Allow for changing class of livestock on individual allotments.</p> <p>Action B-LG 4.1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep or goats, including those allotments or portions of allotments with potential bighorn sheep habitat. Allow conversion from cattle to sheep on allotments with existing bighorn sheep habitat if adverse impacts are fully mitigated (e.g., buffer zones).</p>	<p>Creek, Crowley Creek and Daveytown and close the Reymundo parcel (see Figure 2-33, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Objective C-LG 4. No livestock grazing.</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.1. No livestock grazing.</p>	<p>allotments), and Daveytown (Figure 2-34, Appendix A).</p> <p>Objective D-LG 4. Allow for changing the class of livestock to benefit land health management objectives.</p> <p>Action D-LG 4.1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep or goats, including on those allotments or portions of allotments with potential bighorn sheep habitat. Do not allow conversion from cattle to sheep on allotments with existing bighorn sheep populations.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 4.2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization would depend on the suitability of the rangeland involved and would be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.</p> <p>Action A-LG 4.3. Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow/calf vs. yearlings).</p> <p>Action A-LG 4.4. Allow for conversion of class of livestock on allotments on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 4.2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle based on rangeland suitability (e.g., slope, distance from water) and where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed, where there exists an infrastructure (fences, water developments) to support cattle management.</p> <p>Action B-LG 4.3. Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow and calf pair vs. yearlings).</p> <p>Action B-LG 4.4. Allow for conversion of class of livestock on allotments on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Figure 2-35, Appendix A (2,215,840 acres).</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.2. Promote the conversion of sheep to cattle on allotments that contain potential bighorn habitat and where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.3. Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow and calf pair vs. yearlings).</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.4. Allow for conversion of class of livestock</p>	<p>Action C-LG 4.2. No livestock grazing.</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.3. No livestock grazing.</p> <p>Action C-LG 4.4. No livestock</p>	<p>Action D-LG 4.2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle based on rangeland suitability (e.g., slope, distance from water) and where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed, where there exists an infrastructure (fences, water developments) to support cattle management.</p> <p>Action D-LG 4.3. Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow and calf pair vs. yearlings).</p> <p>Action D-LG 4.4. Allow for conversion of class of livestock on allotments on a case-by-case basis.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Objective A-LG 5. Ensure range improvements are compatible with resources and multiple uses and land health.</p> <p>Action A-LG 5.1. Existing authorized range improvements would be maintained or modified for multiple uses. Projects no longer needed to meet livestock and other resource management objectives would be removed and the sites restored.</p>	<p>Objective B-LG 5. Ensure range improvements are compatible with resources and multiple uses and land health.</p> <p>Action B-LG 5.1. Existing authorized range improvements would be maintained or modified for multiple uses. Projects no longer needed to meet livestock and other resource management objectives would be removed and the sites restored.</p>	<p>on allotments on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Objective C-LG 5. Ensure range improvements are compatible with and promote healthy natural resource conditions and land health.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.1. Review existing range improvement projects for compliance with land health standards and pursue corrective actions, including removal for those that are not consistent with achieving</p>	<p>grazing.</p> <p>Objective C-LG 5. No range improvements for livestock.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.1. Remove range improvements that are no longer needed to meet resource management objectives.</p>	<p>Objective D-LG 5. Ensure range improvements are compatible with resources and multiple uses and land health.</p> <p>Action D-LG 5.1. Existing authorized range improvements would be maintained or modified where beneficial to resource values and uses. Projects no longer needed to meet livestock and other resource management objectives would be removed and the sites restored.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 5.2. New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving Land Health Standards and provide for multiple uses. They may be allowed in big game habitats if they improve grazing distribution and utilization patterns and reduce conflicts in other areas.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 5.2. New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving land health standards and do not inhibit or degrade multiple uses.</p>	<p>or improving land health standards.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.2. Limit construction of new range improvements to those that maintain or improve land health. Inventory lightly grazed to ungrazed areas that may be impacted before construction of new range improvements. For areas containing sensitive species habitat, construct range improvements only when no conflicts occur.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 5.2. Limit construction of new range improvements to those that maintain and improve land health. Inventory lightly grazed to ungrazed areas that may be impacted before construction of new range improvements. For areas containing sensitive species habitat, construct range improvements only when no conflicts occur.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 5.2. New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving land health standards and provide for multiple uses. They may be allowed in big game habitats if they improve grazing distribution or utilization patterns and reduce conflicts in other areas.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 5.3. All new spring developments for livestock watering would be constructed to maintain, improve, or restore the biotic integrity of the spring system.</p> <p>Action A-LG 5.3.1. Maintain integrity and avoid adverse impacts on spring resources and any associated wetland-riparian areas by ensuring proper installation of water developments.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 5.3. All new spring developments for livestock watering would be constructed to maintain, improve, or restore the biotic integrity of the spring system.</p> <p>Action B-LG 5.3.1. Maintain integrity and avoid adverse impacts on spring resources and any associated wetland-riparian areas by ensuring proper installation of water developments.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 5.3. Restore and maintain the biological integrity of developed spring sources to promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.3.1. No new spring developments to support livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 5.3. Restore and maintain the biological integrity of developed spring sources to promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.3.1. No new spring developments to support livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 5.3. All new spring developments for livestock watering would be constructed to maintain, improve, or restore the biotic integrity of the spring system.</p> <p>Action D-LG 5.3.1. In order to maintain integrity of the spring and any associated wetland-riparian areas, water developments would be installed in the following sequence, when possible:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring so that flows are maintained; and 2. Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that minimizes impacts on the

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 5.4. Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife only when livestock are present.</p> <p>Action A-LG 5.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 5.4. Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife only when livestock are present.</p> <p>Action B-LG 5.5. On new water developments, provide overflow ponds for additional water storage.</p>	<p>Action C-LG 5.4. Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife and WHB from June 1 to September 30 even if livestock have been removed (applies when water is made available to livestock anytime during this period).</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.5. On new water developments, do not allow overflow onto the ground. Require a float</p>	<p>Action C-LG 5.4. Do not develop new waters for livestock.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.5. On new water developments do not allow overflow onto the ground. Require a float</p>	<p>flow duration and thermal load.</p> <p>Action D-LG 5.4. Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife and WHB from June 1 to September 30, even if livestock have been removed (applies when water is made available to livestock anytime during this period).</p> <p>Action D-LG 5.5. On new water developments from surface water sources, do not allow overflow. Encourage overflow ponds for well water sources.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*		Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		Option 1	Option 2	
<p>Action A-LG 5.6. Close enclosures to livestock grazing for the life of this plan except where it is determined that prescribed grazing is necessary to achieve a specific resource prescription or objective.</p>	<p>Action B-LG 5.6. On a case-by-case basis close enclosures to livestock grazing when site-specific allotment terms and conditions, objectives, and land health standards are not being achieved.</p>	<p>valve or pipe water back to the source.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.6. Close enclosures to livestock grazing for the life of this plan.</p>	<p>valve or pipe water back to the source.</p> <p>Action C-LG 5.6. No grazing.</p>	<p>Action D-LG 5.6. Close enclosures to livestock grazing for the life of this plan, except where it is determined that prescribed grazing is necessary to achieve a specific resource prescription or objective.</p>
<p>MINERAL RESOURCES: LEASABLE, LOCATABLE, AND SALABLE</p>				
<p>Goal: Make federal mineral resources available to meet domestic needs. Encourage responsible development of economically sound and stable domestic minerals and energy production, while assuring appropriate return to the public. Ensure long-term health and diversity of the public lands by minimizing impacts on other resources, returning lands disturbed to productive uses, and preventing unnecessary or undue degradation.</p>				
<p>Alternative A (No Action)</p> <p>Objective A-MR 1. Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA, the Surface Management Regulations 43 CFR 3809, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy.</p>	<p>Alternative B (Input From Meetings)</p> <p>Objective B-MR 1. Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA, the Surface Management Regulations 43 CFR 3809, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy.</p>	<p>Alternative C*</p> <p>Objective C-MR 1. Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA, the Surface Management Regulations 43 CFR 3809, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy. Prevent</p>		<p>Alternative D (Staff Proposed)</p> <p>Objective D-MR 1. Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA, the Surface Management Regulations 43 CFR 3809, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands.</p> <p>Action A-MR 1.1. Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, re-vegetation, or removal of facilities before closure.</p>	<p>Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands.</p> <p>Lands disturbed by mineral operations should remain in a condition that provides for continued economic activity at the site.</p> <p>Action B-MR 1.1. Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, revegetation and removal of facilities before closure.</p> <p>Defer existing guidance and standards for reclamation and closure for up to five years from the end of active mining of sites that have a reasonable prospect for economic use.</p> <p>Action B-MR 1.2. Continue to implement the state and BLM policy and guidance on reclamation financial guarantees described in IM-NV-2005-063, “Nevada BLM 3809 Reclamation</p>	<p>undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands.</p> <p>Restore lands disturbed by mineral operations to approximately preoperational topography and vegetation. If the regulated activity occurred on land impacted by previous human-caused disturbance, restore that land to a stable natural-appearing form and native vegetative community.</p> <p>Action C-MR 1.1. Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, revegetation or removal of facilities before closure to restore preoperational topography and establish a historically native vegetation community, to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Action C-MR 1.2. Continue to implement the state and BLM guidance for revegetation (IM-NV-2004-065, IM-NV-2005-063 “Guidelines for Successful Revegetation”) in hard rock</p>	<p>Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands. An exception, in whole or in part, may be granted if, at the time of closure, a viable plan exists for a productive continued economic use of the site (see Sustainable Development Goals and Objectives).</p> <p>Action D-MR 1.1. Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilizing, revegetating, or removing facilities before closure.</p> <p>Address post-operational use and site reclamation configuration in all relevant proposals for mineral operations and site development.</p> <p>Action D-MR 1.2. Continue to implement the state and BLM guidance for revegetating hardrock mining areas (IM-NV-2004-065, IM-NV-2005-063), “Guidelines for Successful Revegetation,” which</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>This is to include self-sustaining vegetation communities.</p>	<p>Bonding Guidelines” and the “Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service.” Revegetation should result in self-sustaining vegetation communities. A variety of seed mixtures may be used that are appropriate to the local ecological setting. Species included may be native or introduced, and their seed should be commonly available and ordinarily inexpensive to acquire.</p>	<p>mining, which includes self-sustaining vegetation communities. Revegetate reclaimed areas using a variety of native seed mixtures appropriate to a local ecological setting.</p>	<p>includes self-sustaining vegetation communities. Revegetate reclaimed areas, using a variety of native and nonnative seed mixtures appropriate to a local ecological setting. Priority for use of seeds and plant materials (D-VR 1.3) is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locally collected native seed; 2. Native seeds; then 3. Introduced.
SALABLE MINERALS			
<p>Objective A-MR 2. Provide mineral materials for local communities and county, state, and federal agencies while protecting natural resources.</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 2. Provide mineral material resources to maximize their development and support economic opportunities. Lands within the district office are open to mineral material disposal and development except where incompatible with critical resource values. Lands acquired would be open to mineral material disposal in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 2. Manage mineral material resources to provide for the needs of individuals, municipalities, and business, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. The planning area would be open to disposal and development of mineral materials only where compatible with important resource values. Lands acquired (by any process) would be closed</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 2. Manage mineral material resources to provide for the needs of individuals, municipalities, and businesses, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. The planning area would be open to disposal and development of mineral materials, except where incompatible with important resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.1. Maintain 6,786,059 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-36, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and Decision Records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.</p> <p>Action A-MR 2.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.1. Maintain 6,786,059 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-37, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.1.1. 4,473,691 acres are open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-37, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are</p>	<p>to mineral material disposal.</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.1. Maintain 6,367,789 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-38, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on the above map and described in the text.</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.1.1. 2,746,668 acres are open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-38, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are</p>	<p>consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.1. Maintain 6,461,201 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-39, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources, as depicted on Figure 2-39, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.1.1. 3,487,709 acres are open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (Figure 2-39, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>considered standard stipulations [see Actions B-CR 1.1, B-CR 1.2, B-CR 1.3, B-SSS 1.3.1, and B-FW 4.1].</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.1.2. 1,445,244 acres are open with standard authorization terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions (see Figure 2-37, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within Herd Management Areas (see Action B-WHB 4.1) 	<p>considered standard stipulations [see Actions C-CR 1.1, C-CR 1.2, C-CR 1.3, C-SSS 1.3.1, and C-FW 4.1].</p> <p>For example, within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database) (NNHP 2007), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.1.2. Protect resources through implementing use restrictions (e.g., seasonal restrictions), stipulations, and mitigation measures determined through this analysis and further interdisciplinary review. Zero acres are open with standard authorization terms and stipulations plus seasonal or other restrictions.</p>	<p>considered standard stipulations [see Actions D-CR 1.1, D-CR 1.2, D-CR 1.3, D-SSS 1.3.1, and D-FW 4.1].</p> <p>For example, within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.1.2. Protect resources through implementing use restrictions (e.g., seasonal restrictions), stipulations, and mitigation measures determined through this analysis and further interdisciplinary review. 1,202,535 acres are open with standard authorization terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions (Figure 2-39, Appendix A):</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 2.1.3. 867,124 acres are open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (see Figure 2-37, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see 	<p>Action C-MR 2.1.3. 3,621,121 acres are open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (see Figure 2-38, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Priority watersheds (see Actions C-WR 1.2 and C-SSS 2.2); b. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 (see D-Action SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers). b. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, the BLM may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action D-SSS 1.2.3). c. Within HMAs (see Action D-WHB 4.1). <p>Action D-MR 2.1.3. 1,770,957 acres are open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (Figure 2-39, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Those identified for exclusion or avoidance of ROWs (see Action D-LR 5.4 and D-FW 1.1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.1.3.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-CR 1).</p> <p>b. Within a mile of the California National Historic Trail (see Objective B-CR 6).</p> <p>c. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to be or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (see Objective B-TC 2).</p> <p>d. Those areas identified for avoidance of ROWs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special status species habitat 2. TCPs 3. Lands acquired under Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) <p>Action B-MR 2.1.3.1. Modifications to authorizations for roads and public purposes near TCPs based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for</p>	<p>waiver). No disturbance within 0.6 mile of an active lek;</p> <p>c. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4, and C-FW 1.1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Specific Recreation Management Zones, 3. Special status species habitat; <p>d. Herd management areas (see Objectives C-WHB 2, and C-WHB 4).</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.1.3.1. Not needed; addressed in Action C-MR 2.2.1.</p>	<p>Range not included in the WSA,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Special Status Species habitat, 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA; <p>b. Priority watersheds (see Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-SSS 2.2).</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.1.3.1. Not needed; addressed in Action D-MR 2.2.1.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.2. Maintain 418,938 acres as closed to mineral material disposal (Figure 2-36, Appendix A). Areas closed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy) Pine Forest mineral withdrawal George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2). 	<p>larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the traditional cultural property.</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.2. Maintain 418,938 acres as closed to mineral material disposal (see Figure 2-37, Appendix A). Areas closed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy) Pine forest mineral withdrawal George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2) 	<p>Action C-MR 2.2. Maintain 837,049 acres as closed to mineral material disposal. Areas closed (see Figure 2-38, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy); George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective C-TC 2); Dave Canyon (Objective C-TC 2); Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Osgood Mountain Milkvetch (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), Pine Forest, 	<p>Action D-MR 2.2. Maintain 743,301 acres as closed to mineral material disposal. Areas closed (Figure 2-39, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA or Wilderness (policy); George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective D-TC 2); Designated ACECs (see Objective D-ACEC 1): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Osgood Mountain milkvetch (see also Action CA-SSS 3.2), Pine Forest, Raised Bog, and

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Raised Bog, 4. Stillwater Mountains; g. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2); h. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Objective C-CR 1); i. Within a mile of National Historic Trails (see Objective C-CR 6); j. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (see Objective C-TC 2); and k. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2). l. Areas outside of WA's and WSA's identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Stillwater; f. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of known sage-grouse leks (see Action D-SSS 1.2.1, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers), g. Within 200 yards of occupied bat habitat. (see Action D-SSS 1.4.2), h. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing, particularly Lovelock Cave and Dave Canyon (see Objective D-CR 1). i. Within a mile of the CNHT (see Objective D-CR 6). j. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to be or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective D-TC 2), particularly Lovelock Cave

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.2.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-MR 2.2.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 2.2.1. Not needed, addressed in Action B-MR 2.1.3.1 above.</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.2.2. Mineral material disposals may be made up to any recognized WSA boundary.</p>	<p>Action C-MR 2.2.1. Modifications to areas closed to disposal near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.2.2. Make no mineral material disposals within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-</p>	<p>and Dave Canyon.</p> <p>k. Within a quarter mile of identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Objectives D-PR 1 and D-PR 2 and Action D-PR 1.4).</p> <p>l. Within exclusion zones identified for geologic resources (see Action D-G 1.1).</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.2.1. Modifications to areas closed to disposal near TCPs would be based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas closed to disposal based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.2.2. Make mineral material disposals to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 2.3. Continue to evaluate the need and develop community mineral material sites within the WDO decision area.</p> <p>Action A-MR 2.4. Work with Counties to provide free use permits for road development and maintenance.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 2.3. Maximize the availability of community pits and common use areas throughout the WDO. Actively promote the availability of mineral materials to the public and maximize the types of material and number of sites available from which to make sales.</p> <p>Action B-MR 2.4. Work with municipalities and other eligible customers to maximize the number of, and production from, free use permits.</p>	<p>quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be closed to mineral material disposal. This is comparable to the policy on mineral leasing established in IM-NV-2004-093.</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.3. Designate the minimum number of community pits and common use areas to meet reasonably foreseeable demand for commodities that would have few or mitigable impacts on cultural or biological resources. They should be in appropriate locations and with sufficient capacity, avoiding a proliferation of sites for similar materials in a given area. Preference would be given to sales from community pits or common use areas.</p> <p>Action C-MR 2.4. Work with municipalities and other eligible customers to provide free use permits with adequate volumes of material to meet their needs. Preference would be given to</p>	<p>quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be closed to mineral material disposal. This is comparable to the policy on mineral leasing, established in IM-NV-2004-093.</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.3. Designate community pits and common use areas in locations and sizes to meet the existing and reasonably foreseeable demand for the commodity(ies) available at each site, where compatible with resource values. Establish sites in appropriate locations and with sufficient capacity while avoiding a proliferation of sites for similar materials in a given area. Most available mineral material sites should be designated as community pits or common use areas.</p> <p>Action D-MR 2.4. Work with municipalities and other eligible customers to provide free use permits with adequate volumes of material to meet their needs. Preference would be given to</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-MR 3. Manage mineral material operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources.</p> <p>Action A-MR 3.1. Apply stipulations and conditions of approval developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action A-MR 3.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and appropriate protection of resource values.</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 3. Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the resource development, consider the business needs of the proponent, and support economic opportunities.</p> <p>Action B-MR 3.1. Apply site-specific stipulations to authorizations only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.</p> <p>Action B-MR 3.2. Compliance inspections should be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy, and the least possible burden should be imposed on the permittee.</p>	<p>permits in community pits or common use areas.</p> <p>Objective C-MR 3. Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and cultural resources, while providing for the mineral and energy needs of the nation.</p> <p>Action C-MR 3.1. Apply site-specific stipulations to authorizations as developed by the interdisciplinary review, as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action C-MR 3.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and maximum protection of resource values.</p>	<p>permits in community pits or common use areas.</p> <p>Objective D-MR 3. Manage mineral material operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources.</p> <p>Action D-MR 3.1. Apply site-specific stipulations to authorizations as developed by the interdisciplinary review, as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action D-MR 3.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy, and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and appropriate protection of resource values.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
FLUID MINERALS			
<p>Objective A-MR 4. The Paradise-Denio Resource Area would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing and development except where incompatible with important resource values.</p> <p>The Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing with the following restrictions listed below:</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 4. Lands within the district office are open to fluid mineral leasing and development, except where that is incompatible with other critical resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 4. Lands within the district office are open to fluid mineral leasing and development only where compatible with other resources. Lands acquired by any process would be closed to fluid mineral leasing.</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 4. Lands within the district office would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing and development except where incompatible with important resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those Actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p>
<p>Action A-MR 4.1. Maintain 6,745,878 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (see Figure 2-41, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and Decision Records for Geothermal leasing and Oil and Gas leasing (BLM 1982a, b, 2002a).</p>	<p>Action B-MR 4.1. Maintain 6,068,969 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-42, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP (BLM 1999) and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing (BLM 2002a).</p>	<p>Action C-MR 4.1. Maintain 2,749,810 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-43, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-43, Appendix A and described in the text.</p>	<p>Action D-MR 4.1. Maintain 5,994,301 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-44, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-44, Appendix A and described in the text.</p>
Action A-MR 4.1.1. 6,716,296	Action B-MR 4.1.1. 4,472,814	Action C-MR 4.1.1. 2,749,810	Action D-MR 4.1.1. 4,008,025

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>acres are open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (Figure 2-41, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions A-CR 1.1, A-CR 1.2, A-CR 1.3, A-SSS 1.3.1 and A-FW 4.1]).</p>	<p>acres are open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-42, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions B-CR 1.1, B-CR 1.2, B-CR 1.3, B-SSS 1.3.1 and B-FW 4.1]).</p>	<p>acres are open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-43, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions C-CR 1.1, C-CR 1.2, C-CR 1.3, C-SSS 1.3.1, and C-FW 4.1]).</p> <p>E.g. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p>	<p>acres are open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (Figure 2-44, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions D-CR 1.1, D-CR 1.2, D-CR 1.3, D-SSS 1.3.1, and D-FW 4.1]).</p> <p>E.g. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data in the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p>
<p>Action A-MR 4.1.2. No acres are open with standard lease terms and stipulations or with seasonal or other restrictions.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 4.1.2. 1,374,431 acres are open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions listed below (see Figure 2-42, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within Herd Management 	<p>Action C-MR 4.1.2. No acres are open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as seasonal or other restrictions.</p>	<p>Action D-MR 4.1.2. 1,659,533 acres are open, with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions listed below (Figure 2-44, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek,

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 4.1.3. 29,582 acres are open to leasing but subject to a No Surface Occupancy (Figure 2-41, Appendix A) stipulation:</p> <p>Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Resource Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sage-grouse strutting grounds 	<p>Areas (see Action B-WHB 4.1)</p> <p>b. No disturbance near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites. The distance shall be agreed upon between the BLM and NDOW; currently set at 100 yards (NDOW letter, 13 October 2006).</p> <p>Action B-MR 4.1.3. 221,724 acres are open to leasing but subject to a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation (see Figure 2-42, Appendix A):</p> <p>a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see</p>	<p>Action C-MR 4.1.3. No acres are open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulations.</p>	<p>no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 (see Action D-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers).</p> <p>b. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek the BLM may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action D-SSS 1.2.3).</p> <p>c. Within HMAs, where proposed activities could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB (see Action D-WHB 4.1).</p> <p>Action D-MR 4.1.3. 326,743 acres are open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (Figure 2-44, Appendix A):</p> <p>a. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of known sage-grouse leks (see Action D-SSS 1.2.1, including exceptions, modifications, and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S-1 cultural and historical sites <p>Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible remnants of the Applegate-Lassen Trail, from Rye Patch Reservoir to the Western Pacific Railroad near Trego (now within the BRDHRCEET NCA) • George Lund Petrified Forest • Soldier Meadows desert dace ACEC; • Black Rock Desert noncompetitive areas <p>Paradise-Denio Resource Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC • Raised Bog 	<p>Objective B-CR 1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>b. Within 1 mile of the California National Historic Trail (see Objective B-CR 6). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>c. Within one mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective B-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line</p>		<p>waivers). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>b. Within 200 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action D-SSS 1.4.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 200-yard buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>c. Within a mile of the CNHT (see Action D-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>d. Within a mile of an identified TCP known or</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>d. Within the Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC (see Objective B-ACEC 1).</p> <p>e. Within Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) mineral withdrawals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock 		<p>considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective D-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>e. Within a quarter mile of an identified paleontological resource classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Objectives D-PR 1 and D-PR 2 and Action D-PR 1.4). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>f. Within exclusion zones identified for geologic resources (see Action D-G 1.1).</p> <p>g. Priority watersheds (see</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 4.1.3.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 4.1.3.1. Modifications to No Surface Occupancy near TCPs based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to No Surface Occupancy based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p>	<p>Action C-MR 4.1.3.1. Not needed; addressed as Action MR 4.2.2.</p>	<p>Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-SSS 2.2).</p> <p>h. Within FAA mineral withdrawals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock
<p>Action A-MR 4.2. Maintain 446,887 acres as closed to leasing (Figure 2-41, Appendix A). Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Resource Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No leasing within current designated WSAs <p>Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community watersheds 	<p>Action B-MR 4.2. Maintain 1,132,594 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-42, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA (policy); b. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; d. Montana Mountains and 	<p>Action D-MR 4.1.3.1. Modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p>	<p>Action D-MR 4.2. Maintain 1,198,464 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (Figure 2-44, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA or Wilderness (policy); b. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; c. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal;

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Paradise-Denio Resource Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Forest Closure Area • Critical wildlife habitat areas 	<p>Owyhee Desert avoidance areas; and</p> <p>e. Those areas identified as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special status species, habitat 2. TCPs, and 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA. 	<p>d. Pine Forest Mineral withdrawal;</p> <p>e. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective C-TC 2);</p> <p>f. Designated ACECs (see Objective ACEC 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osgood Mountain Milkvetch (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater Mountains. <p>g. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waiver);</p> <p>h. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-yard buffer line would be</p>	<p>d. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective D-TC 2);</p> <p>e. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective D-CR 1), particularly Lovelock Cave and Dave Canyon. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated.</p> <p>f. Designated ACECs (see Objective D-ACEC 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osgood Mountain milkvetch ACEC (see also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>excluded from the parcel to be nominated;</p> <p>i. HMAs (see Objectives C-WHB 2 and C-WHB 4);</p> <p>j. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Objective C-CR 1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>k. Within a mile of National Historic Trails (see Action C-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>l. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to be or considered to be</p>	<p>4. Stillwater (Objective D-TC 1).</p> <p>g. Those identified for exclusion of ROWs (see Actions D-LR 5.4 and D-FW 1.1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Special status species habitat, and 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>eligible for the NRHP (see Objective C-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the one-mile buffer line or the TCP would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>m. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2);</p> <p>n. Areas outside of WAs and WSAs identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1); and</p> <p>o. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4 and C-FW 1.1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Montana 	

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 4.2.1. Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action A-MR 4.2.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Objective A-MR 5. Manage fluid mineral operations to provide for the energy needs of the nation,</p>	<p>Action B-MR 4.2.1. Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action B-MR 4.2.2. Not needed; addressed as Action B-MR 4.1.3.1.</p> <p>Objective B-MR 5. Manage fluid mineral operations to maximize the resource development,</p>	<p>Mountains,</p> <p>3. Specific Recreation Management Zones, and</p> <p>4. Special status species habitat.</p> <p>Action C-MR 4.2.1. Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action C-MR 4.2.2. Modifications to no leasing near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Objective C-MR 5. Manage fluid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and</p>	<p>Action D-MR 4.2.1. Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action D-MR 4.2.2. Not needed; addressed as Action D-MR 4.1.3.1.</p> <p>Objective D-MR 5. Manage fluid mineral operations to provide for the energy needs of the nation,</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (DOI 2005).</p> <p>Action A-MR 5.1. Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action A-MR 5.2. Conduct compliance inspections as needed to ensure compliance with laws, regulation, or policy.</p>	<p>consider the business needs of the proponent, and support economic opportunities.</p> <p>Action B-MR 5.1. Apply conditions of approval to permits only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.</p> <p>Action B-MR 5.2. Compliance inspections should be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least possible burden on the permittee.</p>	<p>cultural resources, while providing for energy needs of the nation.</p> <p>Action C-MR 5.1. In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.</p> <p>Action C-MR 5.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and maximize protection of resource values.</p>	<p>while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (DOI 2005).</p> <p>Action D-MR 5.1. In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.</p> <p>Action D-MR 5.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and resource values.</p>
SOLID MINERAL LEASING – ENERGY AND NON-ENERGY			
<p>Objective A-MR 6. The planning area would be open to solid mineral leasing and development except where incompatible with important resource values. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 6. Lands within the district office are open to solid mineral leasing and development, except where incompatible with other critical resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 6. Lands within the WDO are open to solid mineral leasing and development only where compatible with other resources. Lands acquired (by any process) would be closed to solid mineral leasing. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 6. The planning area would be open to solid mineral leasing and development, except where incompatible with important resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 6.1.1. Maintain 6,776,198 acres as open to leasing (Figure 2-45, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO on national register eligible sites • Other restrictions <p>Action A-MR 6.1.1.1. Allow leasing of Winnemucca Lake, Carson Sink, San Emidio Desert, and Smoke Creek Desert for sodium and potassium, as the demand arises.</p>	<p>accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)</p> <p>Action B-MR 6.1.1. Maintain 6,068,498 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-46, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.</p> <p>Action B-MR 6.1.1.1. 4,472,950 acres are open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-46, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard</p>	<p>within the planning area.)</p> <p>Action C-MR 6.1.1. Maintain 2,749,195 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (see Figure 2-47, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources, as depicted on Figure 2-47, Appendix A and described in the text.</p> <p>Action C-MR 6.1.1.1. 2,749,195 acres are open, with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-47, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard</p>	<p>those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)</p> <p>Action D-MR 6.1.1. Maintain 5,994,123 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-48, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-48, Appendix A and described in the text.</p> <p>Action D-MR 6.1.1.1. 4,007,923 acres are open, with only standard lease terms and stipulations (Figure 2-48, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 6.1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>stipulations [see Actions B-CR 1.1, B-CR 1.2, B-CR 1.3, B-SSS 1.3.1, and B-FW 4.1)].</p> <p>Action B-MR 6.1.2. 1,373,904 acres are open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as within Herd Management Areas (see Figure 2-46, Appendix A and Action B-WHB 4.1).</p>	<p>stipulations [see Actions C-CR 1.1, C-CR 1.2, C-CR 1.3, C-SSS 1.3.1, and C-FW 4.1)].</p> <p>Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p> <p>Action C-MR 6.1.2. No acres are open with standard lease terms and stipulations, plus seasonal or other restrictions.</p>	<p>[see Actions D-CR 1.1, D-CR 1.2, D-CR 1.3, D-SSS 1.3.1, and D-FW 4.1)].</p> <p>Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p> <p>Action D-MR 6.1.2. 1,659,404 acres are open, with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions (Figure 2-48, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1, annually (see Action D-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers).

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 6.1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 6.1.3. 221,644 acres are open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (see Figure 2-46, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective B-CR 1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within a mile of the California National Historic Trail (see Objective B-CR 6). To 	<p>Action C-MR 6.1.3. No acres are open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, the BLM may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action D-SSS 1.2.3). c. Within HMAs (see Action D-WHB 4.1). <p>Action D-MR 6.1.3. 326,796 acres are open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (Figure 2-48, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of known sage-grouse leks (see Action D-SSS 1.2.1, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within 200 yards of occupied bat habitat. (see Action D-SSS 1.4.2). To

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>c. Within a mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective B-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>d. Within the Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC (see Objective B-ACEC 1).</p> <p>e. Within FAA mineral withdrawals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock </p>		<p>accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 200-yard buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>c. Within one mile of the CNHT (see Action CR 6.9). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>d. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to be eligible or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective D-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>e. Within a quarter mile of</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
			<p>identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Objectives D-PR 1 and D-PR 2 and Action D-PR 1.4). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.</p> <p>f. Within FAA mineral withdrawals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock <p>g. Within exclusion zones identified for geologic resources (see Action D-G 1.1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority watersheds (see Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-SSS 2.2)

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 6.1.3.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-MR 6.2. Maintain 416,652 acres as closed to leasing (Figure 2-45, Appendix A). No leasing within current designated WSAs.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 6.1.3.1. Modifications to No Surface Occupancy near TCPs based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to No Surface Occupancy based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action B-MR 6.2. Maintain 1,124,266 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-46, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy); Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; Montana Mountains and Owyhee Desert avoidance areas; and Those areas identified as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Special status species habitat, TCPs, and 	<p>Action C-MR 6.1.3.1. Not needed; addressed as Action C-MR 4.2.2.</p> <p>Action C-MR 6.2. Maintain 4,455,645 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-47, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy); Priority watersheds (see Actions C-WR 1.2 and C-SSS 2.2); George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; Pine Forest Mineral withdrawal; Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective C-TC 2); Within FAA mineral withdrawals of Sod House 	<p>Action D-MR 6.1.3.1. Modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs based on Native American Consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action D-MR 6.2. Maintain 1,198,694 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (Figure 2-48, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated WSA (policy); George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Objective D-TC 2) Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective D-CR 1),

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Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA.</p>	<p>and Lovelock;</p> <p>g. Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osgood Mountain milkvetch (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater Mountains. <p>h. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waiver);</p> <p>i. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-yard buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>j. Herd Management Areas (see Objectives C-WHB 2</p>	<p>particularly Lovelock Cave and Dave Canyon. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated.</p> <p>f. Designated ACECs (see Objective D-ACEC 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osgood Mountain milkvetch ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater (Objective D-TC 2). <p>g. Those identified for exclusion of ROW's (see Actions D-LR 5.4 and D-FW 1.1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C* and C-WHB 4);	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>k. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Objective C-CR 1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>l. Within a mile of NHTs (see Action CR 6.9). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>m. Within a mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective C-TC 2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre</p>	<p>included in the WSA,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Special status species habitat, and 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>n. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-acre section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-foot buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;</p> <p>o. Areas outside of WA's and WSA's identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1.); and</p> <p>p. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4, and C-FW 1.1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not 	

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 6.2.1. Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated. (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action A-MR 6.2.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 6.2.1. Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated. (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action B-MR 6.2.2. Not needed, addressed as Action B-MR 6.1.3.1.</p>	<p>included in the WSA,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Montana Mountains, 3. Specific Recreation Management Zones, and 4. Special status species habitat. <p>Action C-MR 6.2.1. Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated. (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action C-MR 6.2.2. Modifications to no leasing near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no leasing based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p>	<p>Action D-MR 6.2.1. Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).</p> <p>Action D-MR 6.2.2. Not needed; addressed as Action D-MR 6.1.3.1.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-MR 7. Manage solid mineral operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (DOI 2005).</p> <p>Action A-MR 7.1. Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action A-MR 7.2. Conduct compliance inspections as needed to ensure compliance with laws, regulation, or policy.</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 7. Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the resource development, consider the business needs of the proponent, and support economic opportunities.</p> <p>Action B-MR 7.1. Apply conditions of approval to permits only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.</p> <p>Action B-MR 7.2. Compliance inspections should be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least possible burden on the permittee.</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 7. Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and cultural resources, while providing for the mineral and energy needs of the nation.</p> <p>Action C-MR 7.1. In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.</p> <p>Action C-MR 7.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and would maximize protection of resource values.</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 7. Manage solid mineral operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (DOI 2005).</p> <p>Action D-MR 7.1. In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.</p> <p>Action D-MR 7.2. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and would be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and resource values.</p>
SURFACE OCCUPANCY			
<p>Objective A-MR 8. Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 regulations) on mining sites while protecting resources and public access.</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 8. Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites while protecting resources and public</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 8. Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites while maximizing the protection of</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 8. Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites, while protecting resources and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 8.1. Evaluate use and occupancy proposals to prevent unauthorized use on mining sites.</p> <p>Action A-MR 8.2. Diligently pursue unauthorized use of mining sites and take appropriate action.</p> <p>Action A-MR 8.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>access. Explore all opportunities for further economic (typically industrial) use of the sites coincident with or subsequent to the mineral development.</p> <p>Action B-MR 8.1. Review proposed use and occupancy in conformance with law, regulation, and policy. Ensure that proposals conform to all applicable standards and are appropriate for the state of development of the associated project.</p> <p>Action B-MR 8.2. View use and occupancy of mining claims with broad latitude for what is “reasonably incident to mining,” with the expectation that most proposals would be approved. Restrict approvals only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.</p> <p>Action B-MR 8.3. Compliance inspections should be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy. Pursue investigation and enforcement of compliance on only the most egregious violations of the regulations and the</p>	<p>resources and maintaining public access. Sites would be reclaimed in accordance with Objective C-MR 1 when mineral operations cease.</p> <p>Action C-MR 8.1. Review proposed use and occupancy in conformance with law, regulation, and policy. Ensure that proposals conform to all applicable standards and are appropriate for the state of development of the associated project.</p> <p>Action C-MR 8.2. Deny applications that fail to meet necessary standards. Restrict approvals with stipulations determined during the course of the interdisciplinary review to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action C-MR 8.3. Compliance inspections would meet policy, and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with approved occupancy and maximum protection of resource</p>	<p>maintaining public access.</p> <p>Action D-MR 8.1. Review proposed use and occupancy in conformance with law, regulation, and policy. Ensure that proposals conform to all applicable standards and are appropriate for the state of development of the associated project.</p> <p>Action D-MR 8.2. Deny applications that fail to meet necessary standards. Restrict approvals with stipulations determined during the course of the interdisciplinary review to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources.</p> <p>Action D-MR 8.3. Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with approved occupancy and appropriate protection of resource</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>“reasonably incident” standard.</p>			
<p>LOCATABLE MINERALS</p>			
<p>Objective A-MR 9. The planning area would be open to locatable mineral development.</p>	<p>Objective B-MR 9. Manage locatable mineral operations to maximize the resource development and support economic opportunities. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p>	<p>Objective C-MR 9. Manage locatable mineral operations to provide for the mineral needs of the nation, while assuring maximizing protection of resources. Lands acquired (by any process) would be withdrawn from mineral entry.</p>	<p>Objective D-MR 9. Manage locatable mineral operations to provide for the mineral needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.</p>
<p>Action A-MR 9.1. Maintain 7,198,294 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-40, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Action B-MR 9.1. Maintain 7,198,294 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-49, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Action C-MR 9.1. Maintain 6,922,945 acres as open to locatable mineral development (see Figure 2-50, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Action D-MR 9.1. Maintain 7,176,896 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-51, Appendix A).</p>
<p>Action A-MR 9.2. Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis for the protection of important resource values. Mineral withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres in size must be accomplished legislatively (BLM cannot initiate).</p>	<p>Action B-MR 9.2. Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis only for the protection of important resource values. Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is absolutely necessary to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal.</p>	<p>Action C-MR 9.2. Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis for the protection of important resource values. The size of any mineral withdrawal would be commensurate with what is desirable to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal.</p>	<p>Action D-MR 9.2. Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis only for the protection of important resource values. Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is necessary to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Existing mineral withdrawals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Pine Forest c. George Lund Petrified Forest d. Lovelock Cave e. FAA mineral withdrawals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock <p>Existing segregations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water Canyon <p>Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Porter Springs (60 acres) b. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be closed to the General Mining Law. 	<p>Existing mineral withdrawals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pine Forest b. George Lund Petrified Forest c. Lovelock Cave d. FAA mineral withdrawals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock <p>Existing segregations: Water Canyon</p> <p>Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porter Springs (60 acres). • Future designated Wilderness is expected be closed to the General Mining Law. 	<p>Existing mineral withdrawals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pine Forest; b. George Lund Petrified Forest; c. Lovelock Cave; d. FAA mineral withdrawals of Sod House; and Lovelock. <p>Existing segregations: Water Canyon</p> <p>Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Porter Springs; b. Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osgood Mountain milkvetch (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, 4. Stillwater Mountains; c. Areas identified as having significant, noneconomic 	<p>Existing mineral withdrawals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pine Forest b. George Lund Petrified Forest c. Lovelock Cave d. FAA mineral withdrawals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock <p>Existing segregations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water Canyon. <p>Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Porter Springs (60 acres). b. Osgood Mountain milkvetch ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2). c. Areas identified as having significant, noneconomic geologic resources (Action D-G 1.1). d. Enlarge the Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal to a total of 640 acres (see Action D-R 3.1).

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 9.2.1. Review existing mineral withdrawals for their continued need as required by law or policy, presently every 20 years.</p> <p>Action A-MR 9.3. Restrict approved operations to the extent required by existing law and policy.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 9.2.1. Review existing mineral withdrawals for their continued need as required by law or policy, presently every 20 years.</p> <p>Action B-MR 9.3. Restrict approved operations to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.</p>	<p>geologic resources (Action C-G 1.1);</p> <p>d. Enlarge the Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal to a total of 640 acres (see Action C-R 3.1);</p> <p>e. Enlarge the George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal to a total of 141 acres (see Action C-PR 1.5).</p> <p>f. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be closed to the General Mining Law.</p> <p>Action C-MR 9.2.1. Review existing mineral withdrawals for their continued need as required by law or policy, presently every 20 years.</p> <p>Action C-MR 9.3. Approve operations with stipulations developed during the course of the interdisciplinary review. Emphasize the maximum protection of other natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>e. Enlarge the George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal to a total of 141 acres (see Action D-PR 1.5).</p> <p>f. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be closed to the General Mining Law.</p> <p>Action D-MR 9.2.1. Review existing mineral withdrawals for their continued need, as required by law or policy, presently every 20 years.</p> <p>Action D-MR 9.3. Approve operations with stipulations developed during the course of the interdisciplinary review.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 9.3.1. The following areas are generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known these cover 4,299,889 acres (Figure 2-40, Appendix A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11 [c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][6]); d. Identified National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][2]); e. Designated ACECs (43 	<p>Action B-MR 9.3.1. The following areas are generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known, these cover 4,299,889 acres (see Figure 2-49, Appendix A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11 [c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][6]) ; d. Identified National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 	<p>Action C-MR 9.3.1. The following areas are generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known, these cover 3,507,622 acres (see Figure 2-50, Appendix A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11 [c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][6]); d. Identified National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][2]); 	<p>Action D-MR 9.3.1. The following areas are generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known these cover 3,028,008 acres (see Figure 2-51, Appendix A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy). b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11 [c][4]). c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][6]). d. Identified National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11 [c][2]).

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Objective A-ACEC 1): Osgood Mountain milkvetch (existing) (Action A-ACEC 1.1 and A-Action SSS 3.2);</p> <p>f. Areas designated as closed to off-road vehicle use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]);</p> <p>g. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy;</p> <p>h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 annually (see Action A-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers);</p> <p>i. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek the BLM may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action A-SSS 1.2.3);</p>	<p>3809.11[c][2];</p> <p>e. Designated ACECs (43 CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Objective B-ACEC 1): Osgood Mountain milkvetch (existing) (Action B-ACEC 1.1 and Action CA-SSS 3.2);</p> <p>f. Areas designated as closed to off-road vehicle use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]);</p> <p>g. Sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy unless mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts (see Action B-SSS 1.2.1,);</p> <p>h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 annually (see Action B-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers);</p> <p>i. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek</p>	<p>e. Areas designated as closed to OHV use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]);</p> <p>f. Within two miles of occupied sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy (see Action C-SSS 1.2.1, including waivers);</p> <p>g. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waivers);</p> <p>h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek we may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action C-SSS 1.2.3);</p> <p>i. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database) (NNHP 2007), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified</p>	<p>e. Designated ACECs (43 CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Objective D-ACEC 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pine Forest 2. Raised Bog 3. Stillwater <p>f. Areas designated as closed to off-road vehicle use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]).</p> <p>g. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy (see Action D-SSS 1.2.1, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers).</p> <p>h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 (see Action D-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers).</p> <p>i. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, the BLM may limit</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>j. Within sage-grouse PMUs, there may be other seasonal restrictions;</p> <p>k. Pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) required for surface disturbance during peak nesting period. Mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) required if active nests are present (see Action A-FW 4.1);</p> <p>l. Within Herd Management Areas (see Action A-WHB 4.1);</p> <p>m. Near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW letter, October 13, 2006);</p> <p>n. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective A-CR 1);</p> <p>o. Within a mile of the California National</p>	<p>we may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action B-SSS 1.2.3);</p> <p>j. Within sage-grouse PMUs, there may be other seasonal restrictions;</p> <p>k. Develop mitigation measures to protect migratory birds during the peak breeding season, including avoidance of active nests (see Action B-FW 4.1);</p> <p>l. Within Herd Management Areas (see B-Action WHB 4.1);</p> <p>m. Near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW 2006);</p> <p>n. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective B-CR 1);</p> <p>o. Within a mile of the</p>	<p>botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2);</p> <p>j. Within potential pygmy rabbit habitat (yet to be defined) no mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action C-SSS 1.3.1);</p> <p>k. Prohibit surface disturbance during the peak nesting period for migratory birds (including raptors), April 1 to July 15. (see Action C-FW 4.1);</p> <p>l. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2);</p> <p>m. Within 500 yards of documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW letter, 13 October 2006);</p>	<p>placement of any high profile structures (see Action D-SSS 1.2.3).</p> <p>j. Within 200 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action D-SSS 1.4.2).</p> <p>k. Within 200 yards of documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW letter, October 13, 2006).</p> <p>l. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data in the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, then no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).</p> <p>m. Within potential pygmy rabbit habitat (yet to be</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>p. Historic Trail (see Objective A-CR 6); Within a mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective A-TC 2);</p> <p>q. Those areas identified for exclusion of ROWs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special status species habitat and 2. TCPs. 	<p>California National Historic Trail (see Objective B-CR 6);</p> <p>p. Within a mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective B-TC 2).</p> <p>q. Those areas identified for exclusion of ROWs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special status species habitat 2. TCPs 	<p>n. Herd management areas (see Objective C-WHB 2 and Action C-WHB 4.2);</p> <p>o. Priority watersheds (see Action C-WR 1.2);</p> <p>p. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Objective B-CR 1);</p> <p>q. Within a mile of National Historic Trails (see Objective C-CR 6);</p> <p>r. Within a mile of an identified TCP known or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective C-TC 2);</p> <p>s. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2);</p> <p>t. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3 and C-LR 5.4):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the 	<p>defined), no mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action D-SSS 1.3.1).</p> <p>n. Priority watersheds (see Action D-WR 1.2).</p> <p>o. Within HMAs (see Action D-WHB 4.1).</p> <p>p. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Objective D-CR 1).</p> <p>q. Within a mile of the CNHT (see Objective D-CR 6).</p> <p>r. Within a mile of an identified TCP known to be eligible or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Objective D-TC 2).</p> <p>s. Within a quarter mile of identified paleontological</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-MR 9.3.2. Modifications to limitations near TCPs based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to limitations, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action A-MR 9.4. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-MR 9.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-MR 9.3.2. Modifications to limitations near TCPs based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to limitations, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action B-MR 9.4. Pursue off-site mitigation only as required by law or regulation.</p> <p>Action B-MR 9.5. Compliance inspections should be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least</p>	<p>WSA,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Montana Mountains, 3. Special Recreation Management Zones, and 4. Special Status Species habitat. <p>Action C-MR 9.3.2. Modifications to limitations near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to limitations, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action C-MR 9.4. Pursue off-site mitigation in accordance with applicable law, regulation, and policy at every opportunity available.</p> <p>Action C-MR 9.5. Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with</p>	<p>resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Objectives D-PR 1 and D-PR 2 and Actions D-PR 1.3 and 2.1).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> t. Within exclusion zones identified for geologic resources (see Action D-G 1.1). <p>Action D-MR 9.3.2. Modifications to limitations near TCPs based on Native American Consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to limitations, based on the setting and use of the TCP.</p> <p>Action D-MR 9.4. Pursue off-site mitigation in accordance with applicable law, regulation, and policy as a last resort, such as if on-site options are not available for the impacted resource or use.</p> <p>Action D-MR 9.5. Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	possible burden on the operator.	the notice or approved plan and maximize protection of other resource values.	the notice of approved plan.
RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES			
Goal: Recognize the increasing demand for recreational activities and manage public lands and waters to provide a broad spectrum of recreation experiences and benefits, while protecting natural and cultural resources.			
<p>Objective A-R 1. Continue to provide interpretive activities, signage, safety programs, and other visitor outreach activities.</p> <p>Action A-R 1.1. Continue the interpretive program consistent with practices prescribed by the BLM and the National Association for Interpreters.</p> <p>Action A-R 1.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-R 1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-R 1. Further the public's understanding and appreciation of the area's vast, open, and undeveloped character.</p> <p>Action B-R 1.1. Work with local interest groups and other non-government organizations (NGOs) to recruit volunteers to assist in developing and implementing recreational, interpretive, and environmental programs and outreach projects.</p> <p>Action B-R 1.2. Foster the development of natural and cultural site volunteer, restoration, and stewardship programs.</p> <p>Action B-R 1.3. Foster scientific research addressing resources and uses within the WDO.</p>	<p>Objective C-R 1. Further the public's understanding and appreciation of the area's vast, open, and undeveloped character.</p> <p>Action C-R 1.1. Work with local interest groups and other NGOs to recruit volunteers to assist in developing and implementing recreational, interpretive, and environmental programs and outreach projects.</p> <p>Action C-R 1.2. Foster the development of natural and cultural site volunteer, restoration, and stewardship programs.</p> <p>Action C-R 1.3. Foster scientific research addressing resources and uses within the WDO.</p>	<p>Objective D-R 1. Further the public's understanding and appreciation of the area's vast, open, and undeveloped character.</p> <p>Action D-R 1.1. Work with local interest groups and other NGOs to recruit volunteers to assist in developing and implementing recreational, interpretive, and environmental programs and outreach projects.</p> <p>Action D-R 1.2. Foster the development of natural and cultural site volunteer, restoration, and stewardship programs.</p> <p>Action D-R 1.3. Foster scientific research addressing resources and uses within the WDO.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-R 2. No similar objective.</p> <p>Action A-R 2.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-R 2.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-R 2. Increase public awareness of the ethics of responsible land and resource use.</p> <p>Action B-R 2.1. Promote educational outreach programs such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners, and the SRP system.</p> <p>Action B-R 2.1.1. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners to promote educational outreach.</p>	<p>Objective C-R 2. Increase public awareness of the ethics of responsible land and resource use.</p> <p>Action C-R 2.1. Promote educational outreach programs such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners and the SRP system.</p> <p>Action C-R 2.1.1. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners.</p>	<p>Objective D-R 2. Increase public awareness of the ethics of responsible land and resource use.</p> <p>Action D-R 2.1. Promote educational outreach programs, such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners and the SRP system.</p> <p>Action D-R 2.1.1. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners to promote education.</p>
<p>Objective A-R 3. No similar objective.</p> <p>Action A-R 3.1. Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites designated for public</p>	<p>Objective B-R 3. Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources.</p> <p>Action B-R 3.1. Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites</p>	<p>Objective C-R 3. Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural, and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources after assessing impacts due to increased visitation. Do not create new roads for viewing and interpretation.</p> <p>Action C-R 3.1. Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites</p>	<p>Objective D-R 3. Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural, and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources.</p> <p>Action D-R 3.1. Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
use (e.g., Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.	designated for public use (for example, Lovelock Cave).	designated for public use (for example, Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.	designated for public use (such as Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.
Objective A-R 4. No similar objective.	Objective B-R 4. Build and maintain positive and productive relationships with local communities and user groups.	Objective C-R 4. Build and maintain positive and productive relationships with local communities and user groups.	Objective D-R 4. Build and maintain positive and productive relationships with local communities and user groups.
Action A-R 4.1. Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations where appropriate.	Action B-R 4.1. Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations where appropriate.	Action C-R 4.1. Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations where appropriate, with care not to solicit increased recreational use.	Action D-R 4.1. Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations.
Objective A-R 5. No similar objective.	Objective B-R 5. Use an adaptive management model to provide recreation experiences and protect resources.	Objective C-R 5. Use an adaptive management model to provide recreation experiences and protect resources.	Objective D-R 5. Use an adaptive management model to provide recreation experiences and protect resources.
Action A-R 5.1. No similar action.	Action B-R 5.1. Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data	Action C-R 5.1. Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data	Action D-R 5.1. Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>using traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means as appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change to establish resource, social, and managerial thresholds. 4. Monitor impacts from recreation to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, and buffer zones. 5. Permit systems may be implemented to mitigate resource impacts in areas where visitation is damaging resources, causing user conflicts or crowding at attraction areas, or when specific 	<p>through the use of traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change for resource, social, and managerial thresholds; 4. Monitor impacts from recreational activities in order to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, or buffer zones. 5. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs, where appropriate. 	<p>through the use of traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change to establish resource, social, and managerial thresholds. 4. Monitor impacts from recreational activities in order to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, and buffer zones. 5. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>uses create safety concerns..</p> <p>6. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs, where appropriate.</p>		
<p>Objective A-R 6. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Action A-R 6.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-R 6. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Action B-R 6.1. Designate 6,013,947 acres in the WDO as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).</p>	<p>Objective C-R 6. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Action C-R 6.1. Designate 7,168,451 acres as an ERMA.</p>	<p>Objective D-R 6. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Action D-R 6.1. Designate 6,013,947 acres as an ERMA.</p> <p>ERMAs are a public land unit identified in land use plans containing all acreage not identified as a SRMA.</p> <p>Subsequent implementing actions are custodial in nature and address only activity opportunities.</p>
<p>Action A-R 6.2. Allow dispersed recreation throughout the WDO boundary.</p>	<p>Action B-R 6.2. Allow dispersed recreation throughout the ERMA using the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage visitors to use existing roads and trails for recreation and use existing disturbed areas for camping and parking 	<p>Action C-R 6.2. Same as Alternative D, except for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibit camping or motor use within 300 feet of spring sources (see hunting regulations) and 2. On playa surfaces, require 	<p>Action D-R 6.2. Allow dispersed recreation throughout the ERMA using the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage visitors to use roads and trails for recreation activities and use disturbed areas for camping and parking off

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>off roads.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Limit camping to no longer than 14 days in any 28-day period. Any site on public lands within 25 air-miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Extensions beyond the 14-day rule could be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. 3. Prohibit camping within 300 feet of spring sources (see hunting regulations). 4. Allow geocache activities provided that acceptable resource and social conditions are maintained. Restrict or remove inappropriate geocaches placed at archaeological sites, sensitive habitat, and areas that pose a threat to human safety. 5. Allow visitors to use only dead and down firewood for camping. 	<p>the use of surface protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.</p>	<p>roads.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Limit camping to no longer than 14 days in any 28 day period. Any site on public lands within 25 air-miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Extensions beyond the 14 day rule could be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. 3. Prohibit camping within 300 feet of spring sources (see hunting regulations). 4. Allow geocache activities provided acceptable resource and social conditions are maintained. Restrict or remove inappropriate geocaches at archaeological sites, sensitive habitat, and areas that pose a threat to human safety. 5. Allow visitors to use only dead and down firewood for camping.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-R 7. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.</p>	<p>6. Subject to applicable regulations, allow collection of rocks, minerals, and common invertebrate fossils except in the 141 acres of the Lund Petrified Forest (see Figure 2-21, Appendix A). However, authorization may be required in areas experiencing resource degradation or depletion.</p> <p>7. Open campfires would be allowed, restricted, or prohibited in accordance with applicable seasonal BLM fire restriction policies.</p> <p>8. On playa surfaces, encourage the use of surface-protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.</p> <p>Objective B-R 7. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.</p>	<p>Objective C-R 7. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.</p>	<p>6. Subject to applicable regulations, allow collection of rocks, minerals, and common invertebrate fossils, except in the 141 acres of the Lund Petrified Forest. However, authorization may be required in areas experiencing resource degradation or depletion.</p> <p>7. Open campfires would be allowed, restricted, or prohibited in accordance with applicable seasonal BLM fire restriction policies.</p> <p>8. On playa surfaces, encourage the use of surface protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.</p> <p>Objective D-R 7. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 7.1. Identify new reservoir sites for water-based recreation and encourage their development.</p> <p>Action A-R 7.2. Provide access to water-based recreational resources.</p> <p>Action A-R 7.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 7.1. Identify new reservoir sites for water-based recreation and encourage their development.</p> <p>Action B-R 7.2. Seek opportunities to provide access to water-based recreational resources.</p> <p>Action B-R 7.3. In conjunction with NDOW, promote the “fishable” waters in the WDO.</p>	<p>Action C-R 7.1. Develop new reservoir sites for water-based recreation only when a public need has been identified.</p> <p>Action C-R 7.2. When a need is identified, provide access to water-based recreation resources.</p> <p>Action C-R 7.3. In conjunction with NDOW, provide information about fishable waters in the WDO.</p>	<p>Action D-R 7.1. Develop water-based recreation on public lands, where applicable.</p> <p>Action D-R 7.2. Seek opportunities to provide access to water based recreational resources.</p> <p>Action D-R 7.3. In conjunction with NDOW, provide information about fishable waters in the WDO.</p>
<p>Objective A-R 8. Continue managing existing SRMAs.</p> <p>Action A-R 8.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-R 8. Designate SRMAs, recreation management zones, and corresponding recreation strategies.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1. Designate four SRMAs.</p> <p>SRMAs are public land units identified in land use plans to direct funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreational activities, experience, and benefit opportunities.</p> <p>Land use plan decisions and implementing actions for recreation are geared to a strategically identified recreation</p>	<p>Objective C-R 8. Designate SRMAs, recreation management zones, and corresponding recreation strategies.</p> <p>Action C-R 8.1. Designate two SRMAs.</p>	<p>Objective D-R 8. Designate SRMAs, recreation management zones, and corresponding recreation strategies.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1. Designate four SRMAs (public land units identified in land use plans to direct funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreational activities, experience, and benefit opportunities).</p> <p>Land use plan decisions and implementing actions for recreation are geared to a strategically identified recreation market.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>market.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.1. Designate the Nightingale SRMA (Figure 2-52, Appendix A) for landscape that appears natural (man-made intrusions are not overpowering but that has primitive roads, improved dirt roads (BLM system roads and county-maintained roads), fences, and utility lines. Motorized and mechanized use is present, with relatively low use (925,593 acres). Restrictions for resource protection and visitor safety would apply. Facilities such as signs at key access points, marked and maintained trails, simple trailhead developments, and rustic campground and toilets would be constructed and maintained as needs are identified. Motorized trails may be constructed, relocated, or closed to mitigate human-caused impacts. If conflict among different uses occurs or increased volume of use necessitates it, trails may be developed to separate different user types or times and locations or certain modes of travel may be</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action D-R 8.1.1. Designate 925,638 acres in the Nightingale SRMA (see Figure 2-52, Appendix A) and manage for the following:</p> <p>Landscape that appears natural but has primitive roads, improved dirt roads (BLM system roads and county maintained roads), fences, and utility lines (925,593 acres). Motorized and mechanized use is present, with relatively low use. Restrictions for resource protection and visitor safety would apply. Facilities such as signs at key access points, marked and maintained trails, simple trail head developments, and rustic campground and toilets, would be constructed and maintained as needs are identified. Motorized trails may be constructed, relocated, or closed so as to mitigate human-caused impacts. If conflict among different uses occurs or increased volume of use necessitates, trails may be developed to separate different user types or times, and locations for certain modes of travel may be</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>assigned. Competitive, commercial, and organized recreational use would be managed using a class system geared to proposed use, size, location, and time of year.</p> <p>Manage for these experience opportunities: The opportunity for isolation would be present, but affiliation with others should be expected. Recreational activities would require a high interaction with the natural world and a strong dependency on equipment, outdoor, and competitive skills, along with associated challenge and risk.</p> <p>The primary market-based strategy for the Nightingale SRMA would be to target the undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive recreation in an open and undeveloped setting.</p> <p>Designate five Recreation Management Zones within the Nightingale SRMA (Appendix C) (Figure 2-53, Appendix A):</p> <p>1) Zone 1 RMZ: Selenite</p>		<p>assigned. Competitive, commercial, and organized recreational use would be managed using a class system geared to proposed use, size, location, and time of year.</p> <p>Manage for these experience opportunities: The opportunity for isolation would be present, but affiliation with others should be expected. Recreational activities would require a high interaction with the natural world and a strong dependency on equipment, outdoor, and competitive skills, along with associated challenge and risk.</p> <p>The primary market-based strategy for the Nightingale SRMA would be to target the undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive types of dispersed recreation in an open and undeveloped setting.</p> <p>Designate five RMZs (Appendix C) within the Nightingale SRMA (see Figure 2-53, Appendix A):</p> <p>1) Zone 1 RMZ: Selenite Mountains WSA (32,041 acres)</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>Mountains WSA (32,041 acres) and Mount Limbo WSA (23,702 acres)</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge and exploration in rugged and natural terrain.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, and hunting. Motorized travel limited to existing routes at the time of WSA designation.</p> <p>Management Objective: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.</p> <p>2) Zone 2 RMZ: Blue Wing and Shawave Mountains (59,738 acres)</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote</p>		<p>and Mount Limbo WSA (23,702 acres)</p> <p>Recreation niche: Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, and hunting. Motorized travel limited to existing routes at the time of WSA designation.</p> <p>Management objective: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.</p> <p>2) Zone 2 RMZ: Blue Wing and Shawave Mountains (59,738 acres)</p> <p>Recreation niche: Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible only on</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>and largely accessible by foot only.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, back-packing, camping, nature viewing, and scenic vistas.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreational activities in a near wilderness setting without the complex restrictive philosophy of “wilderness.”</p> <p>3) Zone 3 RMZ: Blue Wing and Winnemucca Lake Playas (34,511 acres)</p> <p>Recreation Niche: These playas are among the most level natural features on earth, and as such they provide for diverse recreational opportunities unavailable elsewhere in a natural setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include but are not limited to: Individual participation in activities such as camping,</p>		<p>foot.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, back-packing, camping, nature and scenic vista viewing.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreational activities in a near-wilderness setting without the complex restrictive philosophy of “wilderness”.</p> <p>3) Zone 3 RMZ : Blue Wing and Winnemucca Lake Playas (34,511 acres)</p> <p>Recreation niche: These playas are among the flattest natural features on earth, and as such they provide for diverse recreational opportunities unavailable elsewhere in a natural setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include individual participation in activities such as camping, land sailing, and ATV riding</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>land sailing, and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding and large group, competitive, and commercial events, such as land speed records, art gatherings, community Independence Day celebrations, and high-powered rocket launches.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in recreation in a remote natural setting in such a way (permits and use agreements) that inspires, instructs, and educates participants in the ways of preserving these geologic phenomenon and surrounding environments.</p> <p>4) Zone 4 RMZ: Porter Springs (617 acres)</p> <p>Recreation Niche: A desert oasis with tall trees, freshwater springs, and remnants of mid-twentieth century mining activity.</p> <p>Primary activities include</p>		<p>and large group, competitive, and commercial events, such as land speed records, art gatherings, community Independence Day celebrations, and high-powered rocketry.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in recreation in a remote natural setting in such a way (permits and use agreements) that inspires, instructs, and educates participants in the ways of preserving these geologic phenomenon and surrounding environments.</p> <p>4) Zone 4 RMZ: Porter Springs (617 acres)</p> <p>Recreation niche: A desert oasis with tall trees, freshwater springs, and remnants of mid-twentieth century mining activity.</p> <p>Primary activities include heritage recreation and the opportunity to view wild</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>heritage recreation and the opportunity to view wild horses and burros and a variety of migratory birds</p> <p>Management Objectives: Not defined yet</p> <p>5) Zone 5 RMZ: (773,968 acres)</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Remote motorized (on designated routes), mechanized and nonmechanized access into scenic, natural, and vast open spaces. Serves as a departure point or area for challenge, exploration, and recreation in a backcountry and near-primitive setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include OHV, 4X4, and motorcycle travel and events, hiking, camping, orienting, hunting, wild horse and burro viewing, and wildlife and scenery photography.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for sustainable motorized, mechanized, and</p>		<p>horses and burros and a variety of migratory birds.</p> <p>Management objectives: Maintain, protect, and provide stewardship for the natural and cultural resources of Porter Springs and provide for valuable recreation opportunities.</p> <p>5) Zone 5: RMZ (773,968 acres)</p> <p>Recreation niche: Remote motorized (on designated routes), mechanized, and nonmechanized access into scenic, natural, and vast open spaces. Serves as a departure point or area for challenge, exploration, and recreation in backcountry and near-primitive setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include OHV, 4X4, and motorcycle travel and events, hiking, camping, orienting, hunting, wild horse and burro viewing, and wildlife and scenery photography.</p> <p>Management objectives:</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>nonmechanized access to backcountry settings, and to take advantage of the inherent opportunities for interpretation and environmental, heritage, and outdoor ethics education.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.2. Designate 151,824 acres as the Winnemucca SRMA (Figure 2-54, Appendix A). The Winnemucca SRMA would be managed to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities while protecting municipal water supply. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the natural and remote characteristics of these areas.</p> <p>The primary market-based strategy would be to target a</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.1.2. Designate 151,824 acres as the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-54, Appendix A). Manage it to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities while protecting municipal water supply. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the natural and remote characteristics of these areas.</p>	<p>To provide opportunities for sustainable motorized, mechanized, and nonmechanized access to backcountry settings and to take advantage of the inherent opportunities for interpretation and environmental, heritage, and outdoor ethics education.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1.2. Designate 151,824 acres as the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-54, Appendix A). The Winnemucca SRMA would be managed to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities, while protecting municipal water supply (See Objective D-WR 1). Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the natural and remote characteristics of these areas.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>destination recreation or tourism demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.2.1. Designate six recreation management zones (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-55, Appendix A), as follows:</p> <p>1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1 - Lowland 121 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Close to town, access to developed campsites, day-use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes.</p> <p>Primary activities include family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and</p>	<p>destination recreation or tourism demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.</p> <p>Action C-R 8.1.2.1. Designate five recreation management zones (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (Figure 2-56, Appendix A):</p> <p>1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1 - Lowland 121 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Close to town access to developed campsites, day use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes.</p> <p>Primary activities include family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and</p>	<p>The primary market-based strategy would be to target a destination recreation or tourism demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1.2.1. Designate six recreation management zones (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-55, Appendix A):</p> <p>1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1 - Lowland 121 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Close to town access to developed campsites, day-use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes.</p> <p>Primary activities include family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road) while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure, and exploration.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike riding, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paint ball games, and hunting.</p> <p>Management Objectives: Provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to</p>	<p>seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road), while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and habitat.</p> <p>2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure and exploration.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain biking, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paint ball games, and hunting.</p> <p>Management objectives: Provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to</p>	<p>seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road), while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure, and exploration.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike riding, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paintball games, and hunting.</p> <p>Management objectives: Provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>engage in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 2, 13,084 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, advanced single-track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous two-tracks and “cow trails” in the area are also used for ATV use, jogging, walking pets, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike, motorcycle, and ATV riding and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized, mechanized, and nonmechanized recreation</p>	<p>engage in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting, while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 2, 13,084 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, and advanced single-track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous two-tracks and “cow trails” in the area are also used for ATV’s, jogging, walking pets, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain biking and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV use, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized, mechanized, and nonmechanized recreation and to assist, educate, and</p>	<p>engaged in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 2, 13,084 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, advance single track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous 2-tracks and “cow trails” in the area are also used for ATV use, jogging, walking pets, and horse back riding.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike riding and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized, mechanized and nonmechanized recreation, and to assist, educate, and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>and to assist, educate, and inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impact, and responsibilities with regard to effective management of public lands.</p> <p>4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 3, 91,156 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Close-to-town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self-directed primitive mode challenge, and adventure.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike, motorcycle, and ATV riding and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a</p>	<p>inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impacts, and responsibilities with regard to effective management of public lands.</p> <p>4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 3, 91,156 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Close-to-town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self directed primitive mode challenge, exploration, and adventure.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain biking and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV use, and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a semi-primitive to backcountry</p>	<p>inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impact, and responsibilities with regards to effective management of public lands.</p> <p>4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 3, 91,156 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Close to town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self directed primitive mode challenge, exploration, and adventure.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike riding and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV and horseback riding.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engaged in a variety of recreational activities in a semi-primitive to backcountry</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>semi-primitive to backcountry setting.</p> <p>5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 4, 10,119 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Paved road access to scenic overlook.</p> <p>Primary activities include mountain bike riding, auto touring, road bike hill climbing, photography, geocache.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities, including sightseeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding and hang gliding.</p> <p>6) Winnemucca Sand Dunes RMZ: Zone 6, 34,922 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Close-to-town OHV use on an expansive low-lying sand dune complex.</p>	<p>setting.</p> <p>5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 4, 10,119 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Paved road access to scenic overlook.</p> <p>Primary activities include auto touring, road bike hill climb, photography, geocache.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities, including sightseeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding and hang gliding.</p>	<p>setting.</p> <p>5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 4, 10,119 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Paved road access to scenic overlook.</p> <p>Primary Activities include auto touring, road bike hill climb, Photography, geocache.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities including sight seeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding and hang gliding.</p> <p>6) Winnemucca Sand Dunes RMZ: Zone 6, 34,922 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Close to town OHV use on an expansive low lying sand dune complex.</p> <p>Primary activities include</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.3. Maintain the SRMA designation for the Pine Forest SRMA (37,259 acres-Figure 2-57, Appendix A).</p>	<p>Primary activities include OHV use and RV camping.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in trail-less OHV activities on sand while promoting ATV ethics, protecting sensitive areas, and respecting the rights of private property owners.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.3. Increase the SRMA designation for the Pine Forest SRMA (from 37,259 acres to 98,874 acres-see Figure 2-57, Appendix A). Manage for continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on complementing IMP management direction for the Alder Creek and Blue Lakes WSAs.</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.1.3. Increase the SRMA designation for the Pine Forest SRMA (from 37,259 acres to 98,874 acres) (see Figure 2-57, Appendix A). Manage for continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on complementing IMP management direction for the Alder Creek and Blue Lakes WSAs.</p>	<p>OHV use and RV camping.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in trail-less OHV activities on sand while promoting ATV ethics, protecting sensitive areas and respecting the rights of private property owners.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1.3. Increase the SRMA designation for the Pine Forest SRMA (from 37,259 acres to 98,874 acres; see Figure 2-57, Appendix A). Manage for continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on complementing IMP management direction for the Alder Creek and Blue Lakes WSAs.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.3.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 8.1.3.1. Designate three recreation management zones (Appendix C) within the Pine Forest SRMA (Figure 2-58, Appendix A):</p> <p>1) Pine Forest Lakes RMZ: Zone 1, 25,000 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged, natural, and high altitude terrain.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, exploring, backpacking, hunting and fishing, and primitive camping.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.</p> <p>2) Pine Forest Creeks RMZ: Zone 2, 73,717 acres</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.1.3.1. Designate three recreation management zones (Appendix C) within the Pine Forest SRMA (see Figure 2-58, Appendix A), as follows:</p> <p>1) Pine Forest Lakes RMZ: Zone 1, 25,000 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged, natural, and high-altitude terrain;</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, exploring, backpacking, hunting and fishing, and primitive camping.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.</p> <p>2) Pine Forest Creeks RMZ: Zone 2, 73,717 acres</p>	<p>Action D-R 8.1.3.1. Designate three recreation management zones (Appendix C). Within the Pine Forest SRMA (see Figure 2-58, Appendix A), designate the:</p> <p>1) Pine Forest Lakes RMZ: Zone 1, 25,000 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged, natural and high altitude terrain.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, exploring, backpacking, hunting and fishing and primitive camping.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.</p> <p>2) Pine Forest Creeks RMZ: Zone 2, 73,717 acres</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>Recreation Niche: Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an alpine setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>3) Knott Creek RMZ: Zone 3, 164 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an</p>	<p>Recreation niche: moderately challenging access to primitive campground with vault toilets.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>3) Knott Creek RMZ: Zone 3, 164 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an</p>	<p>Recreation niche: Moderately challenging access to primitive campground with vault toilets.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>3) Knott Creek RMZ: Zone 3, 164 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>alpine setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.4. Designate the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres-Figure 2-59, Appendix A). Private entities will be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety will</p>	<p>alpine setting.</p> <p>Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>Action C-R 8.1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>alpine setting.</p> <p>Primary Activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM will work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities will be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1.4. Designate the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres; see Figure 2-59, Appendix A). Management Objective: Recreation information will be provided to the public through maps, brochures, publications and</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.1.4.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>be developed as the need and opportunity arises. All facilities will be developed, located and designed in such a way as to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Primary Market Based Strategy would be a 'Destination Strategy' recognizing that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity.</p> <p>All marketing efforts will be appropriate for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class of each specific recreation management zone.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.1.4.1. Private entities will be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety will be developed as the need and</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.1.4.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>other media to ensure public awareness of available recreation opportunities, to promote public health and safety, and prevent resource deterioration.</p> <p>All marketing efforts will be appropriate for the ROS class of each specific Recreation Management Zones.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.1.4.1. Private entities will be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety will be developed as the need and</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>opportunity arises. All facilities will be developed, located, and designed to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Primary Market-Based Destination Strategy would recognize that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity.</p> <p>Designate two RMZs (Appendix C) within the Granite Range SRMA (Figure 2-60, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Buckhorn/Granite RMZ: Zone 1, 26,720 acres <p>Recreation Niche:</p> <p>Serves as an ideal area for visitor, staff, and maintenance facilities for the surrounding public lands. This zone also contains a site of Americana Art known as “Doobie Lane” or Guru Road. It is a mile-long stretch of inscribed</p>		<p>opportunity arises. All facilities will be developed, located and designed in such a way as to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Primary Market Based Strategy would be a ‘Destination Strategy’ recognizing that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity.</p> <p>Designate two RMZs (Appendix C) within the Granite Range SRMA (see Figure 2-60, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Buckhorn/Granite RMZ: Zone 1, 26,720 acres <p>Recreation Niche:</p> <p>Serves as an ideal area for visitor, staff, and maintenance facilities for the surrounding public lands. This zone also contains a site of ‘Americana</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>rocks and desert inspired structures.</p> <p>Primary activities include: Visiting Doobie Lane, hiking, and gaining access to the Black Rock Desert and areas north.</p> <p>Management Objectives: Encourage and promote partnerships using available instruments (MOUs or cooperative or assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to provide visitor services.</p> <p>2) Granite Foothills/Red Mountain RMZ: Zone 2, 69,252 acres</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible by foot only.</p> <p>Primary activities are hiking, back-packing, camping, and viewing nature</p>		<p>Art' known as "Doobie Lane" or Guru Road. It is a mile long stretch of inscribed rocks and desert inspired structures.</p> <p>Primary activities include: Visiting Doobie Lane, hiking, and gaining access to the Black Rock Desert and areas north.</p> <p>Management Objectives: Encourage and promote partnerships using available instruments (MOUs and cooperative or assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to provide visitor services.</p> <p>2) Granite Foothills/Red Mountain RMZ: Zone 2, 69,252 acres</p> <p>Recreation niche: Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible only on foot.</p> <p>Primary activities are hiking, back-packing,</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 8.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-R 8.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Objective A-R 9. Continue to manage commercial, competitive, and group activities.</p> <p>Action A-R 9.1. Issue special recreation permits (SRPs) on a case-by-case basis on receipt of an application. Protect resources by implementing use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>and scenic vistas.</p> <p>Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreation, in a near wilderness setting, without the complex restrictive philosophy of “wilderness.”</p> <p>Action B-R 8.2. Continue to maintain facilities at Blue Lakes and Onion Reservoir.</p> <p>Action B-R 8.3. Continue to evaluate new RMZs and SRMAs.</p> <p>Objective B-R 9. Provide for commercial activities, competitive events, and organized groups, while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Action B-R 9.1. Issue SRPs on a case-by-case basis on receipt of an application. Protect resources by implementing use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Action C-R 8.2. Continue to maintain facilities at Blue Lakes and Onion Reservoir.</p> <p>Action C-R 8.3. Continue to evaluate new RMZs and SRMAs.</p> <p>Objective C-R 9. Limit number of permits annually for commercial activities, competitive events, and organized groups.</p> <p>Action C-R 9.1. Authorization of SRPs would be limited to the current number of permitted events in order to protect resource and cultural values.</p>	<p>camping, and viewing nature and scenic vistas.</p> <p>Management objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreation, in a near-wilderness setting, without the complex restrictive philosophy of “wilderness”.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.2. Continue to maintain existing facilities at Blue Lakes and Onion Reservoir.</p> <p>Action D-R 8.3. Continue to evaluate new RMZs and SRMAs.</p> <p>Objective D-R 9. Provide for commercial activities, competitive events and organized groups while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Action D-R 9.1. Authorization of SRPs would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis on receipt of application and implementation of all the following criteria.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 9.1.2. Protect natural and cultural resources by developing use restriction, stipulations, and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.2. Protect natural and cultural resources by developing use restriction, stipulations, and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.2. Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting large group SRPs to no more than 500 participants.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.2. Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting large group SRPs to no more than 1000 participants.</p>
<p>Action A-R 9.1.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.2.1. Issue large group SRPs in designated areas of the Blue Wing and Adobe Flats Playas.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.2.1. Issue large group SRPs in designated areas of the Blue Wing and Adobe Flats Playas.</p>
<p>Action A-R 9.1.2.2. Issue large-group SRPs on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.2.2. Issue large group SRPs on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.2.2. Limit these permits to no more than one per year.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.2.2. Limit the large group SRPs to no more than three per year.</p>
<p>Action A-R 9.1.3. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.3. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.3. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.3. Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting the number of competitive off-road events allowed in a fiscal year.</p>
<p>Action A-R 9.1.3.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.3.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.3.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.3.1. Limit authorization of competitive motorcycle SRPs to no more than five per fiscal year.</p>
<p>Action A-R 9.1.3.1.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 9.1.3.1.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.3.1.1. No similar Action.</p>	<p>Action D-R 9.1.3.1.1. Limit authorization of competitive off-road SRPs involving all other types of off-road vehicles, such as buggies, trucks, quads, and rock crawlers, to no more than three per fiscal year.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 9.1.3.1.2. No similar Action.</p> <p>Objective A-R 10. Manage BLM-administered lands as open, limited, or closed for OHV use.</p> <p>Action A-R 10.1. Maintain current designated areas as follows (see Figure 2-62, Appendix A): Closed: 24,832 Acres are closed to OHV use (see Figure 2-61, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17,436 acres in the Pine Forest Area is closed to OHV travel • 141 acres of the George W. Lund Petrified Forest is closed to OHV travel • Critical habitat in the Granite Range (4,555 acres 	<p>Action B-R 9.1.3.1.2. No similar Action.</p> <p>Objective B-R 10. Designate OHV Travel Management Areas based on protection of resources, promotion of user safety, and minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. OHV use area designations may be changed on completion of site-specific NEPA analysis..</p> <p>Action B-R 10.1. Designate open, limited, and closed OHV use areas as follows (see Figure 2-63, Appendix A): Closed: 24,832 acres - Same as Alt. A (see Figure 2-61, Appendix A). Open: 1,460,200 acres (all flat playa surfaces and checkerboard lands, including culturally sensitive areas, areas surrounding the Lovelock Cave Byway, and Class I, II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewshed) (Figure 2-63,</p>	<p>Action C-R 9.1.3.1.2. No similar Action.</p> <p>Objective C-R 10. Designate OHV Travel Management Areas based on protection of resources, promotion of user safety, and minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. OHV use area designations may be changed on completion of site-specific NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Action C-R 10.1. Designate open, limited, and closed OHV use areas as follows (see Figure 2-64, Appendix A): Closed: 61,427 acres –Same as Alt D plus the Blue Wing area closure (see Figure 2-9, Appendix A). Open: Zero acres (Figure 2-64, Appendix A). Limited: 7,143,177 acres (see Figure 2-64, Appendix A) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate culturally sensitive areas as limited for OHV use. 	<p>Action D-R 9.1.3.1.2. Review the limits set in Action D – R 9.1.3.1 and R 9.1.3.1.1 every five years.</p> <p>Objective D-R 10. Designate OHV Vehicle Travel Management Areas based on protection of resources, promotion of user safety, and minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. OHV use area designations may be changed on completion of site-specific NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Action D-R 10.1. Designate areas as open, limited, and closed to OHV travel (Figure 2-65, Appendix A). Closed: 35,483 acres (see Figure 2-10, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17,436 acres in the Pine Forest Area is closed to OHV travel • Close reclaimed leach pads at mineral mine sites to OHV use. • 141 acres of the George W. Lund Petrified Forest

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>), and any other bighorn habitats deemed appropriate on an annual basis during bighorn sheep lambing season (February 1-May 31)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 121 acres in Water Canyon Zone 1 (permanent) 2,579 acres in Water Canyon Zone 2 (seasonal) <p>Open: Most of the planning area is designated as open to off-highway vehicle use: 6,782,790 Acres (Figure 2-62, Appendix A) are open to OHV use (including culturally sensitive areas, areas surrounding the Lovelock Cave, Class I, II, III, IV, and V segments of NHTs, and the trail viewshed).</p> <p>Limited: All WSAs would be managed to limit OHV use to existing ways and trails (416,652 acres) (Figure 2-62, Appendix A).</p> <p>Update the Transportation Plan through subsequent implementation-level plans</p>	<p>Appendix A).</p> <p>Limited: 5,445,218 acres—All other acres (see Figure 2-63, Appendix A).</p> <p>Update the Transportation Plan through subsequent implementation-level plans completed primarily along watershed boundaries.</p> <p>Transportation planning may move ahead of the watershed analysis process where the need for vehicle route designation is a greater priority than other watershed management needs. If this is the case, changes in route designations may be made once watershed analysis and additional site-specific NEPA analysis is complete. If an area's OHV use designation changes, motorized travel for that area would not change until site-specific implementation plans and route designations are complete. Cross-country travel in Open, Limited, or Closed areas would be allowed when needed for safety, when</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate Class II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use. <p>Update the Transportation Plan through subsequent implementation-level plans completed primarily along watershed boundaries.</p> <p>Transportation planning may move ahead of the watershed analysis process where the need for vehicle route designation is a greater priority than other watershed management needs. If this is the case, changes in route designations may be made once watershed analysis and additional site-specific NEPA analysis is complete. If an area's OHV use designation changes, motorized travel for that area would not change until site-specific implementation plans and route designations are complete. Cross-country travel in Open, Limited, or Closed areas would be allowed when needed for safety, when required for federal, state,</p>	<p>is closed to OHV travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical habitat in the Granite Range (4,555 acres), and any other bighorn habitats deemed appropriate on an annual basis during bighorn sheep lambing season (February 1-May 31). 121 acres in Water Canyon Zone 1 (permanent). 2,579 acres in Water Canyon Zone 2 (seasonal) closure from November 1 to May 31. Continental (4,532 acres) and Gridley Lake (473 acres) playas. Close 5,600 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway to OHV use. Close OCTA Class I segments of National Historic Trails to OHV

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>completed primarily along watershed boundaries. Transportation planning may move ahead of the watershed analysis process where the need for vehicle route designation is a greater priority than other watershed management needs. If this is the case, changes in route designations may be made once watershed analysis and additional site-specific NEPA analysis is complete.</p> <p>The planning process is described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an interdisciplinary team to ensure broad participation from a variety of resources; • Define the goals and objectives of the proposed Travel and Transportation Management Plan; • From inventory data, complete a map of the proposed planning area and identify the baseline of roads, primitive roads, and trails. 	<p>required for federal, state, and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit, for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>The planning process is described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an interdisciplinary team to ensure broad participation from a variety of resources. • Define the goals and objectives of the proposed Travel and Transportation Management Plan. • From inventory data, complete a map of the proposed planning area, and identify the baseline of roads, primitive roads, and trails. As road and trail data collection is completed, the interdisciplinary review team will analyze each route and make recommendations within the 	<p>and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit, for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>The planning process is described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an interdisciplinary team to ensure broad participation from a variety of resources. • Define the goals and objectives of the proposed Travel and Transportation Management Plan. • From inventory data, complete a map of the proposed planning area, and identify the baseline of roads, primitive roads, and trails. As road and trail data collection is completed, the interdisciplinary review team will analyze each route and make recommendations for 	<p>use.</p> <p>Open: 289,932 acres</p> <p>Limited: 6,878,592 acres – All other acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate culturally sensitive areas as “limited” for OHV use. • Designate OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails and the trail viewed as “limited” to OHV use. <p>Open: Open areas means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43CFR 8340: subparts 8341 and 8342.</p> <p>Limited: Limited areas means an area is restricted at certain times, in certain areas, or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: number of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>trails. As road and trail data collection is completed, the interdisciplinary review team will analyze each route and recommend designations within the specific watershed based on the criteria below (other criteria will be added as new issues develop in different watersheds over time; in addition to recommending designations for existing routes, the review team may recommend the development of new roads or trails based on the same criteria):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Route redundancy, ○ Wildlife habitat needs – integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into OHV planning to minimize habitat fragmentation, ○ Visual resource management class objectives, ○ Recreation opportunities, ○ Administrative needs, ○ Public access needs, ○ Special management areas, 	<p>specific watershed based on the criteria below (other criteria will be added as new issues develop in different watersheds over time; in addition to making recommendations on designations for existing routes, the review team may recommend the development of new roads or trails based on the same criteria):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Route redundancy, ○ Wildlife habitat needs – integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into OHV planning to minimize habitat fragmentation, ○ Visual resource management class objectives, ○ Recreation opportunities, ○ Administrative needs, ○ Public access needs, ○ Special management areas, 	<p>designations within the specific watershed based on the criteria below (other criteria will be added as new issues develop in different watersheds over time; in addition to making recommendations on designations for existing routes, the review team may recommend the development of new roads or trails based on the same criteria):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Route redundancy, ○ Wildlife habitat needs – integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into OHV planning to minimize habitat fragmentation, ○ Visual resource management class objectives, ○ Recreation opportunities, ○ Administrative needs, ○ Public access needs, ○ Special management 	<p>use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.</p> <p>Closed: Closed area means an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reason; however such use should be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.</p> <p>Update the Transportation Plan through subsequent implementation-level plans completed primarily along watershed boundaries.</p> <p>Transportation planning may move ahead of the watershed analysis process where the need for vehicle route designation is a greater priority than other watershed management needs. If this is the case, changes in route designations may be made once watershed analysis and additional site-specific NEPA analysis is complete. If an area's OHV use designation changes, motorized travel for that</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>opportunities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administrative needs, ○ Public access needs, ○ Special management areas, ○ Cultural resources, ○ Riparian and wetland resources; ● Hold public scoping meetings. Notify the public of the meetings through local media, as appropriate, to reach the potentially affected public. Involve Resource Advisory Councils, local government, state and federal agencies, gateway communities, local motorized and nonmotorized user group clubs as applicable to the planning area. Notify the meeting attendees of the objective of the proposed plan using maps and other appropriate materials to facilitate discussion regarding public issues, concerns, and access needs; ● Produce a map depicting the designated roads, primitive roads, and trails available for use; ● Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads that have been identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cultural resources, and Riparian and wetland resources; ● Hold public scoping meetings. Notify the public of the meetings through local media, as appropriate, to reach the potentially affected public. Involve Resource Advisory Councils, local government, state and federal agencies, gateway communities, local motorized and nonmotorized user group clubs as applicable to the planning area. Notify the meeting attendees of the objective of the proposed plan using maps and other appropriate materials to facilitate discussion regarding public issues, concerns, and access needs; ● Produce a map depicting the designated roads, primitive roads, and trails available for use; ● Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads that have been identified 	<p>areas,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cultural resources, and Riparian and wetland resources; ● Hold public scoping meetings. Notify the public of the meetings through local media, as appropriate, to reach the potentially affected public. Involve Resource Advisory Councils, local government, state and federal agencies, gateway communities, local motorized and nonmotorized user group clubs as applicable to the planning area. Notify the meeting attendees of the objective of the proposed plan using maps and other appropriate materials to facilitate discussion regarding public issues, concerns, and access needs. ● Produce a map depicting the designated roads, primitive roads, and trails available for use. ● Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads 	<p>area would not change until site-specific implementation plans and route designations are complete. Cross-country travel in Open, Limited, or Closed areas would be allowed when needed for safety, when required for federal, state, and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit, for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>The planning process is described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish an interdisciplinary team to ensure broad participation from a variety of resources; ● Define the goals and objectives of the proposed Travel and Transportation Management Plan; ● From inventory data, complete a map of the proposed planning area and identify the baseline of roads, primitive roads, and trails. As road and trail data is collected, the interdisciplinary review team will analyze each route

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>roads, and trails available for use;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads that have been identified through the process as closed to motorized traffic on a case-by-case basis to discourage continued motorized use. In addition, place signs and barriers and produce public maps and other appropriate forms of education and communication to inform the public of updated route designations. 	<p>through the process as closed to motorized traffic on a case-by-case basis to discourage continued motorized use. In addition, place signs and barriers and produce public maps and other appropriate forms of education and communication to inform the public of updated route designations.</p>	<p>that have been identified through the process as closed to motorized traffic on a case-by-case basis to discourage continued motorized use. In addition, place signs and barriers and produce public maps and other appropriate forms of education and communication to inform the public of updated route designations.</p>	<p>and recommend designations within the specific watershed based on the criteria below (other criteria will be added as new issues develop in different watersheds over time; in addition to recommending designations for existing routes, the review team may recommend the development of new roads or trails based on the same criteria):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route redundancy, Wildlife habitat needs – integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into off-highway vehicle planning to minimize habitat fragmentation, Visual resource management class objectives, Recreation opportunities, Administrative needs, Public access needs, Special management areas,

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Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural resources, and o Riparian and wetland resources; • Hold public scoping meetings. Notify the public of the meetings through local media, as appropriate, to reach the potentially affected public. Involve Resource Advisory Councils, local government, state and federal agencies, gateway communities, local motorized and nonmotorized user group clubs as applicable to the planning area. Notify the meeting attendees of the objective of the proposed plan, using maps and other appropriate materials to facilitate discussion regarding public issues, concerns, and access needs; • Produce a map depicting the designated roads, primitive roads, and trails available for use; and • Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads that have been identified

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 10.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 10.2. Inventory and designate routes and trails in OHV-limited areas, using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails would be located to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails would be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats, with special attention given to protect sensitive and T&E 	<p>Action C-R 10.2. Inventory and designate routes and trails in OHV limited areas, using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails should be located to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails should be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats, with special attention given to protect T&E species and 	<p>through the process as closed to motorized traffic on a case-by-case basis to discourage continued motorized use. In addition, place signs and barriers and produce public maps and other appropriate forms of education and communication to inform the public of updated route designations.</p> <p>Action D-R 10.2. Inventory and designate, routes and, trails in OHV-limited areas, using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails should be located to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails should be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats with special attention given to protect T&E species' and

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 10.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-R 10.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>species and their habitat and; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails would be located to minimize conflicts between OHV use and other existing or proposed uses. <p>Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>Action B-R 10. 3. Allow exceptions to closed and limited areas for administrative, emergency services, mineral operations and ranching-related maintenance on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Action B-R 10.4. Designate all WSAs as limited to designated routes and ways as identified at the time of the wilderness inventory (per guidance from IMP).</p>	<p>their habitat; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails should be located to minimize conflicts between OHV use and other existing or proposed uses. <p>Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>Action C-R 10.3. Allow exceptions to closed and limited areas for administrative, emergency services, mineral operations, and ranching-related maintenance on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Action C-R 10.4. Designate all WSAs as limited to designated routes and ways as identified at the time of the wilderness inventory (per guidance from IMP).</p>	<p>their habitat; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas and trails should be located to minimize conflicts between off road vehicle use and other existing or proposed uses. <p>Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state, and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.</p> <p>Action D-R 10.3. Allow exceptions to closed and limited areas for administrative, emergency services, mineral operations and ranching related maintenance on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Action D-R 10.4. Designate all WSAs as limited to designated routes and ways as identified at the time of the wilderness inventory (per guidance from IMP).</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-R 10.5. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-R 10.5. Protect sensitive species habitat, cultural and natural resources within open and limited areas using adaptive management tools, including elimination or realignment of routes, change of season of use, and allowed types of use.</p>	<p>Action C-R 10.5. Protect sensitive species habitat, cultural and natural resources within open and limited areas using adaptive management tools, including elimination or realignment of routes, change of season of use, and allowed types of use.</p>	<p>Action D-R 10.5. Protect sensitive species habitat, cultural and natural resources within open and limited areas using adaptive management tools; including elimination or realignment of routes, change of season of use, and allowed types of use.</p>
RENEWABLE ENERGY			
<p>Goal: Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy resources, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resource values.</p>			
<p>Objective A-RE 1. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy while protecting the natural resources.</p> <p>Action A-RE 1.1. Lease public lands to wind energy companies for the development of wind energy generation facilities.</p> <p>Action A-RE 1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-RE 1. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy while protecting the natural resources.</p> <p>Action B-RE 1.1. Lease public lands for the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, biomass, and solar, in accordance with current Department of Interior and BLM directives.</p> <p>Action B-RE 1.2. Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-66,</p>	<p>Objective C-RE 1. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy, while protecting the natural resources.</p> <p>Action C-RE 1.1. Lease public lands for the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, biomass, and solar, in accordance with current Department of Interior and BLM directives. Reduce undue adverse environmental impacts through development of lease stipulations and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Action C-RE 1.2. Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-67,</p>	<p>Objective D-RE 1. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy while protecting the natural resources.</p> <p>Action D-RE 1.1. Lease public lands for the development of renewable energy, including but not limited to, wind energy, biomass, and solar in accordance with current Department of Interior and BLM directives.</p> <p>Action D-RE 1.2. Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-68,</p>

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-RE 1.3. Maintain existing exclusion areas applicable to wind energy projects within WSAs, ACECs, TCPs, and areas of critical habitat for T&E and sensitive species.</p>	<p>Appendix A; 716,528 acres) to protect resources. The granting of rights-of-way or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.</p> <p>Action B-RE 1.3. No exclusion zones would be designated.</p>	<p>Appendix A; 869,645 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.</p> <p>Action C-RE 1.3. Designate exclusion zones (Figure 2-69, Appendix A- 1,279,481 acres) where no overhead transmission lines and ROWs for energy projects would be allowed.</p>	<p>Appendix A; 1,325,967 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact to resources.</p> <p>Action D-RE 1.3. Designate exclusion zones (Figure 2-70, Appendix A; 699,929 acres) where no overhead transmission lines and ROWs for energy projects would be allowed.</p>
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT			
<p>Goal: Develop transportation systems and facilities that are safe and responsive to public needs; affordably and efficiently managed for management objectives; and have a minimal ecological affect on the land.</p>			
<p>Objective A-TA 1. Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails, and private ROW grants through an active maintenance, stipulation, and monitoring program.</p> <p>Action A-TA 1.1. Include stipulations on new and reconstructed non-BLM road ROW grants.</p>	<p>Objective B-TA 1. Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails, and private ROW grants through an active maintenance and stipulation program.</p> <p>Action B-TA 1.1. Use current access within the WDO by recognizing all transportation routes provided by the state,</p>	<p>Objective C-TA 1. Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails, and private ROW grants through an active maintenance and stipulation program.</p> <p>Action C-TA 1.1. Include appropriate road design criteria on new non-BLM road ROW grants.</p>	<p>Objective D-TA 1. Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails and ROW grants through an active maintenance, stipulation and monitoring program.</p> <p>Action D-TA 1.1. Include appropriate road design criteria on new non-BLM road ROW grants.</p>

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Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-TA 1.2. Include appropriate design criteria on new BLM system roads.</p>	<p>counties, other agencies, and the BLM. Realize access routes may need to be upgraded in the future, due to increased use or development.</p>	<p>Action C-TA 1.2. Include appropriate design criteria on new BLM system roads.</p>	<p>Action D-TA 1.2. Include appropriate design criteria on new BLM system roads.</p>
<p>Action A-TA 1.3. Provide aggregate base, rolling dips, and waterbars on all roads which contribute to sedimentation.</p>	<p>Action B-TA 1.2. Develop road maintenance agreements and funding accounts on system roads where primary users are identified and consistently have a need for a higher level road use or maintenance standard than the BLM has for itself.</p>	<p>Action C-TA 1.3. Review BLM functional classifications and maintenance levels for system roads to evaluate access or mitigate impacts on all resources.</p>	<p>Action D-TA 1.3. Review BLM functional classifications and maintenance levels for system roads to evaluate access or mitigate impacts on all resources.</p>
<p>Action A-TA 1.4. Use rolling dip and water barring with lead-off ditches on all roads or trails to prevent erosion from sustained grades.</p>	<p>Action B-TA 1.4. Use temporary road closures during wet seasons for safety and to minimize sediment erosion impacts and localized damage to the road resources.</p>	<p>Action C-TA 1.4. Use temporary road closures during wet seasons for safety and to minimize sediment erosion impacts and localized damage to the road resources.</p>	<p>Action D-TA 1.4. Use temporary road closures during wet seasons for safety and to minimize sediment erosion impacts and localized damage to the road resources.</p>
<p>Action A-TA 1.5. Relocate, realign, or redesign current BLM roads to prevent or reduce sedimentation</p>	<p>Action B-TA 1.5. Conduct a condition survey program to identify roads that are necessary</p>	<p>Action C-TA 1.5. Conduct a condition survey program to identify roads that are necessary</p>	<p>Action D-TA 1.5. Conduct a condition survey program to identify roads that are necessary</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>impacts.</p> <p>Action A-TA 1.6. Improve or decommission roads from the system inventory that are presenting problems to the environment.</p> <p>Action A-TA 1.7. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-TA 1.7.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Objective A-TA 2. Provide access to public lands recreational sites through active road maintenance and legal easements.</p>	<p>for BLM use and those contributing to resource damage. Evaluate their useful need. Upgrade or downgrade functional classification or maintenance level as appropriate for the need.</p> <p>Action B-TA 1.6. Decommission roads from the system only if alternative access is provided.</p> <p>Action B-TA 1.7. Construct BLM roads and require that non-BLM road ROWs be constructed in such a manner as to avoid creating fragment resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs.</p> <p>Action B-TA 1.7.1. Relocate and rehabilitate roads that create habitat fragmentation only if other public access is provided.</p> <p>Objective B-TA 2. Provide access to public lands through road maintenance and easement acquisition.</p>	<p>for BLM use and those contributing to resource damage. Evaluate their useful need. Upgrade or downgrade functional classification or maintenance level as appropriate for the need.</p> <p>Action C-TA 1.6. Improve or decommission roads from the system inventory that are presenting problems to the environment.</p> <p>Action C-TA 1.7. Construct BLM roads and require that non-BLM road ROWs be constructed so as to avoid creating fragment resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs. Locate roads so as to preserve open space.</p> <p>Action C-TA 1.7.1. Relocate and rehabilitate roads that create habitat fragmentation.</p> <p>Objective C-TA 2. Provide access to public lands through active road maintenance and easement acquisition.</p>	<p>for BLM use and those contributing to resource damage. Evaluate their useful need. Upgrade or downgrade functional classification or maintenance level as appropriate for the need.</p> <p>Action D-TA 1.6. Improve or decommission roads from the system inventory that are presenting problems to the environment.</p> <p>Action D-TA 1.7. No similar action.</p> <p>Action D-TA 1.7.1. See Action D-TA 4.3.</p> <p>Objective D-TA 2. Provide access to public lands through active road maintenance and easement acquisition.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-TA 2.1. Obtain easements across private lands.</p> <p>Action A-TA 2.2. Encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they currently maintain county roads on public lands.</p> <p>Objective A-TA 3. Not addressed in current MFP.</p> <p>Action A-TA 3.1. Not addressed in current MFP.</p> <p>Action A-TA 3.2. Not addressed in current MFP.</p> <p>Action A-TA 3.3. Not addressed in current MFP.</p>	<p>Action B-TA 2.1. Obtain easements across private lands from willing owners for current and new BLM system roads.</p> <p>Action B-TA 2.2. Encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they maintain county roads on public lands.</p> <p>Objective B-TA 3. Provide for public safety awareness through sign installation and maintenance programs while protecting the viewshed.</p> <p>Action B-TA 3.1. Provide regulatory signing as outlined in BLM Manuals, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices on all BLM roads within the WDO.</p> <p>Action B-TA 3.2. Install on-the-ground road numbers consistent with the WDO recreation map.</p> <p>Action B-TA 3.3. Develop and implement a WDO sign plan analyzing the need for directional, interpretive, and regulatory signs.</p>	<p>Action C-TA 2.1. Aggressively pursue easements across private lands for current and new BLM system roads and to maintain access to public lands.</p> <p>Action C-TA 2.2. Require counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they currently maintain county roads on public lands.</p> <p>Objective C-TA 3. Provide for public safety awareness through sign installation and maintenance programs, while protecting the viewshed.</p> <p>Action C-TA 3.1. Signs must be installed and be of such a material and color as to not impair the viewshed.</p> <p>Action C-TA 3.2. Install on-the-ground road numbers consistent with the WDO recreation map.</p> <p>Action C-TA 3.3. Develop and implement a WDO sign plan analyzing the need for directional, interpretive, and regulatory signs.</p>	<p>Action D-TA 2.1. Obtain easements across private lands from willing owners for current and new BLM system roads.</p> <p>Action D-TA 2.2. Encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs on all roads on public lands currently being maintained by the county.</p> <p>Objective D-TA 3. Provide for public safety awareness through sign installation and maintenance programs.</p> <p>Action D-TA 3.1. Provide regulatory signing as outlined in BLM Manuals, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices on all BLM roads within the WDO.</p> <p>Action D-TA 3.2. Install on-the-ground road numbers consistent with the WDO recreation map.</p> <p>Action D-TA 3.3. Develop and implement a WDO sign plan analyzing the need for directional, interpretive and regulatory signs.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-TA 3.4. Install signage in WSAs as necessary.</p> <p>Objective A-TA 4. Protect bighorn sheep from disturbance associated with people and vehicles.</p> <p>Action A-TA 4.1. Minimize access in existing and potential bighorn sheep range by limiting new trail or road construction. Existing roads or trails may be closed or use limited if it is determined that they interfere with the normal life processes of bighorn sheep.</p> <p>Action A-TA 4.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-TA 4.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Include interpretation for public awareness program of the importance and preservation of signs and their function on public lands.</p> <p>Action B-TA 3.4. Install signs in WSAs as necessary.</p> <p>Objective B-TA 4. Analyze and determine appropriate road densities and locations within wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action B-TA 4.1. Work with local communities to recognize their needs before decommissioning roads.</p> <p>Action B-TA 4.2. Provide alternative public access, which would minimize the effect on sensitive species.</p> <p>Action B-TA 4.3. Remove, reroute, or rehabilitate roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife</p>	<p>Include interpretation for public awareness program of the importance and preservation of signs and their function on public lands.</p> <p>Action C-TA 3.4. Avoid signage in WSAs unless to prevent trespass.</p> <p>Objective C-TA 4. Analyze and determine appropriate road densities and locations within wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action C-TA 4.1 Limit access to habitat areas through an active road or trail closure policy.</p> <p>Action C-TA 4.2. Provide alternative public access, which would minimize the effect on sensitive species.</p> <p>Action C-TA 4.3. Remove, reroute, or rehabilitate roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife,</p>	<p>Include interpretation for public awareness program of the importance and preservation of signs and their function on public lands.</p> <p>Action D-TA 3.4. Install signage in WSAs as necessary.</p> <p>Objective D-TA 4. Analyze and determine appropriate road densities and locations within wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Action D-TA 4.1. Protect sensitive habitats by closing or decommissioning roads or trails to achieve the appropriate road density.</p> <p>Action D-TA 4.2. Provide alternative public access which would minimize the affect on sensitive species.</p> <p>Action D-TA 4.3. Remove, reroute or rehab roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife as</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-TA 5. Provide safe sanitary facilities for the public in recreation areas and for BLM employees in federally owned work facilities.</p> <p>Action A-TA 5.1. Not addressed in current MFPs.</p> <p>Action A-TA 5.1.1. Submit capital improvement projects for installation and construction of restroom facilities for all sites identified.</p>	<p>as problems are identified, but only if alternative access is provided.</p> <p>Objective B-TA 5. Provide safe sanitary facilities for the public in recreation areas.</p> <p>Action B-TA 5.1. Improve recreation sites that are consistently used by the public with installation of fire rings and restroom facilities.</p> <p>Action B-TA 5.1.1. Submit Capital Improvement Projects for installation and construction of restroom facilities for all sites identified.</p>	<p>as problems are identified.</p> <p>Objective C-TA 5. Continue to allow the public to use dispersed camping sites.</p> <p>Action C-TA 5.1. Organize and orchestrate Leave No Trace Program for public awareness.</p> <p>Action C-TA 5.1.1. Maintain existing projects and do not construct new capital improvement projects.</p>	<p>problems are identified.</p> <p>Objective D-TA 5. Provide safe, sanitary facilities in recreation areas and federally owned work facilities.</p> <p>Action D-TA 5.1. Identify impacts from visiting public in heavily used dispersed recreation sites.</p> <p>Action D-TA 5.1.1. Submit Capital Improvement Projects for installation and construction of fire rings and restroom facilities for all sites identified.</p>
<p>LANDS AND REALTY</p> <p>Goal: Retain public lands, dispose of only those lands that consolidate lands patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development. Acquire land and Conservation Easements to protect resources, improve administration, and provide for public access and recreational opportunities. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way (ROWs), leases, and permits, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resources.</p>			
<p>Objective A-LR 1. Make land tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 1. Make lands tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments, in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 1. Make lands tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.</p>	<p>Objective D-LR 1. Make lands tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-LR 1.1. Retain public lands identified in the Paradise-Denio (L 1.1) and Sonoma-Gerlach (L 1.3, L 2.1 and L 2.2.) MFPs in federal ownership until disposal of these lands can occur under R&PP applications or other appropriate authorities.</p> <p>Action A-LR 1.2. Lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada.</p> <p>From Sonoma-Gerlach MFP L 1.4: The following lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada:</p> <p>T 27 N, R 30 E Sec. 12 SW¹/₄, W¹/₂SE¹/₄ Sec. 14 NE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄</p> <p>Action A-LR 1.3. Retain in public ownership lands within wellhead protection areas (municipal</p>	<p>Action B-LR 1.1. Retain public lands identified in the Paradise-Denio (L 1.1) and Sonoma-Gerlach (L 1.3, L 2.1, and L 2.2.) MFPs in federal ownership until disposal of these lands can occur under R&PP applications or other appropriate authorities.</p> <p>Action B-LR 1.2. Lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada.</p> <p>From Sonoma-Gerlach MFP L 1.4: The following lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada:</p> <p>T 27 N, R 30 E, Sec. 12 SW¹/₄, W¹/₂SE¹/₄, Sec. 14 NE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄</p> <p>Action B-LR 1.3. Retain lands within priority watersheds that contain municipal water supplies.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 1.1. There would be no net loss and possibly a net gain of public lands within the District Office.</p> <p>Action C-LR 1.2. Lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada.</p> <p>From Sonoma-Gerlach MFP L 1.4: The following lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada:</p> <p><u>T 27 N, R 30 E</u> <u>Sec. 12 SW¹/₄, W¹/₂SE¹/₄,</u> <u>Sec. 14 NE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄</u></p> <p>Action C-LR 1.3. Retain lands within priority watersheds that contain municipal water supplies.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 1.1. Same as Alternative A except apply the disposal criteria as developed (see Action D-LR 3.1).</p> <p>Action D-LR 1.2. Same as Alternative A except apply the disposal criteria as developed.</p> <p>Action D-LR 1.3. Retain in public ownership lands within wellhead protection areas (municipal</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>watersheds). Non-public lands in these municipal watersheds would be given priority for acquisition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winnemucca (hydrologic basin for Water Canyon Creek); • Golconda (hydrologic basin for Pole Creek); • Imlay (hydrologic basin for Prince Royal Canyon); • Lovelock (Oreana subbasin); • Gerlach; • Fernley; and • Empire. <p>Objective A-LR 2. Retain public land while considering acquisition and disposal proposals that are identified to be in the public interest and are consistent with BLM, other Federal, State, and local plans and policies (BLM 1999).</p> <p>Action A-LR 2.1. Retain, dispose of, and acquire lands (see Figure 2-71, Appendix A) based on</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 2. Retain public lands as required by FLPMA (BLM 1976).</p> <p>Action B-LR 2.1. Retain those public lands that have a high resource value and have little or no</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 2. Retain public lands as required by FLPMA, with emphasis that public lands should be retained for the use of future generations.</p> <p>Action C-LR 2.1. Retain all public lands unless it can be clearly demonstrated that disposal would</p>	<p>watersheds). Non-public lands in these municipal watersheds would be given priority for acquisition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winnemucca (hydrologic basin for Water Canyon Creek); • Golconda (hydrologic basin for Pole Creek); • Imlay (hydrologic basin for Prince Royal Canyon); • Lovelock (Oreana subbasin); • Gerlach; • Fernley; and • Empire. <p>Objective D-LR 2. Retain public lands as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.</p> <p>Action D-LR 2.1. Retain public lands except those identified for disposal and meet disposal criteria</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>established criteria in the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Lands Amendment and as follows:</p> <p>Zone 1: (Retention) 2,936,548 acres;</p> <p>Zone 2: (Potential for Retention) 1,281,383 acres; and</p> <p>Zone 3: (Suitable for Disposal) 2,989,030 acres</p>	<p>value to community development, agriculture, or other private use. Retain, dispose of, and acquire lands subject to no net gain (Figure 2-72, Appendix A):</p> <p>Lands to be retained: 5,076,295 acres; and</p> <p>Lands available for disposal: 2,128,543 acres.</p>	<p>be in the best interest of the public (Figure 2-73, Appendix A):</p> <p>Lands to be retained: 5,989,664 acres; and</p> <p>Lands available for disposal: 1,215,963 acres.</p>	<p>(Figure 2-74, Appendix A). (See Action D-LR 3.1):</p> <p>Lands to be retained: 5,922,909 acres; and</p> <p>Lands available for disposal: 1,281,959 acres.</p>
<p>Objective A-LR 3. Make available for disposal those lands that have little or no resource value that consolidates lands patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development. Dispose of public lands.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 3. Make available for disposal those lands that consolidate land patterns to ensure effective administration, to improve resource management, and to promote community development.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 3. Make available for disposal those lands that have little or no resource value and consolidate land patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development.</p>	<p>Objective D-LR 3. Make available for disposal those lands that have little or no resource value that consolidates land patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management and promote community development. Access to other public lands would be ensured.</p>
<p>Action A-LR 3.1. The following land disposal criteria would be applied to all disposal actions:</p> <p>a. Land disposal actions that adjust county and local tax base and grazing preference would be coordinated with the</p>	<p>Action B-LR 3.1. Dispose of land to assist the economic development of local communities. This includes lands that may be used for agricultural development, mining, and other uses that may be deemed in the best interest of the local communities. Any land disposal must meet all of the</p>	<p>Action C-LR 3.1. Dispose of only those lands that are clearly in the public interest. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria, unless otherwise noted:</p> <p>a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or</p>	<p>Action D-LR 3.1. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted:</p> <p>a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a)</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>appropriate government entity or permittee.</p> <p>b. All water rights appurtenant to the lands identified for disposal would be verified before any disposal actions. Any agreements among the BLM, private land owners, and persons holding water rights would be presented to the Nevada State Engineer's Office for review. The State Engineer would be notified of any change of ownership.</p> <p>c. Lands may be disposed of through the Desert Land Act. In addition to criteria identified in the MFP, the soils identified in a proposed Desert Land Act entry must have a Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer.</p> <p>d. All lands considered for</p>	<p>following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted:</p> <p>a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA.</p> <p>b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current Land Use Plan and Resource Management Plan or has been identified by local government as necessary to meet economic sustainability of the local committee.</p> <p>c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values.</p> <p>d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands</p>	<p>more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA;</p> <p>b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current land use plan and resource management plan;</p> <p>c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values;</p> <p>d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands;</p> <p>e. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the public's access to remaining public lands;</p> <p>f. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority</p>	<p>of FLPMA.</p> <p>b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in this Resource Management Plan.</p> <p>c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources or recreational values.</p> <p>d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands.</p> <p>e. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the public's access to remaining public lands.</p> <p>f. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat.</p> <p>g. No public lands that contain water</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (BLM 1976). These are lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage, lands acquired for a specific purpose but no longer required for that or another federal purpose, or lands that would serve important public objectives, including, but not limited to, expansion that outweigh other public objectives and values. Disposal lands may serve the purpose of community expansion and economic development, of local governmental needs, or to facilitate federal land management by blocking up land ownership patterns, thus reducing BLM administrative costs.</p> <p>e. Do not dispose of lands occupied by listed or</p>	<p>or the public's access to remaining public lands.</p> <p>e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat.</p> <p>f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the local public's interest.</p>	<p>wildlife habitat;</p> <p>g. No public lands that contain water improvements, such as guzzlers, would be disposed of;</p> <p>h. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest; and</p> <p>i. The disposal would not result in a net loss of public lands within Winnemucca District Office.</p>	<p>improvements, such as, guzzlers, would be disposed of unless the buyer is willing to relocate the water improvement, at the buyer's sole and complete cost, to a location deemed suitable by BLM and NDOW.</p> <p>h. No lands that are classified as VRM Class II due the proximity of the National Historic System of Trails should be disposed of.</p> <p>i. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as crucial wildlife habitat, unless other public uses outweigh the value of a parcel identified as federally owned threatened or endangered species habitat. Disposal would be considered on a case-by-case basis. When disposal of public land that serves as habitat for consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is required, exchange for other parcels of habitat would be encouraged. Other mitigation may also be required.</p> <p>f. Any impacts on cultural resources from proposed disposal actions would be mitigated by plans developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, affected tribes, and interested public.</p>			

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-LR 3.1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 3.1.1. Lands that are disposed of through the Desert Land Act must meet the additional criteria of containing soils identified as Irrigated Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 3.1.1. Lands that are disposed of through the Desert Land Act must meet the additional criteria of containing soils identified as Irrigated Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 3.1.1. Lands that are disposed of through the Desert Land Act must meet the additional criteria of containing soils identified as Irrigated Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer.</p>
<p>Action A-LR 3.1.2. Lands identified for disposal under Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) as shown in the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise – Denio and Sonoma – Gerlach (BLM 1999) Management Framework Plan would be tracked and carried forward by inclusion of the Lands Amendment map in this plan.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 3.1.2. Lands identified for disposal under FLTFA, as shown in the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan (BLM 1999), would be tracked and carried forward by inclusion of the Lands Amendment map in this plan.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 3.1.2. Lands identified for disposal under FLTFA, as shown in the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise – Denio and Sonoma – Gerlach Management Framework Plan, would be tracked and carried forward by inclusion of the lands amendment map in this plan. However lands identified as suitable for disposal in the 1999 Lands Amendment that are not identified as suitable for disposal in this resource management plan would not be disposed of.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 3.1.2. Lands identified for disposal under Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) as shown in the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan would be tracked and carried forward by inclusion of the Lands Amendment map in this plan. However lands identified as suitable for disposal in the 1999 Lands Amendment (BLM 1999) that are not identified as suitable for disposal in this Resource Management Plan would not be disposed of.</p>
<p>Action A-LR 3.1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 3.1.3. Dispose of split estate lands on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 3.1.3. Dispose of split estate lands on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 3.1.3. Dispose of Split estate lands on a case-by-case basis.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-LR 3.1.4. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-LR 3.1.5. Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on Figure 2-71, Appendix A.</p> <p>Action A-LR 3.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 3.1.4. Those lands that are leased to local and state governmental entities through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) may be disposed of to that governmental entity without meeting all of the criteria listed above if the disposal of the R&PP leased lands is in the interest of the public (i.e., if the land is a landfill or other hazmat site).</p> <p>Action B-LR 3.1.5. Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on see Figure 2-72, Appendix A.</p> <p>Boundary lines of land tenure zones should be coincident with section lines, half section lines, and the boundaries of designated areas, such as WSA, Wilderness, or NCA boundaries. Any gaps appearing between zones and any of the above-listed boundaries or land survey lines should be considered a mapping error.</p> <p>Action B-LR 3.2. No transfer to BIA Action.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 3.1.4. Those lands that are leased to local and state governmental entities through the R&PP may be disposed of to that governmental entity without meeting all of the criteria listed above if the disposal of the R&PP leased lands is in the interest of the public (for example, if the land is a landfill or other hazmat site).</p> <p>Action C-LR 3.1.5. Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on Figure 2-73, Appendix A.</p> <p>Boundary lines of land tenure zones should be coincident with section lines, half section lines, or the boundaries of designated areas, such as WSA, wilderness, or NCA boundaries. Any gaps appearing between zones and any of the above-listed boundaries or land survey lines should be considered a mapping error.</p> <p>Action C-LR 3.2. Transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on congressional approval, the</p>	<p>Action D-LR 3.1.4. Those lands that are leased to local and state governmental entities through the R&PP may be disposed of to that governmental entity without meeting all of the criteria listed above if the disposal of the R&PP leased lands is in the interest of the public (i.e., if the land is a landfill or other hazmat site).</p> <p>Action D-LR 3.1.5. Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on Figure 2-74, Appendix A.</p> <p>It is the intention that boundary lines of land tenure zones should be coincident with section lines, half section lines, or the boundaries of designated areas, such as WSA, Wilderness or NCA boundaries. Any gaps appearing between zones and any of the above listed boundaries or land survey lines should be considered a mapping error.</p> <p>Action D-LR 3.2. Transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on Congressional approval, the</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>following lands for the expansion of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation:</p> <p>T 47 N, R 37 E:</p> <p>Sec. 11: S¹/₂SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 12: SW¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 13: NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂N¹/₂, NW¹/₄NW¹/₄, S¹/₂,</p> <p>Sec. 14: E¹/₂, E¹/₂W¹/₂,</p> <p>Sec. 24: S¹/₂, W¹/₂NW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 25: N¹/₂, SE¹/₄, N¹/₂SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 36: NW¹/₄NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄.</p> <p>T 47 N, R 38 E:</p> <p>Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, N¹/₂S¹/₂, S¹/₂SW¹/₄;</p> <p>Sec. 2: NE¹/₄SE¹/₄, S¹/₂S¹/₂;</p> <p>Sec. 3: S¹/₂S¹/₂;</p> <p>Sec. 4: Lot 11, S¹/₂SE¹/₄;</p> <p>Sec. 5: Lot 1;</p> <p>Sec. 6: Lot 6;</p> <p>Sec. 7: Lots 6, 7, 8;</p>	<p>following lands for the expansion of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation:</p> <p>T 47 N, R 37 E:</p> <p>Sec. 11: S¹/₂SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 12: SW¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 13: NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂N¹/₂, NW¹/₄NW¹/₄, S¹/₂,</p> <p>Sec. 14: E¹/₂, E¹/₂W¹/₂,</p> <p>Sec. 24: S¹/₂, W¹/₂NW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 25: N¹/₂, SE¹/₄, N¹/₂SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄,</p> <p>Sec. 36: NW¹/₄NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄.</p> <p>T 47 N, R 38 E:</p> <p>Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, N¹/₂S¹/₂, S¹/₂SW¹/₄;</p> <p>Sec. 2: NE¹/₄SE¹/₄, S¹/₂S¹/₂;</p> <p>Sec. 3: S¹/₂S¹/₂;</p> <p>Sec. 4: Lot 11, S¹/₂SE¹/₄;</p> <p>Sec. 5: Lot 1;</p> <p>Sec. 6: Lot 6;</p> <p>Sec. 7: Lots 6, 7, 8;</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>Sec. 9: E¹/₂, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂SW¹/₄; Sec. 10: All; Sec. 11: NE¹/₄, W¹/₂, S¹/₂SE¹/₄; Sec. 12: Lots 4, 5, 10, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂NE¹/₄; W¹/₂NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄ Sec. 13: Lots 1, 5, 6 and 10; Sec. 14: N¹/₂N¹/₂, S¹/₂NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄; Sec. 15: N¹/₂; Sec. 16: Lots 5, 6, 14, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄; Sec. 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, E¹/₂NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄SE¹/₄; Sec. 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, S¹/₂NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ Sec. 22: W¹/₂NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, S¹/₂; Sec. 23: E¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, W¹/₂NW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄; S¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, W¹/₂NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂; Sec. 24: E¹/₂NE¹/₄, W¹/₂, SE¹/₄;</p>	<p>Sec. 9: E¹/₂, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂SW¹/₄; Sec. 10: All; Sec. 11: NE¹/₄, W¹/₂, S¹/₂SE¹/₄; Sec. 12: Lots 4, 5, 10, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂NE¹/₄; W¹/₂NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄ Sec. 13: Lots 1, 5, 6 and 10; Sec. 14: N¹/₂N¹/₂, S¹/₂NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄; Sec. 15: N¹/₂; Sec. 16: Lots 5, 6, 14, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄; Sec. 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, E¹/₂NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄SE¹/₄; Sec. 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, S¹/₂NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ Sec. 22: W¹/₂NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, S¹/₂; Sec. 23: E¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, W¹/₂NW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄; S¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, W¹/₂NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂; Sec. 24: E¹/₂NE¹/₄, W¹/₂, SE¹/₄;</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		<p>Sec. 25: N^{1/2}N^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 26: N^{1/2}N^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 27: N^{1/2}N^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 30: Lots: 1, 2, 3, NE^{1/4}, NE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, N^{1/2}SE^{1/4}.</p> <p>T 48 N, R 38 E:</p> <p>Sec. 36: Lots 5, 6.</p> <p>T 47 N, R 39 E:</p> <p>Sec. 5: Lot 17, W^{1/2}SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 6: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, W^{1/2}SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 7: Lots 1, 2, NE^{1/4}NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, W^{1/2}W^{1/2}SE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4}SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 8: NW^{1/4}NW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 9: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, N^{1/2}SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 16: E^{1/2}, S^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, SE^{1/4}NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 18: Lots 5, 6, 7, NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 19: Lots 2, 3, 4, E^{1/2}SW^{1/4},</p>	<p>Sec. 25: N^{1/2}N^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 26: N^{1/2}N^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 27: N^{1/2}N^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 30: Lots: 1, 2, 3, NE^{1/4}, NE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, N^{1/2}SE^{1/4}.</p> <p>T 48 N, R 38 E:</p> <p>Sec. 36: Lots 5, 6.</p> <p>T 47 N, R 39 E:</p> <p>Sec. 5: Lot 17, W^{1/2}SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 6: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, W^{1/2}SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 7: Lots 1, 2, NE^{1/4}NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, W^{1/2}W^{1/2}SE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4}SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 8: NW^{1/4}NW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 9: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, N^{1/2}SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 16: E^{1/2}, S^{1/2}NW^{1/4}, SW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, SE^{1/4}NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 18: Lots 5, 6, 7, NE^{1/4}, E^{1/2}NW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 19: Lots 2, 3, 4, E^{1/2}SW^{1/4},</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-LR 4. Acquire environmentally sensitive land and conservation easements.</p> <p>Action A-LR 4.1. Acquire lands that are environmentally sensitive, provide public access for recreation opportunities, or contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.</p> <p>Action A-LR 4.1.1. All water rights appurtenant to the lands identified</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 4. Acquire environmentally sensitive land and conservation easements to protect open space.</p> <p>Action B-LR 4.1. Acquire lands based on the principle of no net gain of public land and that have the support of local communities. Lands should be acquired only from willing sellers.</p> <p>Action B-LR 4.1.1. All water rights associated with any lands to</p>	<p>E^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 20: All;</p> <p>Sec. 21: All;</p> <p>Sec. 28: All;</p> <p>Sec. 29: All;</p> <p>Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E^{1/2}, E^{1/2}W^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 31: Lot 1;</p> <p>Sec. 32: NE^{1/4}NW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 33: NE^{1/4}, W^{1/2}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, NE^{1/4}SE^{1/4}.</p> <p>Objective C-LR 4. Acquire environmentally sensitive land and other lands that enhance the public's opportunity to enjoy the public lands.</p> <p>Action C-LR 4.1. Maximize opportunities to acquire private lands that are particularly environmentally sensitive, that provide public access for recreation, or that contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.</p> <p>Action C-LR 4.1.1. All water rights associated with any lands to</p>	<p>E^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 20: All;</p> <p>Sec. 21: All;</p> <p>Sec. 28: All;</p> <p>Sec. 29: All;</p> <p>Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E^{1/2}, E^{1/2}W^{1/2};</p> <p>Sec. 31: Lot 1;</p> <p>Sec. 32: NE^{1/4}NW^{1/4};</p> <p>Sec. 33: NE^{1/4}, W^{1/2}SW^{1/4}, SE^{1/4}SW^{1/4}, NE^{1/4}SE^{1/4}.</p> <p>Objective D-LR 4. Acquire lands or land rights that substantially enhance or improve BLM's management of public resources or provide for public needs.</p> <p>Action D-LR 4.1. Acquire lands that are environmentally sensitive, provides public access for recreation opportunities not otherwise available or contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.</p> <p>Action D-LR 4.1.1. All water rights associated with any lands to</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>for acquisition would be verified before any acquisition actions. Any agreements among the BLM, private land owners, and persons holding water rights would be presented to the Nevada State Engineer's Office for review. The State Engineer would be notified of any change of ownership.</p> <p>Action A-LR 4.1.2. The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land acquisition actions that may adjust county and local tax base and grazing preference would be coordinated with the appropriate government entity or permittee. b. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments for the Winnemucca District Office would be made based on the following criteria through the environmental analysis 	<p>be acquired would be verified through the State Engineer's Office. The BLM would only purchase those water rights that support the purpose of the land acquisition.</p> <p>Action B-LR 4.1.2. The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lands or interests in lands would be acquired by the BLM on a willing buyer or willing seller basis; b. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would be subject to consultation and coordination procedures with local county officials before completion of the acquisition. c. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would provide access to public lands, block 	<p>be acquired would be verified through the State Engineers Office. The BLM would purchase only those water rights that support the purpose of the land acquisition.</p> <p>Action C-LR 4.1.2. The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lands or interests in lands would be acquired by BLM on a willing buyer or willing seller basis; b. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would be subject to consultation and coordination procedures with county officials before completion of the acquisition c. Private lands or interests in private lands to be 	<p>be acquired would be verified through the State Engineers Office. The BLM would only purchase those water rights which support the purpose of the land acquisition.</p> <p>Action D-LR 4.1.2. The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lands or interests in lands would be acquired by BLM on a willing buyer or willing seller basis. b. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would be subject to consultation and coordination procedures with tribal governments and local county officials before completion of the acquisition. c. Private lands or interests

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>process.</p> <p>c. Public resource values or concerns, including threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat; riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands, fisheries, nesting and breeding habitat for game and nongame birds or animals, key big game seasonal habitat, wild horse and burro habitat, developed recreation and recreation access sites, municipal watersheds, energy and mineral potential, visual resources, cultural resources, paleontology, Native American TCPs, cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness, and other statutory-authorized designations.</p> <p>d. Accessibility of land for public uses.</p>	<p>up federal lands ownership patterns or otherwise serve to improve management of the public lands, contain important natural resources, cultural resources, or habitat, or serve other public purposes.</p> <p>d. Public resource values or concerns, including threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; floodplains and wetlands; fisheries; nesting or breeding habitat for game and nongame birds or animals; key big game seasonal habitat; wild horse and burro habitat; developed recreation and recreation access sites; municipal watersheds; energy and mineral potential; visual resources; cultural resources; paleontology; Native American TCPs; cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness; and</p>	<p>acquired by BLM would provide access to public lands, would block up federal lands ownership patterns or otherwise serve to improve management of the public lands, would contain important natural resources, cultural resources, or habitat, or would serve other public purposes;</p> <p>d. Public resource values or concerns, including threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands, fisheries, nesting and breeding habitat for game and nongame birds or animals, key big game seasonal habitat, wild horse and burro habitat, developed recreation and recreation access sites, municipal watersheds, energy and mineral potential, visual resources,</p>	<p>in private lands to be acquired by BLM would:</p> <p>1) provide access to public lands; 2) block up federal lands ownership patterns or otherwise serve to improve management of the public lands; 3) contain important natural resources, cultural resources, or habitat; or 4) serve other public purposes.</p> <p>d. Public resource values or concerns, including but not limited to : threatened, endangered, or BLM or State sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; floodplains and wetlands; fisheries; nesting or breeding habitat for game and non-game birds or animals; key big game seasonal habitat; wild horse and burro habitat; developed recreation and recreation access sites; municipal watersheds; energy and mineral</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>e. Manageability (difficulty or cost of administration).</p> <p>f. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management, and use by other state and federal agencies.</p>	<p>other statutory-authorized designations.</p> <p>e. Accessibility of land for public uses.</p> <p>f. Clear management opportunities (difficulty or cost of administration).</p> <p>g. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management, and use by other state and federal agencies.</p> <p>h. Lands acquired would be in fee simple title. Acquisition of split estate lands would be made on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>i. The availability of funding to properly manage the acquired lands.</p> <p>j. The likelihood for partnerships.</p> <p>k. Acquisition of land and interest using funds authorized under the SNPLMA and FLTFA are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations</p>	<p>cultural resources, paleontology, Native American TCPs, cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness, and other statutory-authorized designations;</p> <p>e. Accessibility of land for public uses;</p> <p>f. Clear management opportunities (difficulty or cost of administration);</p> <p>g. Suitability and need for change in land ownership for management and use by other state and federal agencies;</p> <p>h. Lands acquired would be in fee simple title. Acquisition of split estate lands would be made on a case-by-case basis;</p> <p>i. The availability of funding to properly manage the acquired lands;</p> <p>j. The likelihood for</p>	<p>potential; visual resources; cultural resources; paleontology; Native American TCPs; cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness; and other statutory-authorized designations.</p> <p>e. Accessibility of land for public uses.</p> <p>f. Clear management opportunities (difficulty or cost of administration).</p> <p>g. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management and use by other State and Federal Agencies.</p> <p>h. Lands acquired would be in fee simple title. Acquisition of split estate lands would be made on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>i. The availability of funding to properly manage the acquired lands.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>to protect the resource values on these lands. The management issues for such acquisitions would be addressed throughout the acquisition process, beginning with its nomination to the administration of the acquisition. Following acquisition, before land use changes, a parcel-specific, activity level management plan and associated NEPA document would be prepared to address project management.</p>	<p>partnerships; and</p> <p>k. Acquisition of land and interest using funds authorized under SNPLMA and FLTFA are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations to protect the resource values on these lands. The management issues for such acquisitions would be addressed throughout the acquisition process, beginning from its nomination to the administration of the acquisition. Following acquisition, before land use changes, a parcel-specific, activity level management plan and associated NEPA document would be prepared to address project management.</p>	<p>j. The likelihood for partnerships.</p> <p>k. Acquisition of land and interest using funds authorized under the SNPLMA and the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations to protect the resource values on these lands. The management issues for such acquisitions would be addressed throughout the acquisition process, beginning from its nomination to the administration of the acquisition. Following acquisition, before land use changes, a parcel-specific, activity level management plan and associated NEPA document would be prepared to address project management.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-LR 4.1.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 4.1.3. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby lands or managed for the goals, objectives, and standards for which they were acquired. For SNPLMA acquisitions, in-holdings acquired within Wilderness Areas would automatically become wilderness and be managed in accordance with BLM Manual 8560 and 43 CFR, Part 8560.</p> <p>Action B-LR 4.1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 4.1.3. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby lands, or managed for the goals, objectives, and standards for which they were acquired. For SNPLMA acquisitions, in-holdings acquired within Wilderness Areas would automatically become wilderness and be managed in accordance with BLM Manual 8560 and 43 CFR, Part 8560.</p> <p>Action C-LR 4.1.4. Prioritize the acquisition of inholdings in WSAs and ISA.</p> <p>Action C-LR 4.2. Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property be an operating farm or be capable of being part of a viable farm operation. 	<p>Action D-LR 4.1.3. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby lands, or managed for the goals, objectives, and standards for which they were acquired. For SNPLMA acquisitions, in-holdings acquired within Wilderness Areas would automatically become wilderness and be managed in accordance with BLM Manual 8560 and 43 CFR, Part 8560.</p> <p>Action D-LR 4.1.4. Prioritize the acquisition of inholdings in WSAs, Wilderness, and ISA.</p> <p>Action D-LR 4.2. Acquire Conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm
<p>Action A-LR 4.1.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 4.2. Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property be an operating farm or be capable of being part of a viable farm operation. 	<p>Action C-LR 4.2. Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm 	<p>Action D-LR 4.2. Acquire Conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm
<p>Action A-LR 4.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 4.2. Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property be an operating farm or be capable of being part of a viable farm operation. 	<p>Action C-LR 4.2. Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm 	<p>Action D-LR 4.2. Acquire Conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>b. The land is subject to imminent threat of development and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands, and high density development would occur in receiving areas.</p> <p>c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat.</p> <p>d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values.</p> <p>e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire access where such access does not interfere with the conservation purpose of the easement.</p> <p>f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered</p>	<p>operation;</p> <p>b. The land is subject to imminent threat of development and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands and high density development would occur in receiving areas;</p> <p>c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat;</p> <p>d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values;</p> <p>e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire access where such access does not interfere with the conservation purpose of</p>	<p>operation.</p> <p>b. The land is subject to imminent threat of development, and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands, and that high density development would occur in "receiving areas."</p> <p>c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat.</p> <p>d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values.</p> <p>e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire access where such access does not interfere with the conservation purpose of</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>farmland.</p> <p>g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition.</p> <p>h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to the BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows the BLM to purchase more easements, which is in the public interest.</p> <p>i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.</p> <p>j. The acquisition has the approval of local governments.</p>	<p>the easement;</p> <p>f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered farmland;</p> <p>g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition;</p> <p>h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows BLM to purchase more easements, which is in the public interest; and</p> <p>i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.</p>	<p>the easement.</p> <p>f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered farmland.</p> <p>g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition.</p> <p>h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement, and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows BLM to purchase more easements which is in the public interest.</p> <p>i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-LR 5. Grant ROWs over public lands with the protection of natural resources.</p> <p>Action A-LR 5.1. Transmission lines are restricted to existing designated ROW corridors along existing transportation and utility facilities with a specified width of 1.5 miles on each side of the existing transportation or utility facility. Exceptions to this width requirement would be made on a case-by-case basis. Future ROWs corridors would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis but should be as consistent as possible with the Western States Corridor Study.</p> <p>Action A-LR 5.1.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-LR 5.2. Process rights-of-way as needed.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 5. Grant ROWs over public lands with the protection of natural resources.</p> <p>Action B-LR 5.1. Designate utility corridors as needed.</p> <p>Action B-LR 5.1.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action B-LR 5.2. Process ROWs as needed.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 5. Grant ROWs over public lands with the protection of natural resources.</p> <p>Action C-LR 5.1. Designate utility corridors as needed to meet demands of the nation's energy needs (see Figure 2-75, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-LR 5.1.1. New electric transmission lines above 100kV should be placed in a designated corridor. Designation of new corridors would require a plan amendment (see Figure 2-75, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action C-LR 5.2. Process ROWs as needed. Avoid creating</p>	<p>j. The acquisition has the approval of local governments.</p> <p>Objective D-LR 5. Grant ROWs over public lands while protecting natural resources.</p> <p>Action D-LR 5.1. Designate Utility Corridors as needed to meet demands of the nation's energy needs (see Figure 2-76, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action D-LR 5.1.1. New electric transmission lines above 200kV should be placed in a designated corridor. Designation of new corridors would require a plan amendment (see Figure 2-76, Appendix A).</p> <p>Action D-LR 5.2. Process ROWs as needed.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-LR 5.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 5.2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>fragmented resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs. Locate ROWs so as to preserve open space.</p> <p>Action C-LR 5.2.1. Allow ROWs for water importation and exportation projects that do not exceed the perennial yield of the source basin and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those that can be fully mitigated.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 5.2.1. Allow ROWs for water importation and exportation projects which do not exceed the perennial yield of the source basin (as determined by the NV State Engineer) and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those which can be mitigated to an acceptable level.</p>
<p>Action A-LR 5.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-LR 5.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-LR 5.3. Designate avoidance areas (716,528 acres; see Figure 2-66, Appendix A) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.</p> <p>Action B-LR 5.4. No exclusion zones should be designated.</p>	<p>Action C-LR 5.3. Designate avoidance areas (see Figure 2-67, Appendix A, 869,645 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact to resources.</p> <p>Action C-LR 5.4. Designate exclusion zones (see Figure 2-69, Appendix A, 1,279,481 acres) where no corridors, ROWs, or energy projects would be allowed in order to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.</p>	<p>Action D-LR 5.3. Designate avoidance areas (see Figure 2-68, Appendix A; 1,325,967 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact to resources.</p> <p>Action D-LR 5.4. Designate exclusion zones (see Figure 2-70, Appendix A; 699,929 acres) where no corridors or ROWs would be allowed in order to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-LR 6. Provide public lands for communications sites.</p> <p>Action A-LR 6.1. Develop new communication sites only when environmental or technical problems or an existing site are incompatible with new applications. New sites would be in compliance with Interim Management Policy and Guidelines in all WSAs.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 6. Provide public lands for communications sites.</p> <p>Action B-LR 6.1. Develop new communication sites only when environmental or technical problems or an existing site are incompatible with new applications. New sites would be in compliance with Interim management policy and guidelines in all WSAs.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 6. Provide public lands for communications sites.</p> <p>Action C-LR 6.1. No communication sites should be established in WSAs. All existing sites in WSAs should be removed before designating the WSA as wilderness.</p>	<p>Objective D-LR 6. Provide public lands for communications sites.</p> <p>Action D-LR 6.1. Develop new communication sites only when environmental or technical problems or an existing site is incompatible with new applications. No new sites would be allowed in Wilderness Areas, WSAs, ACECs, or on lands acquired under SNPLMA.</p>
<p>Objective A-LR 7. Maintain and provide access to public lands.</p> <p>Action A-LR 7.1. Provide legal access to the following areas: Sonoma Creek (Sonoma Range), Stillwater firewood area, Granite Mountain (Granite Range), Rodeo Creek (Fox Range), Golconda Canyon (Tobin Range), Clear Creek (Sonoma Range), Spaulding Creek (East Range), Negro Creek (Granite Range), Mahogany Creek (Black Rock Range), and Buffalo Hills.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 7. Maintain and provide access to public lands.</p> <p>Action B-LR 7.1. Provide legal access to public lands by acquiring easements from private land owners.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 7. Maintain and provide access to public lands.</p> <p>Action C-LR 7.1. Provide legal access to public lands by acquiring easements from private land owners.</p>	<p>Objective D-LR 7. Maintain and provide access to public lands.</p> <p>Action D-LR 7.1. Provide legal access to public lands by acquiring easements from private land owners.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-LR 8. Provide sources of mineral material in support of the Federal Highway Administration.</p> <p>Action A-LR 8.1. Process material site ROWs, while ensuring the protection of resources.</p>	<p>Objective B-LR 8. Provide sources of mineral material in support of the Federal Highway Administration.</p> <p>Action B-LR 8.1. Process material site ROWs, while ensuring the protection of resources.</p>	<p>Objective C-LR 8. Provide sources of mineral material in support of the Federal Highway Administration.</p> <p>Action C-LR 8.1. Process material site ROWs while ensuring the protection of resources and avoiding the creation of fragmented resource tracts.</p>	<p>Objective D-LR 8. Provide sources of mineral material in support of the Federal Highway Administration.</p> <p>Action D-LR 8.1. Process material site ROWs while ensuring the protection of resources.</p>
<p>AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN</p> <p>Goal: Protect relevant and important values through ACEC designation or through other designations. Apply special management where management is not adequate to protect resource values from risks or threats of damage and degradation or to provide for public safety from natural hazards.</p>			
<p>Objective A-ACEC 1. Manage ACECs for their designated purpose.</p>	<p>Objective B-ACEC 1. Redesignate the existing Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC to protect the area and prevent irreparable damage to the Osgood Mountain Milkvetch (see Objectives CA-SSS 3).</p>	<p>Objective C-ACEC 1. Designate ACECs to protect areas and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems for special status or priority species habitat, sensitive plants, critical wildlife habitat, research natural areas, and places of Native American cultural and religious importance.</p>	<p>Objective D-ACEC 1. Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) to protect areas and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems for special status or priority species habitat, sensitive plants, critical wildlife habitat, research natural areas, and places of Native American Cultural and Religious importance.</p>
<p>Action A-ACEC 1.1. Maintain 55-acre Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC for protection of the species</p>	<p>Action B-ACEC 1.1. Manage the existing 55-acre Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC, while avoiding</p>	<p>Action C-ACEC 1.1. Designate the following (Figure 2-78, Appendix A):</p>	<p>Action D-ACEC 1.1. Designate the following ACECs (see Figure 2-78, Appendix A):</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>(Figure 2-77, Appendix A), as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to mineral material disposal (salables); • Open to fluid mineral leasing with NSO; • Open to solid mineral leasing with standard stipulations; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Milkvetch ACEC; and • VRM Class II. 	<p>creating any new ACECs (see Figure 2-77, Appendix A and Actions CA-SSS 3.1 and CA-SSS 3.2) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to mineral material disposal (salables); • Open to fluid mineral leasing with NSO; • Open to solid mineral leasing with standard stipulations; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Milkvetch ACEC; and • VRM Class II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Forest ACEC; • Stillwater ACEC; • Raised Bog ACEC; and • Osgood Mt. Milkvetch ACEC (existing). <p>Manage the four ACECs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to mineral material disposal (salables); • Closed to fluid mineral leasing; • Closed to solid mineral leasing; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry; • Respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire and priority suppression areas; and • VRM Class II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Forest; • Stillwater; • Raised Bog; and • Osgood Mt. Milkvetch (existing). <p>Manage the four ACECs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to mineral material disposal (salables); • Closed to fluid mineral leasing; • Closed to solid mineral leasing; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Milkvetch ACEC; • Pine Forest, Stillwater, and Raised Bog will be open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals with special mitigation on operations; • Closed to any new

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
BACK COUNTRY BY-WAYS			
Goal: Enhance existing and develop new Backcountry Byways (BCBs), which offer opportunities to provide the public with interpretation and environmental education, wildlife viewing, and an understanding of their public lands.			
<p>Objective A-BCB 1. Promote backcountry byways.</p>	<p>Objective B-BCB 1. Promote backcountry byways in an effort to assist communities with economic development.</p>	<p>Objective C-BCB 1. Enhance existing and carefully develop new backcountry byways, while protecting resources.</p>	<p>Objective D-BCB 1. Enhance and develop new BCBs which offer opportunities to provide the public with interpretation and environmental education, wildlife viewing, cultural and mineral resource education and an understanding of their public lands.</p>
<p>Action A-BCB 1.1. All new BCB development includes collaboration and participation by local communities.</p>	<p>Action B-BCB 1.1. Develop new BCBs in collaboration with local communities to promote tourism and enhance the local economy.</p>	<p>Action C-BCB 1.1. Designate new backcountry byways only after a complete analysis of the impact of increased visitor use to remote areas, in collaboration with</p>	<p>Action D-BCB 1.1. All new BCB development includes collaboration and participation by local communities.</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-BCB 1.1.1. Evaluate (Needs Assessment) the opportunity and need of developing the following BCBs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gold Country Byway; • The Silver Backcountry Byway; and • The Blue Lakes – Knott Creek Byway. 	<p>Action B-BCB 1.1.1. Encourage visitor use in areas to stimulate local economies.</p>	<p>NDOW, conservation groups, and other interested public.</p> <p>Action C-BCB 1.1.1. Avoid areas that have previously received low visitor use.</p>	<p>Action D-BCB 1.1.1. Evaluate (Needs Assessment) the opportunity and need of developing the following BCBs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gold Country Byway; • The Silver Backcountry Byway; and • The Blue Lakes – Knott Creek Byway.
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS			
Goal: Preserve and maintain the historic and cultural landscapes and viewsheds of National Historic Trails in the WDO.			
See Objective A-CR 6.	See Objective B-CR 6.	See Objective C-CR 6.	See Objective D-CR 6.
See Actions A-CR 6.1 to 6.9.	See Actions B-CR 6.1 to 6.9.	See Actions C-CR 6.1 to 6.9.	See Actions D-CR 6.1 to 6.9.
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS			
Goal: Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values of rivers determined to be suitable for potential inclusion into a national wild and scenic river system, until Congress acts to designate or release them.			
<p>Objective A-WSR 1. No segments of rivers or streams are currently managed as WSRS in the WDO.</p>	<p>Objective B-WSR 1. No segments of rivers or streams would be managed as WSRS in the WDO.</p>	<p>Objective C-WSR 1. Provide a range of alternative management approaches for river segments determined to be eligible under the Wild and Scenic River Act evaluation process.</p>	<p>Objective D-WSR 1. No segments of rivers or streams would be managed as WSRS in the WDO.</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-WSR 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WSR 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action C-WSR 1.1. Provide for protection of eligible river segments in accordance with tentative suitability classifications for the following (Figure 2-79, Appendix A):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) North Fork of the Little Humboldt; 2) Washburn Creek; and 3) Crowley Creek. 	<p>Action D-WSR 1.1. No similar action.</p>
<p>WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS</p>			
<p>Goal: Manage wilderness study areas (WSAs) as required by the wilderness Interim Management Policy for preservation of natural conditions and processes and to provide opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.</p>			
<p>Objective A-WSA 1. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness if they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.</p> <p>Action A-WSA 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-WSA 1. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness if they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.</p> <p>Action B-WSA 1.1. If released by Congress, manage all or portions of 13 former WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using such alternative means of management as VRM management class objectives, OHV designations, and ACEC designations (if appropriate).</p>	<p>Objective C-WSA 1. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness If they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.</p> <p>Action C-WSA 1.1. If released by Congress, manage all or portions of 13 former WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using such alternative means of management as VRM management class objectives, OHV designations, and ACEC designations (if appropriate).</p>	<p>Objective D-WSA 1. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness If they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.</p> <p>Action D-WSA 1.1. If released by Congress, manage all or portions of 13 former WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using such alternative means of management such as VRM management class objectives, OHV designations, and ACEC designations (if appropriate).</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-WSA 2. Manage lands containing wilderness characteristics for multiple uses.</p>	<p>Objective B-WSA 2. Manage lands containing wilderness characteristics for multiple uses.</p>	<p>Objective C-WSA 2. Preserve, and protect areas containing wilderness characteristics.</p>	<p>Objective D-WSA 2. Protect key values of areas containing wilderness characteristics while allowing multiple uses as appropriate.</p>
<p>Action A-WSA 2.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-WSA 2.1. Manage the identified areas containing wilderness characteristics to meet multiple use and sustained yield objectives. Areas containing wilderness characteristics are as follows (Figure 2-80, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the East Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range, between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Granite Peak (43,202 acres); and • Buckhorn Peak (23,399 	<p>Action C-WSA 2.1. Protect wilderness characteristics with a designation of closed to mineral leasing, salable mineral disposal, ROW exclusion zones, and priority habitat 1 in the following areas proposed by the public (Figure 2-80, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the East Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Granite Peak (43,202 acres); and 	<p>Action D-WSA 2.1. Protect key resource values through other resources/resource uses' designations (e.g., ACECs, avoidance area designations, VRM), identifications, allowable uses, and management actions in the following areas with wilderness characteristics (Figure 2-80, Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the East Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Granite Peak (43,202

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>acres).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buckhorn Peak (23,399 acres). 	<p>acres); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buckhorn Peak (23,399 acres).
WATCHABLE WILDLIFE VIEWING SITES			
Goal: Provide public educational opportunities for viewing wildlife and associated habitat.			
<p>Objective A-WWV 1. Provide wildlife viewing areas.</p> <p>Action A-WWV 1.1. Through collaboration with NDOW, maintain and develop wildlife viewing areas.</p>	<p>Objective B-WWV 1. Provide wildlife viewing areas.</p> <p>Action B-WWV 1.1. Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the <i>Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide</i> [Clark, 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Rock Canyon; Mahogany Creek; Pine Forest Mountains; McGill Canyon; Santa Rosa Mountains; and Sonoma Creek. 	<p>Objective C-WWV 1. Provide wildlife viewing areas.</p> <p>Action C-WWV 1.1. Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the <i>Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide</i> [Clark, 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Rock Canyon; Mahogany Creek; Pine Forest Mountains; McGill Canyon; Santa Rosa Mountains; and Sonoma Creek. <p>Avoid new routes through or near</p>	<p>Objective D-WWV 1. Provide wildlife viewing areas.</p> <p>Action D-WWV 1.1. Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the <i>Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide</i> [Clark, 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Rock Canyon; Mahogany Creek; Pine Forest Mountains; McGill Canyon; Santa Rosa Mountains; and Sonoma Creek.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
		sensitive areas and avoid attracting increased traffic to remote areas.	
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY			
Goal: Protect people from natural or human-caused hazards encountered on public lands.			
Objective A-PS 1. Continue work with Abandoned Mines Program.	Objective B-PS 1. Maintain and improve agency databases for hazardous conditions.	Objective C-PS 1. Maintain and improve agency databases for hazardous conditions.	Objective D-PS 1. Maintain and improve agency databases for hazardous conditions.
Action A-PS 1.1. Coordinate with the Nevada Division of Minerals to promote fencing or other closure of dangerous, accessible mine shafts and adits.	Action B-PS 1.1. Initiate and maintain the hazardous materials site database (the Abandoned Mines and Site Cleanup Module) for the planning area.	Action C-PS 1.2. Initiate and maintain the hazardous materials site database (the Abandoned Mines and Site Cleanup Module) for the planning area.	Action D-PS 1.1. Initiate and maintain the hazardous materials site database (the Abandoned Mines and Site Cleanup Module) for the planning area.
Objective A-PS 2. Remove or remediate dangerous situations and materials when discovered.	Objective B-PS 2. Mitigate or remediate hazardous and solid waste pollution on public land.	Objective C-PS 2. Mitigate or remediate hazardous and solid waste pollution on public land.	Objective D-PS 2. Mitigate or remediate hazardous and solid waste pollution on public land.
Action A-PS 2.1. Use BLM personnel or hire contractors to remove accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land, including the removal, disarming, or neutralizing of explosives.	Action B-PS 2.1. Use trained BLM personnel or contractors to clean up abandoned accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land.	Action C-PS 2.1. Use trained BLM personnel or contractors to clean up abandoned accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land.	Action D-PS 2.1. Use trained BLM personnel or contractors to clean up abandoned accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land.
Action A-PS 2.2. Remove and dispose of illegal dump materials as appropriate.	Action B-PS 2.2. Use available removal methods and agencies to eliminate or mitigate other hazardous materials sites on public	Action C-PS 2.2. Use available removal methods and agencies to eliminate or mitigate other hazardous materials sites on public	Action D-PS 2.2. Use available removal methods and agencies to eliminate or mitigate other hazardous materials sites on public

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-PS 3. Emphasize public education to promote safety.</p> <p>Action A-PS 3.1. Post signs, where necessary, to alert the public to safety issues.</p>	<p>land, including drug labs, wire burns, explosives caches, and abandoned or unpermitted occupancies.</p> <p>Objective B-PS 3. Educate the public about potential hazards and safe behavior on public lands to promote safety.</p> <p>Action B-PS 3.1. Post signs, where necessary, to alert the public to safety issues.</p>	<p>land, including drug labs, wire burns, explosives caches, and abandoned or unpermitted occupancies.</p> <p>Objective C-PS 3. Rely primarily on education and public awareness efforts by the agency to promote public safety.</p> <p>Action C-PS 3.1. Post signs to alert the public to safety issues, only if a demonstrated need to post signs is necessary and other options (e.g., redirect use and route closures) are not viable.</p>	<p>land such as drug labs, wire burns, explosive caches, and abandoned or unpermitted occupancies.</p> <p>Objective D-PS 3. Emphasize public education to promote safety.</p> <p>Action D-PS 3.1. Post signs, where necessary, to alert the public to safety issues.</p>
<p>Objective A-PS 4. Recognize the greater safety risks accompanying increased usage by increasing formal safety management.</p> <p>Action A-PS 4.1. Enforce existing safety and environmental regulations on mining claimants, permittees, lessees, and other public land users.</p>	<p>Objective B-PS 4. Recognize the greater safety risks accompanying increased usage by increasing formal safety management.</p> <p>Action B-PS 4.1. Enforce existing safety and environmental regulations on mining claimants, permittees, lessees, and other public land users.</p>	<p>Objective C-PS 4. Regulate the activities and behavior of the public on public land to promote safety.</p> <p>Action C-PS 4.1. Enforce safety and environmental regulations on mining claimants, permittees, lessees, and other public land users.</p>	<p>Objective D-PS 4. Emphasize regulations and law enforcement where increased use requires a greater level of safety management.</p> <p>Action D-PS 4.1. Enforce existing safety and environmental regulations (including performance bonding, limited occupancy, and no surface occupancy) on mining claimants, permittees, lessees, and other public land uses.</p>
<p>Action A-PS 4.2. Create new rules as necessary to regulate actions and</p>	<p>Action B-PS 4.2. Create new rules as necessary to regulate actions and</p>	<p>Action C-PS 4.2. Increase law enforcement capabilities through</p>	<p>Action D-PS 4.2. Create new rules as necessary (including</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
behavior.	behavior.	hiring, training, and field presence of officers.	special stipulations) to regulate actions and behavior on the public land.
Action A-PS 4.3. Increase law enforcement capabilities through increased hiring, training, and field presence of officers.	Action B-PS 4.3. Increase law enforcement capabilities through increased hiring, training, and field presence of officers.	Action C-PS 4.3. Retain sufficient law enforcement capabilities but emphasize increased public awareness safety initiatives.	Action D-PS 4.3. Provide increased law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for those areas where increase use and increased risk require greater management of public safety.
Action A-PS 4.3.1. Pursue MOUs with local, state, tribal law enforcement agencies.	Action B-PS 4.3.1. Pursue MOUs with local, state, tribal law enforcement agencies.	Action C-PS 4.3.1. Pursue MOUs with local, state, tribal law enforcement agencies.	Action D-PS 4.3.1. Work with applicable local, state, Tribal and federal law enforcement to develop MOUs for joint law enforcement responsibility.
Objective A-PS 5. Constrain or restrict the activities of the public on public land to ensure safety, where there is a proven need to ensure safety or protect resources.	Objective B-PS 5. Constrain or restrict the activities of the public on public land to ensure safety, where there is a proven need to ensure safety or protect resources.	Objective C-PS 5. Constrain or restrict the activities of the public on public land to ensure safety, where there is a proven need to ensure safety or protect resources.	Objective D-PS 5. Constrain or restrict the activities of the public on public land to ensure safety, where there is a proven need to ensure safety or protect resources.
Action A-PS 5.1. Fence hot springs with temperature above 120 degrees Fahrenheit.	Action B-PS 5.1. Maintain the fencing of dangerous hot spring pools with temperatures exceeding 120 degrees Fahrenheit.	Action C-PS 5.1. Maintain the fencing of dangerous hot spring pools with temperatures exceeding 120 degrees Fahrenheit.	Action D-PS 5.1. Install and maintain the fencing of dangerous hot spring pools with temperatures exceeding 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
Action A-PS 5.2. Restrict the use of poisons on public land that result in secondary killing effect.	Action B-PS 5.2. Maintain the Orovada pesticide disposal area to restrict public access.	Action C-PS 5.2. Maintain the Orovada pesticide disposal area to restrict public access.	Action D-PS 5.2. Maintain the Orovada pesticide disposal area to restrict public access.

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
Avoid secondary killing effect of pesticides used on public land.			
<p>Objective A-PS 6. Provide infrastructure where necessary for public safety, but rely on other types of management where appropriate.</p> <p>Action A-PS 6.1. Retain sufficient law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for an adequate assurance of public safety in low-use, low-risk, or environmentally appropriate areas.</p>	<p>Objective B-PS 6. Provide the quantity, quality, and level of infrastructure required to safely accommodate increased public use.</p> <p>Action B-PS 6.1. Increase law enforcement capabilities through increased hiring, training, and field presence of officers.</p>	<p>Objective C-PS 6. Provide for safe public use while minimizing the need for a large investment in elaborate infrastructure (e.g., redirect use or route closure).</p> <p>Action C-PS 6.1. Retain sufficient law enforcement capabilities, but emphasize increased public awareness safety initiatives.</p>	<p>Objective D-PS 6. Provide infrastructure where necessary for public safety, but rely on other types of management where appropriate.</p> <p>Action D-PS 6.1. Retain sufficient law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for an adequate assurance of public safety in low-use, low-risk, or environmentally-appropriate areas.</p>
<p>Action A-PS 6.1.1. Provide increased law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for those areas where increased use and increased risk require greater management of public safety.</p>	<p>Action B-PS 6.1.1. Provide a permanent human presence in certain areas of concentrated use (for example, a campground host or ranger).</p>	<p>Action C-PS 6.1.1. Provide increased law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for those areas where increased use and risk require greater management of public safety.</p>	<p>Action D-PS 6.1.1. Provide increased law enforcement capability (number and presence of officers) for those areas where increased use and increased risk require greater management of public safety.</p>
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
<p>Goal: Manage public lands to contribute to sustainable development by encouraging post-operational land uses for the benefit of local communities and economies, while ensuring the well-being of the environment.</p>			
<p>Objective A-SD 1. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-SD 1. Allow for disposal (by sale or exchange) of public lands to facilitate post-</p>	<p>Objective C-SD 1. Allow for disposal by sale or exchange of public lands to facilitate post-</p>	<p>Objective D-SD 1. Allow for disposal (by sale or exchange) of public lands to facilitate post-</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SD 1.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>Action B-SD 1.1. Dispose of land to assist the economic development of local communities. This includes lands that may be used for agricultural development, mining, and other uses that may be deemed in the best interest of the local communities. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA (BLM 1976). b. The land has been identified by local government as necessary to meet economic sustainability of the local committee. c. The land does not contain important wetlands or 	<p>operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development, if the disposal would not damage the natural resources, or if rehabilitation would not provide a higher public benefit.</p> <p>Action C-SD 1.1. Dispose of only those lands that are clearly in the public interest. Under no circumstances should there be a net loss of public lands. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA; b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current land use plan and resource management plan; c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values; 	<p>operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>Action D-SD 1.1. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. b. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources or recreational values. c. Disposal of the land would not impact the manageability of remaining public lands. d. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed or proposed threatened or endangered

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SD 1.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values.</p> <p>d. Disposal of the land would not impact the public's access to remaining public lands.</p> <p>e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed species or endangered priority wildlife habitat.</p> <p>f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the local community's interest.</p> <p>Action B-SD 1.2. Priority for disposal would be based on the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage.</p> <p>b. Lands that pose a potential liability for the public domain.</p> <p>c. Lands that have a high viability of reuse.</p> <p>d. Lands identified by local</p>	<p>d. Disposal of the land would not impact the public's access to remaining public lands;</p> <p>e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed species or endangered priority wildlife habitat;</p> <p>f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest;</p> <p>g. The disposal would not result in a net loss of public lands within the WDO; and</p> <p>h. Disposal of public lands would not have a higher public benefit if rehabilitated.</p> <p>Action C-SD 1.2. Priority for disposal would be based on the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage.</p> <p>b. Lands that pose a potential liability for the public domain.</p> <p>c. Lands that have a high viability of reuse. .</p> <p>d. Lands identified by local</p>	<p>species or identified as priority wildlife habitat.</p> <p>e. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest.</p> <p>f. Ensure disposal does not encumber other public uses, such as, public access, existing ROW's, grazing, etc.</p> <p>g. Lands that are to be disposed of for reuse need not be previously designated as suitable for disposal if those lands are subsequently identified in a Mining Plan of Operation.</p> <p>Action D-SD 1.2. Priority for disposal would be based on the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage.</p> <p>b. Lands that pose a potential liability for the public domain.</p> <p>c. Lands that have a high viability of reuse.</p> <p>d. Lands identified by local</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	<p>communities as desirable for reuse.</p>	<p>communities as desirable for reuse.</p>	<p>communities as desirable for reuse.</p> <p>Criteria for Reuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of reuse contribution to economy compared to existing activity or other reasonably foreseeable use of the site. • Type of service provided by reuse. • Evaluation of value of land after closure. • Reuse should provide higher economic value than if land is closed and reclaimed. • Compatibility of reuse with adjacent and any other on-site land uses.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community interest and buy-in. • There should be a community group or advisory group for closure. • Economic viability and stability of reuse proponent. • Responsibilities for liabilities – transfer of liability and indemnification of US. • Ability to provide on-going well-being of community. • Reuse should fit with the long-term plan for local communities. • Reuse should be compatible with

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Objective A-SD 2. No similar objective.</p> <p>Action A-SD 2.1. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-SD 2.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Objective B-SD 2. Ensure that any proposed reuse has community support and meets all requirements of state and local governments.</p> <p>Action B-SD 2.1. Require public scoping on any proposed realty action, such as disposal or exchange.</p> <p>Action B-SD 2.2. Work with state and local governments to ensure that the proposed reuse would</p>	<p>Objective C-SD 2. Ensure that any proposed reuse has community support and meets all requirements of state and local governments.</p> <p>Action C-SD 2.1. Require public scoping on any proposed realty action, such as disposal or exchange.</p> <p>Action C-SD 2.2. Work with state and local governments to ensure that the proposed reuse would</p>	<p>the available workforce and contribute to retaining a skilled workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse should allow for full access for other uses, as appropriate. • Reuse should be compatible with other management objectives and actions. <p>Objective D-SD 2. Ensure that any proposed reuse has community support and meets all requirements of state and local governments.</p> <p>Action D-SD 2.1. Require public scoping on any proposed realty action such as disposal or exchange.</p> <p>Action D-SD 2.2. Work with state and local governments to ensure that the proposed reuse would</p>

Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
	meet NDEP requirements and county master plans.	meet NDEP requirements and county master plans.	meet NDEP requirements and county master plans.
Objective A-SD 3. No similar objective.	Objective B-SD 3. Authorize ROWs on public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse and encourage sustainable development.	Objective C-SD 3. Authorize ROWs on public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse and encourage sustainable development.	Objective D-SD 3. Authorize ROWs on public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse and encourage sustainable development.
Action A-SD 3.1. No similar action.	Action B-SD 3.1. Authorize ROWs to support the reuse of public lands if such use could contribute to sustainable development.	Action C-SD 3.1. Authorize ROWs to support the reuse of public lands if such use can contribute to sustainable development.	Action D-SD 3.1. Authorize ROWs to support the reuse of public lands if such use can contribute to sustainable development.
Action A-SD 3.2. No similar action.	Action B-SD 3.2. No similar action.	Action C-SD 3.2. Avoid creating fragmented habitat resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs. Locate ROWs so as to preserve open space.	Action D-SD 3.2. No similar action.
Objective A-SD 4. No similar objective.	Objective B-SD 4. Develop collaborative processes to facilitate community input into post-operation land reuse.	Objective C-SD 4. Develop collaborative processes to facilitate community input into post-operation land reuse.	Objective D-SD 4. Develop collaborative processes to facilitate community input into post-operation land reuse.
Action A-SD 4.1. No similar action.	Action B-SD 4.1. Develop an MOU with Pershing, Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt Counties to establish roles and responsibilities to facilitate community input into the reuse of public lands.	Action C-SD 4.1. Develop an MOU with Pershing, Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt Counties to establish roles and responsibilities to facilitate community input into the reuse of public lands.	Action D-SD 4.1. Develop an MOU with Pershing, Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt Counties to establish roles and responsibilities to facilitate community input into the reuse of public lands.

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SD 4.2. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-SD 4.2. Encourage and participate in establishment of community advisory committees to consider land reuse.</p>	<p>Action C-SD 4.2. Encourage and participate in establishment of community advisory committees to consider land reuse.</p>	<p>Action D-SD 4.2. Encourage and participate in establishment of community advisory committees to consider land reuse.</p>
<p>Action A-SD 4.3. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-SD 4.3. Develop educational materials on reuse opportunities and build local capacity and expertise.</p>	<p>Action C-SD 4.3. Develop educational materials on reuse opportunities and build local capacity and expertise.</p>	<p>Action D-SD 4.3. Develop educational materials on reuse opportunities and build local capacity and expertise.</p>
<p>Action A-SD 4.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-SD 4.4. Partner with local governments to identify targeting strategies that were identified in the communities.</p>	<p>Action C-SD 4.4. Partner with local governments and other interested members of the public to identify targeting strategies.</p>	<p>Action D-SD 4.4. Partner with local governments to identify targeting strategies that were identified in the communities.</p>
<p>Objective A-SD 5. No similar objective.</p>	<p>Objective B-SD 5. Mineral operation sites or portions thereof may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan exists for a productive continued use of the site and is compatible with other resource and reclamation objectives.</p>	<p>Objective C-SD 5. Mineral operation sites may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan exists for a productive continued use of the site and is compatible with other resource objectives and does not compromise the environmental integrity of the site beyond current conditions.</p>	<p>Objective D-SD 5. Mineral operation sites or portions thereof may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan exists for a productive continued use of the site and is compatible with other resource and reclamation objectives.</p>
<p>Action A-SD 5.1. No similar action.</p>	<p>Action B-SD 5.1. Allow non-mining post operational land uses that maintain or improve the environmental integrity and maintain reclamation objectives of the reclaimed mineral site, unless</p>	<p>Action C-SD 5.1. Allow nonmining post-operational land uses only if they do not compromise or adversely impact the environmental integrity of</p>	<p>Action D-SD 5.1. Allow nonmining post operational land uses that maintain or improve the environmental integrity and maintain reclamation objectives of the reclaimed mineral site, unless</p>

**Table 2-3
Proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions per Alternative**

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B (Input From Meetings)	Alternative C*	Alternative D (Staff Proposed)
<p>Action A-SD 5.2. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-SD 5.3. No similar action.</p> <p>Action A-SD 5.4. No similar action.</p>	<p>mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.</p> <p>Action B-SD 5.2. Address post-operational reuse in the plan of operations, reclamation plan, plan modifications, or other relevant proposals for site development.</p> <p>Action B-SD 5.3. Encourage mineral operations to support, or at least not encumber, site reuse.</p> <p>Action B-SD 5.4. Allow for certain facilities to remain for other uses in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would remain available for reuse up to five years from the end of active mining, after which if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).</p>	<p>reclaimed mineral site.</p> <p>Action C-SD 5.2. Address post-operational reuse in the plan of operations, reclamation plan, plan modifications, or other relevant proposals for site development.</p> <p>Action C-SD 5.3. Encourage mineral operations to support, or at least not encumber, site reuse.</p> <p>Action C-SD 5.4. Allow certain facilities to remain for other uses, in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP, and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would remain available for reuse up three years from the end of active mining, after which, if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).</p>	<p>mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.</p> <p>Action D-SD 5.2. Address post-operational reuse in the plan of operations, reclamation plan, plan modifications, or other relevant proposals for site development.</p> <p>Action D-SD 5.3. Encourage mineral operations to support, or at least not encumber, site reuse.</p> <p>Action D-SD 5.4. Allow for certain facilities to remain for other uses in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP, and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would remain available for reuse up to a maximum of 5 years from the end of active mining. After which if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed and or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).</p>

*Unless otherwise identified, all objectives and actions relate to Alternative C, Option 1.

CHAPTER 3 – AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a description of the biological, physical, and socioeconomic characteristics, including human uses that could be affected by implementing the action alternatives for this RMP/EIS, as described in Chapter 2. Information from broad-scale assessments were used to help set the context for the planning area. The information and direction for BLM resources has been further broken down into fine-scale assessments and information where possible. Specific aspects of each resource discussed in this section (e.g., weeds, fire, and OHV use) were raised during the public and agency scoping process. The level of information presented in this chapter is commensurate with and sufficient to assess potential effects of the action alternatives in Chapter 4.

The planning area for the Winnemucca RMP is the WDO boundary outside of the NCA and includes all lands regardless of jurisdiction. However, the BLM makes decisions on only those lands under its jurisdiction, that is, those on BLM-administered lands.

3.2 RESOURCES

This section contains a description of the biological and physical resources of the WDO and follows the order of topics addressed in Chapter 2, as follows:

- Air quality;
- Geology;
- Soil resources;
- Water resources;
- Vegetation communities;
- Fish and wildlife;
- Special status species;
- Wild horse and burro;
- Wildland fire management;
- Cultural resources;
- Paleontological resources;
- Visual resources;
- Cave and karst;
- Livestock grazing;
- Minerals—leasable, locatable, and salable;
- Recreation;
- Renewable energy;
- Transportation and access;
- Lands and realty;
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas;
- Backcountry Byways;
- National Trails;
- Wild and Scenic Rivers;
- Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics;
- Watchable wildlife viewing sites;
- Tribal interests;
- Public safety; and
- Social and economic conditions and environmental justice.

3.2.1 Air Quality

Climate and Meteorology

The arid to semiarid climate of the area results from a rain shadow effect of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, which lies between the Pacific Ocean and Nevada. The Sierra Nevada absorbs most storm-front moisture moving east across the area. Annual precipitation varies from five to seven inches at lower elevations and up to 15 inches in the mountains. Seventy percent of the precipitation occurs in the late fall, winter, and spring. Summer precipitation is light and infrequent.

Average monthly temperatures vary from highs of about 40°F in January, to 95°F in July, and lows from around 20°F in December and January to about 60°F in July.

Prevailing wind from the west is strongest April through June. Wind gusts often reach 30 miles per hour and occasionally get higher. During other seasons, the wind is light and variable, occurring when weather fronts pass through the area, or as a result of daily heating and cooling of land surfaces. During the summer air quality is adversely affected by dust storms and wildfire.

Air Quality

Federal and state air quality management programs have evolved using two distinct management approaches:

- The State Implementation Plan (SIP) process of setting ambient air quality standards for acceptable exposure to air pollutants, conducting monitoring programs to identify locations experiencing air quality problems, and then developing programs and regulations designed to reduce or eliminate those problems; and
- The Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) regulatory process, identifying specific chemical substances that are potentially hazardous to human health and then setting emission standards to regulate the amount of those substances that can be released by individual commercial or industrial facilities or by specific types of equipment.

Air quality programs based on ambient air quality standards typically address air pollutants that are produced in large quantities by widespread types of emission sources and that are of public health concern because of their toxic properties. The US EPA has established ambient air quality standards for several different pollutants, which often are referred to as criteria pollutants (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, and lead). Standards for suspended particulate matter have been set for two size fractions: inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Federal ambient air quality standards are based primarily on evidence of acute and chronic health effects. Federal ambient air quality standards apply to outdoor locations to which the general public has access.

Nevada has adopted state ambient air quality standards that are equal to or more stringent than the comparable federal standards. Nevada also has adopted an ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide, a pollutant that is not covered by federal ambient air quality standards. Table 3-1 summarizes current federal and Nevada ambient air quality standards.

Air pollutants covered by federal and state ambient air quality standards can be categorized by the nature of their toxic effects as:

- Irritants (such as ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfate particles, and hydrogen sulfide) that affect the respiratory system, eyes, mucous membranes, and the skin;
- Asphyxiants (such as carbon monoxide and nitric oxide) that displace oxygen or interfere with oxygen transfer in the circulatory system, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems;

**Table 3-1
State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in Nevada**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Standards in Parts Per Million by Volume (ppm)		Standards in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter		Violation Criteria	
		Nevada	National	Nevada	National	Nevada	National
Ozone	1 hour (outside Lake Tahoe Basin)	0.12	Standard rescinded	235	Standard rescinded	If exceeded	Not applicable
	1 hour (in Lake Tahoe Basin)	0.10	Standard rescinded	195	Standard rescinded	If exceeded	Not applicable
	8 hours	Not applicable	0.075	Not applicable	147	Not applicable	If exceeded by the mean of annual 4 th highest daily values for a 3-year period
Carbon Monoxide	1 hour	35	35	40,500	40,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	8 hours (areas below 5,000 feet elevation)	9	9	10,500	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	8 hours (areas at or above 5,000 feet elevation)	6	9	7,000	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual average	0.05	0.053	100	100	If exceeded	If exceeded
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual average	0.03	0.03	80	80	If exceeded	If exceeded
	24 hours	0.14	0.14	365	365	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	3 hours	0.5	0.5	1,300	1,300	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual arithmetic mean	Not applicable	Not applicable	50	Standard rescinded	If exceeded	Not applicable
	24 hours	Not applicable	Not applicable	150	150	If exceeded	For 1997 non-attainment areas, if exceeded on more than 1 day per year. For other areas, if exceeded by the mean of annual 99 th percentile values over 3 years

**Table 3-1
State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in Nevada**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Standards in Parts Per Million by Volume (ppm)		Standards in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter		Violation Criteria	
		Nevada	National	Nevada	National	Nevada	National
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual arithmetic mean	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	15.0	Not applicable	If exceeded as a 3-year spatial average of data from designated stations
	24 hours	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	35	Not applicable	If exceeded by the mean of annual 98 th percentile values over 3 years
Lead Particles (TSP sampler)	Calendar quarter	Not applicable	Not applicable	1.5	1.5	If exceeded	If exceeded
	Rolling 3-month average	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	0.15	Not applicable	If exceeded in a 3-year period
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	0.08	Not applicable	112	Not applicable	If exceeded	Not applicable

Notes:

All standards except the national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on measurements corrected to 25 degrees C and 1 atmosphere pressure.

The national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on direct flow volume data without correction to standard temperature and pressure. The national 1-hour ozone standard was rescinded for 41 states (including Nevada) prior to June 2005 but remains in effect for portions of Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The national 8-hour ozone standard was revised from 0.08 ppm to 0.075 ppm effective May 27, 2008.

The national annual average standard for PM₁₀ was rescinded effective December 17, 2006.

The national 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} was revised from 65 micrograms per cubic meter to 35 micrograms per cubic meter effective December 17, 2006.

The "10" in PM₁₀ and the "2.5" in PM_{2.5} are not particle size limits but identify the particle size class (aerodynamic diameter in microns) collected with 50 percent mass efficiency by certified sampling equipment. The maximum particle size collected by PM₁₀ samplers is about 50 microns. The maximum particle size collected by PM_{2.5} samplers is about 6 microns.

The national 3-month rolling average standard for lead was adopted in November 2008. The previous calendar quarter lead standard will remain in effect for a minimum of one year.

The Nevada standard for hydrogen sulfide represents an increment above naturally occurring background concentrations.

Sources:

40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58 (EPA No Date a, b, c).

Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning 2008.

US Environmental Protection Agency 2009 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (EPA 2009a).

- Necrotic agents (such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide) that directly cause cell death; or
- Systemic poisons (such as lead particles) that affect a range of tissues, organs, and metabolic processes.

Ozone, suspended particulate matter, and carbon monoxide are the air pollutants of greatest concern in most parts of the country. Ozone is seldom released directly into the atmosphere but forms from complex chemical reactions that occur in sunlight. The chemical reactions that produce ozone involve a wide range of organic compounds, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, and oxygen. Reactive organic compounds and nitrogen oxides (the combination of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide) are the precursor emission products that form ozone. The atmospheric chemical reaction processes that produce ozone also produce chemically formed particulate matter and acidic compounds. Combustion processes and evaporation of volatile organic compounds are the major

emission sources for organic compounds. Common fuel combustion sources include fuel combustion in motor vehicles, fuel combustion in industrial processes, agricultural burning, prescribed burning, and wildfires. Common evaporative sources of organic compounds include paints, solvents, liquid fuels, or liquid chemicals. Combustion processes are the major source of emissions for nitrogen oxides.

The major emission source categories for suspended particulate matter include combustion sources (fuel combustion in motor vehicles and industrial processes, agricultural burning, prescribed burning, and wildfires); industrial grinding and abrasion processes; soil disturbance by construction equipment, agricultural and forestry equipment, recreational vehicles, or other vehicles and equipment; mining and other mineral extraction activities; and wind erosion from exposed soils and sediments. Suspended particulate matter is also formed by the types of atmospheric chemical reactions that produce ozone and acidic compounds.

The major sources of carbon monoxide are combustion processes, such as fuel combustion in motor vehicles and industrial processes, agricultural burning, prescribed burning, and wildfires.

Ozone is a strong oxidizing agent that reacts with a wide range of materials and biological tissues. It is a respiratory irritant that can have acute and chronic effects on the respiratory system. Recognized effects include reduced pulmonary function, pulmonary inflammation, increased airway reactivity, aggravation of existing respiratory diseases (such as asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema), physical damage to lung tissue, decreased exercise performance, and increased susceptibility to respiratory infections. In addition, ozone is a necrotic agent that significantly damages leaf tissues of crops and natural vegetation. Ozone also damages many materials by acting as a chemical oxidizing agent. Because of its chemical activity, indoor ozone levels are usually much lower than outdoor levels.

Suspended particulate matter represents a diverse mixture of solid and liquid material having size, shape, and density characteristics that allow the material to remain suspended in the air for meaningful time periods. The physical and chemical composition of suspended particulate matter is highly variable, resulting in a wide range of public health concerns. Many components of suspended particulate matter are respiratory irritants. Some components (such as crystalline or fibrous minerals) are primarily physical irritants. Other components are chemical irritants (such as sulfates, nitrates, and various organic chemicals). Suspended particulate matter also can contain compounds (such as heavy metals and various organic compounds) that are systemic toxins or necrotic agents. Suspended particulate matter or compounds adsorbed on the surface of particles can also be carcinogenic or mutagenic chemicals.

Public health concerns for suspended particulate matter focus on the particle size ranges likely to reach the lower respiratory tract or the lungs. Inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}) represents particle size categories that are likely to reach either the lower respiratory tract or the lungs after being inhaled. Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) represents particle size categories likely to penetrate to the lungs after being inhaled. The “10” in PM_{10} and the “2.5” in $PM_{2.5}$ are not upper size limits but refer to the particle size range collected with 50 percent mass efficiency by certified sampling devices; larger particles are collected with lower efficiencies, and smaller particles are collected with higher efficiencies.

In addition to public health impacts, suspended particulate matter causes a variety of material damage and nuisance effects: abrasion; corrosion, pitting, and other chemical reactions on material surfaces; soiling; and transportation hazards due to visibility impairment.

Carbon monoxide is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin in the blood and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported to body tissues. Relatively low concentrations of carbon monoxide can significantly affect the amount of oxygen in the blood stream since carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin 200 to 250 times more strongly than oxygen. Both the cardiovascular system and the central nervous system can be affected when 2.5 to 4.0 percent of the hemoglobin in the blood is bound to carbon monoxide rather than to oxygen. Because of its low chemical reactivity and low solubility, indoor carbon monoxide levels usually are similar to outdoor levels.

Air quality programs based on regulation of other hazardous substances typically address chemicals used or produced by limited categories of industrial facilities. Programs regulating hazardous air pollutants focus on substances that alter or damage the genes and chromosomes in cells (mutagens); substances that affect cells in ways that can lead to uncontrolled cancerous cell growth (carcinogens); substances that can cause birth defects or other developmental abnormalities (teratogens); substances with serious acute toxicity effects; and substances that undergo radioactive decay processes, resulting in the release of ionizing radiation. Federal air quality management programs for hazardous air pollutants focus on setting emission limits for particular industrial processes rather than setting ambient exposure standards. Federal emission standards for hazardous air pollutants have been promulgated as National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) and as Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards. The federal MACT standard for mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants represents an example of such hazardous air pollutant control programs. Nevada has adopted a state MACT standard for mercury emissions from thermal process units at precious metals mining operations. The NESHAPS and MACT standards are implemented through federal and state air quality permit programs.

The federal Clean Air Act establishes a basic air quality permit program for industrial emission sources. Key elements of the federal requirements include preconstruction permits and annual operating permits. Separate preconstruction requirements have been established for nonattainment pollutants and for attainment pollutants. The federal New Source Review (NSR) Program applies in nonattainment areas to the applicable nonattainment pollutants. A key element of the NSR Program is a requirement to implement emission offsets so that a new source of emissions will not cause a net increase in nonattainment pollutant emissions for the nonattainment area. The federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program applies to attainment pollutants. Key elements of the PSD Program include potential requirements for preconstruction and post-construction ambient air quality monitoring; establishment of baseline ambient air quality levels maximum cumulative pollutant increments allowed above those baseline levels; evaluation of proposed emission sources to determine their consumption of available PSD pollutant increments; and evaluation of visibility impacts in designated Class I wilderness, national park, and national monument areas. The federal operating permit program is referred to as the Title V permit program, which imposes reporting and recordkeeping requirements to ensure that conditions imposed by preconstruction permits are being met.

In general, states have assumed primary responsibility for enforcing most federal permit requirements, with the US EPA exercising a formal review and oversight responsibility. Some states, including Nevada, have separate air permit programs authorized by state legislation. State air permit requirements typically cover emission sources that are smaller than those subject to federal permit requirements. In most cases, state air permit programs have been integrated with federal NSR, PSD, and Title V requirements to provide a consolidated permit program. Under most consolidated permit programs, basic state permit requirements apply to all sources that are not specifically exempted. Additional NSR and PSD program requirements (including US EPA review of the permit) become applicable if sources exceed various size or emission thresholds.

There are no PSD program Class I visibility protection areas within the WDO area. The only Class I area in Nevada is the Jarbidge Wilderness in north-central Elko County. Class I areas in southwestern Oregon include the Gearheart Mountain Wilderness, the Mountain Lakes Wilderness, and Crater Lake National Park. Class I areas in southern Idaho include the Craters of the Moon National Monument. Class I areas in northeastern California include the Lava Beds Wilderness, the South Warner Wilderness, Lassen Volcanic National Park, the Caribou Wilderness, the Desolation Wilderness, and the Mokelumne Wilderness.

The federal Clean Air Act requires each state to identify areas that have ambient air quality in violation of federal standards. States are required to develop, adopt, and implement a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to achieve, maintain, and enforce federal ambient air quality standards in these nonattainment areas. Deadlines for achieving the federal air quality standards vary according to air pollutant and the severity of existing air quality problems. The SIP must be submitted to and approved by the US EPA. SIP elements are developed on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis whenever one or more air quality standards are being violated.

The status of areas with respect to federal ambient air quality standards is categorized as nonattainment, attainment (better than national standards), or unclassified (due to an absence of monitoring data). Areas that have been redesignated from nonattainment to attainment are considered maintenance areas, although this designation is seldom indicated in formal listings of attainment status designations. Unclassified areas are treated as attainment areas for most regulatory purposes. All of the WDO area is considered attainment or unclassified for all federal ambient air quality standards. The closest areas with nonattainment designations are the Reno-Sparks area in Washoe County and the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, operates a system of ambient air quality monitoring stations in those parts of Nevada outside Clark County and Washoe County. The Washoe County Health Department operates a network of air quality monitoring stations in the Reno-Sparks and Lake Tahoe parts of the county. There presently are no air quality monitoring stations within the WDO area, although a PM₁₀ monitoring station was operated in Lovelock between 1992 and 1997. PM₁₀ monitoring stations previously operated outside the WDO area in Fernley and Fallon. A PM_{2.5} monitoring station is currently operating outside the WDO area in Fernley. Ozone monitoring stations are currently operating outside of the WDO area in Fernley and Fallon. Table 3-2 below is a summary of available PM₁₀ monitoring data from Lovelock, Fernley, and Fallon; Table 3-3 is a summary of available PM_{2.5} monitoring data from Fernley; Table 3-4 is a summary of available 1-hour ozone monitoring data from Fernley and Fallon; and Table 3-5 is a summary of available 8-hour ozone monitoring data from Fernley.

Table 3-2
Summary of 24-Hour PM₁₀ Monitoring Data

Year	Number of Samples	Highest Micrograms per Cubic Meter	2 nd High Micrograms per Cubic Meter	Arithmetic Mean	Exceedances of 24-Hour Standard
Lovelock Post Office					
1992	53	44	44	22	0
1993	51	67	59	31	0
1994	43	56	53	25	0
1995	27	55	55	24	0
1996	56	69	62	26	0
1997	27	47	42	24	0
Fernley School					
1995	40	37	35	21	0
1996	59	104	96	19	0
1997	59	43	37	16	0
1998	47	43	40	16	0
Fallon West End School					
1993	35	111	103	40	0
1994	45	66	62	27	0
1995	47	74	60	28	0
1996	54	102	61	25	0
1997	53	53	53	26	0
1998	25	79	47	19	0

Source: Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning 2003 Trend Report (NBAQP 2003)

Table 3-3
Summary of 24-Hour PM_{2.5} Monitoring Data

Year	Number of Samples	Highest Micrograms per Cubic Meter	2 nd High Micrograms per Cubic Meter	Arithmetic Mean	Exceedances of 24-Hour Standard
Fernley School					
1999	187	32	24	4.4	0
2000	358	37	30	3.8	0
2001	345	55	41	5.5	0
2002	328	46	40	4.3	0
2003	295	13	11	2.9	0

Source: Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning 2003 Trend Report (NBAQP 2003)

Table 3-4
Summary of 1-Hour Ozone Monitoring Data

Year	Highest 1-Hour parts per million	2 nd High 1-Hour parts per million	Exceedance Hours	Exceedance Days
Fernley Fire Department				
1998	0.08	0.08	0	0
1999	0.09	0.08	0	0
2000	0.08	0.07	0	0
2001	0.08	0.08	0	0
2002	0.08	0.08	0	0
2003	0.09	0.08	0	0
Fallon West End School				
1999	0.07	0.06	0	0
2000	0.08	0.07	0	0
2001	0.07	0.07	0	0
2002	0.07	0.07	0	0
2003	0.08	0.07	0	0

Source: Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning 2003 Trend Report (NBAQP 2003)

Table 3-5
Summary of 8-Hour Ozone Monitoring Data

Year	4 th Highest 8-Hour Parts Per Million	Exceedance Year
Fernley Fire Department		
1998	0.07	No
1999	0.07	No
2000	0.07	No
2001	0.065	No
2002	0.066	No
2003	0.067	No

Source: Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning 2003 Trend Report (NBAQP 2003)

Climate Change

Climate is the long-term average of annual and seasonal weather conditions in a region. Greenhouse gases are compounds in the atmosphere that absorb infrared radiation and re-radiate a portion of that back to the earth's surface, thus trapping heat and warming the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases have the potential to affect climate patterns, which in turn can affect resource management. The most important naturally occurring greenhouse gas compounds are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor. Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are produced naturally by the following processes:

- Respiration and other physiological processes of plants, animals, and microorganisms;
- Decomposition of organic matter;
- Volcanic and geothermal activity;
- Naturally occurring wildfires; and

- Natural chemical reactions in soil and water.

Ozone is not released directly by natural sources but forms during complex chemical reactions in the atmosphere, among organic compounds and nitrogen oxides in the presence of ultraviolet radiation. While water vapor is a strong greenhouse gas, its concentration in the atmosphere is primarily a result of, not a cause of, changes in surface and lower atmospheric temperature conditions.

Although naturally present in the atmosphere, concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide also are due to industrial processes, transportation technology, urban development, agricultural practices, and other human activity. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates the following changes in global atmospheric concentrations of the most important greenhouse gases (IPCC 2001, 2007):

- Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have risen from a preindustrial background of 280 parts per million (ppm) by volume to 379 ppm in 2005;
- Atmospheric concentrations of methane have risen from a preindustrial background of about 0.70 ppm to 1.774 ppm in 2005; and
- Atmospheric concentrations of nitrous oxide have risen from a preindustrial background of 0.270 ppm to 0.319 ppm in 2005.

The IPCC has concluded that these changes in atmospheric composition are almost entirely the result of human activity, not the result of changes in natural processes that produce or remove these gases (IPCC 2007).

The US EPA estimates that national greenhouse gas emissions in 2007 were 7,881 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (EPA 2009b). National greenhouse gas emissions in 2007 represented a 17.24 percent increase from estimated 1990 national greenhouse gas emissions (6,722 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents). The EPA categorized the major economic sectors contributing to US emissions of greenhouse gas compounds as follows:

- Electric power generation (34.2%);
- Transportation (27.9%);
- Industrial processes (19.4%);
- Agriculture (7.0%);
- Commercial land uses (5.7%);
- Residential land uses (5.0%); and
- US Territories (0.8%).

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (2008) has estimate Nevada's statewide greenhouse gas emissions at 56.7 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2005. This was 0.79% of the US national greenhouse gas emission inventory for 2005. The major sectors contributing to Nevada's greenhouse gas emissions in 2005 were as follows:

- Electric power generation (46.6%);

- Transportation (30.1%);
- Industrial processes (4.4%);
- Agriculture (2.8%);
- Residential, commercial, and industrial land uses (12.1%);
- Waste management (2.5%); and
- Fossil fuel industries (1.4%).

Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the WDO area are fossil-fueled power plants, wildfires and prescribed burns, vehicles (including OHVs), construction and operation for mineral and energy development, and grazing livestock, wild horses, and burros. To the extent that these activities increase, greenhouse gas emissions are also likely to increase.

Chambers (2008) notes that historical data show an increase in mean annual temperature in the Great Basin, with most of the change resulting from higher minimum temperatures rather than higher maximum temperatures. Most portions of the Great Basin show a warming of 0.6 to 1.1°F over the past century. Regional climate models typically predict an additional warming of 3.6 to 9°F over the next century. Historical data also indicate an increase in annual precipitation amounts in the Great Basin over the past century, together with increased year-to-year variability in precipitation amounts and a decrease in winter snow pack. These changes have resulted in earlier snowmelt, higher winter streamflow volumes, reduced spring peak volumes, and lower summer and fall streamflow volumes.

3.2.2 Geology

The WDO lies within the western part of the Basin and Range physiographic province (west of longitude 117 degrees W; Barker et al. 1995). The Basin and Range province extends west to the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges in California and Oregon, and east to the Wasatch Mountains in Utah.

From Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic time, this area of Nevada was dominated by marine deposition, varying between broad open seaways and relatively restricted basins.

The Paleozoic sequences are thought to have been deposited in western Nevada and subsequently transported to the east, first on the Roberts Mountain thrust during the Antler orogeny of Late Devonian/Early Mississippian age, then on the Golconda thrust during the Sonoma orogeny of Early Triassic age. The lithologic and structural complexity of the involved formations precludes any detailed mapping of the structural features in most areas.

Another deformation during Jurassic and Cretaceous time is considered to be part of the Nevadan orogeny, an episode of low-grade metamorphism, variably directed folding, and thrust faulting. Thrust faults mapped in the Sonoma Range indicate overriding from east to west, and folds are overturned to the west.

Basaltic flows and rhyolitic lavas and ash flows were extruded during Tertiary and Quaternary time. Concurrent with the volcanism, Cenozoic normal (Basin and Range) faulting has been intermittently active from about 16 million years ago until the present, resulting in maximum uplifts of probably

several thousand feet. During regional extension thick sequences of Tertiary sediments were deposited in the basins. Some of the highly extended basins are as deep as 10,000 feet to bedrock. The sedimentary rocks in these basins are primarily of lacustrine and fluvial-lacustrine origin and were deposited contemporaneously with volcanism.

Thick sequences of lake sediments were also deposited in the basins in Pleistocene time, when pluvial Lake Lahontan inundated large areas of western Nevada. The interbedding of alluvium and colluvium with the lacustrine deposits records the history of high-stand and low-stand cycles of the lake.

Among the youngest regional deposits of Quaternary age are assemblages of fluvial, aeolian, lacustrine, and alluvial deposits primarily associated with Pleistocene Lake Lahontan and local tributaries (Figure 3-1). These younger sediments cover large portions of the planning area and are sources for many of the mineral material sources in the planning area. These basin-fill deposits locally have hydrocarbon generation potential, resulting mainly from hydrothermal alteration of algal organic matter in lacustrine marls and humic coals or coaly rocks, but no commercial hydrocarbon production has been established in the region (Barker et al. 1995).

Regional tectonic, igneous, and volcanic events accompanying regional extension have fractured the upper crust. This region of Nevada exhibits high heat flow, which, combined with the fractures and deep basins, provides conduits for thermal fluids to migrate through permeable zones to create ore deposits. The basins are reservoirs for geothermal resources.

Throughout geologic time there have been granitic intrusions accompanying the major tectonic events. Many of the granitic events are sources of fluids that create ore deposits. The granites also provide mineral material sources, such as decorative boulders and decomposed granite.

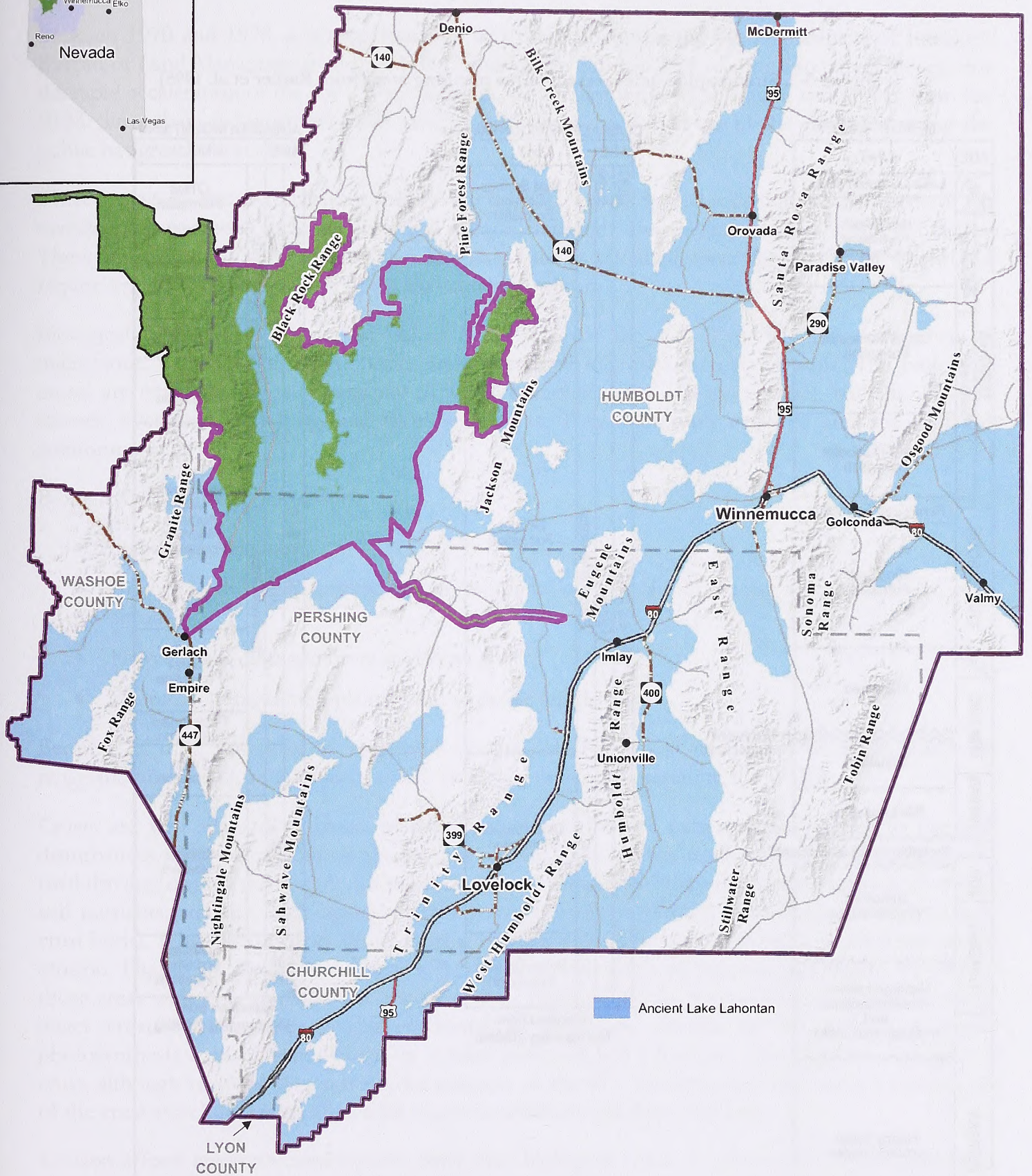
The Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks include high-quality limestone that is mined in the planning area. It is considered possible, although no exploration has been done to confirm the hypothesis, that Permian-Triassic rocks may have potential for petroleum generation where traps are created by faulting and hydrothermal or contact metamorphism has altered organic matter contained in marine shales. Evidence includes oil or gas shows in the Augusta and Clan Alpine Ranges and in Buena Vista Valley. Figure 3-2 presents representative stratigraphic columns from the region.

3.2.3 Soil Resources

The overall resource condition for soils is good, with some areas demonstrating diminished, unstable, or eroded soils due to rangeland wildfires, overgrazing, and commercial operations.

Setting

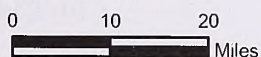
Soil surveys in the region began in the Fallon area in 1909. By the 1940s the field surveys were supplemented with aerial photography. These surveys were known as Physical Surveys and Surveys for Better Land Use. Between 1950 and 1970, the surveys became more detailed, with soil taxonomy information and better aerial photography. The surveys concentrated on agricultural areas and uses. In the 1970s the surveys for key agricultural areas were completed as well as those for urban areas.



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Ancient Lake Lahontan

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Legend

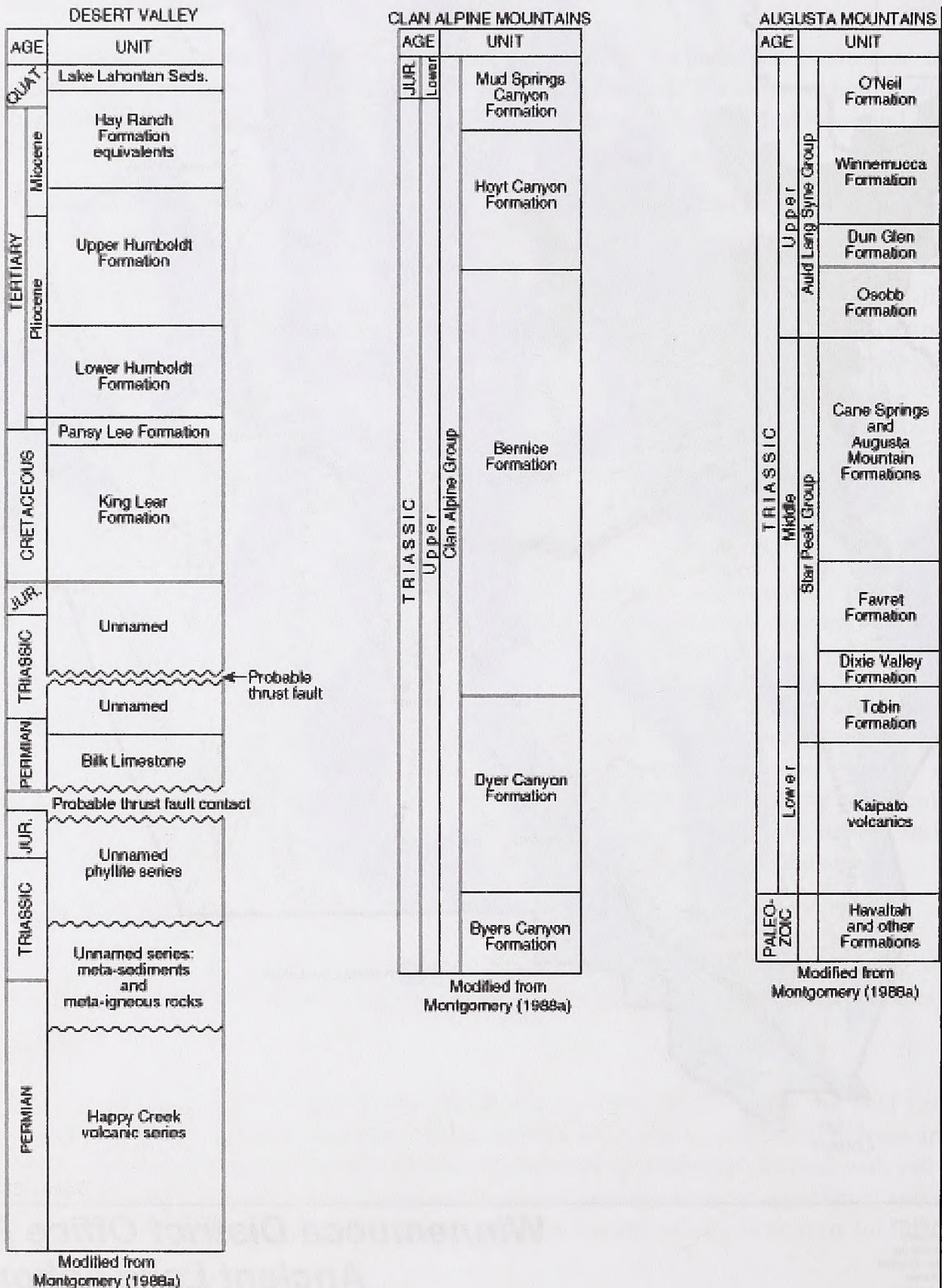
- BLM Winnemucca Field Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway



Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-1

Figure 3-2. Stratigraphic units present in the planning area (from Barker et al. 1995)



Between 1970 and 1978, a new relationship was forged between the US Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management and the Soil Conservation Service. This relationship paved the way for the rapid acceleration of the soil survey program, with major input of both time and money from the BLM. Since then, the number of soil surveys, their quality, and their use by the government and the public has greatly increased.

There are over a hundred different soils within the WDO area. Special soils that require attention for management purposes include prime and unique farmlands and the presence of biological crusts. There are many soils within WDO that are designated as potential prime farmlands but that would require irrigation or reclamation of excess salts and sodium.

Biological crusts grow on or just below the surface of the soil. They can also be known as microbiotic, cryptogamic, cryptobiotic, microphytic, or microfloral crusts or soils. The biological crusts are composed of a community of algae, cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), bacteria, lichens, mosses, liverworts, and fungi and their byproducts. They commonly occur in arid and semiarid environments.

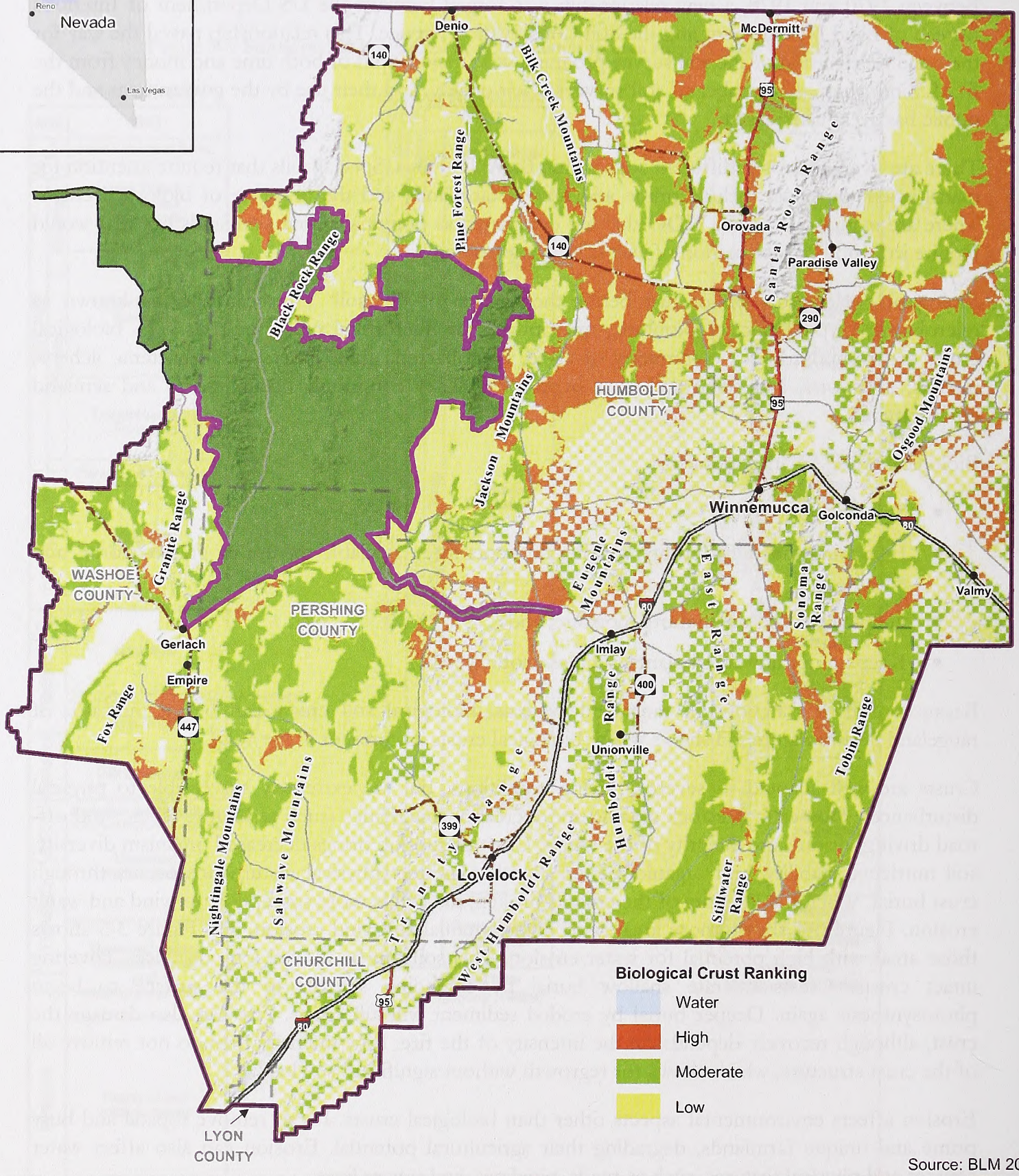
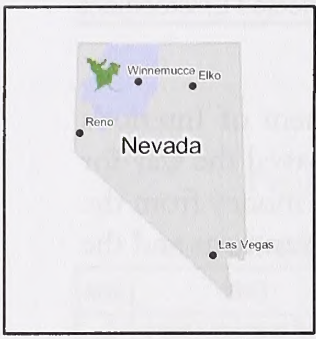
Biological crusts are important for:

- Stabilizing the soil;
- Increasing the soil's fertility, making nutrients more available for use by grasses, forbs, and shrubs;
- Helping the soil retain more moisture; and
- Keeping out unwanted plants, such as exotic weeds.

Because of their functions in rangeland systems, biological soil crusts can be an indicator of rangeland health. Figure 3-3 shows where biological crusts are present in the WDO.

Crusts are well adapted to severe growing conditions, but are extremely susceptible to physical disturbances. Domestic livestock grazing and recreational activities (such as hiking, biking, and off-road driving) disturb the integrity of the crusts. Crust disruption brings decreased organism diversity, soil nutrients, stability, and organic matter. Another indirect physical disturbance occurs through crust burial. When the integrity of the crust is broken, the soil is more susceptible to wind and water erosion. Figure 3-4 shows those areas with high potential for wind erosion, and Figure 3-5 shows those areas with high potential for water erosion. This soil can be moved long distances, covering intact crusts. Crusts tolerate shallow burial by extending sheaths to the surface to begin photosynthesis again. Deeper burial by eroded sediment will kill crusts. Fire can also damage the crust, although recovery depends on the intensity of the fire. Low-intensity fires do not remove all of the crust structure, which allows for regrowth without significant soil loss.

Erosion affects environmental aspects other than biological crusts. It can remove topsoil and bury prime and unique farmlands, degrading their agricultural potential. Erosion can also affect water sources and physical features, such as roads, pipelines, and power lines.



Biological Crust Ranking

- Water
- High
- Moderate
- Low

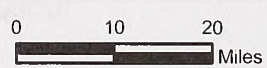
Source: BLM 2007

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Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries

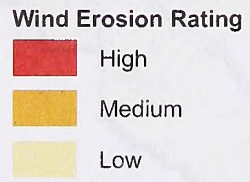
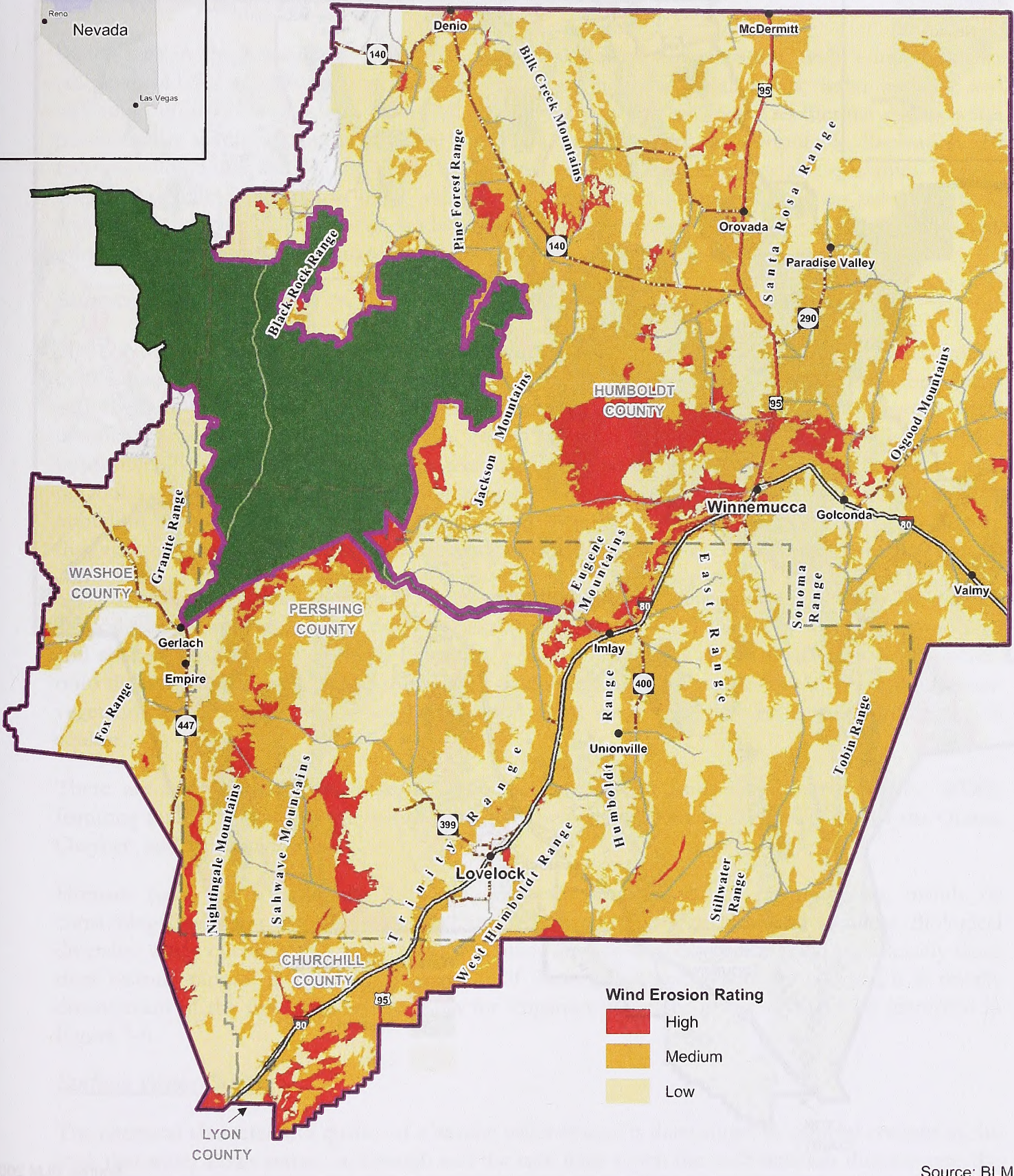
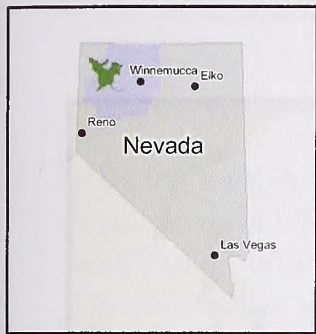
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway



Winnemucca District Office RMP Potential Biological Crust

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-3

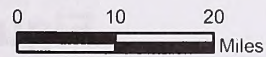
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Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Areas of Potential Wind Erosion

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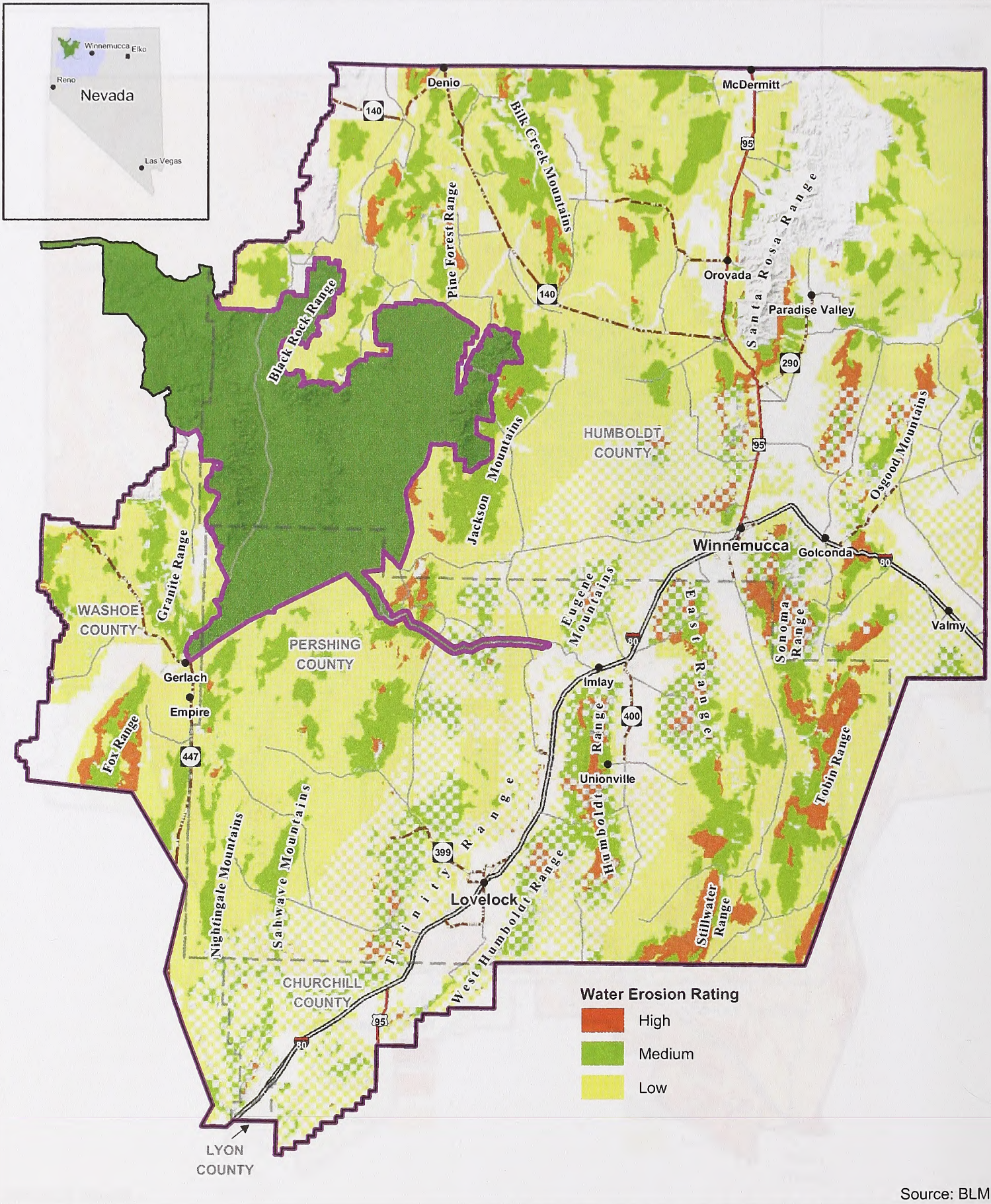


Legend

-
-
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- Towns
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-

Northwest Nevada

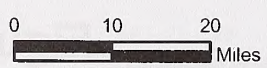
Figure 3-4



Source: BLM 2007

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Winnemucca District Office RMP Areas of Potential Water Erosion



Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-5

3.2.4 Water Resources

Water uses in the planning area include agricultural (mainly for irrigation, with a much smaller amount used for stock watering), potable (including municipal, small public water systems, and individual domestic wells), and industrial (mainly mining and milling). Geothermal groundwater production is significant, but geothermal waters are typically saline and nonpotable. Recreation and fish and wildlife uses are also important but as a rule do not consume appreciable quantities of water and are generally incidental to other uses. Stock watering is an important use on public lands. If water for livestock is not otherwise available, it is developed by various means on grazing ranges and other places of need, though quantities are not great.

Surface Water

Most of the land administered by the WDO receives low rainfall, due to the shadow effect created by the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Average annual precipitation in the planning area varies between 5 and 15 inches, with most occurring as snow from November through March. Numerous small mountain streams flow within the area, many of which are perennial within their respective headwaters. Many of the streams are in terminal basins, and many basins contain deposits of salts remaining from evaporated Pleistocene lakes. In addition, because evaporation greatly exceeds rainfall in the valleys, salts tend to be transported from the higher elevations to the valleys, where they accumulate. Therefore, water quality tends to decline as it moves downstream within the basin.

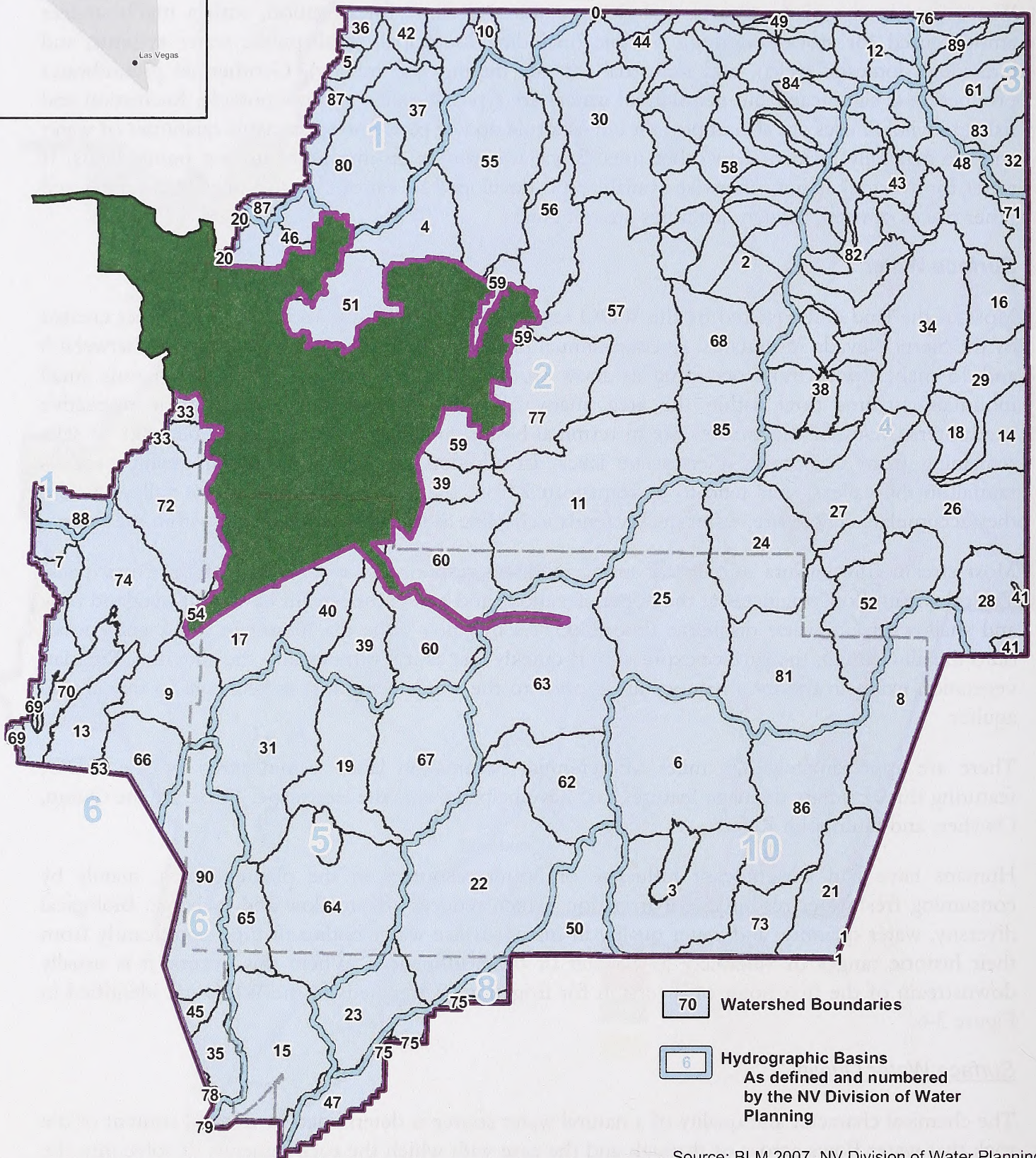
Most stream flow occurs during the spring in direct response to the melting of the snow pack. Typical stream flow originates at the upper elevations and enters the stream by way of overland flow and shallow groundwater discharge (interflow). As this flow exits the mountain block and moves onto the alluvial fan, the surface expression is quickly lost as it infiltrates into the alluvium. Riparian vegetation exists in the mountainous areas prior to the water being lost as recharge to the alluvial aquifer.

There are approximately 891 miles of perennial streams on lands administered by the WDO, featuring three primary drainage features that have helped shape the landscape. These are the Quinn, Owyhee, and Humboldt Rivers.

Humans have had a significant influence on water resources in the planning area, mainly by consuming freshwater resources for irrigation, which reduces stream flow and recharge. Biological diversity, water quantity, and water quality in many surface water bodies diverge significantly from their historic ranges of variability as a result of these influences. Where this occurs, it is usually downstream of the first point of diversion for irrigation. Watersheds in the WDO are identified in Figure 3-6.

Surface Water Quality

The chemical character and quality of a natural water source is determined by mineral content of the rock that water flows across or through and the ease with which the rock minerals dissolve into the water. Among the variables that influence the concentrations of dissolved constituents in water are contact time between water and rock minerals, evaporation (which reduces the volume of water and causes salts to concentrate), temperature (which influences solubility), and the concentration and character of the mineral constituents in the rock or sediment.

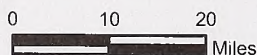


- 70 Watershed Boundaries
- 6 Hydrographic Basins
As defined and numbered
by the NV Division of Water
Planning

Source: BLM 2007, NV Division of Water Planning 2007

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Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries

Winnemucca District Office RMP 5th Order HUC

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-6

FID	WATERSHED_	WATERSHED
0	ALVORD LAKE	1712000902
1	ANTELOPE CREEK	1604010706
2	ANTELOPE CREEK/PINE CREEK	1604020106
3	ANTELOPE VALLEY WASH	1606000112
4	BARTLETT CREEK	1604020203
5	BIG SPRING CREEK	1604020501
6	BUENA VISTA WASH	1606000111
7	BUFFALO CREEK	1604020304
8	BUFFALO VALLEY WASH	1606000101
9	COTTONWOOD CREEK	1604020302
10	COTTONWOOD CREEK	1712000901
11	DESERT VALLEY WASH	1604020109
12	EAST FORK OUINN RIVER	1604020103
13	EAST SMOKE CREEK DESERT WASH COM	1604020306
14	EVANS CREEK	1604010509
15	FERNLEY SINK	1605010402
16	FORKS OF THE LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVE	1604010903
17	GERLACH WASH	1604020210
18	GRANITE CREEK	1604010510
19	GRANITE SPRINGS VALLEY WASH	1605010405
20	HIGH ROCK CANYON CREEK	1604020310
21	HOME STATION WASH	1606000103
22	HUMBOLDT LAKE	1604010807
23	HUMBOLDT RIVER TERMINAL DEPRESSI	1604010808
24	HUMBOLDT RIVER/CLEAR CREEK	1604010803
25	HUMBOLDT RIVER/DUN GLEN	1604010804
26	HUMBOLDT RIVER/HERRIN SLOUGH	1604010511
27	HUMBOLDT RIVER/ROCK CREEK	1604010801
28	HUMBOLDT RIVER/SHEEP CREEK	1604010507
29	KELLY CREEK	1604010508
30	KINGS RIVER	1604020111
31	KUMIVA VALLEY WASH	1605010403
32	LAKE CREEK	1705010602
33	LITTLE HIGH ROCK CREEK	1604020309
34	LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER/EDEN CREEK	1604010904
35	LITTLE VALLEY WASH	1605010306
36	LONG DRAW	1604020502
37	LOWER CRAINE CREEK	1604020504
38	LOWER LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER	1604010907
39	LOWER OUINN RIVER	1604020207
40	LOWER OUINN RIVER	1604020209
41	LOWER REESE RIVER	1604010710
42	LOWER RINCON CREEK	1604020507
43	MARTIN CREEK	1604010905
44	MC DERMITT CREEK	1604020102
45	MUD LAKE SLOUGH	1605010305
46	MUD MEADOWS CREEK	1604020208
47	MUSTANG POND	1605020304
48	NORTH FORK LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER	1604010901
49	OREGON CANYON CREEK	1604020101
50	PACKARD WASH	1605020306
51	PAHUTE CREEK	1604020204
52	PUMPERNICKEL VALLEY	1604010512
53	PYRAMID LAKE FRONTAL	1605010304
54	QUINN RIVER DEPRESSION	1604020211
55	QUINN RIVER/BIG CREEK	1604020202
56	QUINN RIVER/BILK CREEK	1604020201
57	QUINN RIVER/BOTTLE CREEK	1604020112
58	QUINN RIVER/CROWLEY CREEK	1604020105
59	QUINN RIVER/MARY SLOAN CREEK	1604020205
60	RABBITHOLE CREEK	1604020206
61	RAVEN CREEK	1705010604
62	ROCHESTER CANYON WASH	1604010806
63	RYE PATCH RESERVOIR	1604010805
64	SAGE HEN CREEK	1605010407
65	SAGE HEN WASH	1605010406
66	SAN EMIDIO WASH	1604020301
67	SEVEN TROUGHS WASH	1605010404
68	SILVER STATE VALLEY WASH	1604020108
69	SMOKE CREEK	1604020305
70	SMOKE CREEK DEPRESSION	1604020307
71	SOUTH FORK LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER	1604010902
72	SOUTH WILLOW CREEK	1604020308
73	SPRING CREEK/SHOSHONE CREEK	1606000104
74	SOUAW CREEK	1604020303
75	STILLWATER MARSH	1605020307
76	TENT CREEK	1705010606
77	TROUT CREEK/SHAWNEE CREEK	1604020110
78	TRUCKEE RIVER/DEFIANCE CREEK	1605010307
79	TRUCKEE RIVER/LONG VALLEY CREEK	1605010201
80	UPPER CRAINE CREEK	1604020503
81	UPPER GRASS VALLEY WASH COMPLEX	1604010802
82	UPPER LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER	1604010906
83	UPPER LITTLE OWHYEE RIVER	1705010603
84	UPPER OUINN RIVER	1604020104
85	UPPER SILVER STATE VALLEY WASH	1604020107
86	UPPER SPRING CREEK	1606000102
87	VIRGIN CREEK	1604020505
88	WALL CREEK	1604020404
89	WILLOW CREEK	1705010605
90	WINNEMUCCA LAKE	1605010302

Source: BLM 2007, NV Division of Water Planning 2007

**Winnemucca Field Office RMP
5th Order HUC**

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-6 - Legend

Precipitation, because it has not yet come in contact with geologic materials, typically has very low concentrations of dissolved minerals and is considered very good quality. The contact time between precipitation runoff and rock minerals is short for water in streams and lakes at higher elevations, where precipitation is most common. Generally, these waters also have low concentrations of dissolved minerals and are considered good quality. Groundwater moves relatively slowly through rocks that comprise an aquifer and therefore has greater potential to dissolve minerals. Greater distance from the recharge area implies greater contact time between groundwater and the aquifer rocks. As a result, groundwater chemistry at discharge areas generally exhibits somewhat higher concentrations of dissolved minerals and is of somewhat lesser quality than water in the recharge area. However, these variations may be masked by other influences in complicated flow systems.

Evaporation and evapotranspiration can have a significant impact on water quality. Because these processes remove water molecules from the source but leave dissolved minerals, the concentration of dissolved minerals increases in the water that remains. In some circumstances, lakes or ponds that do not have a consistent supply of fresh water and are subject to evaporation would exhibit a decrease in water quality owing to the increase in dissolved minerals.

This condition also occurs in groundwater that rises to near ground surface and is subject to evaporation and evapotranspiration. For these reasons, groundwater resources near the center or near the terminal playa of hydrographic basins are often somewhat saline. Temperature also has the potential to affect water chemistry and quality. Most rock minerals dissolve more easily under higher temperatures. Thus, groundwater that has been heated in geothermal systems typically contains higher levels of dissolved minerals than do low temperature groundwater resources. Additionally, thermal water may dissolve minerals that have potential to affect the pH (acidity) of the water.

In a typical hydrographic basin, water quality would be best in the mountains, where precipitation is most frequent and abundant. Surface water flowing from the mountains and groundwater near the mountain front would generally be of good quality. However, near the basin center or in discharge areas water quality would be poorer due to evapotranspiration.

Perhaps the two most important physical water quality indicators are temperature and turbidity. (Turbidity is the opposite of clarity and results from suspension of particles, such as fine sediment, in the water column. This causes the water to appear cloudy or muddy). Temperature is important because many species are adapted to a specific range of temperatures. Temperature also affects water chemistry, especially the concentration of oxygen that can be dissolved in the water. Elevated water temperatures can result from both natural and human-related causes. For example, removal of shade vegetation along streams can increase the amount of solar energy that reaches the stream. Shallow water tends to heat faster than deep water, so sediment deposition in a stream channel, which can cause a stream to become wider and shallower, can lead to increased water temperature. Slower stream velocity allows more time for water to equilibrate to ambient temperature and increases heat from solar radiation, so anything that causes a reduction in flow can also result in increased water temperatures. On the other hand, high flows can prevent sediment deposition and can cause scouring of the channel. Bedrock tends to heat faster than sediment and stores more solar energy.

One of the functions of a stream is to move sediment down slope. The amount of sediment that can be carried by a stream depends on the volume and velocity of the water, which in turn are dependent on factors such as climate and topography. The amount of sediment actually carried by a stream

depends on these, as well as on the nature of the geologic materials drained by the stream. Fine particles, such as clay, silt, and fine sand, are more easily suspended in the water column, while large particles, such as coarse sand, gravel, and cobbles, tend to be dragged along the bottom of the stream. In arid climates, streams tend to be unable to remove sediment at the rate it is generated, and streams terminate in closed basins. A few infrequent large-flow events are responsible for moving most of the sediment, and over time streams become clogged with sediment and sediment accumulates in the basins. As a result, the turbidity of desert streams can vary over a wide range. At higher elevations, where there is more precipitation, steeper slopes, and smaller channels, streams convey a larger percentage of the sediment carried to them by runoff, but as the streams reach lower elevations, the energy of the stream decreases and the sediment load is deposited, forming broad alluvial fans on the basin margins.

Land management activities can disturb the ground and accelerate erosion. Concentrated runoff, such as in roadside ditches, can also accelerate erosion. Vegetation tends to hold soils in place, absorbs the impacts of raindrops, and slows overland flow of runoff, so erosion can also be accelerated in areas where vegetation cover is removed because of fires, grazing, or other activities.

Erosion rates in a watershed are reflected in channel geometry and streambed characteristics (the drainage condition). Stable channels tend to have graded streambeds and well-vegetated banks that are neither steep nor deeply incised. Unstable drainages show evidence of recent down cutting and gullyng.

Biological indicators of water quality are of two types: those that are used as a direct measure of water quality, such as pathogens; and those that indirectly reflect the quality of the water, such as excessive algae production (which may be an indicator of elevated nutrient concentrations) or presence and abundance of indicator species or populations, such as trout or amphibians. Pathogens include a large variety of organisms that are present in the digestive systems of birds and mammals and are harmful to human health when present in drinking water, including fecal coliform bacteria, giardia, and cryptosporidia. Although pathogens may be present under natural conditions, elevated concentrations of pathogens suggest a human-caused condition, such as improper discharge or disposal of human or animal waste, or livestock watering at a stream or spring.

The State of Nevada is required to identify impaired surface water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. A list of these impaired water bodies and a discussion of the status of each stream is presented in the final 303(d) report (NDEP 2005). The impaired water bodies identified within the planning area are presented in Table 3-6. In addition to the list of impaired streams, the report identifies water bodies warranting further investigation, which are also included in Table 3-7 below.

Riparian areas and wetlands are those that support vegetation requiring free water and saturated soil conditions to survive. As shown in Table 3-8, the condition of an estimated 891 miles of stream bank habitat and more than 2,100 acres of wetland habitat on public land in the planning area have been assessed. All of the perennial streams and more than two-thirds of the wetlands have been assessed. Table 3-8 presents a summary of the riparian functioning condition of stream (lotic) and wetland (lentic) riparian areas within the WDO.

Table 3-6
Impaired Water Bodies in the Planning Area, from 303(d) List (NDEP 2004a)

Hydrologic Unit/Watershed	Water Body	Reach	Size	Existing TMDLs	Pollutant or Stressor of Concern
16040105	Humboldt River	Battle Mountain to Comus	81.36 miles	Total phosphorus, TDS, TSS	Boron, iron, TDS, total phosphorus, TSS, turbidity, zinc
16040108	Humboldt River	Comus to Imlay	114.09 miles	Total phosphorus, TDS, TSS	Iron, molybdenum TDS, total phosphorus, TSS, turbidity, zinc
16040108	Humboldt River	Imlay to Woolsey	44.43 miles	None	Molybdenum
16040108	Humboldt River	Woolsey to Rodgers Dam	13.22 miles	None	TDS, iron
16040108	Humboldt River	Rodgers Dam to Humboldt Sink	22.77 miles	None	Boron, iron, molybdenum
16040109	Little Humboldt River	Entire length	53.52 miles	None	Total phosphorus, zinc

Notes: TDS = total dissolved solids; TSS = total suspended solids
Source: NDEP 2004a

Table 3-7
Water Bodies Warranting Further Investigation (NDEP 2004a)

Hydrologic Unit/watershed	Water Body	Reach	Existing TMDLs	Pollutant or Stressor of Concern
16040109	N Fork Little Humboldt River	Below Buckskin Mine to forest boundary	None	Metals, pH
16040109	Little Humboldt River	Entire length	None	Dissolved oxygen, iron, temperature
16040108	Rochester Canyon Creek	Below historic mine site	None	Metals

Source: NDEP 2004a

**Table 3-8
Riparian Functioning Condition Summary**

PFC	Functioning-at-Risk			Nonfunctional	Unknown	Total
	Trend					
	Up	Down	Not Apparent			
Lotic (Stream) in Miles (and Percent)						
339 (38)	154 (17)	98 (11)	247 (28)	53 (6)	0 (0)	891
Lentic (Wetlands) in Acres						
694 (23)	110 (4)	441 (15)	821 (27)	37 (1)	897 (30)	3000

Groundwater

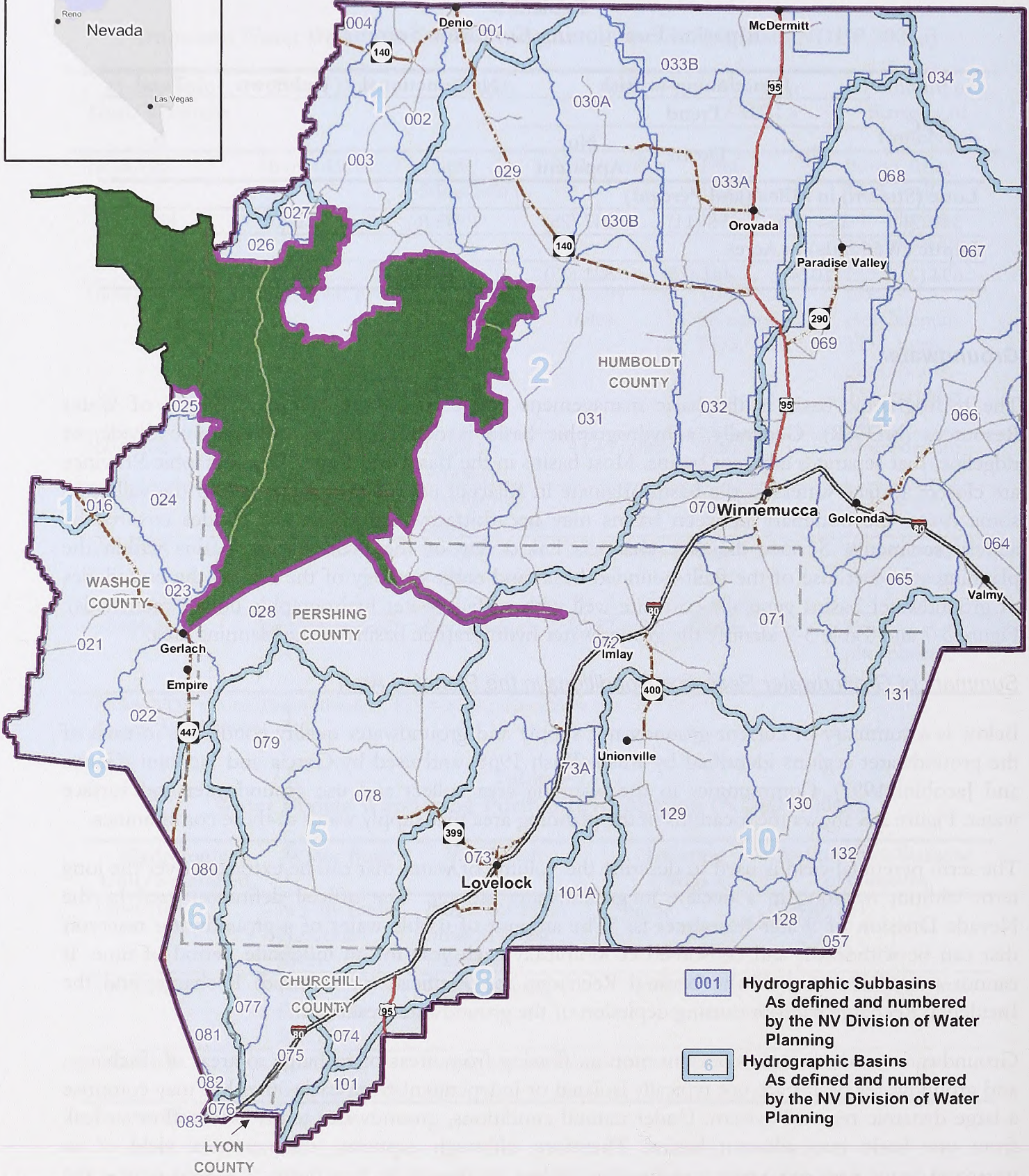
The hydrographic basin is the basic management unit used by the Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR). Generally, a hydrographic basin is defined by the topographic divide, or ridgeline, that separates adjacent basins. Most basins in the Basin and Range Physiographic Province are closed; surface waters in the basin originate in adjacent mountains and remain in the valley. In some cases, the boundary between basins may be arbitrarily defined at low divides covered by alluvial sediments. Surface drainage channels link a few of the hydrographic basins within the planning area. Because of the fault-bounded basin and range geology of the region, the boundaries of groundwater basins generally correlate well with surface water hydrographic units (watersheds). Figure 3-7 and Table 3-9 identify the groundwater hydrographic basins of the planning area.

Summary of Groundwater Resource Conditions in the Planning Area

Below is a summary of current groundwater supply and groundwater quality conditions in each of the groundwater regions identified by Rush (Rush 1968) and used by Garcia and Jacobini (Garcia and Jacobini 1991). Communities in the planning area collect and use groundwater and surface water. Figure 3-8 shows the locations in the planning area that supply water to these communities.

The term perennial yield is used to describe the volume of water that can be extracted over the long term without resulting in a decline in groundwater storage. The official definition used by the Nevada Division of Water Resources is: "The amount of usable water of a groundwater reservoir that can be withdrawn and consumed economically each year for an indefinite period of time. It cannot exceed the sum of the Natural Recharge, the Artificial (or Induced) Recharge, and the Incidental Recharge without causing depletion of the groundwater reservoir."

Groundwater tends to be in constant motion, flowing from areas of recharge to areas of discharge, and groundwater basins are not typically isolated or independent from each other but may comprise a large dynamic regional system. Under natural conditions, groundwater tends to overflow or leak from one basin into adjacent basins. Therefore, although capturing the perennial yield of an upstream basin may not cause a noticeable decline in storage in that basin, it would reduce the perennial yield of the adjacent downstream basins. The amount of interbasin flow is influenced by the geometry and geology of the basin and the groundwater elevation, which in turn is influenced by the amount, timing, and location of recharge. In general, it requires a certain amount of recharge to maintain groundwater levels at a given elevation.

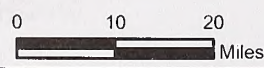


- 001 Hydrographic Subbasins
As defined and numbered
by the NV Division of Water
Planning
- 6 Hydrographic Basins
As defined and numbered
by the NV Division of Water
Planning

Note: refer to Table 3-9 for hydrographic unit names.

Source: BLM 2007, NV Division of Water Planning 2007

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- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries

- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Hydrographic Subbasins

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-7

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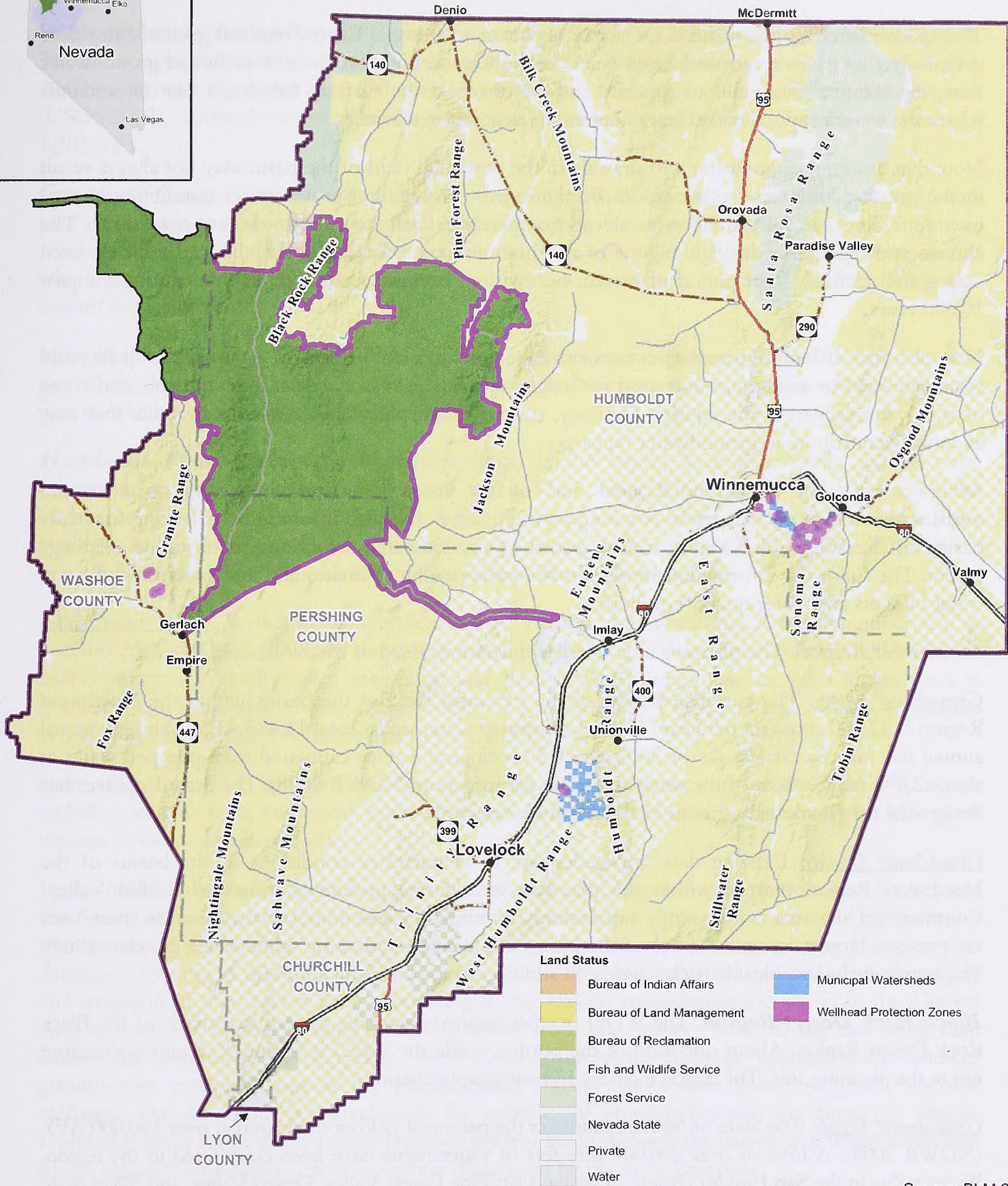
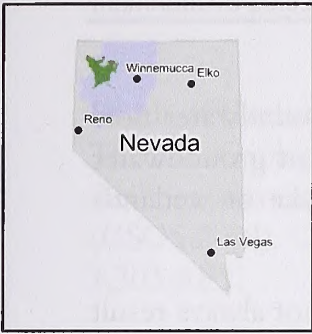
**Table 3-9
Groundwater Use by Hydrographic Basins**

Regions/Basins	Perennial Yield (AFY)	Principal Groundwater Uses	Active Annual Water Duty (geothermal)	Over-Subscribed?	Designated Basin? (Year)
Northwest Region (1)					
1. Pueblo Valley	2,000	I >>D	1,913	N	
2. Continental Lake Valley	11,000	I >>M	7,812		
3. Gridley Lake Valley	3,000	I	4,751		
4. Virgin Valley	6,000	M	8.5		
Black Rock Desert Region (2)					
21. Smoke Creek Desert	16,000	I >>W>C	12,205		
22. San Emidio Desert	2,500	I >M>Ind, G	7,440 (1,303)	Y	Y (1980)
23. Granite Basin	200	-	0		
24. Hualapai Flat	6,700	I	28,046	Y	Y (2003)
25. High Rock Lake Valley	5,000	M>S	309		
26. Mud Meadow	13,000	I	3,971		
27. Summit Lake Valley	1,000	S	12		
28. Black Rock Desert	30,000	I>M>S	29,643		
29. Pine Forest Valley	11,000	I >>S>D	37,002	Y	Y (1978)
30. Kings River Valley		I/S	24,790?		
31. Desert Valley	9,000	I>M>Ind	38,178	Y	Y (1975)
32. Silver State Valley	5,900	I >>M>S	20,182	Y	Y (1965)
33. Quinn River Valley		I >>M&E	53,140?		
Humboldt River Basin (4)					
64. Clovers Area	72,000	M&E>I>M	41,094	Y (w/Clovers Area)	Y (1977)
65. Pumpernickel Valley	w/Clovers Area	I>M	14,336	Y (w/Clovers Area)	
66. Kelly Creek Area	w/Clovers Area	M>I	29,956	Y (w/Clovers Area)	Y (1975)
67. Little Humboldt Valley	34,000	I >>S	10,236	Y (w/Little Humboldt)	Y (1971)
68. Hardscrabble Area	w/Little Humboldt	-	0	Y (w/Little Humboldt)	Y (1971)
69. Paradise Valley	w/Little Humboldt	I>>S>D	116,173	Y (w/Little Humboldt)	Y (1971)
70. Winnemucca Segment	17,000	I >M&E>Env	46,374	Y	Y (1975, 2003)
71. Grass Valley	13,000	I >>M&E>M	42,961	Y	Y (1972, 2003)
72. Inlay Area	3,000	M>>I/S>>S	7,508	Y	Y (1978)
73. Lovelock Valley	43,000	I>>M>M&E	7,200		
74. White Plains	100	M	315	Y	Y (1978)
West Central					

**Table 3-9
Groundwater Use by Hydrographic Basins**

Regions/Basins	Perennial Yield (AFY)	Principal Groundwater Uses	Active Annual Water Duty (geothermal)	Over-Subscribed?	Designated Basin? (Year)
Region (5)					
75. Brady's Hot Springs Area	2,500	I>Ind>M	42 (15,862)	Y	Y (1986)
77. Fireball Valley	100	I	160	Y	N
78. Granitic Springs Valley	4,500	I>>M	2,809		
79. Kumiva Valley	500	-	0		
Truckee Basin (6)					
80. Winnemucca Lake Valley	3,300	I	305		
Carson River Basin (8)					
101A. Packard Valley (Carson Desert)	710	M	451	Y (w/Carson Desert)	Y (1978)
101. Carson Desert (Packard Valley)	2,500	M&E>I>Ind, G	18,237 (1,479)	Y	Y (1978, 1995)
Central Region (10)					
128. Dixie Valley	15,000	I >Ind>>S, G	18,364 (13,428)	Y	Y (1978)
129. Buena Vista Valley	10,000	I >>M	27,903	Y	Y (1979)
130. Pleasant Valley	2,600	I>>M	3,348	Y (w/Dixie Valley)	Y (1978)
131. Buffalo Valley	8,000	M>I	20,850	Y	M
132. Jersey Valley	250	S	27	Y (w/Dixie Valley)	Y (1978)

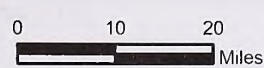
Notes: I = irrigation; S = stock watering; M=mining; M&E=municipal & industrial; Ind = industrial; D = domestic; G=geothermal
Source: Nevada Division of Water Resources 1999 (NDWR 1999)



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Community Water Sources

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- Legend**
- [Black Outline] BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - [Purple Outline] BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - [Green Box] Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - [Dashed Line] County Boundaries

- [Black Dot] Towns
- [Red Line] U.S. Highway
- [Blue Line] U.S. Interstate
- [Grey Line] County Road
- [Brown Line] State Highway

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-8

The groundwater basins in the WDO have no outlet to the sea. Excess regional groundwater flow eventually flows into a terminal basin (such as the Carson Sink). If there is sufficient groundwater flow, the terminal basin fills to capacity and overflows at the surface, forming a lake or wetlands where the water evaporates and leaves behind its accumulated salts.

Note that limiting groundwater withdrawals to the perennial yield of the basin may not always result in the greatest long-term public good. Furthermore, even natural groundwater conditions change over time, and natural groundwater elevations merely reflect the current climate conditions. The climate and regional hydrologic regime of northern and central Nevada has changed radically even during the relatively brief period of human occupation, becoming increasingly drier during the past 10,000 years.

Note also that different groundwater uses can have very different effects on groundwater quality and sustainability. For example, water used for irrigation tends to dissolve salts from the soil, and some of this water recharges the aquifer. Similarly, treated municipal wastewater contains salts that may eventually contribute to groundwater recharge.

Accurate estimates of perennial yield and of the interconnections between basins require measurements over a wide area over a long period of time. Detailed information is lacking for many basins in the WDO, and the historical record of groundwater conditions tends to be relatively recent. The following information represents the most current estimates and interpretations of basin water budgets and water quality conditions.

Northwest Region. The planning area overlies the eastern third of the Northwest Region.

Groundwater Supply. The current estimate of the perennial yield of the basins within the Northwest Region is 22,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). Committed water rights total 14,485 AFY, although actual annual use may be far less (as of 2002, the US Geological Survey estimated total pumped water at about 2,400 AFY). Most of the water rights are for irrigation (NDWR 2008). The State Engineer has designated no groundwater basins in the northwest region.

Groundwater Quality. Existing data are inadequate to characterize conditions in the basins of the Northwest Region that lie within the planning area. Some groundwater in the Pueblo Valley-Continental Lake area is apparently satisfactory for irrigation and domestic use because these uses are present. However, central areas of the basins are likely underlain by saline water (Sinclair 1963). The region includes volcanic rock aquifers in addition to the basin-fill aquifers.

Black Rock Desert Region. The WDO overlies approximately the eastern two-thirds of the Black Rock Desert Region. About one-third of the portion inside the WDO is in the NCA and is therefore not in the planning area. The region includes 13 hydrographic basins.

Groundwater Supply. The State of Nevada estimates the perennial yield of the region at over 150,000 AFY (NDWR 2008). A total of over 200,000 acre-feet of water rights have been committed in the region. Water rights in the San Emidio Desert, Hualapai Flat, Pine Forest Valley, Desert Valley, and Silver State Valley hydrographic basins are overcommitted, and the State Engineer has designated the basins. (Information about the Kings River Valley and the Quinn River Valley, two of the largest basins, was not available at the time of preparation.)

South of Gerlach, the San Emidio Desert area around Empire is a center of geothermal production. The US Geological Survey estimated that losses resulting from operating geothermal production facilities account for a net annual decrease in groundwater storage of more than 4,000 acre-feet (USGS 2004). Currently, water rights for geothermal production in the San Emidio Desert area total 1,303 AFY.

Groundwater Quality. Generally, groundwater of quality suitable for irrigation, domestic, and stock uses is available in all basins of the Black Rock Desert Hydrographic Region (Visher 1957; Sinclair 1962a, 1962b, 1962c, 1963; Malmberg and Worts 1966; Glancy and Rush 1968). In those basins where groundwater flows toward a central basin playa or lakebed, the water quality deteriorates toward the valley center.

Most of the Black Rock Desert and Mud Meadow hydrographic areas are in the NCA and are not part of the study area. The NCA contains many thermal springs or springs affected by geothermal waters, which also adversely affect water quality.

Humboldt River Basin. The Humboldt Basin is the largest hydrologic basin in the state, encompassing approximately 16,840 square miles. The basin can be divided into the Lower, the Middle, and the Upper Basins. The planning area contains nearly all of the lower Humboldt River Basin, including basins underlying the watershed of the Little Humboldt River, and it overlies a portion of the middle Humboldt River Basin west of Battle Mountain.

Groundwater Supply. In the basin overall, the State of Nevada has estimated the perennial yield at 182,100 AFY (NDWR 2008). Water rights totaling 316,153 AFY have been committed. All of the basins except Lovelock Valley are designated basins. The primary use in the Clovers Area is municipal and industrial; mining is the primary use in the Kelly Creek and Imlay Areas and in the White Plains Basin. Elsewhere, the primary use is irrigation.

Since 1995, the USGS has been conducting a regional groundwater study of the Humboldt Basin, including constructing numerical hydrologic models to simulate flow and evaluate the effects of various activities on water quality.

In the Middle Humboldt River Basin, which includes the Clovers Area, Pumpnickel Valley, and the Kelly Creek Area, the US Geological Survey estimated that most of the extracted groundwater was generated by mining operations (mine dewatering). However, mine-relating pumping has decreased recently as mines have shut down, and municipal and industrial use exceeds both mining and irrigation in the Clovers Area. According to the USGS, groundwater extraction in the Clovers Area exceeds the natural recharge rate, but inflow from the adjacent basin to the east more than offsets the difference. In the Kelly Creek Area groundwater recharge approximately balances groundwater pumping, and in the Pumpnickel Valley groundwater pumping greatly exceeds recharge. The net result is a decline in the quantity of groundwater moving from the Middle Humboldt River Basin to the Lower Humboldt River Basin through the narrow gap at the south end of the Osgood Mountains. These basins are designated by the State Engineer

In the basins underlying tributaries of the main stem of the Humboldt River, including the Little Humboldt Valley, Hardscrabble Area, Paradise Valley northeast of Winnemucca, and Grass Valley to the south, the principal water use is irrigation.

In the Winnemucca segment of the basin, underlying the main stem of the Humboldt River near Winnemucca, groundwater use is about evenly distributed between irrigation and municipal and industrial uses, with environmental uses accounting for some of the water rights. As of 2003, the State Engineer found that groundwater withdrawals in the Winnemucca segment totaled 51,000 AFY, greatly in excess of the perennial yield of 17,000 AFY (NDWR 2008). Farther down the Humboldt River in the Imlay Area, which contains the Rye Patch Reservoir, natural recharge and interbasin inflows exceed the total rate of groundwater pumping. Irrigation and mining account for most of the approximately 2,500 AFY of groundwater consumed. In the Lovelock Valley, most of the groundwater use is for irrigation and pumping does not exceed inflows from other basins; however, the amount of groundwater use is small, at only a little more than 1,000 AFY.

Groundwater Quality. A few wells in the south end of Paradise Valley produce waters with high salinity and with sodium concentrations exceeding drinking water standards, which makes them hazardous for irrigation use and marginal for potable use; in general, however, the water quality is adequate (Harrill and Moore 1970). Groundwater samples collected in Grass Valley, in the upper portion of the basin, indicated that the water is generally suitable for irrigation and domestic use, although about ten percent of samples showed somewhat elevated salinity or trace elements, which would require special handling or would prevent use of the water for irrigation and domestic use (Cohen 1964). Domestic development in the northern end of Grass Valley over the past 30 years has led to increases in the concentrations of dissolved nitrogen-containing compounds in the groundwater.

Groundwater south of Lovelock, at the lower end of the basin, is of poor quality and is unsuitable for agricultural or domestic use (Everett and Rush 1965).

West Central Region. Most of the West Central Region is within the planning area.

Groundwater Supply. The State of Nevada has estimated the total perennial yield of the region at 7,600 AFY (NDWR 1999). Total committed water rights include 3,011 AFY not associated with geothermal water rights, plus an additional 15,862 AFY in geothermal water rights. The geothermal rights are in the Brady's Hot Springs Area, and the State Engineer has designated that basin based on the geothermal rights.

Groundwater Quality. Water quality in the Kumiva and Granite Springs Valleys is suitable for irrigation and domestic use, though the quality tends to deteriorate near the playa. In the Brady Hot Springs area, samples indicate unsuitable quality for domestic use, and high salinity levels would limit use for irrigation (Harrill 1970). The amount of groundwater use in these basins is small and limited to isolated domestic wells with low production (USGS 2004).

Truckee Basin. The planning area overlies most of the Winnemucca Lake Basin, which is in the northeast corner of the Truckee Basin Region. Conditions in the Winnemucca Lake Basin are not representative of the Truckee Basin Region overall, which is dominated by the urban area surrounding Reno and Sparks, extends into California, and includes Lake Tahoe.

Groundwater Supply. The largest groundwater uses in the Truckee Basin are municipal water supply and commercial and industrial uses. However, very little groundwater is used in the Winnemucca Lake Basin. As in the West Central Region, water use is limited to scattered domestic wells with low production (USGS 2004).

Groundwater Quality. Van Denburgh and others (Van Denburgh 1973) describe the quality of groundwater in the Winnemucca Lake Basin as generally poor in quality, especially in the central and eastern parts of the basin. The water is unsuitable for domestic use, and its suitability for agricultural use varies locally.

Carson Desert Region. Only a small part of the north end of the Carson Desert Region lies within the Winnemucca District Office planning area, and it extends to the southwest into California.

Groundwater Supply. Relatively little groundwater is used in the planning area. Committed water rights total 18,688, but most of these rights are outside the WDO. The USGS reports that pumping in the Carson Desert basin is primarily for geothermal energy production. Geothermal operations reinject the geothermal fluids, with losses to evaporation accounting for about 20 percent of the extracted water. According to the USGS (USGS 2004), geothermal plants extract about 36,000 AFY, with consumptive use of about 6,000 AFY, although geothermal water rights currently total only 1,479 AFY in the Carson Desert-Packard Valley Basin. According to the USGS, municipal uses account for about 4,000 AFY, while mining, stock watering, and isolated domestic wells account for another approximately 6,000 AFY. Most of this use occurs outside the WDO. The net annual decrease in storage for the Carson Desert Region is more than 11,000 AFY.

Groundwater Quality. Water quality information is reported for only one well in the Packard Valley (Glancy and Katzer 1975). This sample would be unsuitable for domestic use due to its high total dissolved solids content, and it would be marginal for irrigation use. Water quality on the upper margins of the basin is sufficiently good to supply some domestic and stock watering uses.

Central Region. The Central Region covers nearly one-third of the area of the state, extending south almost to the Colorado River, west into California, and eastward to near the border with Utah. Only part of the northwest arm of the region is in the planning area, including part of Dixie Valley and all of Jersey Valley, Pleasant Valley, and Buffalo Valley.

Groundwater Supply. The principal groundwater use in the Dixie Valley besides irrigation is geothermal energy production, which consumes about 3,000 AFY of the approximately 18,000 AFY that is extracted (USGS 2004). Perennial yield is estimated at about 35,850 AFY. Committed water rights exceed the perennial yields of all basins except the Buffalo Valley Basin. Buena Vista Valley is a separate terminal basin north of the Carson Desert. The principal water use in the Buena Vista Valley is irrigation, with a small amount used in mining or for scattered domestic wells. Inflows exceed pumping, and the excess inflows are lost to evaporation on the playa floor.

Groundwater Quality. Water quality in the Buena Vista Valley is reported for eight samples (Garcia and Jaconobi 1991). All but two of these well samples appear to have TDS concentrations in excess of drinking water standards.

3.2.5 Vegetation – General

Introduction

The WDO management area includes portions of the Northern Great Basin and Columbia Basin. Within these provinces, precipitation and other climatic factors, availability of water, soils, elevation, and exposure all contribute to the diversity of vegetation. Six primary vegetation types have been

described in the management area: desert sink scrub, saltbush scrub, sagebrush scrub, riparian, meadow, and woodland. The BLM acreage of each of these major plant communities is shown below in Table 3-10, subdivided into plant associations within each.

Table 3-10
Plant Communities/Associations in the WDO Planning Area

Plant Community/ Association	Acres on BLM Land
A. Sagebrush scrub	3,147,096
B. Desert sink scrub	628,714
C. Invasive	495,079
D. Saltbush scrub	1,861,669
E. Woodland	413,356
F. Grassland and shrubland	151,072
G. Riparian and Wetland	12,975
H. Altered/Disturbed/ Agriculture	100,741
I. Barren	394,198
J. Water	619

Source: USGS National GAP Analysis Program 2004

Desert sink scrub covers 270,059 acres of BLM land. Within the planning area, this habitat type is dominated by greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), with other species such as iodine bush (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*), yellow rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*).

Saltbush scrub covers 2,537,938 acres of BLM land. Saltbush scrubs occur in soils that are less salty than those of alkali sinks. Dominant species can include shadscale, hop-sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and mixed saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.). This habitat type may be found in valleys, washes, lower slopes, and moderately drained flats.

Sagebrush scrub covers 3,987,492 BLM acres in the WDO planning area, based on the vegetation GIS coverage presented in Table 3-5 (BLM 2005e). The species of sagebrush are generally distributed according to elevation, precipitation, slope, and salinity. Kuchler (Kuchler 1970) divided areas supporting sagebrush into two major vegetation types: sagebrush steppe, where sagebrush can co-dominate with native bunchgrasses, and Great Basin sagebrush, where sagebrush can be the sole dominant. These two major types come into contact with each other in the WDO, with sagebrush steppe predominant in the north and Great Basin sagebrush predominant in the south.

Grasslands, also called dry meadows, are an understory component of several plant communities, such as sagebrush scrub and riparian. Grasslands are wet for a short period of the year and become increasingly drier as the growing season progresses. Species such as Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), grasses, asters (*Aster* spp.), groundsel (*Packera* spp.), onions (*Allium* spp.), and hawkbeard (*Crepis* spp.) are commonly found in this community. Rabbitbrush and sagebrush may be at the meadow's edge.

Riparian areas and wet meadows will be discussed in detail in the riparian and wetland resource section of this document. Woodlands will be discussed in detail in the forestry and woodland products resource uses section.

3.2.6 Vegetation – Forest/Woodland Products

Forest and woodland types within the WDO consist of pinyon-juniper woodland (330,491 acres), mountain mahogany woodland and shrubland (50,818 acres), limber and whitebark pine forest (5,060 acres), and aspen forest and woodland (26,987 acres).

Forest and woodland products include firewood, Christmas trees, posts, and pine nuts. Two harvest areas are designated within the WDO: the Stillwater Harvest Area, including approximately 22,000 acres designated in the Sonoma-Gerlach MFP for intense forest products management, and the Yellowstone Harvest Area, including approximately 890 acres, proposed in the Forestry Plan Amendment in 2003. No commercial harvesting of woodland products is allowed.

Access to the resource areas is poor overall, and impacts are currently concentrated in the few areas with easy road access, specifically in the vicinity of Fencemaker Canyon, Fencemaker Pass, and Gamble Basin.

Juniper and pinyon pine woodlands are not as widespread as in other parts of Nevada. Pinyon pine is expanding in some areas into sagebrush and grassland. Approximately 1,000 acres of former sagebrush are growing up to pinyon pine in the Gamble Basin area. This expansion is likely due to fire suppression and climatic change (BLM 2003a). In the Stillwater Range, nearly all of the pinyon pine stands (29,050 acres) are infested with pinyon dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium divarcatum*). Dwarf mistletoe impacts tree health, resulting in decreased growth, decreased seed production, increased susceptibility to bark beetles or other insects or disease, decreased drought tolerance, and in most cases, mortality of the infected tree. Young trees are particularly susceptible, and mortality for these trees is generally very high. Infected older trees continue to infect any regeneration (Messmer 2008).

The trend in harvest of firewood, posts, and Christmas trees increased from 1976 to a peak usage in 1980 (for posts and Christmas trees) and 1981 (for firewood). After their peak years, utilization of all of these resources has declined. Quantitative data on the levels of harvest of pinyon pine nuts are not available, but their availability in some areas, is being affected by issues with forest health, primarily pinyon dwarf mistletoe. There has been increased harvest of wood products adjacent to roads in the area, primarily in Fencemaker Pass, Fencemaker Canyon, and Gamble Basin due to limited access in the majority of the Stillwater Range.

3.2.7 Vegetation – Weeds

Weeds can be native or nonnative, invasive or noninvasive, and noxious or not noxious. Legally, a noxious weed is any plant designated as undesirable by a federal, state, or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or property. Noxious weeds are nonnative and invasive, and their control is based on resource or treatment priorities and is governed by budgetary constraints.

Invasive plants and noxious weeds are not the same. Invasive plants not only include noxious weeds, but also include other plants that are not native to the US. Not all nonnative plants are considered invasive, however. The BLM considers plants invasive if they have been introduced into an

environment where they did not evolve and, as a result, usually have no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread (Westbrooks 1998). Some invasive plants can produce significant changes to vegetation, composition, structure, or ecosystem function (Cronk and Fuller 1995).

Many state and county governments in the west have designated noxious weed lists. The Nevada Department of Agriculture maintains the Nevada State Noxious Weed List (Nevada Department of Agriculture 2007), which includes 47 different species of weeds that are designated noxious by state law.

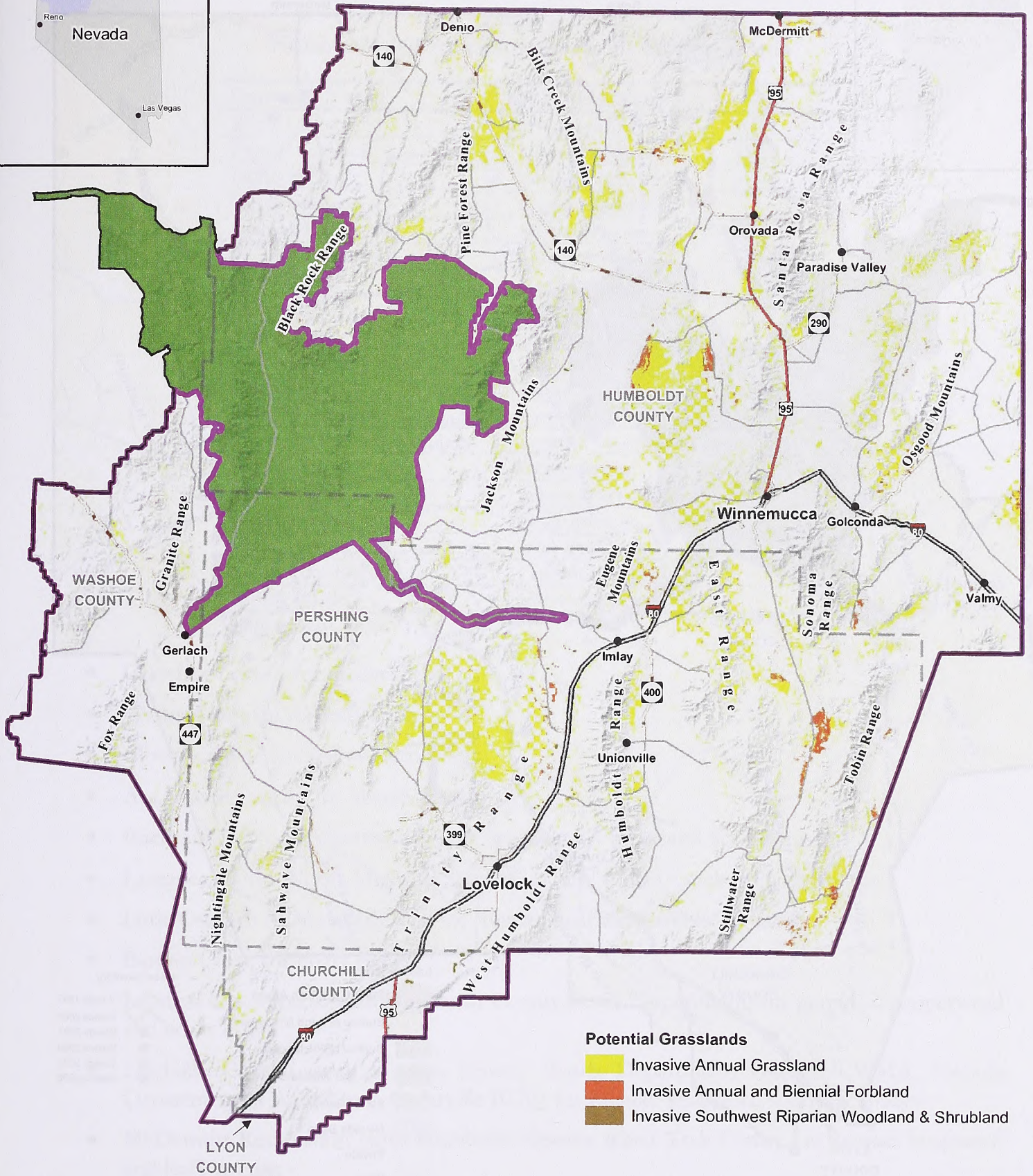
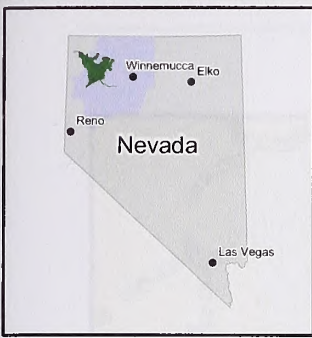
Weed species affect all resources that depend to some degree on vegetation. Weeds have degraded rangeland health and diversity by changing fire regimes. The primary invasive plant in the planning area, cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), has led to an increase in continuous fine fuel and an earlier fire season than what occurred historically. Approximately 3.3 million acres of public lands in the Great Basin desert are reported to be dominated by cheatgrass, with an additional 76.1 million acres either infested with or susceptible to cheatgrass invasion (Pellant 1996). Management emphasis is directed toward areas of the planning area where cooperative management strategies are already in place and for which data exists through studies or GIS compilations. In addition to the species that are well documented in the planning area, new species are appearing there and may be even more disruptive to the native plant community than species that have existed in the planning area for a greater period of time.

Three community types dominated by invasive species have been documented within the planning area (Figure 3-9). These include 446,572 acres of invasive annual grassland (cheatgrass), 364 acres of invasive southwest riparian woodland and shrubland (tamarisk), and 48,143 acres of invasive annual and biennial forb land (tall whitetop, Russian knapweed, and whitetop).

Nevada has listed 47 noxious weed species that require control, in accordance with NRS 555. Of these 47 species, 15 are commonly found on lands administered by the WDO (Table 3-11).

Plants that are considered weeds in other areas and that are actively managed elsewhere, but which do not show up on Nevada's noxious weed list, have been found within the WDO. Weed inventory data have been collected at numerous locations in the decision area and compiled in a database maintained by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Locations of major noxious weed infestations within the planning area in the last ten years are depicted in Figure 3-10. Control efforts have been conducted in the following locations:

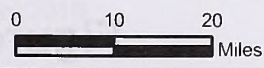
- Pine Forest Range, Big, Pass, Granite, and Alta Creeks for Scotch thistle;
- Deer Creek Reservoir and Ranch area for perennial pepperweed and Russian knapweed;
- Negro Creek for hoary cress and Russian knapweed;
- Leadville Canyon for perennial pepperweed, hoary cress, and Russian knapweed;
- Flowing Well for perennial pepperweed and Russian knapweed;
- Hycroft Mine vicinity and west side of Jackson Mountains for saltcedar;
- Silver State Valley for saltcedar and hoary cress;
- Coal Canyon for perennial pepperweed and yellow starthistle;



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Vegetation - Invasive Grasslands

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

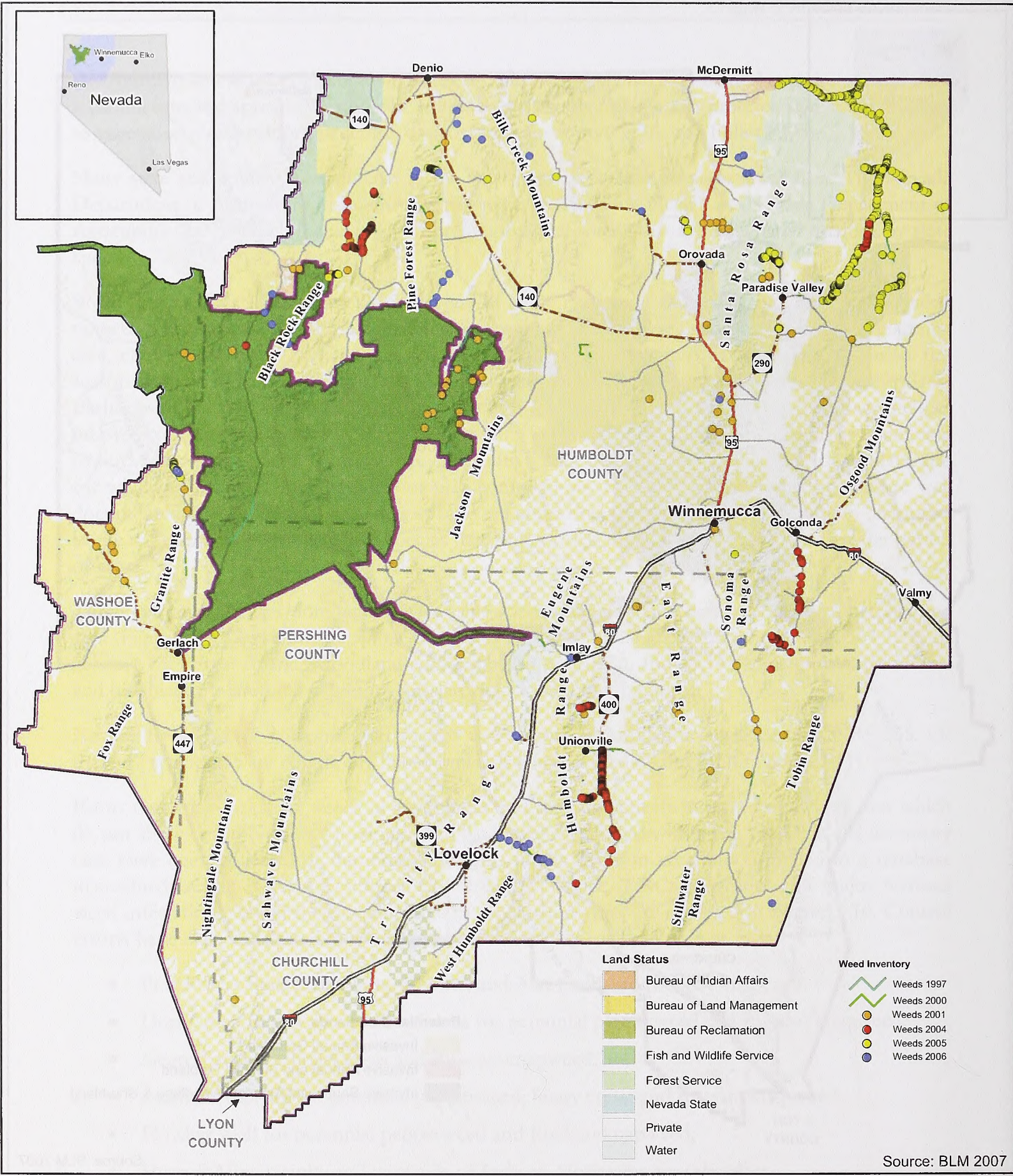


- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries
 - Towns
 - U.S. Highway
 - U.S. Interstate
 - County Road
 - State Highway

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-9

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Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Winnemucca District Office RMP Areas of Historical Weed Infestations

Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Scale: 0 10 20 Miles

North Arrow: N, S, E, W

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-10

Table 3-11
Noxious Weed Species in the WDO Planning Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black henbane	<i>Hysocyamus niger</i>
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia elsua</i>
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium avense</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>

Source: BLM 2005f.

- Crutcher Canyon for medusahead;
- Thomas Canyon for leafy spurge;
- Elbow Canyon for yellow starthistle;
- Asa Moore Canyon for Scotch thistle;
- Buckskin Canyon for perennial pepperweed, hoary cress, and Scotch thistle;
- Lamance, Cottonwood, Mullinix, Solid Silver, and Indian Creek for leafy spurge;
- Little Owyhee BLM system road for Russian knapweed and hoary cress;
- Bartlett Creek for hoary cress;
- Leonard Creek roads (with Humboldt County Roads Department) for perennial pepperweed and hoary cress;
- Leadville Canyon (with Washoe County Roads Department, Gerlach CWMA, Nevada Department of Agriculture, Cedarville BLM) for Russian knapweed and leafy spurge;
- McDermitt Reservation (with Humboldt County Weed Task Force) for Russian knapweed and leafy spurge;
- Spring Valley and Unionville for Hoary cress, Russian knapweed, and Iberian starthistle;
- Hole-in-the-Wall for Saltcedar;
- East Range for Scotch thistle, Russian knapweed, hoary cress, and perennial pepperweed;

- Soldier Meadows for yellow starthistle and perennial pepperweed;
- Water Canyon for hoary cress; and
- Chimney Reservoir (with Nevada Division of Forestry, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, Paradise Valley Weed District, US Forest Service, and local landowners) for perennial pepperweed and saltcedar.

The WDO performs a yearly ongoing weed inventory that is based on fund availability. Currently, the most widespread species are perennial pepperweed, hoary cress, saltcedar, Russian knapweed and Scotch thistle (Messmer 2007). Noxious weeds have been found in a variety of locations and habitat types, with transportation systems being a major vector for their spread. Other dissemination vehicles include OHV use, wind, water, wildlife, livestock, and humans.

3.2.8 Vegetation – Riparian Habitat and Wetlands

The term riparian is used here to include both lotic (running water) systems and lentic (standing water) systems. Wetlands may occur in both lotic and lentic systems and typically provide livestock/wildlife with green forage, insects, and drinking water. Green forage is especially important for livestock and many wildlife species during the summer and fall, when upland vegetation has dried out. The structure, food, and water provided by these communities make them the most diverse and productive wildlife habitat in the planning area.

Lotic Systems

Riparian communities occur along the watercourses of the planning area and in association with streams. In the Great Basin, riparian communities are dominated by various mixtures of cottonwood, aspen, and willow species. Although riparian zones account for a very small proportion of the total acreage of the planning area, they play a critical role as habitat for wildlife. More than 75 percent of the wildlife species of the Great Basin are strongly associated with riparian areas (Dobkin 1998, Brussard and Austin 1993). Riparian areas are highly favored by livestock, a feature that has led to disturbance of this habitat type in many areas. Where site potential allows, vegetation may develop multiple canopies, including trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs, sedges, and rushes. This complex vegetation structure is the goal of riparian management, and it can provide exceptionally valuable habitat for a wide array of wildlife species. PFC is a standardized gauge of whether a riparian system has adequate vegetation, landforms, or large woody debris to perform essential flood control, water quality, erosion control, and habitat functions. PFC can be reached at a lower level of vegetation development than the management goal of Desired Future Condition.

Even riparian areas dominated by herbaceous communities and lacking complex structure are important as sources of water and food for livestock/wildlife. As Table 3-5 in the vegetation section indicates, riparian areas are found in approximately 3,928 acres of the WDO. Although this is a small percentage of the land area, the importance of these areas as wildlife habitat far exceeds their size.

Riparian functionality was intensely studied in over thirty watersheds in 1999 (Jensen et al. 1999). The average condition of the evaluated streams was determined to be in only “fair” condition, based on stream potential for riparian and stream habitats. Field data from studies throughout the WDO indicate that approximately 40 percent of the lotic riparian habitats are in PFC, and 18 percent are

improving in the direction of PFC. The remaining 42 percent are neither in PFC nor making significant progress toward this condition.

Because the riparian functionality data from the watersheds that were studied in 1999 nearly matched the percentage of streams not in PFC or making significant progress toward that condition, it can be assumed that watersheds within the planning area overall are also in fair condition. However, the intensely studied watersheds were those that had been the location of Lahontan cutthroat trout recovery efforts, and therefore they may have benefited by management efforts. The other watersheds, in the absence of this intense management, may be in only fair to poor condition.

Lentic Systems

Lentic systems include other permanently wet or seasonally wet areas and include lakes, reservoirs, vegetated playas, meadows, and seeps. These areas commonly are found independently of a defined stream channel and can occur at various elevations and in diverse landscape settings. This is particularly true for meadows, springs, and seeps, which may be present within very arid areas and at low elevations. Lentic systems are typically small, and while they are extremely important ecologically, seeps within the planning area typically average less than 0.2 acre in size. Over 100 of these may occur in a grazing allotment, making management very difficult.

Wet meadow habitats generally have a simple structure, consisting of a layer of herbaceous plants. Shrub or tree layers are usually absent or very sparse; they may, however, be an important feature of the meadow edge. Within the herbaceous plant community a microstructure is frequently present. Some species reach heights of only a few inches, while others may grow greater than three feet tall. Except where broken by boulders, canopy cover is dense (60 to 100 percent). At the substrate surface, distances between individual shoots may vary from 0.04 to 0.08 inches to as much as 0.8 to 1.2 inches, depending on the species present.

Wet meadows occur with a great variety of plant species, so it is not possible to generalize species composition. Species may differ, but several genera are common to wet meadows: *Agrostis*, *Carex*, *Danthonia*, *Juncus*, *Salix*, and *Scirpus*.

Wet meadows are vulnerable to grazing and other surface-disturbing uses that affect soil stability, water-holding capacity, and plant composition. All meadows are important watershed components that may be functionally impaired by gullies, sagebrush encroachment, and dominance by such species as iris (*Iris* sp.), which provides greatly diminished wildlife habitat values and indicates poor habitat health.

Where adequate site potential exists, vegetation associated with reservoirs or lakes commonly provides valuable nesting and brood-rearing habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. Common vegetation associated with these types of wetlands includes inland saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.), alkali bulrush (*Scirpus robustus*), and cattail (*Typha angustifolia*).

Springs and seeps occur where water from underground aquifers reaches the surface. Many springs flow directly into streams, but others form small isolated ponds or marshy areas. Springs and seeps may also form channels to flowing streams, or they may lose their surface expression and recharge alluvial fill material or permeable strata.

Springs and seeps are also important to lotic habitat because of the perennial base flow they provide to streams. In winter, especially in small streams, this base flow prevents formation of anchor ice, which has been found to be detrimental to the survival of salmonids and other aquatic species. In summer, inflow from springs not only provides volume but also helps to lower maximum daily water temperatures and the magnitude of diurnal temperature change.

Depending on soil and topography, extensive riparian areas may be associated with spring sources. Because of the continuous flow and constant temperature of most springs, riparian communities frequently remain permanently green, providing habitat, thermal and escape cover, and forage for wildlife throughout the year.

Springs can also be a source of unique, often endemic, assemblages of invertebrates. Because these habitats are uncommon and isolated, a particular species may be found only at that site and may have little opportunity for dispersal or migration to other areas. Several rare snail species are restricted to springs and are vulnerable to impacts on the surrounding riparian vegetation and on the spring system's morphology and substrate composition.

Some springs are warm or hot because their aquifers are near a geothermal heat source. In addition to their high temperatures (above 95°F) hot springs are often characterized by large quantities of dissolved salts, carbon dioxide, carbon sulfide, or sulfur dioxide. Animals are never abundant at hot springs. In general, 77 to 86°F appears to be the dividing line between a diverse fauna at low temperatures and a poor fauna at high temperatures.

Because the thermal death-point of most freshwater invertebrates is between 86 and 104°F, many unique species of beetles, flies, amphipods, and snails are adapted to hot springs. These invertebrate communities generally rely on shallow rills of hot water and algae and cannot survive where dams or barriers form deep pools.

An extensive inventory of springs, their condition, and water yield to streams has not been conducted. It is estimated that 36 percent of the lentic systems are at PFC. The condition of lentic systems is typically linked to its spatial location on the landscape, site characteristics, the surrounding topography, and the type/season of grazing that is occurring.

3.2.9 Fish and Wildlife

The planning area falls within the greater Great Basin ecosystem. The assortment of topography, vegetation, and climate occurring in the planning area provides habitats for a variety of wildlife species. The presence of any species may be seasonal or year-round based on individual species requirements. Fish and wildlife found within this area are representative of those species found within Great Basin ecosystems, including sagebrush scrub, saltbush scrub, riparian and wetlands, and woodland habitats. Community composition and distribution information for these vegetation types are found in Section 3.2.5; their habitat functions are described below.

3.2.9.1 Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife habitat needs vary significantly by species; however, it is generally true that healthy and sustainable wildlife populations can be supported where there is a diverse mix of multi-canopied plant communities to supply structure, forage, cover, and other specific habitat requirements.

Sagebrush steppe/sagebrush includes a number of upland vegetation communities with a shrubland aspect and a variable understory of grass and forbs. Examples of generally short shrub species include varieties of big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), low sagebrush (*A. arbuscula*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.). Mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*) are examples of taller steppe species collectively referred to as mountain shrub in this document. The shrubby plants within sagebrush scrub communities are important to most small and large wildlife because they supply food, hiding cover, and structure. The thermal relief provided by shrub cover helps wildlife to survive the rigors of summer heat and winter cold.

Sagebrush habitats are a dominant type within the planning area, so the welfare of this important western shrub community has great influence on the health of many common and special status wildlife, such as mule deer, sage-grouse, and pronghorn antelope. Sagebrush provides direct benefits to some species, such as sage-grouse, and for others it provides indirect benefits, as in the case of raptors who depend on prey that inhabit sagebrush rangelands. As already described in the vegetation section, many sagebrush communities have been altered from their natural state by invasions of weedy species, grazing use, and fires.

The presence of a sagebrush overstory is strongly associated with wildlife community diversity. Maser et al. (1984) indicate that significantly more species of wildlife can find suitable breeding and feeding habitat in areas with a big sagebrush shrub overstory than in those with a grassland aspect.

Sagebrush is not the only important plant species valuable to wildlife in sagebrush scrub communities. Grasses and forbs also provide food and cover for wildlife. Habitats providing a predominately native mixture of grasses and forbs meet the needs of a wide range of species. Although there are exceptions to the rule, in most instances, native perennial herbaceous species are preferable as wildlife forage and cover.

Salt desert vegetation communities support a wide range of wildlife species with substantial overlap with the sagebrush communities. However, because salt desert types are substantially drier, the abundance of wildlife and diversity is lower. Notable salt desert wildlife species include kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) and antelope ground squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*). Reptiles are well represented in this type because of the lower elevations and warmer conditions.

Riparian areas consist of plant communities associated with streams and rivers. The structure, food, and water provided in riparian areas makes them the single most diverse and productive habitat for wildlife. Where site potential allows, multi-canopy riparian areas with trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs, sedges, and rushes are exceptionally valuable as habitat for a wide array of wildlife species, including neotropical migrant birds (species that breed in North America and over-winter in Central and South America). Riparian areas dominated by herbaceous communities and with low potential for multi-canopy structure are nevertheless important as water and succulent food sources for wildlife. The presence of multiple-aged classes of woody and herbaceous vegetation is generally indicative of healthy wildlife habitat conditions. Riparian habitats or wetlands in nonfunctioning or functional-at-risk condition due to erosion, lowered water table, or degraded vegetation composition or structure, provide decreased wildlife habitat values.

Wetlands are similar to riparian areas in that the site potential for wildlife habitat can vary markedly. Regardless of the habitat type, wetlands typically provide wildlife with succulent green forage,

insects, and drinking water. Green forage is especially important for many wildlife species during the summer and fall when upland vegetation has dried out.

Where the site potential exists, wetlands associated with reservoirs or vegetated playas commonly provide valuable nesting and brood-rearing habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. Common vegetation associated with these types of wetlands includes inland saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata stricta*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), spikerush (*Eleocharis* sp.), alkali bulrush (*Scirpus robustus*), and cattail (*Typha angustifolia*).

Depending on soil and topography, extensive riparian or wetland areas may be associated with spring sources. Because of the continuous flow and constant temperature of most springs, riparian communities frequently remain permanently green, providing habitat and forage for wildlife throughout the year.

Woodlands composed of stands of Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) vary greatly in their value as habitat depending on site-specific factors, such as height, stocking density, age of trees, and understory composition. Scattered Utah juniper may be found in other parts of the planning area at midlevel elevations.

Large trees provide cavities for nesting birds like bluebirds (*Sialia* sp.) and northern flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) or features used by bats, and medium-sized trees provide nest sites on limbs for American robins and ruby-crowned kinglets. The Idaho Bureau of Land Management, Technical Bulletin No. 97-12, which contrasted songbird populations in clear-cut, burned, and old growth Utah juniper habitats, revealed a more robust and diverse population of songbirds in old growth compared to the treated areas. Ferruginous hawks rely heavily on junipers for nesting. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) use juniper for both thermal and escape cover. During severe winters, Utah juniper cover may be critical to deer survival (Leckenby et al. 1982). Many nongame species like the least chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus*) and scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) use Utah juniper for food and cover. Dead juniper trees and snags are important for wildlife cover and food and even help recycle nutrients back to the soil.

Aspen-mahogany woodlands occur at higher elevations. Cavity-dependent species of forest-dwelling birds and mammals require snags for their reproduction. The size, age classes, and stocking levels of trees influence their values as wildlife habitat for game and nongame species. Dead and downed material supply structure for a variety of purposes and plays an important role in the overall ecology of the forest and its wildlife, such as providing recycled nutrients.

Rock complexes in mountainous areas are used by roosting and nesting swallows, swifts, golden eagles, and prairie falcons, along with many other bird species. These rocks also provide important cover for large mammals, such as bighorn sheep, mountain lions, and bobcats, and for small mammals, such as ground squirrels, wood rats, rabbits, and marmots.

The following are descriptions of priority species, based on regulatory status, population levels, and estimated value to the area.

3.2.9.2 Big Game Species

Mule Deer

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) are widespread, typically associated with complex middle to upper elevation landforms that support a variety of sagebrush, mountain shrubs, quaking aspen, juniper, and herbaceous vegetation. Mule deer also use lower elevations when deep snow forces them to move. Mule deer are frequently associated with meadow and riparian habitat and tend to be present yearlong where public land adjoins cultivated farmland.

Based on NDOW survey data, mule deer numbers are currently low, relative to historic numbers and state management objectives. Severe winters, drought, and loss of winter habitat due to wildfire and other biological factors have contributed to these low numbers.

Deer are generally classified as browsers, and forbs and shrubs make up the bulk of their annual diet. However, the diet of mule deer is quite varied, and the importance of various classes of forage plants varies by season. For example, in late fall and early spring, new grass may constitute an important part of their diet in some areas because it is highly palatable, nutritious, and abundant. In winter, especially when grasses and forbs are covered with snow, the entire diet may consist of shrubby species. Tall shrubs and trees are very important for food and cover.

Woodland and rangeland management actions all have the potential to influence mule deer cover and forage. Healthy quaking aspen, juniper, mountain shrub, and sagebrush communities are all important tall cover habitats for mule deer. Meadows and riparian areas provide succulent forage and water, especially during the fall and summer.

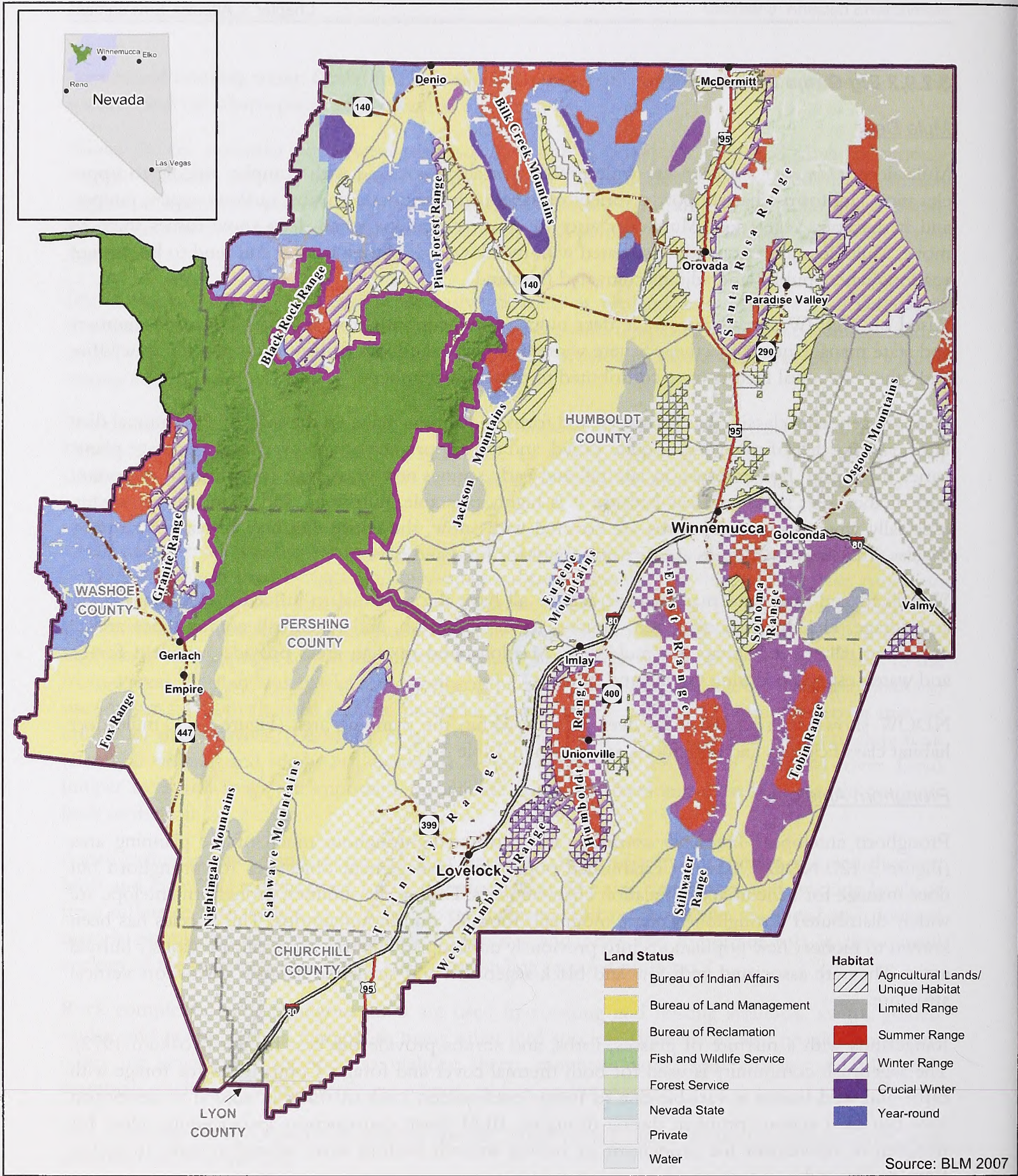
NDOW shows six seasonal mule deer habitats within the planning area (Figure 3-11; mule deer habitat classifications and definitions are shown in Table 3-12).

Pronghorn Antelope

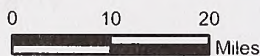
Pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) are distributed throughout much of the planning area (Figure 3-12). NDOW has not established population management objectives for pronghorn but does manage for benchmark population characteristics. During the summer, pronghorn antelope are widely distributed throughout valleys, mountain foothills, and mountaintops. This species has been known to pioneer new populations into previously unoccupied habitats, especially previously burned areas. They are associated with low and black sagebrush and shadscale habitats with short vertical structure.

Rangelands with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs provide the best habitat (Yoakum 1972). The sagebrush community is used for both thermal cover and forage. Competition for forage with cattle and wild horses is variable due to forage preferences. Lack of water at natural or developed sites can be a serious problem during droughts. BLM fence construction specifications allow for freedom of movement for pronghorn by having smooth bottom wires spaced at least 16 inches from the ground.

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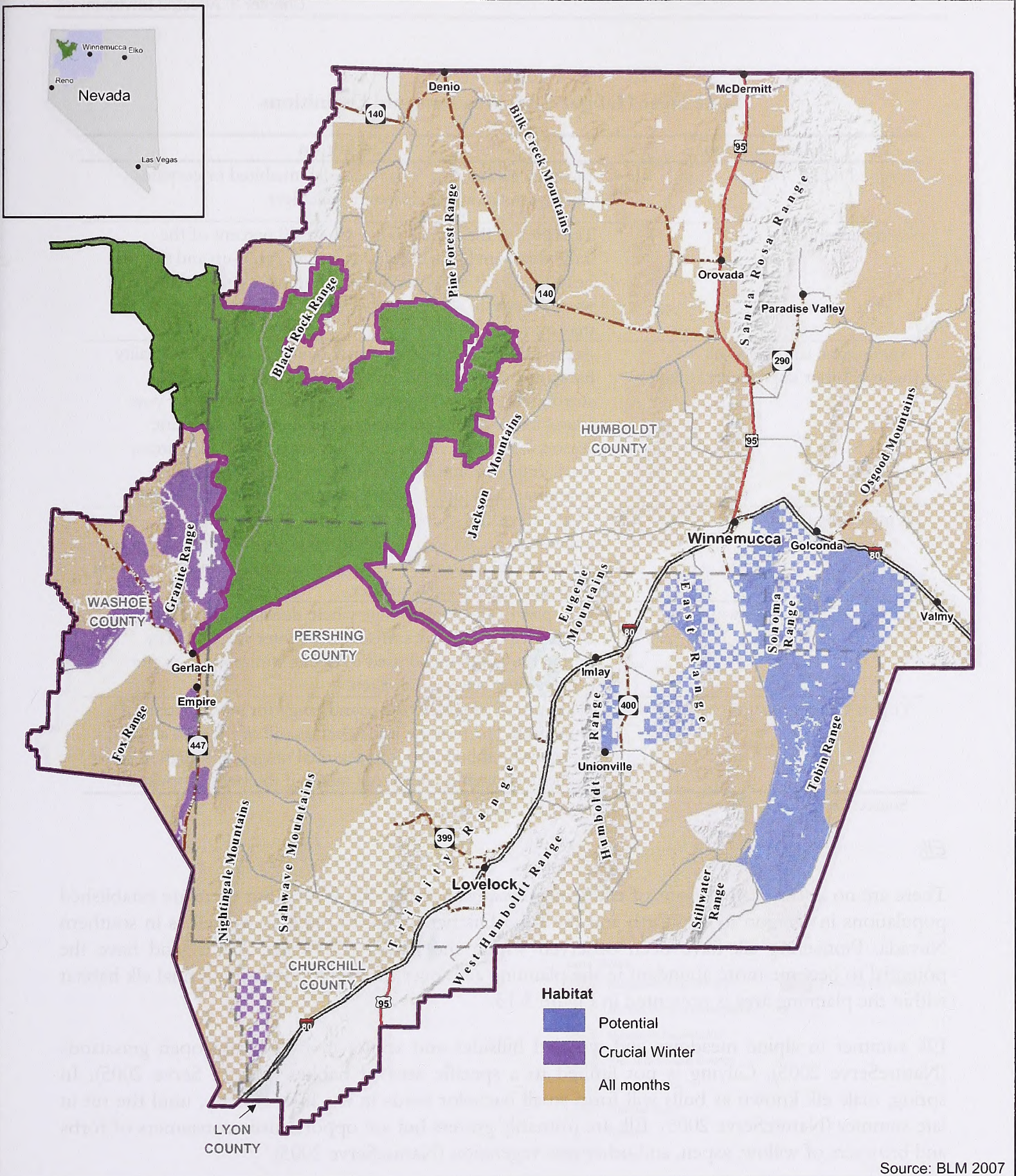
Legend

- [Black Outline Box] BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- [Pink Outline Box] BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- [Green Outline Box] Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- [Dashed Line Box] County Boundaries
- [Black Dot] Towns
- [Red Line] U.S. Highway
- [Blue Line] U.S. Interstate
- [Grey Line] County Road
- [Light Blue Line] State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Mule Deer Habitat

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-11



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Pronghorn Antelope Habitat

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-12

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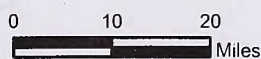


Table 3-12
Mule Deer Habitat Classifications and Definitions

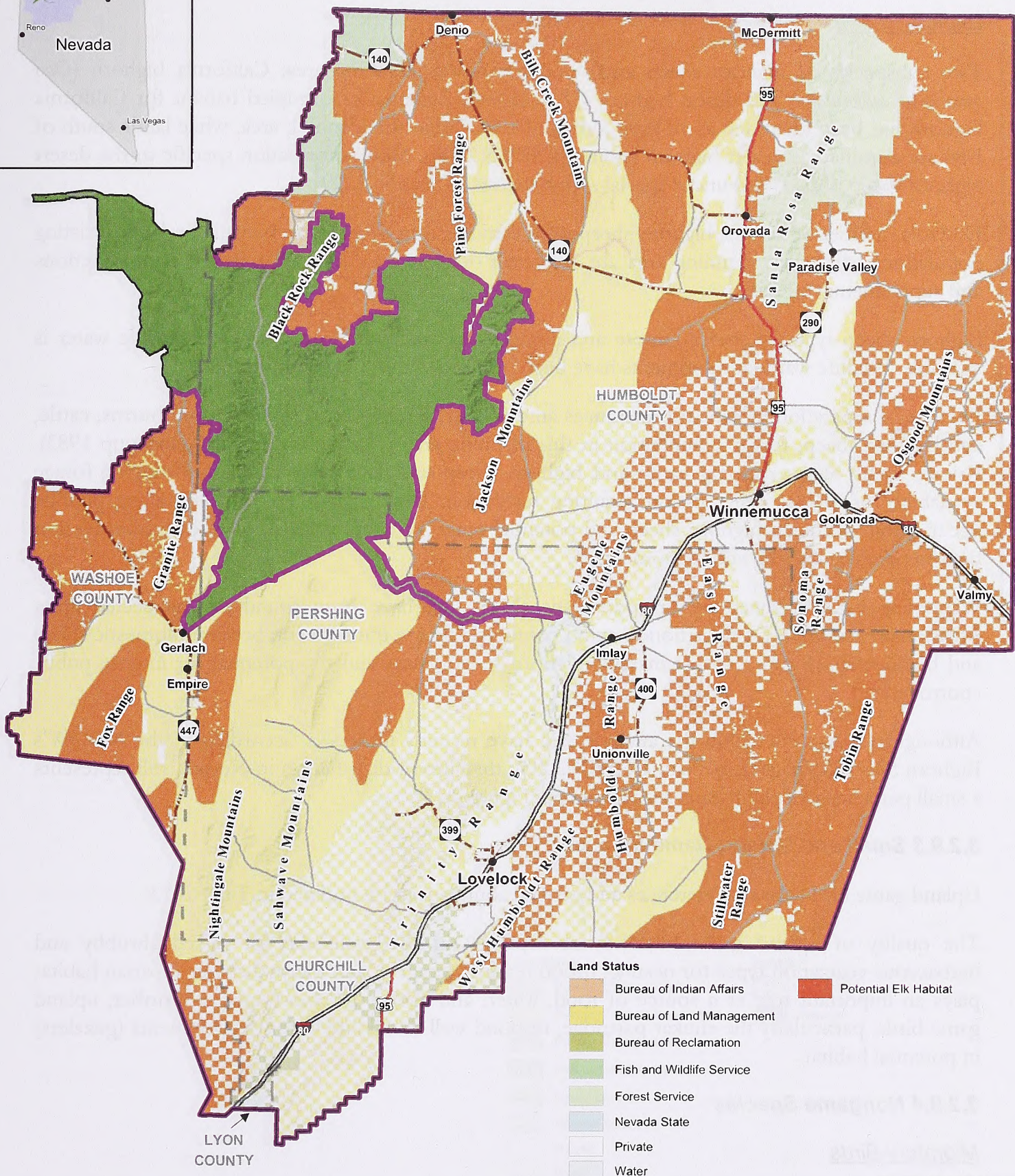
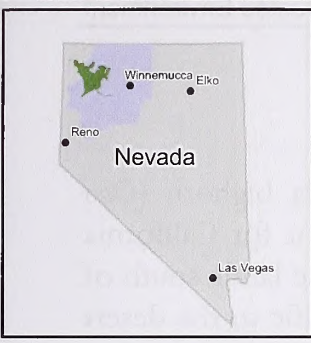
Classification	Definition
Limited range	Includes habitat that is occasionally inhabited or contains small populations of scattered mule deer.
Summer range	That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located between spring green-up and the first heavy snowfall. Summer range is not necessarily exclusive of winter range; in some areas winter range and summer range may overlap.
Agricultural lands/unique habitat/other important habitats	Areas that are part of the overall range where higher quality habitat supports significantly higher densities than surrounding areas. These areas are typically occupied year-round and are not necessarily associated with a specific season. Examples are rough break country, riparian areas, small drainages and large areas of irrigated cropland, migration corridors, highway crossings, and fawning areas.
Winter range	That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten, from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up or during a site-specific period of winter.
Crucial winter range/winter concentration	That part of the winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.
Year-round population	An area that provides year-round range for a population of mule deer. The resident mule deer use all of the area all year; it cannot be subdivided into seasonal ranges, although it may be included within the overall range of the larger population.

Source: Detweiler 2007c

Elk

There are no known populations of elk (*Cervus canadensis*) within the WDO, but there are established populations in Oregon to the north and the Elko District Office to the east, as well as in southern Nevada. Pioneering elk have been observed within the WDO (Detweiler 2007b) and have the potential to become more abundant in the planning area over the coming years. Potential elk habitat within the planning area is presented in Figure 3-13.

Elk summer in alpine meadows and wooded hillsides and winter in valleys and open grasslands (NatureServe 2005). Calving is not limited to a specific area or habitat (Nature Serve 2005). In spring, male elk known as bulls will form small bachelor herds in the high country, until the rut in late summer (NatureServe 2005). Elk are primarily grazers but are opportunistic consumers of forbs and browsers of willow, aspen, and other tree vegetation (NatureServe 2005).



Land Status	
[Orange]	Bureau of Indian Affairs
[Yellow]	Bureau of Land Management
[Light Green]	Bureau of Reclamation
[Dark Green]	Fish and Wildlife Service
[Light Green]	Forest Service
[Light Blue]	Nevada State
[White]	Private
[Light Blue]	Water
[Red]	Potential Elk Habitat

Source: BLM 2007

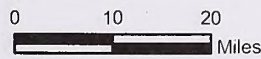
Winnemucca District Office RMP Potential Elk Habitat

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Legend	
[Dashed line]	BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
[Purple outline]	BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
[Green outline]	Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
[Dotted line]	County Boundaries

[Black dot]	Towns
[Red line]	U.S. Highway
[Blue line]	U.S. Interstate
[Grey line]	County Road
[Red line]	State Highway



Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-13

Bighorn Sheep

Two subspecies of bighorn sheep are found within the planning area: California bighorn (*Ovis canadensis californiana*) and desert bighorn (*O. c. nelsoni*). Potential or occupied habitat for California bighorn has been identified as all lands north of I-80 within the planning area, while lands south of I-80 are classified as desert bighorn habitat (USFWS 2003). More information specific to the desert bighorn sheep is discussed under special status species in Section 3.2.9.

Due to a number of factors, bighorn sheep were eliminated from northern Nevada by 1915. Existing populations within the planning area are the result of numerous NDOW-initiated reintroductions and supplemental releases.

Bighorn sheep typically prefer remote and complex mountainous terrain where adequate water is available. Wildlife water developments have been installed within the planning area.

Because of separation in habitat preferences among deer, pronghorn, wild horses and burros, cattle, and bighorn sheep, forage competition in this planning area is generally limited (Ganskopp 1983). Known areas of overlapping cattle and bighorn sheep use have not presented issues of forage availability or disease transmission requiring resolution. Domestic sheep grazing/trailing permits occur within occupied bighorn sheep and potential range, so there is a risk of disease transmission between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep.

Wandering bighorn sheep or stray domestic sheep that have been found in unexpected areas occasionally require NDOW action to avoid conflicts. Disease transmission between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep can result in massive bighorn sheep losses and the potential for intense public controversy.

Although populations within the analysis area have recently increased, according to the NDOW's Bighorn Sheep Management Plan (USFWS 2003), the current distribution in Nevada still represents a small percentage of the former historic range (Figure 3-14).

3.2.9.3 Small and Upland Game Species

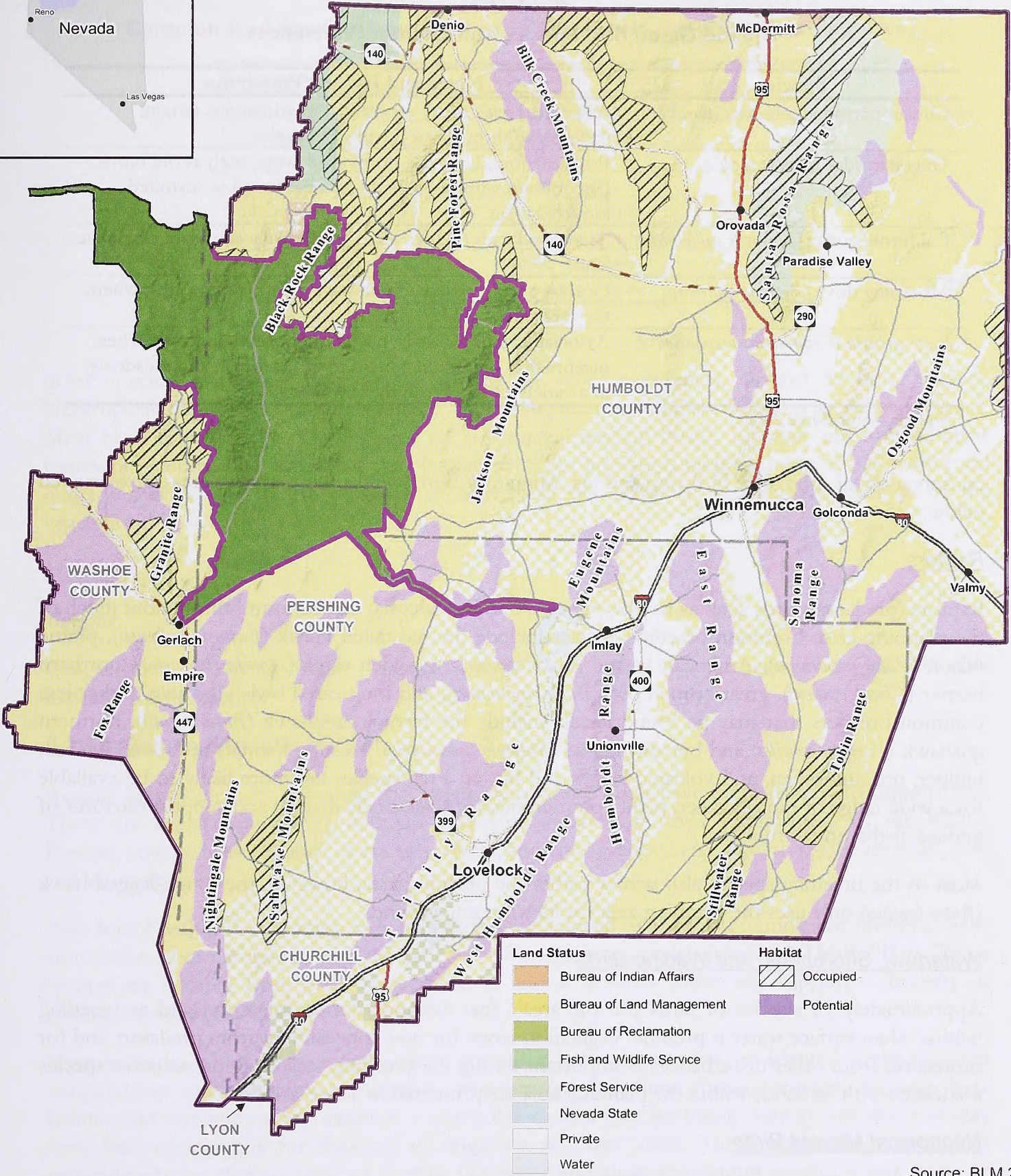
Upland game bird habitat preferences and general abundances are outlined in Table 3-13.

The quality of upland game bird habitat depends on the availability of mixed shrubby and herbaceous vegetation types for nesting, brood rearing, foraging, and thermal cover. Riparian habitat plays an important role as a source of food, water, and shelter for most species. Further, upland game birds, particularly the chukar partridge, respond well to wildlife water developments (guzzlers) in potential habitat.

3.2.9.4 Nongame Species

Migratory Birds

Migratory birds are protected and managed under the MBTA of 1918, as amended (16 USC 703 et seq.) and EO 13186. Under the MBTA, nests with eggs or young of migratory birds may not be harmed, nor may migratory birds be killed. EO 13186 directs federal agencies to promote the

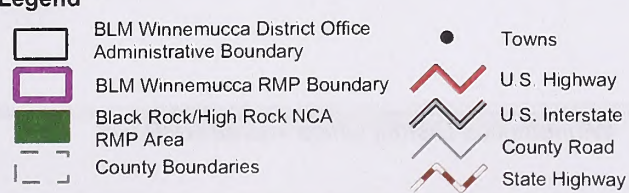
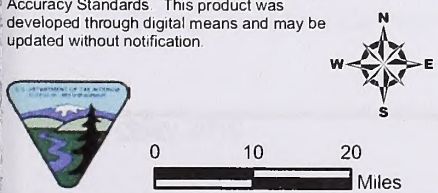


Land Status		Habitat	
[Orange Box]	Bureau of Indian Affairs	[Hatched Box]	Occupied
[Yellow Box]	Bureau of Land Management	[Purple Box]	Potential
[Green Box]	Bureau of Reclamation		
[Light Green Box]	Fish and Wildlife Service		
[Light Blue Box]	Forest Service		
[White Box]	Nevada State		
[Light Grey Box]	Private		
[Blue Box]	Water		

Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Winnemucca District Office RMP Distribution of Bighorn Sheep



Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-14

**Table 3-13
Upland Game Bird Species and Habitat Preferences**

Species	Notes and Habitat Preference
Chukar partridge (<i>Alectoris graeca</i>)	Associated with rocky canyons in mountainous terrain; widespread throughout the planning area.
Gray partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>)	Primarily found in grass-dominated areas, such as old burns. Uncommon within the planning area; found in scattered localized areas.
California quail (<i>Lophortyx californicus</i>)	Associated with riparian areas; moderately abundant on public land.
Mourning dove (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)	Occupy a wide variety of habitats in the planning area, where they are widespread.
Sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Associated with foothills, plains, and mountain slopes where sagebrush is present in a mixture of sagebrush and meadows, in a variety of sagebrush mosaic habitats.

Source: NatureServe 2005

conservation of migratory bird populations. Migratory birds within the planning area are discussed below.

Raptors

Raptors (predatory birds such as hawks, eagles, owls, and falcons) can be found throughout much of the planning area. Common breeding species include the red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), and long-eared owl (*Asio otus*). Other less common breeders that may be found locally include the ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*) and burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). Nesting habitats are found in Utah juniper, quaking aspen, and volcanic ledges and buttes. Prey species are more likely to be available for a wide range of raptors when plant communities are structurally diverse and support mixtures of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

Most of the breeding species also winter within the planning area; however, the rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) only uses the planning area for its wintering grounds.

Waterfowl, Shorebirds, and Wading Birds

Approximately 70 species of birds use the area's few wetlands during migration and as breeding habitat when surface water is present. Vegetation cover for nest concealment from predators and for protection from other disturbances is important during the breeding season. Representative species associated with wetlands within the planning area are presented in Table 3-14.

Neotropical Migrant Birds

The planning area supports a wide variety of neotropical migrant bird species (more than 240 species). Populations of some of these species are declining as a consequence of land use practices, an increase in cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) (which as brood parasites [species that lay eggs in nests of

Table 3-14
Common Bird Species Associated with Wetlands in the WDO Planning Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
American avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Cinnamon teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Gadwall	<i>A. strepera</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Wilson's phalarope	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>

Sources: NatureServe 2007; Neel 1999

other species] lower the reproductive success of other passerines), as well as other factors. Neotropical migrants exhibit quite variable habitat requirements and are found in most habitat types. Most birds found in the planning area are neotropical migrant birds¹. Riparian and wetland areas represent less than one percent of the planning area, but provide habitat for most of the neotropical migrant species due to the presence of water and the structural and species diversity of the vegetation.

Mammals

Cougar

Cougar (*Felis concolor*) are found throughout the planning area, in those areas where NDOW data indicate their presence.

3.2.9.5 Fish and Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic habitat includes perennial and intermittent streams that have the capability to support fish. There are approximately 891 miles of perennial streams on lands administered by the WDO. Further, aquatic habitats, such as streams, rivers, and creeks, contain a range of aquatic mollusk, fish, and insect species.

Also found within the planning area are springs, where deep or shallow groundwater flows naturally from bedrock or natural fill onto the land surface and forms a body of water (NDOW 2002). These springs are isolated from other surface waters and as a result commonly support a diversity of endemic species (NDOW 2002).

Springs can be a habitat for unique native groups of invertebrates that are adapted to the constant temperatures and distinctive geothermal environments that some springs provide. Because these habitats are uncommon and isolated, a particular species may be found only at that site and may have little opportunity for dispersal or migration to other areas. The invertebrate communities generally rely on shallow areas of flowing hot water and algae and cannot survive where dams or barriers form deep pools.

¹For additional information on bird species common to the WDO, see *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Nevada*, Floyd et al., University of Nevada Press 2007.

Thermal springs, because of their high temperatures and concentrations of dissolved minerals, subject invertebrates to a rigorous environment that precludes high diversity or abundance. Nevertheless, some species of nematodes, mites, beetles, flies, amphipods, fish, and snails are adapted to hot springs. Several rare snail species are restricted to springs and are vulnerable to development that eliminates shallow pools and surrounding riparian vegetation. Two species of rare snails, Dixie Valley springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis dixensis*) and Fly Ranch pyrg (*P. bruesi*), have been collected from thermal springs in the planning area. Other, non-sensitive springsnail species collected in the planning area include northern Soldier Meadows springsnail (*P. militaris*), southern Soldier Meadows springsnail (*P. umbilicata*), elongate Mud Meadows springsnail (*P. notidicola*), squat Mud Meadows springsnail (*P. limaria*), two undescribed *Pyrgulopsis* species, and one undescribed *Fluminicola* species.

Table 3-15 lists the sport fish found within streams and reservoirs in the planning area, most of which were and continue to be introduced into the system for recreational purposes.

Table 3-15
Sport Fish in the Planning Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>
Black bullhead	<i>I. melas</i>
Channel catfish	<i>I. punctatus</i>
White catfish	<i>Ictalurus catus</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Smallmouth bass	<i>M. dolomieu</i>
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cynellus</i>
Bluegill	<i>L. macrochirus</i>
Red-ear sunfish	<i>L. microlophus</i>
White crappie	<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>
Sacramento perch	<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>

Source: BLM 2008

The condition of fisheries habitat is intrinsically linked to the condition of the adjacent riparian habitat and also the stream channel characteristics. Riparian vegetation moderates water temperatures, adds structure to the banks to reduce erosion, and provides overhead cover for fish.

Intact vegetated floodplains dissipate stream energy, store water for later release, and provide rearing areas for juvenile fish. Water quality, especially in regard to factors such as temperature, sediment, and dissolved oxygen, also greatly affects fisheries habitat.

Public land within the planning area provides habitat for at least one federally listed native fish species, Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*). Amphibians and aquatic invertebrates are integral components of the fish community. Several springsnail species are known to occur

within the planning area and are generally associated with springs and spring brooks, as stated above; however, they are also found within perennial stream reaches that are strongly influenced by groundwater. At least two of these species are on the BLM's sensitive species list for Nevada, including Dixie Valley springsnail and Fly Ranch pyrg.

3.2.10 Special Status Species

The BLM's manual defines special status species, collectively, as federally listed or proposed and Bureau sensitive species, which include federal candidate species and species that have been delisted in the last five years.

3.2.10.1 Federally Listed Species

The USFWS provided the BLM with a species list of federally listed species that may occur in the vicinity of the Winnemucca Resource Management Plan Area. These include Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) and bald eagle (USFWS 2005). Lahontan cutthroat trout is the only species listed as threatened under the ESA that occurs in the planning area (USFWS 2005); the bald eagle was listed as threatened in 2005 when the USFWS provided the BLM with its species list, but the USFWS delisted the bald eagle on August 8, 2007. No species listed as endangered are known to occur in the planning area.

Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (Federal Threatened)

Lahontan cutthroat trout is a threatened fish species native to lakes and streams throughout the physiographic Lahontan Basin of northern Nevada, eastern California, and southern Oregon.

Current populations exist in approximately 155 streams and six lakes in the Lahontan Basin. However, the current populations within the WDO exist in approximately 17 streams and one lake (Table 3-16). Potential LCT habitat has been identified within the LCT Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995) (Table 3-17), and more potential LCT habitat may be identified in the future. The principal threats to the subspecies include livestock grazing, urban and mining development, water diversions, poor water quality, hybridization with nonnative trout, and competition with other species of nonnative trout.

Table 3-16
Occupied LCT Habitat within the WDO

Lakes	Occupied Habitat (surface acres)
Summit Lake	600
Streams	Occupied Habitat (miles)
Crowley Creek	12
Little Humboldt River (South fork)	10
Riser Creek	9
Colman Creek	7
Washburn Creek	6
Pole Creek	4

Streams	Occupied Habitat (miles)
Mahogany Creek	3.5
Rock Creek	3
Summer Camp Creek	2
Battle Creek (North fork)	2
Indian Creek	2
Abel Creek	2
Snow Creek	1.5
Denio Creek	1.5
First Creek	1
Winters Creek	1
Andorno Creek	0.5
Total	68

Source: Lynch 2008

Table 3-17
Potential LCT Habitat within the WDO

Streams
<i>Black Rock Basin</i>
Leonard Creek
Chicken Creek
Big Creek
Happy Creek
Mary Sloan Creek
Rodeo Creek
Granite Creek
House Creek
Cold Springs Creek
Red Mountain Creek
Raster Creek
Bartlett Creek
Paiute Creek
Jackson Creek
Donnelly Creek
Cottonwood Creek
Log Cabin Creek
<i>Quinn River Basin</i>
Rock Creek
McDermitt Creek
<i>Little Humboldt River Subbasin</i>
Mullinex Creek
Singas Creek
Stonehouse Creek

Source: USFWS 1995

Historically, LCT populations occurred in a wide variety of cold water habitats, such as alpine lakes, low and moderate gradient rivers, and small headwater tributary streams. Stream-dwelling LCT are generally less than five years old, while in lakes, LCT may live as long as nine years. LCT feed on a variety of terrestrial and aquatic insects, and larger LCT may feed on fish. LCT populations in the planning area have been reduced by lessening and altering stream discharge, altering stream channels and morphology, degrading water quality and riparian habitats, drought, increasing chemical concentrations, and introducing nonnative fish. These changes are largely due to human activity.

The population recovery strategy for LCT includes managing populations for genetic variation, establishing metapopulations, and increasing distribution and abundance through reproduction and reintroductions.

The strategy also includes habitat management that involves many BLM land uses and management strategies. Habitat provision strategies include providing adequate water, water quality, and cover for spawning and rearing through streamside management, monitoring, and research.

Bald Eagle (Delisted)

The species requires tall trees near a water source, such as coastal areas, bays, rivers, or lakes, and feeds on fish, waterfowl, and seabirds (NatureServe 2007). Bald eagles may occur incidentally for short periods as a rare migrant in the WDO. However, no foraging, nesting, wintering, or roosting areas have been identified.

Although no longer afforded protection under the ESA, the bald eagle is still protected by the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. On a statewide level, the Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan (Neel 1999) concluded that, since Nevada plays such a small role in the overall world population health of bald eagles, this species is not considered a candidate for conservation priority within the state.

3.2.10.2 State of Nevada

The State of Nevada maintains various lists of rare and protected plant and animal species. The Nevada Administrative Code 503 defines endangered species as “a species or subspecies that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” Nevada state threatened species are defined as “a species or subspecies that is likely to become an endangered species in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” A list of state special status species is presented in Appendix D, Table D-1.

3.2.10.3 BLM Sensitive Species

The BLM defines sensitive species as taxa that are not already included as BLM Special Status Species under federally listed, proposed, or candidate species or State of Nevada listed species. BLM policy is to provide these species with the same level of protection as provided for candidate species in BLM Manual 6840.06C, that is to “ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out do not contribute to the need for the species to become listed.” The BLM sensitive species lists include mammals, birds, reptiles, mollusks, insects, and plants that may be found in the planning area (BLM 2003b; NNHP 2007). These are presented in Appendix D, Table D-1. Changes in special status

species lists will be incorporated into the WDO RMP as they are amended. Additional detail is provided below for key special status species for management within the planning area.

3.2.10.4 Key Special Status Species for Management

In addition to desert bighorn, western burrowing owl, and pygmy rabbit, the greater sage-grouse is a key special status species for management and is discussed below under federal candidate species.

Desert Bighorn Sheep

Desert bighorn historically occupied the central and southern portions of Nevada (NDOW 2002). Hunting the animals was prohibited from 1901 to 1952, and transplanting programs have been successful; between 1968 and 1988 more than 800 desert bighorn were transplanted (McCutchen 1995). Since 1960, bighorn have increased in numbers, but their population levels are still low when compared with the estimates of pre-European numbers and the amount of available unoccupied habitat (McCutchen 1995).

Western Burrowing Owl

Western burrowing owls have been observed in the planning area, but a survey of the area has not been completed. These owls require open terrain, with low vegetation, burrows created by mammals, and an adequate prey base.

Pygmy Rabbit

The pygmy rabbit is the smallest North American rabbit. In the Great Basin, the species is typically restricted to the sagebrush-grass complex. A dietary study of pygmy rabbits showed that they depend on sagebrush year-round, and it supplies 51 percent of their diet in summer and 99 percent in the winter. Pygmy rabbits showed a preference for grasses and, to a lesser extent, forbs, in the summer (Green and Flinders 1980). These data seem to indicate that pygmy rabbits require sagebrush stands with an understory of perennial grasses to meet their seasonal dietary requirements. The pygmy rabbit mates in early spring and summer. No inventories for pygmy rabbits have been completed within the WDO, but it appears that the species may be much more widespread than previously thought (Detweiler 2007).

3.2.10.5 Federal Candidate Species

The USFWS provided the BLM with a species list of federal candidate species for listing that may occur in the vicinity of the Winnemucca Resource Management Plan Area. These include western yellow-billed cuckoo and Columbia spotted frog (USFWS 2005). No species proposed for listing as endangered are known to occur in the planning area.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Historic records, which are mostly anecdotal and lack systematic survey data, indicate that greater sage-grouse populations have fluctuated widely in Nevada. NDOW has indicated that although the current population is relatively moderate, it is considered to be declining (Willis et al. 1993).

In much of the popular and scientific literature, sage-grouse are considered an indicator species, or “icon” of the sagebrush steppe. The Partners in Flight Western Working Group (Altman and

Holmes 2000) consider sage-grouse a species of focus. This document highlights sage-grouse as a species that occupies habitats that have declined substantially within the interior Great Basin since historic times. Sage-grouse are wide ranging and occupy upland, meadows, and riparian habitats. It is for this reason that sage-grouse are identified as the primary indicator or umbrella species for sagebrush habitats in this plan.

This species is highly dependent on the presence of several species and subspecies of shrubs, notably Wyoming, mountain, and great basin sagebrush. Low sagebrush is also important. Greater sage-grouse nest at mid-elevation habitats that support adequate shrubby and herbaceous plant cover (Connelly et al. 2000). Nesting habitats (Figure 3-15) are typically associated with big sage/low sagebrush habitat complexes. Spring, summer, and fall ranges with a good complement of native grasses and forbs are associated with productive sage-grouse habitat. During the winter, sage-grouse forage almost exclusively on either big sagebrush or low sagebrush, depending on severity of snowfall and on the migratory habits of populations.

Mountain meadows, riparian areas, and moist upland range sites all provide succulent green forage and insects that are important food for grouse during the spring, summer, and fall. Sage-grouse habitat and breeding complex monitoring is an ongoing effort that NDOW and BLM have participated in jointly for several years.

Because leks (areas of display and courtship) are typically positioned within proximity of nesting and brood-rearing habitat, they are often considered an excellent reference point for monitoring and habitat protection measures.

Currently, sage-grouse and their habitats are managed in discreet areas called population management units (PMUs) (Figure 3-16). Three seasonal habitats, described as nesting, summer, and winter, are delineated within the PMUs. Management/implementation plans are completed for these PMUs by local area planning groups. The two planning groups identified within the planning area are the Washoe-Modoc and North-Central.

Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo

The western yellow-billed cuckoo is a riparian obligate species that requires dense cottonwood-willow forested tracts (Neel 1999). There are no riparian habitats with those characteristics within the planning area; therefore, the cuckoo might transit the planning area, but they are unlikely to nest or be present in the planning area for any period of time.

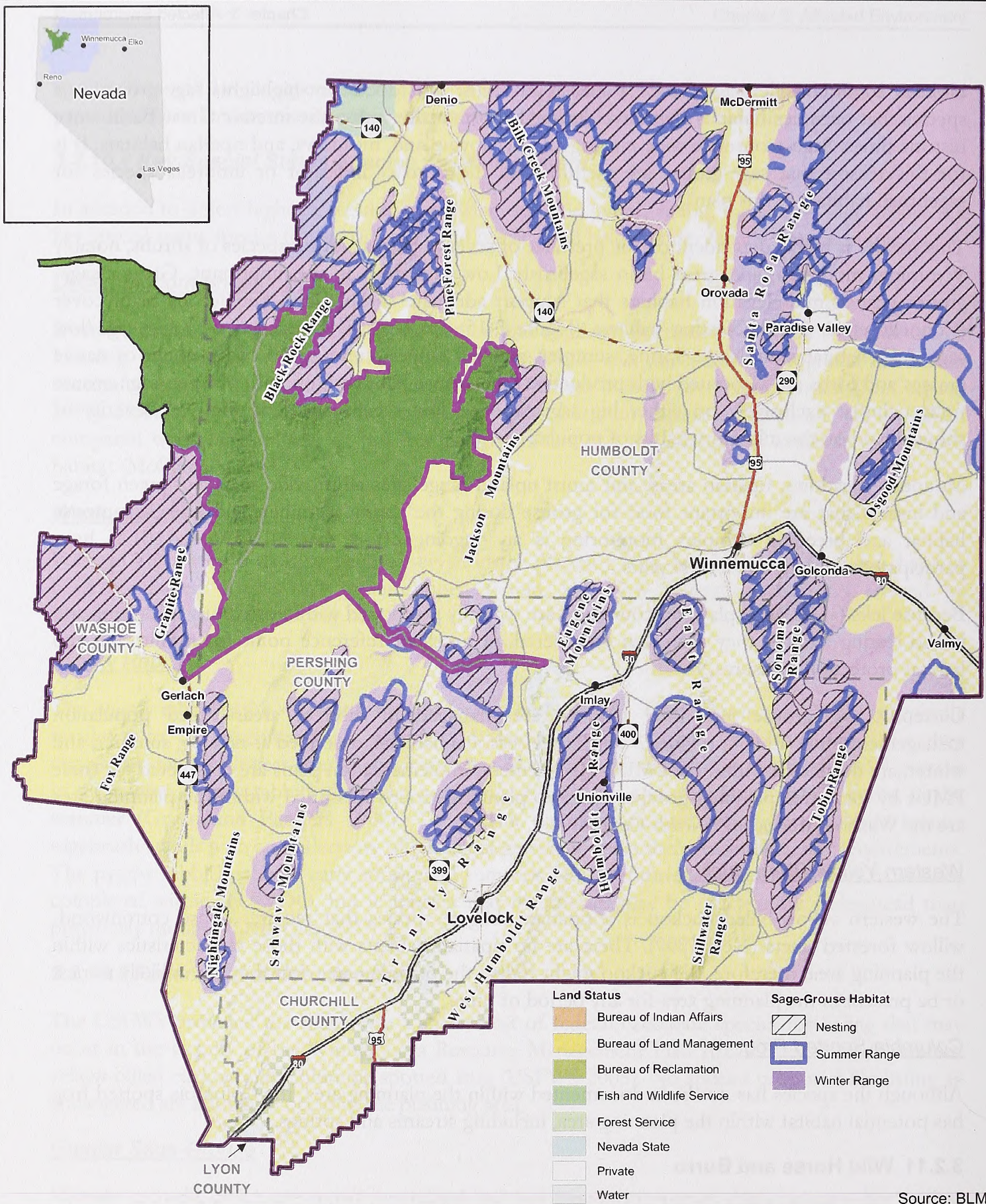
Columbia Spotted Frog

Although the species has not been documented within the planning area, the Columbia spotted frog has potential habitat within the planning area, including streams and springs.

3.2.11 Wild Horse and Burro

The Bureau of Land Management protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros under the authority of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (as amended by Congress in 1976, 1978, 1996, and 2004) to ensure that healthy herds thrive on healthy rangelands. The BLM manages these living symbols of the Western spirit as part of its multiple-use mission under the 1976

R:\NEW\15186_Winnemucca\GIS\Layouts\2009\Sage Grouse Habitat.mxd - 10/20/09 - YE



Source: BLM 2007

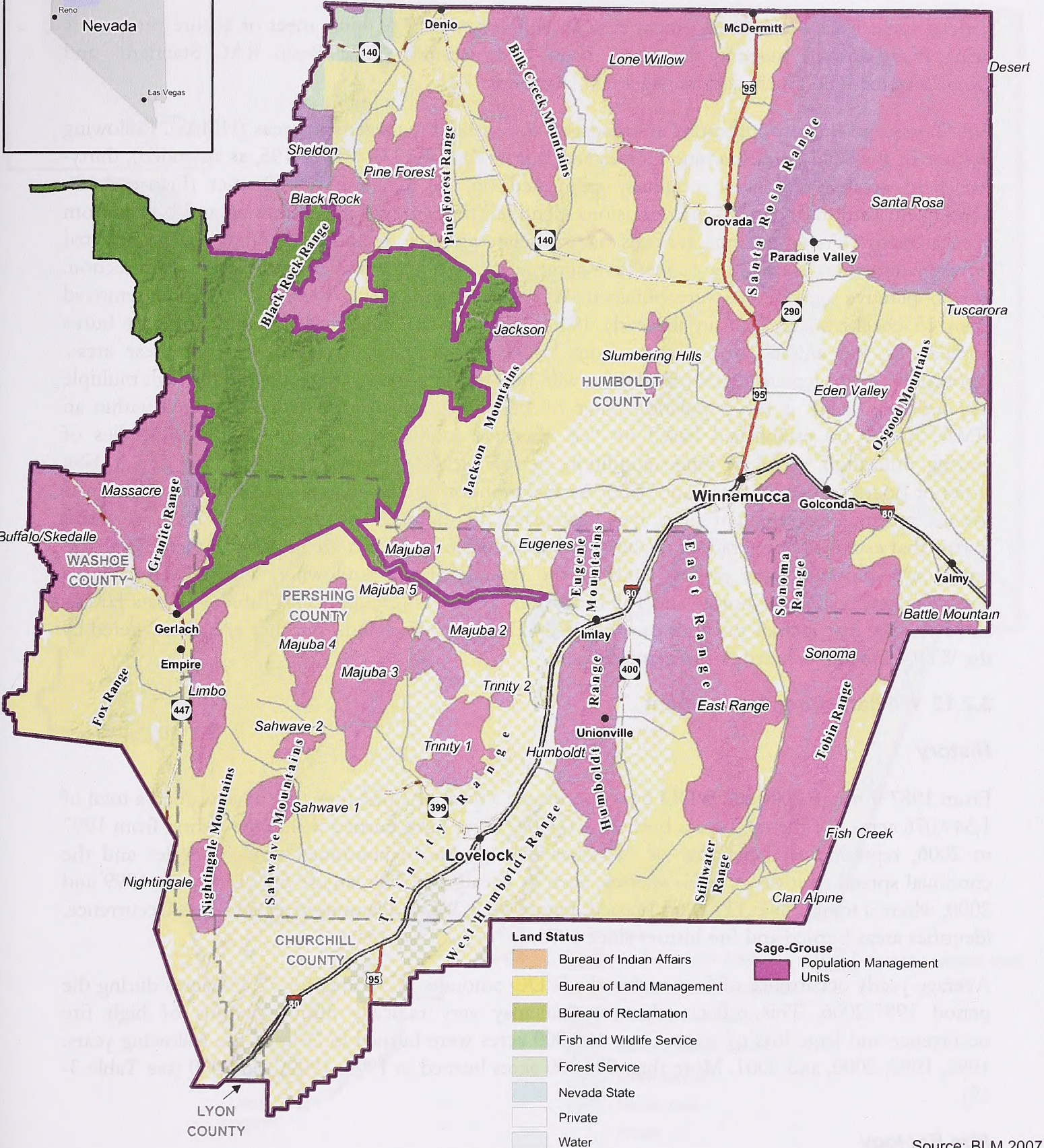
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Winnemucca District Office RMP Sage-Grouse Habitat

Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

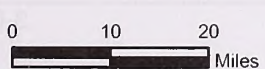
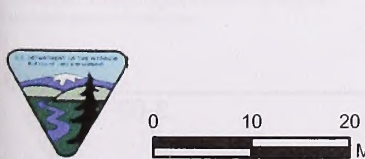
0 10 20 Miles



Source: BLM 2007

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Winnemucca District Office RMP Sage-Grouse PMUs



- Legend**
- [Black line] BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - [Pink outline] BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - [Green outline] Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - [Dashed line] County Boundaries
 - [Black dot] Towns
 - [Red line] U.S. Highway
 - [Blue line] U.S. Interstate
 - [Grey line] County Road
 - [Red line] State Highway

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-16

Federal Land Policy and Management Act. In addition, the BLM must meet or ensure progress is being made toward meeting the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC Standards and Guidelines for Wild Horse and Management (Appendix K).

Wild horse and burro populations are managed within herd management areas (HMAs). Following passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (PL 92-195, as amended), thirty-five herd areas (HAs) were originally delineated on the Winnemucca District (Figure 3-18). Subsequent land management plan decisions identified the removal of wild horses and burros from checkerboard HAs (alternating sections of privately owned lands and BLM lands) unless affected private landowners executed a cooperative agreement providing for their retention and protection. No cooperative agreements were obtained. Wild horses and burros were gathered and removed from 15 checkerboard HAs in the early 1990s. HAs are not managed for wild horse or burro populations, but animals that migrate from HMAs are occasionally removed from these areas. Appropriate management levels (AMLs) for wild horses and burros are established through multiple use decisions. AML is the population range of wild horses and burros to be managed within an HMA. AMLs are established based on “an intensive monitoring program involving studies of grazing utilization, trend in range condition, actual use, and climatic factors” (109 IBLA 120) (Interior Board of Land Appeals, no date). Annual monitoring data are collected to evaluate progress toward meeting management objectives established in multiple use decisions. Wild horses and burros that establish home ranges outside the boundaries of an HMA are removed. Wild horses and burros are removed from private lands at the request of the landowner. The WDO manages approximately 3,233 wild horses and 155 burros on 20 HMAs (Figure 3-17). Table 3-18 lists HMAs and HAs that may include portions of other BLM District Office lands, but they are administered by the WDO and are included in their entirety here.

3.2.12 Wildland Fire Management

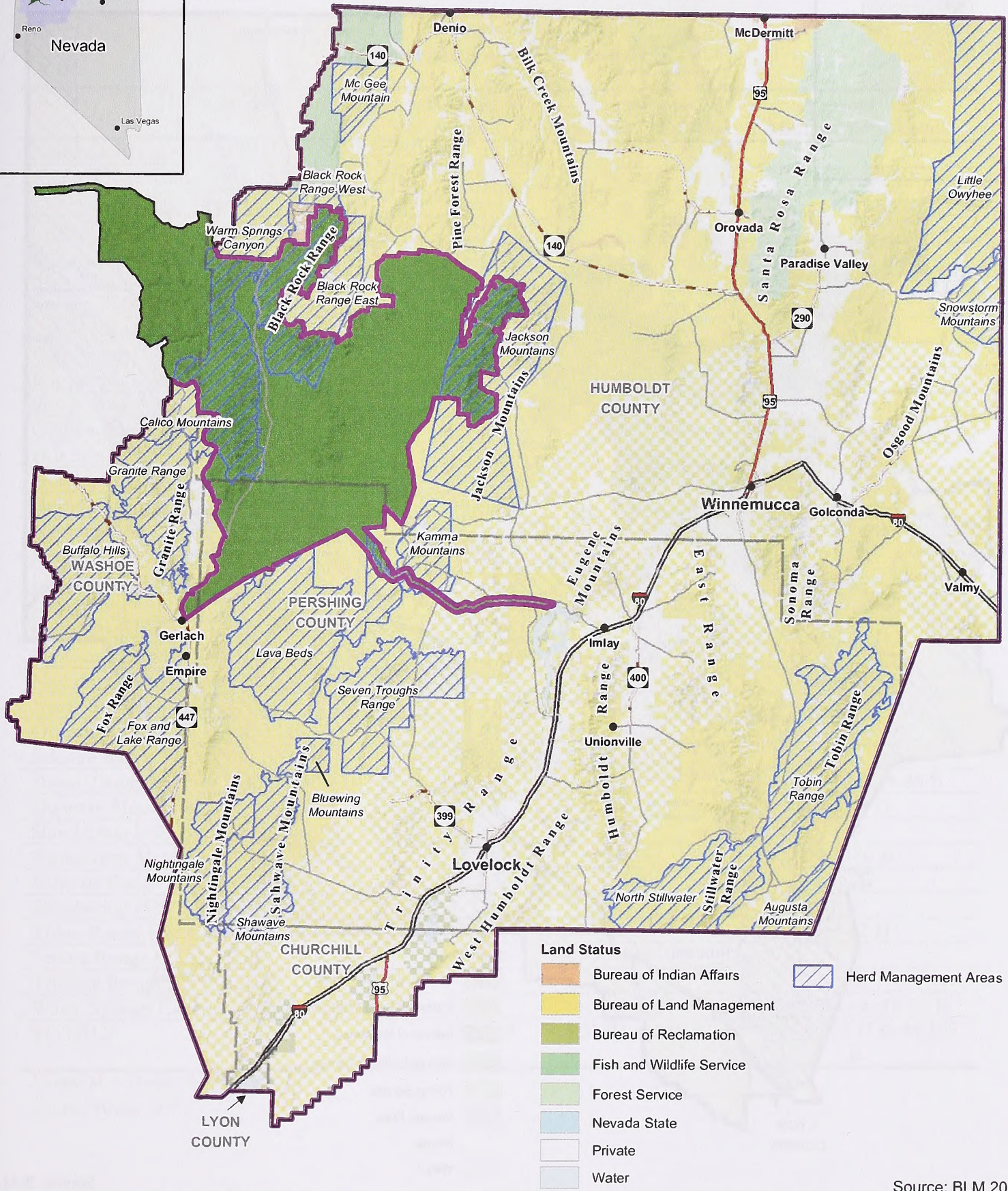
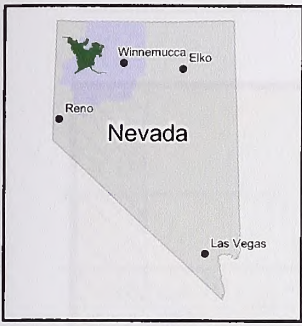
History

From 1987 through 2006 the WDO has experienced a total of 1,024 fires that have burned a total of 1,549,076 acres. Of the total acres burned, 1,114,047 acres have burned within the period from 1997 to 2006, representing a majority of the acres burned due to continued drought cycles and the continual spread of invasive grass species, such as cheatgrass. The largest fire years were 1999 and 2000, where a total of 805,117 acres burned. Figure 3-19, WDO Planning Area and Fire Occurrence, identifies areas burned and fire history since 1973.

Average yearly occurrence of fires within the WDO amounts to 51 fires for 77,454 acres during the period 1987-2006. This reflects changes that may vary radically during periods of high fire occurrence and large loss of acres. Over 100,000 acres were burned in each of the following years: 1996, 1999, 2000, and 2001. More than 200,000 acres burned in 1996, 1999, and 2000 (see Table 3-19).

Fire Ecology

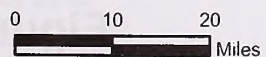
The WDO has seen an increase in acres lost due to the significant increase of cheatgrass, as well as an accelerated fire return interval and frequency in cheatgrass infested areas below 6,500 feet. As a result, it is estimated that 2 percent of desert sink scrub, 12 percent of the saltbush scrub, 23 percent



Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Herd Management Areas

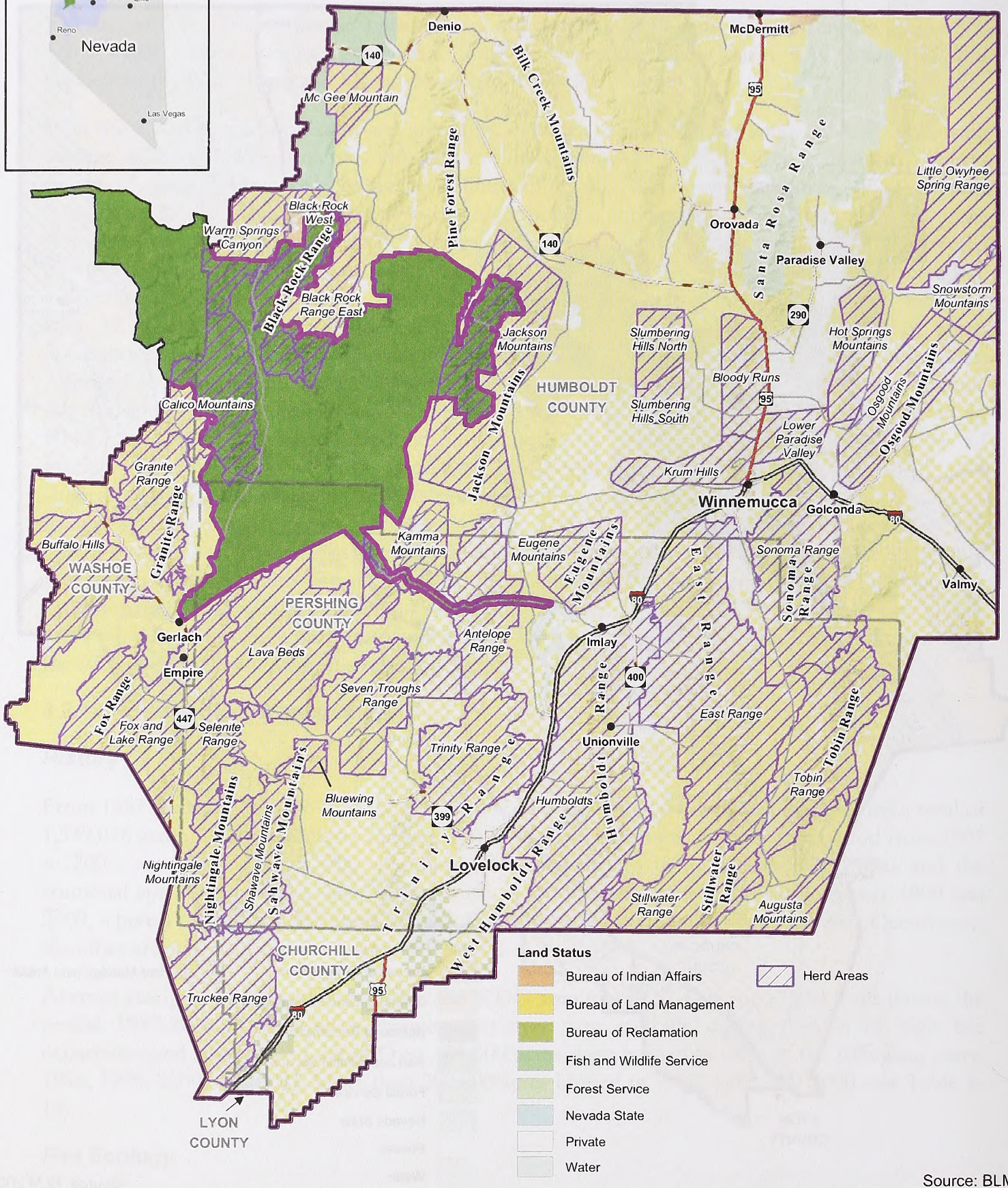
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- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries
 - Towns
 - U.S. Highway
 - U.S. Interstate
 - County Road
 - State Highway

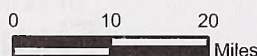
Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-17

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Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Legend

- [Black Line] BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- [Purple Line] BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- [Green Box] Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- [Dashed Line] County Boundaries
- [Black Dot] Towns
- [Red Line] U.S. Highway
- [Blue Line] U.S. Interstate
- [Grey Line] County Road
- [Orange Line] State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Herd Areas

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-18

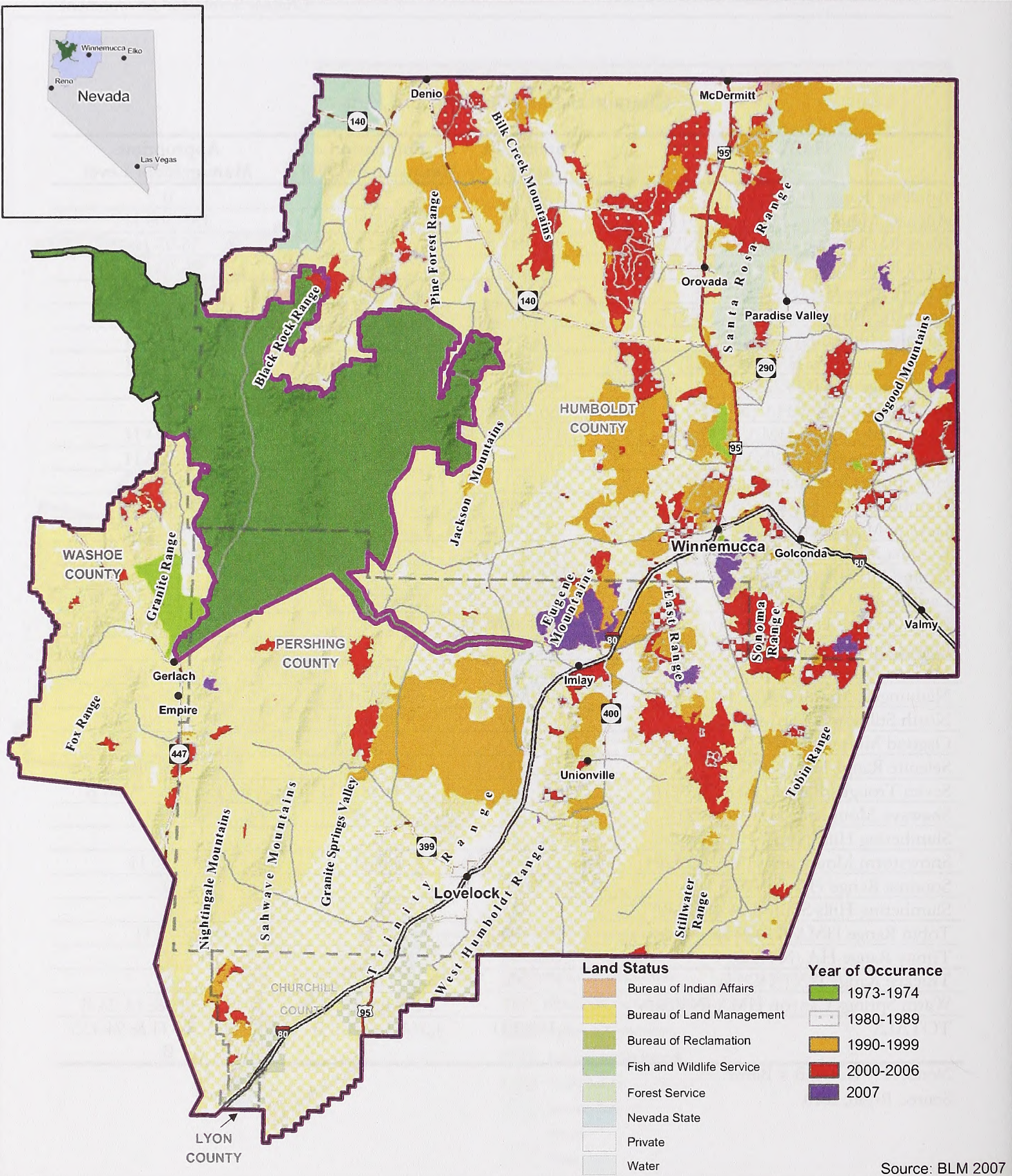
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Table 3-18
Characteristics of HMAs and HAs

HMA or HA	Total BLM Acres	Population Estimate FY 2010	Appropriate Management Level
Antelope Range HA (NV211)	131,600	7 H	0
Augusta Mountains HMA (NV311)	182,900	305 H	185-308 H
Black Rock Range East HMA (NV209)	93,400	56 H	56-93 H
Black Rock Range West HMA (NV227)	93,200	56 H	56-93 H
Bloody Runs HA (NV204)	74,100	0	0
Bluewing Mountains HMA (NV217)	17,900	48 H & 29 B	22-36 H & 17-28 B
Buffalo Hills HMA (NV220)	132,400	477 H	188-314 H
Calico Mountains HMA (NV222)	157,200	200H	200-333 H
East Range HA (NV225)	451,900	37 H	0
Eugene Mountains HA (NV207)	86,100	0	0
Fox & Lake Range HMA (NV228)	177,300	236 H	122-204 H
Granite Range HMA (NV221)	101,700	155 H	155-258 H
Hot Springs Mountains HA (NV203)	68,200	0	0
Humboldt HA (NV224)	431,600	56 H	0
Jackson Mountains HMA (NV208)	283,000	472 H	130-217 H
Kamma Mountains HMA (NV214)	57,400	112 H	46-77 H
Krum Hills HA (NV206)	64,200	0	0
Lava Beds HMA (NV215)	233,000	213 H & 27 B	89-148 H; 10-16 B
Little Owyhee HMA (NV200)	460,100	773 H	194-298 H
Lower Paradise Valley HA (NV233)	44,900	0	0
Mc Gee Mountain HMA (NV210)	41,100	107 B	25-41 B
Nightingale Mountains HMA (NV219)	76,000	97 H & 4 B	38-63 H& 0B
North Stillwater HMA (NV229)	178,900	207 H & 1 B	138-205 H& 0B
Osgood Mountains HA (NV202)	142,100	0	0
Selenite Range HA (NV212)	125,300	0 H& 1 B	0 H& 0B
Seven Troughs Range HMA (NV216)	147,900	227 H & 79 B	94-156 H & 28-46 B
Shawave Mountains HMA (NV218)	107,100	107 H	44-73 H
Slumbering Hills North HA (NV205)	46,500	0	0
Snowstorm Mountains HMA (NV201)	117,100	309 H	90-140 H
Sonoma Range HA (NV223)	212,600	30	0
Slumbering Hills South HA (NV230)	30,100	0	0
Tobin Range HMA (NV231)	195,100	22 H	22-42 H
Trinity Range HA (NV232)	161,500	7 H	0
Truckee Range HA (NV213)	171,200	0	0
Warm Springs Canyon HMA (NV226)	91,700	105 H & 29 B	105-175 H & 14-24 B
TOTALS	5,186,300	4,314H & 248 B	1,974-3,233 H & 94-155 B

Notes: H = Horse; B = Burro

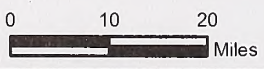
Source: Bryan, 2010.



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Source: BLM 2007

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- Legend**
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 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries

- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District Office Fire Occurrence

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-19

Table 3-19
Summary of 20-Year Wildland Fire History (1987 to 2006)

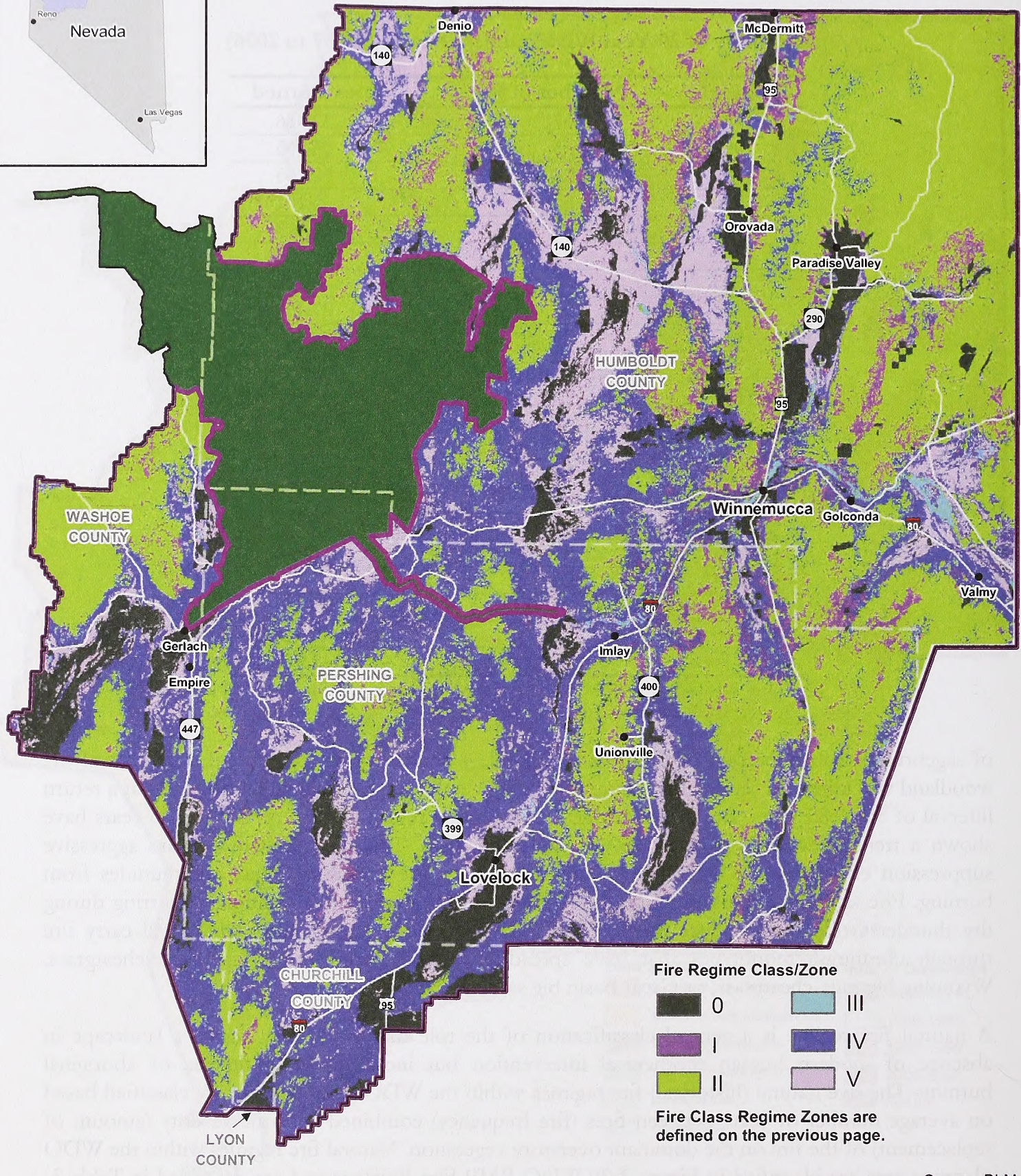
Year	Number of Fires*	Acres Burned
1987	67	32,986
1988	55	25,865
1989	14	12,165
1990	37	5,167
1991	39	7,720
1992	33	11,412
1993	28	2,676
1994	36	27,469
1995	75	38,609
1996	105	270,960
1997	61	21,915
1998	41	25,910
1999	82	599,492
2000	57	205,625
2001	92	172,511
2002	38	13,573
2003	31	1,462
2004	29	651
2005	29	7,586
2006	75	65,322
Grand Total	1,024	1,549,076

*Fires originating on BLM WDO may have burned more than just BLM lands.







Source: WFMI data base (8/13/2007)

of sagebrush scrub, 2 percent of the riparian habitat, 4 percent of meadows, and 6 percent of the woodland was impacted by fire. Fires that historically would occur in sage-perennial grass at a return interval of 50 to 85 years, and in the salt desert shrub at a return interval of 100 to 125 years have shown a trend downward to the five- to eight-year range. This has resulted in more aggressive suppression efforts by the WDO in an attempt to keep the remaining intact communities from burning. Fire size and fire intensity on the WDO correlate directly to conditions occurring during dry thunderstorms that produce most of the WDO wildfires. Strong gusty winds will carry fire through cheatgrass monotypes that have spread onto past burned areas, shadscale-cheatgrass, Wyoming big sage-cheatgrass, or Great Basin big sage-cheatgrass.

A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in absence of modern human mechanical intervention but including the influence of aboriginal burning. The five natural (historical) fire regimes within the WDO planning area are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. Natural fire regimes within the WDO planning area are identified in Figure 3-20 WDO RMP Fire Regimes and are described in Table 3-20.



Fire Regime Class/Zone

 0	 III
 I	 IV
 II	 V

Fire Class Regime Zones are defined on the previous page.

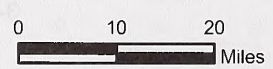
Source: BLM 2007






Winnemucca District Office RMP Fire Regime

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-20

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- Legend**
-  BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 -  BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 -  Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 -  County Boundaries
 -  Towns



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**Table 3-20
Natural Fire Regime in the WDO Planning Area**

Fire Regime	Frequency (years)	Severity	Number of Acres
0	N/A	N/A	1,294,809
I	0-35	Low and Mixed	608,962
II	0-35	Replacement	4,694,532
III	35-100	Mixed	29,990
IV	35-100	Replacement	3,421,542
V	200+	All	1,055,230

Source: BLM 2005e.

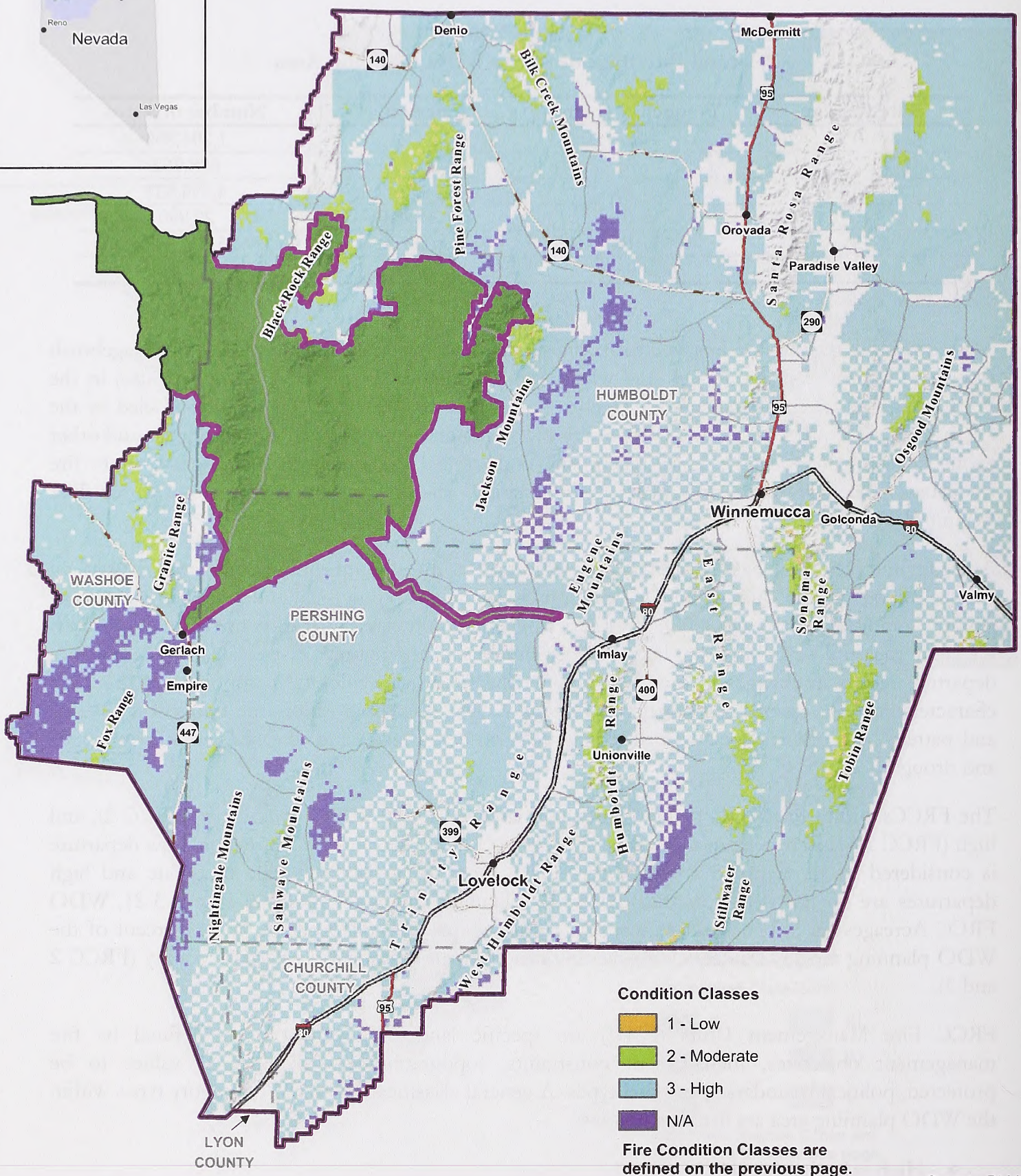
Altered wildfire regimes are believed to be the single most important influence on loss of sagebrush scrub and habitat available to fish and wildlife and special status species (e.g., sage-grouse) in the WDO planning area. Most species of sagebrush are killed by fire. Repeated wildfires, fueled by the encroachment of other vegetation communities (e.g., juniper) and exotic annual cheatgrass and other exotic species, alter vast acres of sagebrush scrub in the planning area. Cheatgrass alters fire frequency from historic intervals of 35 to 100 years to shorter cycles of five years or fewer (Fire Regime II-0).

A fire regime condition class (FRCC) is a classification of the amount of departure from the natural fire regime (Hann and Bunnell 2001). Condition classes have been defined and mapped by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002). There are three condition classes for each fire regime, based on a relative measure describing the degree of departure from the natural (historical) fire regime. This departure results in changes to one (or more) of the following ecological components: vegetation characteristics (e.g., species composition, structural stages); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated disturbance (e.g., insect-induced and diseased mortality, grazing, and drought).

The FRCCs within the WDO planning area are based on low (FRCC 1), moderate (FRCC 2), and high (FRCC 3) departure from the central tendency of the natural (historical) regime. Low departure is considered to be within the natural (historical) range of variability, while moderate and high departures are outside. FRCC within the WDO planning area is identified in Figure 3-21, WDO FRCC Acreages on Public Lands. Currently, approximately 7.4 million acres, or 79 percent of the WDO planning area, is moderately to highly outside of the historical range of variability (FRCC 2 and 3).

FRCC Fire Management Units (FMU) are specific land management areas defined by fire management objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, and fuel types. A general classification of FMU category types within the WDO planning area are listed as follows:

- High value habitat (HVH);
- Special management areas, cultural;
- Special management areas, National Conservation Areas;
- Vegetation, cheatgrass;



Condition Classes

- 1 - Low
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - High
- N/A


Fire Condition Classes are defined on the previous page.

Source: BLM 2007


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No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Winnemucca District Office RMP Condition Class Acreages on BLM Lands



0 10 20 Miles



Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-21

- Vegetation, salt shrub desert sink; and
- WUI.

Figure 3-22 shows the location of FMUs in the WDO planning area by category types and management considerations. Table 3-21 gives a summary of all FMUs within the WDO planning area.

Twenty-seven FMUs were developed by an interdisciplinary team within the WDO and serve to define fire management objectives, physical characteristics, resource values, and treatment actions necessary to achieve resource management objectives, as identified in the WDO current land use plans. Management proposed for each of the individual FMUs is unique, as evidenced by strategies, objectives, and value attributes that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU.

These FMUs have dominant management objectives and pre-selected fire suppression strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. The WDO FMUs will also be used in the fire program analysis (FPA) planning process to define and develop the WDO fire management program requirements, budgets, and program organization.

The protection of human life is the single, overriding priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources is based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection (BLM). Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected. Wildfire management priorities are identified for each FMU

Fire Management

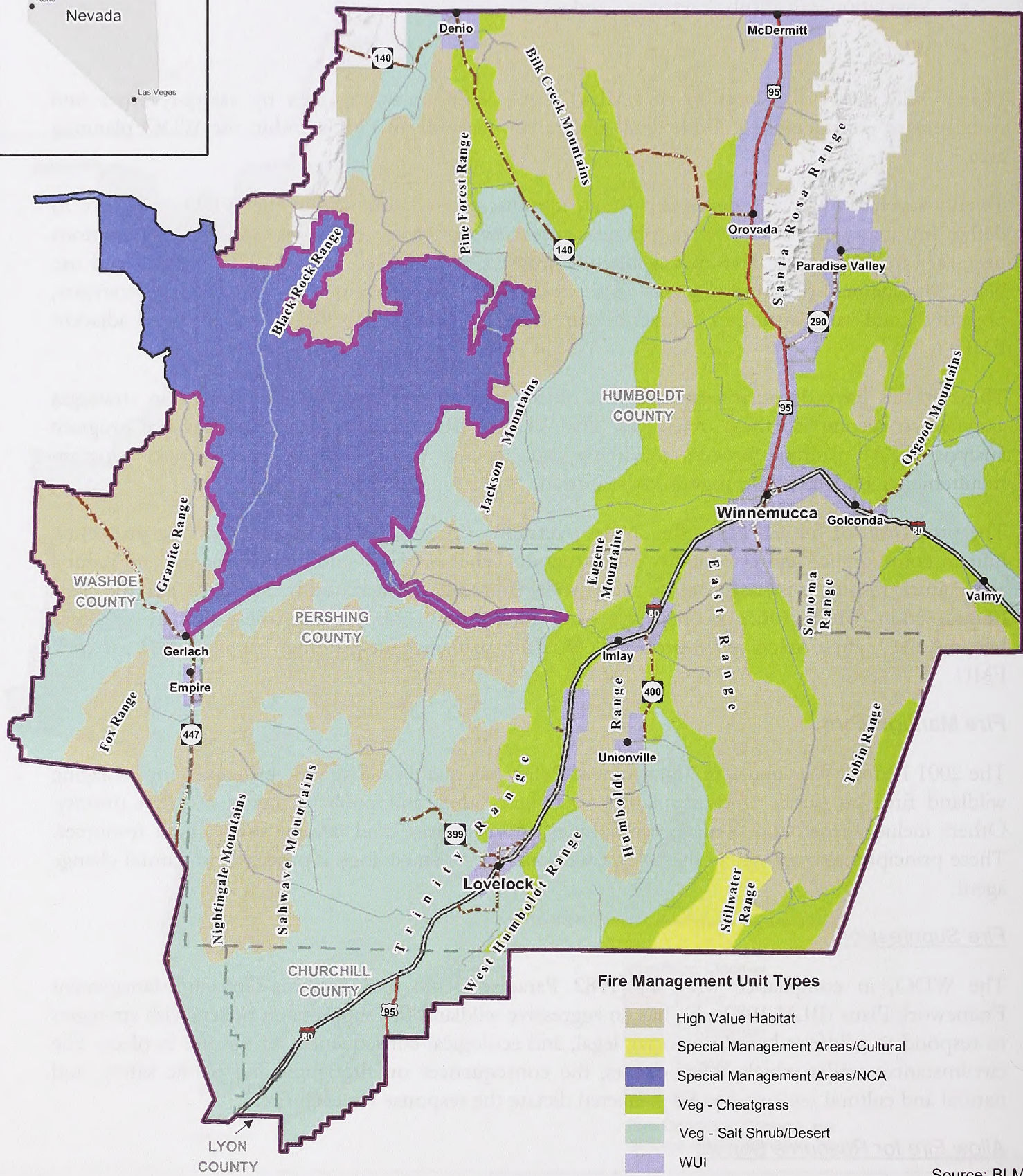
The 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy has established guiding principles for managing wildland fires on public lands. Ensuring firefighter safety and public safety is the first priority. Others include protecting human communities, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources. These principles also recognize the role of wildland fire as an ecological process and natural change agent.

Fire Suppression

The WDO, in compliance with the 1982 Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plans (BLM 1982a, b), has an aggressive wildland fire suppression policy, with strategies to respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire in place. The circumstances under which a fire occurs, the consequences on firefighter and public safety, and natural and cultural resources to be protected dictate the response for each fire.

Allow Fire for Resource Benefit

Allowing fire for resource benefit recognizes the role of fire to protect, maintain, and enhance resources to improve ecological conditions. Wildland fires may be managed for resource benefit only if an approved fire management plan and wildland fire implementation plan are in place. These plans

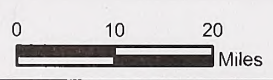


- Fire Management Unit Types**
- High Value Habitat
 - Special Management Areas/Cultural
 - Special Management Areas/NCA
 - Veg - Cheatgrass
 - Veg - Salt Shrub/Desert
 - WUI

Source: BLM 2007

Winnemucca District Office RMP Fire Management Units

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - County Boundaries

- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-22

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Table 3-21
Summary of FMUs within the WDO Planning Area

FMU Number	FMU Name	FMU Type	Fire Regime	FRCC
NV 020-01	Hot Springs	Veg— Cheatgrass	II	FRCC 2 for the higher elevation sagebrush-perennial grass sites. The valley floors and foothills are in 3 due to extensive cheatgrass establishment.
NV 020-02	Silver State	Veg— Cheatgrass	II	FRCC 2 (25%) and 3 (75%). Nearly all the valley floors are FRCC 3.
NV 020-03	Rye Patch	Veg— Cheatgrass	I-V	75% in Fire Regime IV. The entire FMU is in FRCC 3
NV 020-04	Valley	Veg— Cheatgrass	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-05	Iron Point	Veg—Salt Shrub/Desert Sink	I-V	75.5% in Fire Regimes IV and V. The FMU is all in FRCC 3.
NV 020-06	Trinity	Veg—Salt Shrub/Desert Sink	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-07	Desert Valley	Veg—Salt Shrub/Desert Sink	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-08	Continental Lake	Veg—Salt Shrub/Desert Sink	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-09	Black Rock Desert/ High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	SMA/National Conservation Area	II	Most of the FMU is FRCC 3. The exception is an area of FRCC 2 in the Black Rock Range around Red Mountain and Pahute Peak
NV 020-10	I-80 Corridor Communities	WUI	I-V	Most (58.6%) in Fire Regime IV. The FMU is in FRCC 3, with a very small area in CC 2 (0.6%).
NV 020-11	Winnemucca/ Golconda	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-12	Paradise Valley	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-13	Orovada/ McDermitt	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-14	Denio	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-15	Santa Rosa	HVH	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-16	Montana Mountains	HVH	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-17	Pine Forest/ McGee Mtn.	HVH	II	FRCC 3 for most of the FMU, with the north end of the Pine Forest Range proper being an FRCC 2.
NV 020-18	Blue Wing/ Seven Troughs	HVH	II	FRCC 3, except for small areas on the Selenite Range and the northwest side of the Seven Troughs Range that are FRCC 2.

Table 3-21
Summary of FMUs within the WDO Planning Area

FMU Number	FMU Name	FMU Type	Fire Regime	FRCC
NV 020-19	Jackson	HVH	II	FRCC 2 on much of the FMU (60 percent), with approximately 30 percent in FRCC 3. Ten percent of the FMU is in FRCC 1.
NV 020-20	Humboldt	HVH	II	FRCC is 3 on approximately 60 percent of the FMU, with the remaining 40 percent at FRCC 2.
NV 020-21	East Range	HVH	II	Approximately 75 percent of the FMU is in FRCC 3. The remaining 25 percent is in FRCC 2, at the tops of the ridgelines on the East Range.
NV 020-22	Sonoma	HVH	II	The southern portion of the FMU is in FRCC 3. The northernmost third of the FMU is FRCC 2.
NV 020-23	Stillwater	SMA/CHP	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-24	Gerlach/ Empire	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-25	Valmy	WUI	II	FRCC 3
NV 020-26	Granite	HVH	II	FRCC 3 in approximately two-thirds of the FMU. The remainder (the bulk of the Granite Range itself) is in FRCC 2.
NV 020-27	Eugene Mtns./Slumberi ng Hills	HVH	II	FRCC 3 for 80 percent of the FMU (all of the Slumbering Hills and the bulk of the Eugene Mountains). A small portion of the higher elevation of the Eugene Mountains is in FRCC 2.

Source: BLM 2005e.

identify specific resource and fire management objectives, a defined geographic area, and prescriptive criteria that must be met. Currently there are no approved fire-for-resource-benefit areas within the WDO, with the exception of the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R)

Emergency stabilizations are planned actions taken to stabilize and prevent degradation of natural and cultural resources and to minimize threats to life and property resulting from the effects of fire. The WDO has established an aggressive emergency stabilization program to mitigate the adverse effects of wildfire. The emergency stabilization objectives are to:

- Minimize the threats to life or property;
- Promptly stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation of natural and cultural resources;

- Repair damages caused by wildland fire in accordance with approved land use plans, regulations, policies, and all relevant federal, state, and local laws;
- Prescribe cost-effective post-fire stabilization measures necessary to protect human life, property, and cultural and natural resources;
- Repair or stabilize lands damaged directly by wildland fire that is unlikely to recover naturally from fire damage;
- Restore or establish healthy stable ecosystems in the burned areas, even if these ecosystems cannot fully emulate historic or pre-fire conditions; and
- Deter the establishment and spread of noxious weeds.

Fire rehabilitation includes efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildland fire to repair or improve fire-damaged land. The four objectives of fire rehabilitation are to:

- 1) Evaluate actual and potential long-term post-fire impacts on critical cultural and natural resources and identify those areas unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildland fire damage;
- 2) Develop and implement cost-effective plans to emulate historical or potential natural plant community with structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with approved land use plans, or if that is infeasible, then to restore or establish a healthy stable ecosystem in which native species are well represented;
- 3) Repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire; and
- 4) Deter the establishment and spread of noxious weeds.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Prescribed fire and nonfire fuel treatments (mechanical, chemical, and biological fuel breaks) are strategically situated to protect human communities and resource values, to aid in suppression operations, and to restore ecosystem health by reducing fire intensity or providing “anchor points” for fire suppression tactical operations. Fuel treatments may be seeded wherever residual vegetation is not adequately abundant to revegetate the sites to prevent establishment and spread of invasive weed species or to meet ecosystem health restoration objectives. The WDO is guided by the Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy, as defined in the National Fire Plan, with respect to fuel treatments.

Fire Mitigation, Education, and Prevention

The primary goal of the prevention program is to educate the public about wildland fire and to further reduce unwanted human-caused fire occurrence. Annually human-caused fires amount to 35 to 40 starts.

Community education efforts are held in conjunction with local and regional community service organizations and during special events, such as fairs, parades, ethnic festivals, and school programs. For example, in Winnemucca, a defensible space demonstration project is ongoing as part of the community garden (a nonprofit corporation operating an organic garden and arboretum providing valuable community space for small agriculture, education, and recreation). This demonstration

includes information on how to landscape and maintain a residence with defensible space to prevent wildfire damage or reduce human-caused fires.

With the implementation of the BLM Rural Fire Assistance and Community Assistance programs and input from the Nevada Fire Safe Council, emphasis has been placed on providing suppression assistance to local fire departments and defensible space programs within local communities and counties where fire protection needs are higher than normal. In 2003, the WDO used Student Conservation Association teams to do community and neighborhood risk assessments. In addition, the WDO provides information to all communities about joining the Nevada Fire Safe Council and developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans. These plans have been developed in three communities to date: Unionville, McDermitt, and Rye Patch.

3.2.13 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are past and present expressions of human culture and history in the physical environment and include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, structures, natural features, and biota which are considered important to a culture, subculture, or community. Cultural resources also include aspects of the physical environment that are a part of traditional lifeways and practices, and are associated with community values and institutions. Historic properties are a subset of cultural resources that meet specific eligibility criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4 for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Cultural resources have been organized into prehistoric resources, historic resources, and ethnographic resources. Prehistoric resources refer to any material remains, structures, and items used or modified by people before Euro-Americans established a presence in northern Nevada. Historic resources include material remains and the landscape alterations that have occurred since the arrival of Euro-Americans. Ethnographic resources are places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community. These sites are rooted in the community's history and are important in maintaining cultural identity.

The vast majority of the recorded cultural resources on the land in the WDO area are archaeological sites. Approximately 500,000 acres, or about five percent of the land administered by the WDO, have been surveyed for cultural resources, documenting approximately 6,000 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Many sites have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP, but few have been formally nominated for listing on the NRHP, and many others have not been evaluated. The BLM is organizing and automating all cultural resource records and reports.

The area administered by the WDO was included in an ethnographic overview of lands in northern Nevada which provides the contextual basis for ongoing consultations between the BLM and contemporary tribes in northern Nevada on traditional cultural properties (TCPs), sacred sites, traditional use areas, and other culturally important places. The overview is a review, an analysis, and a synthesis of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature and archival materials (Bengston 2003). The BLM has recently prepared an ethnographic assessment focusing specifically on the WDO and is actively consulting with tribal groups to support this RMP/EIS (Bengston 2006). There may be places within the WDO that are important to other contemporary communities, such as those associated with ranching or sheepherding traditions and lifeways.

Prehistoric Period Resources

The planning area contains archaeological evidence of habitation and use that may date to 10,000 or 12,000 years ago, corresponding to the final high stand of prehistoric Lake Lahonton. The subsistence pattern of these earliest inhabitants is unclear, but there is substantial evidence for use of the grasslands and marshes that developed as the lake receded. In time, the drying became extreme, and those occupants who remained adapted to environmental conditions by using mountain, lake, and desert resources. The marshes and lakes of the valleys were used intensively when environmental conditions became more favorable and with the adoption of bow and arrow technology. At the time Euro-Americans arrived, small family groups continued to seasonally exploit widely scattered resources from upland, lake, river, and desert locations, coming together for communal game drives and cultural activities (Smith et al. 1983).

Prehistoric archaeological sites in the planning area range widely in complexity, environmental setting, location, and type. Sites include rock shelters, residential sites (with probable buried deposits), temporary camps, petroglyphs, pictographs, hunting blinds, quarry sites, and surficial lithic scatters. The WDO administers some of the most important archaeological sites in the development of Great Basin archaeology. For example, Lovelock Cave is listed on the NRHP. In addition to the length of time represented by these resources, a variety of behaviors is also indicated, including hunting and gathering, tool manufacture, trade and exchange, and spirituality.

In support of this RMP/EIS, the BLM has prepared a quantitative sensitivity model for prehistoric cultural resources on private and public lands in the WDO (King and Young 2006). The model estimates the densities and types of prehistoric cultural resources on lands that have not yet been inventoried. The completed sensitivity model is a geographic information systems (GIS) dataset that can be overlain with other land use and project planning GIS datasets. The model is a useful tool for assisting with land use planning decisions and prioritizing future inventory efforts. However, this sensitivity model is statistical and cannot predict the location of archaeological sites. The model is not a substitute for an archaeological survey and it cannot be used for archaeological clearance.

For prehistoric sites overall, predicted densities range from 2.2 sites per square kilometer (5.8 per square mile) in the low sensitivity rank, to 34.2 sites per square kilometer (88.7 sites per square mile) in the very high rank. Of the lands modeled, 40.9 percent were considered of moderate sensitivity rank (3.0 sites per square kilometer, 5.8 per square mile). High sensitivity was predicted for 28.5 percent of the lands (7.6 sites per square kilometer, 19.6 per square mile). Low sensitivity was predicted for 27.9 percent of the lands, and 2.5 percent were assigned the very high sensitivity rank. The BLM manages 1.2 percent of all lands in the WDO planning area that are in the very high sensitivity zone for prehistoric cultural resources (King and Young 2006).

Historic Period Resources

Similarly, historic period sites indicate a considerable amount of variation in the activities that attracted people to the region. Represented within the area managed by the WDO are mining and mining-related sites, transportation features (including historic trails and freight and stage roads), ranches and ranching-related features, homesteads, military sites, arbor glyphs and towns are all represented within the area managed by the WDO.

Mining

The earliest known prospecting by nonnatives in the area occurred in the mid-1800s. By the mid-1860s, the first mining districts were organized in the planning area. These historic mining districts still contain remnants of past activities, including prospects, shafts, adits, mining equipment, small structures, and foundations. Some of the better known historic mining districts include the Buckskin National District, Potosi District, Gold Run (Adelaide) District, Winnemucca District, Awakening District, Bottle Creek District, Sulphur (Rabbit Hole) District, Varyville, Rosebud, Scossa Districts, and the Warm Springs District.

Included in these districts are ghost towns and camps associated with the various “boom and bust” cycles characteristic of mining activity in the planning area. Some of the more prominent locations include Unionville, Star City, Dutch Flat, National, Red Butte, Humboldt City, Seven Troughs, Kennedy, and Dun Glen. The remains of these towns vary from multiple standing wooden structures and partial current occupancy to little more than a few stone foundations and scattered occupational debris.

Transportation

National events helped to mold the nature of historic resources within the planning area. The California Trail, initially established in 1841, became a key transportation route along the Humboldt River for emigrants traveling to California and western Oregon. With the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1848, travel along the trail exploded. Between 1849 and 1852, approximately 175,000 emigrants bound for the California goldfields traveled along the trail.

Using maps from the earlier Fremont Expedition, the Applegate brothers blazed the Applegate Trail from Oregon through the area in 1846. Peter Lassen, in turn, incorporated the Applegate Trail into his 1848 Applegate-Lassen cutoff from the California Trail. Between 1859 and 1860, F. W. Landers developed the 1856 Nobles Route as part of the Honey Lake Wagon Road.

In 1992, Congress designated the California Trail as a National Historic Trail. The Applegate-Lassen Trail and Nobles Route are cutoffs from the main California Trail and are included in this designation. The Applegate-Lassen Trail segments in the planning area are formally listed on the NRHP. The National Park Service has prepared a Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails (USDI/NPS 1999).

In addition to these trails, there are remnants of numerous stage and freight roads dating from the mid-1860s in the planning area. Among the most important of these is the Idaho Stage Route, which was a transportation link between the Comstock and Humboldt mines and mining operations in southern Idaho in the early Territorial Period.

The Central Pacific Railroad began laying track eastward from Sacramento in 1863, and the first transcontinental rail line was completed through the planning area by late 1868. Remnants of the original grade of the transcontinental railroad can still be seen at many points along present-day Interstate 80. A second transcontinental line constructed by the Western Pacific Railroad was completed through the planning area from 1907 to 1909, spawning the development of several depot towns, including Jungo, Sulphur, and Gerlach.

Ranching/Homesteading

By the 1870s, huge numbers of cattle and later sheep were driven throughout the region, and large ranches were established within the WDO planning area. Among these large cattle operations were the well-known Miller and Lux Company. Remnants of these and smaller operations are numerous in the planning area and include abandoned wells, corrals, fencing, line shacks, and foundations.

Homesteaders followed the development of these ranches. Some tried to farm low lands, and others were agents for large ranching operations. Their traces remain as wood and stone houses, dugouts, foundations, irrigation systems, and fences scattered throughout the planning area. Some of these are still in use by modern ranching operations.

Ethnographic Resources

The planning area lies within the traditional territory of Northern Paiute, and to a lesser extent, Western Shoshone peoples. Historically, the Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone were organized in hunting-gathering bands that generally traveled great distances in seasonal rounds, subsisting on a variety of plants, insects, small game, and fish. Game animals available to Native Americans in the planning area included antelope, rabbits, bighorn sheep, mule deer, and a variety of small mammals, reptiles, and birds. Antelope and rabbits were often hunted communally.

Seeds and roots were the primary plant foods gathered. Plant and animal products were also used for clothing, shelter, and other functional and ceremonial articles. Some plants were used for medicinal purposes. Lithic sources provided materials for tool manufacture. Some minerals were also used medicinally or ceremonially.

Several contemporary Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone groups are within the WDO planning area: the Battle Mountain Band, Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Fort McDermitt Tribe, Lovelock Paiute Tribe, Pyramid Lake Paiute, Winnemucca Tribe, and the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe. The Summit Lake Paiute Reservation was established in 1913 and includes the historic site of Fort McGarry. The Pyramid Lake Reservation, in the western portion of the planning area, was established in 1874. The Fort McDermitt Reservation, near the Oregon border, was a former US Army cavalry post that was converted to a reservation in 1889. Other Paiute and Western Shoshone groups outside of the planning area also retain cultural ties and interest in the WDO.

The BLM is required to consult with Native American tribes concerning the identification of cultural values, religious beliefs and traditional practices of Native American people which may be affected by federal actions. This includes the identification of physical locations that may be of traditional, cultural, or historical importance to Native American tribes. Executive Order 13175 requires federal agencies to coordinate and consult on a government-to-government basis with sovereign Native American tribal governments whose interests may be directly and substantially affected by activities on federally administered lands. Other laws, regulations, DOI guidance, and executive orders, require consultation to identify the cultural values, the religious beliefs, the traditional practices, and the legal rights of Native American people that could be affected by BLM actions on federal lands. These are the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended), American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, DOI Secretarial Order No. 3215 (DOI 2000), 512 Department Manual Chapter 2 (DOI 1995), BLM Manual H-8160-1 (DOI 1994), and Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred sites.

With the assistance of a contractor, BLM conducted an ethnographic assessment of the WDO planning area. The primary objectives of this study were 1) to conduct a thorough archival and literature review to identify and document Native American traditional occupancy and use of lands and resources, as well as previously recorded Native American places of cultural and religious importance, within the study area; 2) elicit contemporary concerns and recommendations for management of traditional resources and cultural and religious values from tribal leaders, elders, or representatives; 3) document the WDO's Native American consultation efforts; and 4) to elicit tribal recommendations for management of the lands administered by the WDO.

Representatives of 21 Native American tribes and one tribal organization that claim ancestral ties to, or traditional cultural use of these lands were contacted. The table below lists the tribes and organization that were contacted.

All of these tribal entities, except the Winnemucca Indian Colony and Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, are federally recognized as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 25 Part 83.7 (25 CFR Part 83.7). Consultation with tribes is ongoing.

Places that may be of traditional, cultural, or historical importance to Native American people include locations associated with the traditional beliefs concerning tribal origins, cultural history, or the nature of the world; locations where religious practitioners go, either in the past or the present, to perform ceremonial activities based on traditional cultural rules of practice; ethnohistoric habitation sites; trails; burial sites; and places from which plants, animals, minerals, and waters possessing healing powers or used for other subsistence purposes, may be taken. Additionally, some of these locations may be considered sacred to particular Native American individuals or tribes.

The specific concerns expressed by Northern Paiutes and Western Shoshones are as follows:

- Disturbance of burials through mining development and rock sales;
- Disturbance of archaeological sites, regardless of National Register eligibility; some tribes oppose removing artifacts from sites for data recovery purposes;
- Disturbance of hot springs and other culturally sensitive places by energy development, mining, and motorized recreation;
- Disturbance of mountain peaks, considered to be sacred areas, by wind energy development and construction of communication sites;
- Disturbance of unique rock formations through rock sales and other activities;
- Disturbance of sage hen strutting areas;
- Disturbance of culturally important plant species in areas of mining development;
- Destruction of pine nutting areas due to Christmas wood cutting, commercial pine nut gathering, mining, fluid minerals development, and other factors;
- Destruction of medicinal and other plants, particularly in riparian zones and recreationists mechanically removing water and mud from hot springs to use in healing;
- Due to water development in and around springs, destruction of plants used for basketmaking and duck decoy manufacture; and

**Table 3-22
Tribes and Tribal Organizations Contacted for the Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS**

Nevada	California	Oregon	Idaho
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada (Organization) • Battle Mountain Band • Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation • Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe • Fort McDermitt Tribe • Lovelock Paiute Tribe • Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe • Reno-Sparks Indian Colony • Summit Lake Paiute Tribe • Walker River Tribe • Washoe Tribe • Winnemucca Indian Colony • Yomba Shoshone Tribe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alturas Indian Rancheria • Cedarville Rancheria • Fort Bidwell Indian Community • Pit River Tribe • Susanville Indian Rancheria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns Paiute Tribe • Klamath Indian Tribe • Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

- Loss of access to lands traditionally used for plant gathering and hunting.

Additional tribal concerns regarding environmental management and socioeconomic issues are identified in Section 3.5.1 (Tribal Interests).

Approximately 110 locations or areas located within the administrative boundaries of the WDO have been identified or were previously documented as culturally significant to the Northern Paiutes or Western Shoshones (Bengston 2006). This does not preclude the possibility that there are other areas that have not been identified or that the boundaries or impact areas have been precisely defined. In some situations Indian participants may decline to provide specific information about sensitive areas for a variety of reasons. The BLM maintains strict confidentiality about certain types of information about traditional, cultural or religious properties. Location and content of traditional resources, religious sites, or burials are confidential within the confines of the law.

3.2.14 Paleontological Resources

No systematic field survey has been conducted for paleontological resources in the planning area. However, numerous paleontological localities have been identified by independent researchers. To prepare for a Unit Resource Analysis, BLM contracted paleontologist David Lawler (Lawler 1978; Lawler and Roney 1978) to review the literature, summarize previously known paleontological resources, and analyze the potential for unknown resources. Since then, paleontologists have identified numerous additional paleontological localities within the planning area. Many sedimentary units that lie within the assessment area are potential sites for fossils.

Some of the most important paleontological resources in the planning area include Mesozoic ichthyosaurian fossils and Triassic hybodont shark remains. The former represent some of the earliest North American members of the reptilian group, while the latter are some of the few known occurrences in North America.

Fossil mammal and fish remains in the planning area include early horse, beaver, rhinoceros, two distinct species of fossil camels, mastodon, mammoths, a variety of fossil forms of rodents, and representatives of several other distinct families of mammals. The planning unit also includes a wealth of invertebrate paleontological resources, including ammonites, pelecypods, and brachiopods. Flora fossil types include rushes, willows, an abundance of fossilized wood of early conifers, and a variety of grasses, ferns, and other plant types.

The Lund Petrified Forest is a petrified wood paleoflora in Washoe County between Gerlach and Vya that includes a large variety of conifer species with affinities to *Calocedrus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Taxodium*, *Sequoia*, and *Sequoiadendron* and hardwood trees such as *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Acer*, *Platanus*, and *Ulmus*. Lands surrounding the Lund Petrified Forest have been withdrawn from mineral entry and also from use for disposal sites.

The planning area also includes several sources of paleo-environmental information. These include fossil pollen sites, ancient woodrat middens, and quaternary sedimentary shoreline features and deposits related to Lake Lahontan history. Areas that have been continuously wet through time (e.g., springs and meadows) or, conversely, areas that have been continuously dry (e.g., dry caves or woodrat middens) are most likely to preserve fossil pollen records. Woodrat middens are found in dry caves and on cliff faces. Volcanic ashes are also important stratigraphic and chronological markers. The Trego Hot Springs area contains an important ash layer. Streams also have the potential to yield valuable information on changing stream flow and erosion through time. Information on fluctuations of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan is provided in wave-cut terraces, gravel bars, beaches, and tufa deposits

The BLM Potential Fossil Yield Classification system will be used to classify paleontological resource potential to assess possible resource impacts and mitigation needs for actions involving surface disturbance, land tenure adjustments, and land-use planning. This system replaces the Condition Classification in the Handbook (H-8270-1) for Paleontological Resource Management and uses geologic units as base data, which is more readily available to all users.

3.2.15 Visual Resources

Visual resources are the visible physical features on a landscape, such as land, water, vegetation, animals, and structures (BLM 2007b). The region of influence for visual resources is the 7.3 million acres of public land in the planning area of northwestern Nevada.

Visual Resource Management System

The BLM's policy is that visual resource values and management of values on public lands must be considered in all land use planning efforts and surface-disturbing activities. The goal is to accommodate resource management activities while protecting the visual environment, in accordance with the prescribed VRM objectives. Visual values must be considered and those considerations must be documented in the decision making process.

The proposed plan for development should demonstrate how the visual management objectives will be achieved and the visual impacts will be mitigated before approval will be granted for resource development/extraction. A reasonable attempt must be made to meet the VRM objectives for the area in question and to minimize the visual impacts of the proposal, in accordance with the policies and procedures described in the VRM Manual and Handbooks M-8400, H-8410-1, and H-8431-1.

The objective of the visual resource management (VRM) system is to manage public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of the scenic values of these lands. The BLM's VRM system provides a way to identify and evaluate scenic values to determine the appropriate levels of management. It also provides a way to analyze potential visual impacts and apply visual design techniques to ensure that surface-disturbing activities are in harmony with their surroundings. The BLM's VRM system consists of three stages: inventory (visual resource inventory), project planning, and analysis (visual resource contrast rating).

Inventory

The visual resource inventory process provides BLM managers with a means for determining visual values. The inventory consists of a scenic quality evaluation, sensitivity level analysis, and a delineation of distance zones. Based on these three factors, BLM-administered lands are placed into one of four visual resource inventory classes, representing the relative value of the visual resources. Classes I and II being the most valued, Class III representing a moderate value, and Class IV being of least value. The inventory classes provide the basis for considering visual values in the resource management planning process. Visual resource management classes are established through the RMP process for all BLM-administered lands (see also Manual 1625.3). During the RMP process, the class boundaries are adjusted as necessary to reflect the resource allocation decisions made in RMPs. Visual management objectives are established for each class.

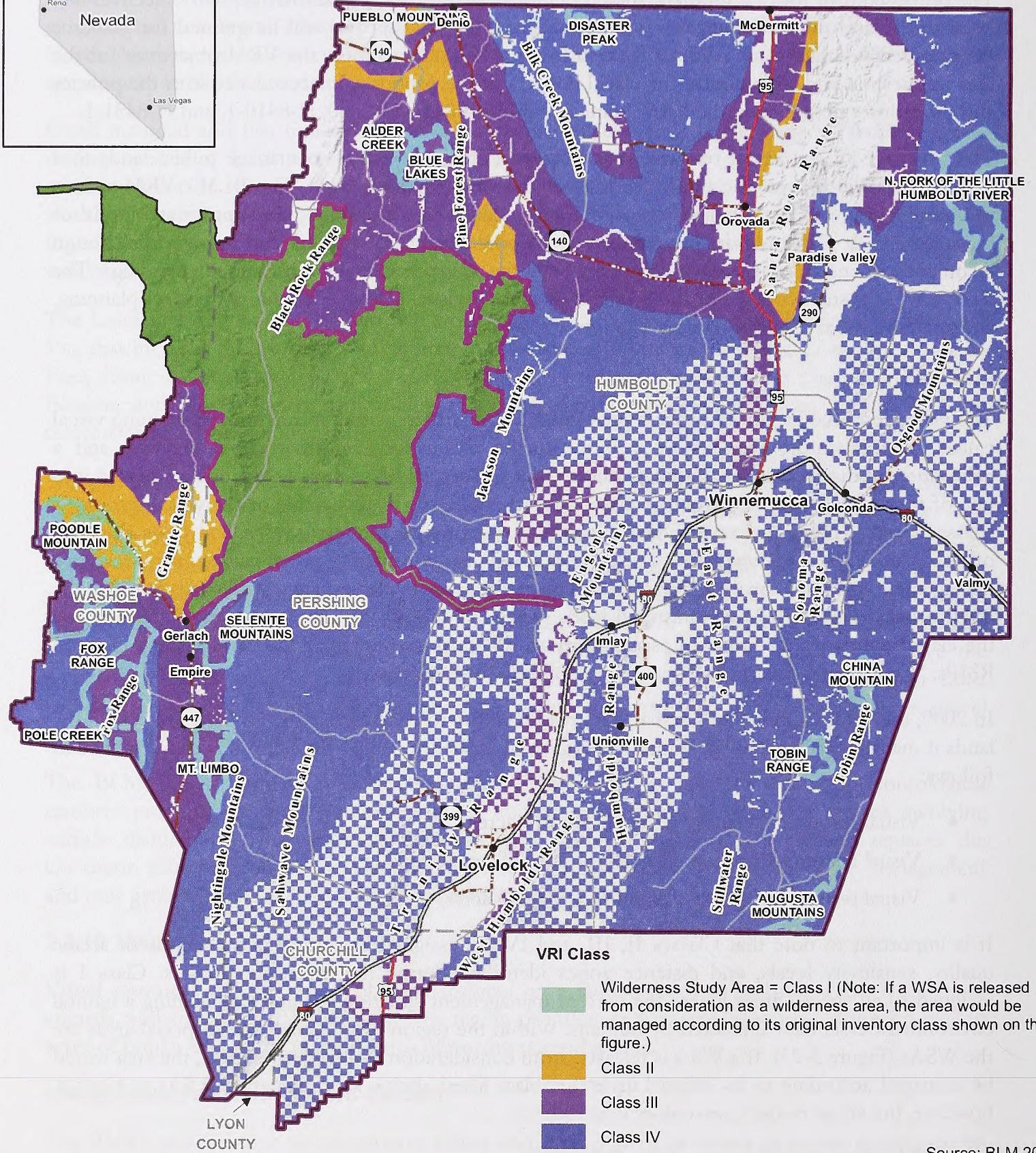
In 2009, the WDO conducted a visual resource inventory to characterize the visual resources on the lands it manages (BLM 2009a). Within the region of influence, WDO public land is characterized as follows:

- Visual resource inventory Class II: 316,310 acres;
- Visual resource inventory Class III: 1,731,788 acres; and
- Visual resource inventory Class IV: 5,158,845 acres.

It is important to note that Classes II, III, and IV are assigned based on combinations of scenic quality, sensitivity levels, and distance zones identified during the inventory process. Class I is assigned to all special areas where the current management situation requires maintaining a natural environment essentially unaltered by humans. Within the region of influence, these special areas are the WSAs (Figure 3-23). If a WSA is released from consideration as a wilderness area, the area would be managed according to its original inventory class listed above. By designating WSAs as Class I, however, the visual resource inventory is as follows:

- Visual resource inventory Class I: 416,652 acres;
- Visual resource inventory Class II: 273,642 acres;
- Visual resource inventory Class III: 1,517,278 acres; and
- Visual resource inventory Class IV: 4,999,372 acres.

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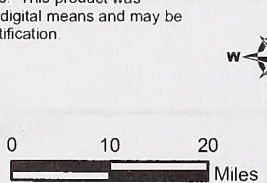


VRI Class

- Wilderness Study Area = Class I (Note: If a WSA is released from consideration as a wilderness area, the area would be managed according to its original inventory class shown on the figure.)
- Class II
- Class III
- Class IV

Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- County Boundaries
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Visual Resource Inventory Class Areas

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-23

Table 3-23
Bureau of Land Management Visual Resource Class Descriptions

BLM Visual Resource Classes	
Class	Description
I	<u>Objective:</u> Preserve landscape character. This class provides for natural ecological changes but does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.
II	<u>Objective:</u> Retain existing landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract a casual observer's attention. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of line, form, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.
III	<u>Objective:</u> Partially retain existing landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention, but should not dominate a casual observer's view. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.
IV	<u>Objective:</u> Provide for management activities that require major modification of the landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. Management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repetition of the basic landscape elements.

Source: BLM 1986

Project Planning

The project planning process involves an interdisciplinary team that provides general site design guidelines and typical design/mitigation procedures and examples. The systematic Visual Resource Contrast Rating Process (H-8431-1) is to analyze potential visual impacts of proposed projects and activities.

Analysis

The analysis stage involves determining whether the potential visual impacts from proposed surface-disturbing activities or developments will meet the management objectives established for the area, or whether design adjustments will be required. A visual contrast rating process is used for this analysis, which involves comparing the project features with the major features in the existing landscape using the basic design elements of form, line, color, and texture. This process is described in BLM Handbook H-8431-1, Visual Resource Contrast Rating. Visual contrast ratings are performed for projects proposed within areas designated as VRM Class I, II, and III, and visual simulations would be prepared as a means for disclosing visual impacts and the effectiveness of the mitigation plan. A visual contrast rating is not required for areas designated as VRM Class IV; however, minimizing visual impacts is still required and is to be reflected in the proposed development plan.

The analysis can then be used as a guide for resolving visual impacts. Once potential impacts on visual resources have been identified for each location, visual design considerations would be

incorporated into proposed surface-disturbing projects on a case-by-case basis. Mitigation measures, using the following design techniques, would be developed for each site to minimize adverse impacts on visual resources and to maintain visual resource class objectives:

- Choose site locations to minimize adverse effects;
- Minimize disturbance during construction;
- Repeat form, line, texture, and color in the design elements;
- Select color for exterior building materials;
- Be sensitive when grading to minimize variations in natural topography;
- Use appropriate reclamation and restoration during project closure; and
- Incorporate linear alignment in design.

Once every attempt is made to reduce visual impacts, BLM managers can decide whether to accept or deny project proposals. Managers also have the option of attaching additional mitigation stipulations to bring the proposal into compliance.

General Visual Setting

The current condition of visual resource management is stable. For example, reclamation management strategies required by permits for mining and mitigation measures to design structures on BLM land to blend in with the natural background are used to minimize disturbances to the visual landscape.

Class I, the most protective class, is found in Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas. Class II and III areas are generally the scenic mountain ranges near communities and along Interstate 80, State Highway 95, and State Highway 140, and the other well-traveled corridors in the planning area. Also, the NCA in the northwest portion of the WDO area is Class II. Current Nevada policy is to manage the setting of historic trails to Class II. The remainder of the area is Class IV.

The scenic features of the management area are characteristic of the Great Basin area of the western United States. Gold and brown hills diffuse into steep rugged mountains (US Navy 1997). Alkali flats and low desert brush dominate the valley lowlands, allowing expansive views from the valleys to the surrounding mountains. The higher elevations support sagebrush, juniper, and pinyon pine, which provide visual diversity and contrasting darker color along ridgelines in the distant background. Vegetation grows low and evenly on the valley floor and primarily consists of monochromatic desert brush.

The planning area is within the northern Basin and Range physiographic province. Basin and Range landscapes in northern Nevada are characterized by elongated, generally north-south trending mountain ranges separated by broad open basins. This type of landscape allows for long viewing distances. The dominant natural features within the planning area includes steep rugged mountains, volcanic highlands and table lands, expansive valleys, dune fields, springs (hot and cold), streams, the Humboldt River, Little Humboldt River, Kings River, and Quinn River and associated floodplains and marshes. Human-made features include the emigrant trails, ranches, fences, irrigated and cultivated fields, power plants (two geothermal and one coal), I-80, other main and secondary roads,

OHV trails, railroads, power lines, utility corridors, large open-pit mines, gravel pits, small dams along the river, one large dam at Rye Patch Reservoir, communication towers and repeaters, satellite dishes, and radio towers. Additionally there are several towns and communities within the planning area.

Noticeable valleys in the planning area are Granite Springs Valley, Desert Valley, Buena Vista Valley, Grass Valley, Dixie Valley, Jersey Valley, Quinn River Valley, Smoke Creek Desert, Pleasant Valley, Pumpernickel Valley, Buffalo Valley, Paradise Valley, and Kings River Valley. The visible ranges in the planning area are the Jackson Mountains, Trinity Range, East Range, Tobin Range, Sawwave Mountains, Humboldt Range, West Humboldt Range, Bilk Creek Mountains, Double H Mountains, Montana Mountains, Pine Forest Range, Black Rock Range, Granite Range, Fox Range, Seven Troughs Range, Augusta Mountains, Sonoma Range, Tobin Range, Stillwater Range, Osgood Mountains, Buffalo Mountain, Lone Tree Hill, Majuba Mountain, Eugene Mountains, and Selenite Range. The planning area is drained by the Humboldt River. Rye Patch Reservoir in north-central Pershing County is another water feature visible in the planning area. Smaller water features in the planning area include Quinn River and Kings River in the northern planning area and Humboldt Sink in the southern portion of the planning area.

Public perception of and concern for visual resources is critical in land use planning. The visual character of the planning area is valuable to a spectrum of recreation users and sightseeing travelers. Receptors sensitive to visual resources on BLM land include people recreating and areas of human settlement. Recreation on BLM land includes the Labor Day weekend Burning Man festival, picnicking, wildlife watching, camping, biking, fishing, hunting, and photography. A large portion of the planning area is located along the Humboldt River and I-80 corridors, which contains the highest concentration of human-made features. Several communities are situated along this corridor, including Valmy, Golconda, Winnemucca, Mill City, Imlay, Rye Patch, Oreana, and Lovelock. Other areas are in more remote areas along major secondary routes and include the towns of Denio, McDermitt, Orovada, Empire, and Gerlach. These areas contain typical small community developments and facilities. The remaining parts of the planning area are in very remote locations where human-made features are predominantly ranch settings and access roads.

Ranch settings typically include small dwellings, outbuildings, barns, fences, trees, corrals, and fields. They are all on private lands, and only the larger features are visible from a distance. Newer buildings painted with light colors contrast with background landscapes. The ranches have been there for many years, and the structures tend to be weathered, blending in with the surroundings.

The mines in the area vary from highly visible to slightly visible depending on viewing distance and location. Large open pit, waste rock dumps, heap leach pads, and access and haul roads to the pits are the most visible distance features of mines.

Private residences on private lands are visible from a distance when traveling along local roads. Color contrasts between the private structures and the surrounding landscapes account for the high visibility.

3.2.16 Cave and Karst

Caves and rock areas provide day and night roosting habitat for bat species and are important elements needed to support the sensitive species in the planning area. They also provide opportunities for recreation. Lovelock Cave is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Karst features can occur in carbonate rock formations; however, no significant karst features have been identified in the WDO.

3.3 RESOURCE USES

3.3.1 Livestock Grazing

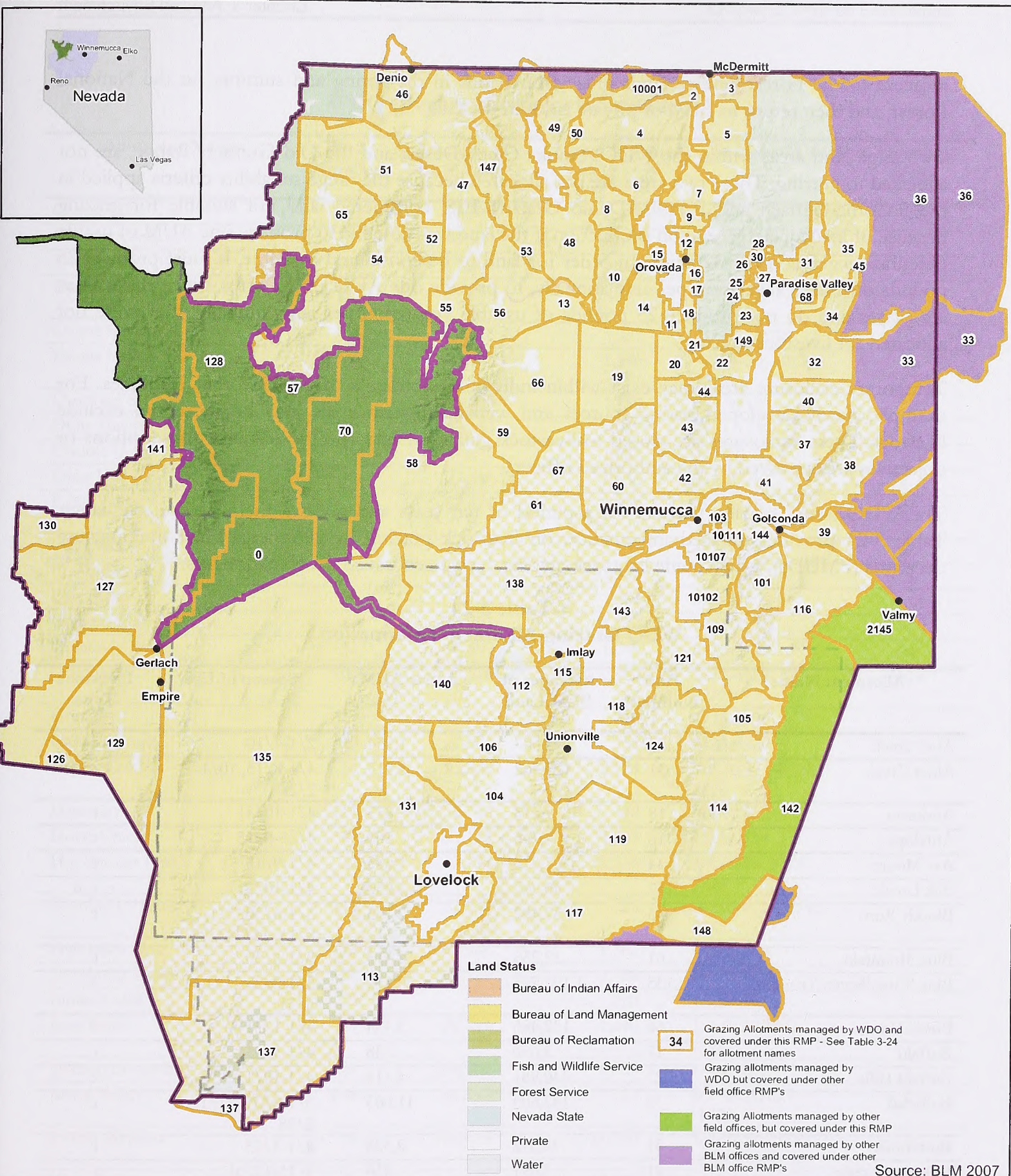
The primary laws that govern grazing on public lands are the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The BLM manages grazing lands under 43 CFR Part 4100 and BLM Handbooks 4100-4180, and it conducts grazing management practices through BLM Manual H-4120-1 (BLM 1984). In addition, the BLM must meet or ensure progress is being made toward meeting the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health (Appendix E) for each allotment.

The WDO manages the livestock grazing on public lands administered by the BLM in Churchill, Storey, Washoe, Pershing, and Humboldt Counties. The WDO encompasses approximately 7.3 million acres of public land. There are 102 allotments (Figure 3-24), consisting of over 7,221,769 acres of BLM land, with the largest allotment averaging over 1,000,000 acres and the smallest allotments averaging 1,500 acres. BLM District Office boundaries were established after grazing allotments and they did not coincide with grazing allotment boundary lines. Therefore, the WDO administers a few allotments outside of the WDO administrative boundary, and, conversely, there are a few allotments within the WDO administrative boundary that are administered by other district offices under an MOU with the parent district office. A few examples are:

- The WDO administers the Bullhead and Little Owyhee Allotments, whose largest portions lie within the WDO boundary and the smaller portions are within the Elko District Office boundary;
- The WDO administers the Hole in the Wall Allotment within the Carson City District Office boundary; and
- The North Buffalo and South Buffalo Allotments are within the WDO but are managed by the Battle Mountain District Office; however they are covered under this RMP.

Most of the permittees are licensed to graze cattle with a few authorized to graze sheep and horses. Some grazing allotments are considered to be “common” allotments, meaning that there is more than one permittee authorized to run livestock. The grazing year begins March 1 and runs through February 28, with an average of 339,195 animal unit months (AUMs) harvested annually. Grazing usually begins in spring in the valleys and lower foothills and progresses to higher elevations in early summer. About half the permittees are authorized to graze livestock during the winter. Hay and private pasture provide forage for the remaining livestock through the winter. Most permittees

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Land Status

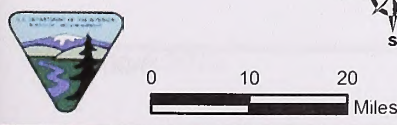
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Forest Service
- Nevada State
- Private
- Water

Grazing Allotment Management

- 34 Grazing Allotments managed by WDO and covered under this RMP - See Table 3-24 for allotment names
- Grazing allotments managed by WDO but covered under other field office RMP's
- Grazing Allotments managed by other field offices, but covered under this RMP
- Grazing allotments managed by other BLM offices and covered under other BLM office RMP's

Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns

Winnemucca District Office RMP Grazing Allotments

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-24

adjacent to the Forest Service lands graze BLM lands in the spring and summer on the National Forest, and then return to BLM or private lands in the fall.

Two large land areas within the WDO, Smoke Creek Desert and the Old Gunnery Range, are not allocated to grazing. These two areas are not allocated because the range suitability criteria applied in the Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Grazing EIS, considered land not suitable for grazing because of inadequate vegetation production if the land was not able to produce one AUM of usable perennial vegetation per 32 acres. In order for land to be considered available, it must produce 25 pounds of usable vegetation per acre annually, to provide one AUM on 32 acres. Since these areas are playas and do not produce 25 pounds of useable vegetation per acre annually, they were not allocated for livestock grazing.

Temporary enclosure areas may exist within individual allotments to protect other resources. For example, newly developed spring sources and wetland-riparian areas may be fenced to exclude livestock. These enclosures are closed to livestock grazing unless specific resource prescriptions or objectives are approved by the authorized officer.

The WDO issues grazing permits for a period of ten years and reviews them before reissuance. Table 3-24 provides detailed information on livestock grazing by allotment. Final multiple use decisions (FMUDs), which guide livestock grazing, have been issued for 53 allotments.

Table 3-24
WDO Grazing Allotment Information

Allotment Name	RAS Number ¹	Acres of BLM Land	Active AUMs	Season of Use	Livestock Type
Abel Creek	23	11,607	1,954	2/1-4/10	c
Alder Creek	51	123,362	5,913	4/1-8/15, 10/1-2/28	c
Andorno	18	9,578	873	4/1-10/31	c
Antelope	16	4,746	563	4/15-8/15	c
Asa Moore	44	7,074	685	4/1-9/15	c
Bilk Creek	147	40,999	3,030	4/1-10/31	c, s, h
Bloody Run	43	37,482	2,193	3/1-6/30, 7/1-8/11, 11/1-2/28	c
Blue Mountain	61	32,255	2,315	9/1-4/30	c
Blue Wing/Seven Troughs	135	1,192,775	20,114	3/1-2/28, 11/1-5/31	s
Bottle Creek	66	132,485	3,434	4/1-1/31	c
Buffalo	17	3,650	338	4/1-5/31	c
Buffalo Hills	127	440,981	4,114	4/1-10/15	c
Bullhead	33	142,603	11,003	3/1-8/31, 11/1-2/28	c
Buttermilk	31	23,512	2,525	4/1-5/23	c
Chimney Creek	21	3,091	460	4/15-12/31	c
Clear Creek	109	48,370	2,931	3/1-2/28	c
Coal Canyon-Poker	104	97,828	3,144	3/1-2/28	c, s
Cordero	2	5,374	189	4/1-10/31	h
Coyote	130	34,337	3,051	4/1-10/30	c, s

**Table 3-24
WDO Grazing Allotment Information**

Allotment Name	RAS Number¹	Acres of BLM Land	Active AUMs	Season of Use	Livestock Type
Coyote Hills	53	38,315	2,633	1/15-11/28	c, h
Crowley Creek	6	49,983	3,303	4/1-12/23	c
Daveytown	19	107,305	5,165	11/1-2/28	c, h
Deer Creek	55	30,340	754	3/1-7/31, 10/01- 12/31	c
Desert Queen	137	122,215	3,355	11/30 - 4/15	c
Desert Valley	59	56,965	1,596	4/1-9/30, 10/16- 12/27	c
Diamond S	144	19,070	1,158	4/1-9/15	c
Dolly Hayden	121	53,154	1,067	12/1-1/31	c
Double H	10	47,275	1,687	4/1-10/31	c, h
Dyke Hot	52	23,346	1,636	3/1-2/28	c, h
Eden Valley	37	32,621	2,629	3/1-8/15, 10/15- 2/28	c
Flat Creek	7	24,378	3,168	4/1-1/31	c
Ft. Mcdermitt	3	12,843	1,553	4/1-6/30	c
Fort Scott	26	2,702	361	5/4-8/3	c
Gallager Flat	14	34,707	1,720	10/1-4/15	c, h
Golconda Butte	41	17,597	1,089	8/15-2/28	c
Goldbanks	105	37,526	2,350	12/1-4/19, 5/1- 02/28	c, s
Granite	27	1,966	216	4/15-5/20	c
Hanson Creek	25	1,664	151	4/23-5/20	c
Happy Creek	56	95,126	3,724	4/1-8/30, 10/15- 2/28	c, s
Harmony	10111	6,786	348	4/8-9/15	c
Horse Creek	49	39,165	4,449	4/15-9/14	c, h
Hot Springs Peak	32	53,198	2,536	3/1-7/10, 11/1- 2/28	c
Humboldt House	112	22,550	728	10/15-4/15, 7/16- 8/5	c, s
Humboldt Sink	113	60,666	1,582	4/1-11/30	c
Humboldt Valley	138	105,189	2,900	10/22-7/31	c
Indian Creek	29	960	250	4/15-5/31	c
Iron Point	39	20,221	1,240	3/1-3/31, 11/1- 2/28	c, h
Jackson Mountain	58	364,990	8,857	3/1-2/28	c
Jersey Valley	148	66,740	917	5/1-7/31, 8/1- 11/30	c
Jordan Meadow	4	106,494	11,720	3/1-9/30, 11/1- 12/31	c
Kings River	48	146,040	12,192	3/15-11/30	c
Klondike	124	83,451	4,610	3/15-11/30	c
Knott Creek	65	64,062	5,813	3/1-4/30	c
Leadville	141	54,013	1,291	5/1-10/15	c

Table 3-24
WDO Grazing Allotment Information

Allotment Name	RAS Number ¹	Acres of BLM Land	Active AUMs	Season of Use	Livestock Type
Little Horse Creek	50	3,843	524	4/1-9/30	c, h
Little Owyhee	36	560,806	27,800	3/1-2/28	c
Long Canyon	20	27,025	1,697	4/1-9/13, 11/1-2/28	c
Lower Quinn	11	6,787	464	11/1-12/31	c
Majuba	140	186,083	3,325	10/15-6/30	c, s
Martin Creek	68	6,160	300	4/15-6/19	c
Melody	103	4,048	1,020	4/10-8/10	c
Mormon Dan	67	27,822	1,998	9/1-4/30	c
Mullinix	30	1,485	133	4/16-5/20	c
North Buffalo ²	2145	55,390	3447	3/1-2/28	c, s
Old Gunnery Range	70	0	Not allocated	Not allocated	0
Osgood	38	48,535	3,387	3/1-8/31, 11/1-2/28	c
Paiute Meadows	57	168,538	4,299	3/1-10/6, 11/01-1/15	c
Paradise Hill	22	21,711	2,191	3/1-6/25, 11/1-2/28	c
Pine Forest	54	136,199	9,700	4/1-2/28	c, h
Pleasant Valley	114	173,405	10,553	3/01-12/31	c
Pole Canyon	126	13,863	540	6/1-9/30	c
Pole Creek	8	34,348	2,988	4/1-10/31	c
Prince Royal	115	9,961	153	11/1-4/15, 6/5-6/14	c, s
Provo	149	9,878	1,120	3/1-5/20, 9/15-12/15	c
Pueblo Mountain	46	34,318	2,137	4/1-8/30, 10/1-1/8	c
Pumpernickel	116	126,142	9,417	3/1-2/28	c, s
Ragged Top	131	85,920	Exchange of Use Only	12/1-4/24	s
Rawhide	119	126,645	2,740	1/01-10/31	c
Rebel Creek	12	8,376	1,000	4/1-5/30, 8/20-12/15	c
Rock Creek	101	23,275	2,392	4/1-10/31	c
Rodeo Creek	129	193,224	5,542	3/1-2/28	c
Rose Creek	NA	Part of Dolly Hayden	213	5/1-7/21	c
Ryepatch	106	40,019	1,981	11/1-4/15, 8/6-8/31	c, s
Sand Dunes	60	87,634	3,865	3/1-8/31	c
Sand Pass	42	20,985	887	3/1-7/31	c
Scott Springs	40	22,764	419	3/1-6/30, 11/1-2/28	c
Singus	24	2,774	350	4/5-5/20, 9/20-10/20	c

Table 3-24
WDO Grazing Allotment Information

Allotment Name	RAS Number ¹	Acreages of BLM Land	Active AUMs	Season of Use	Livestock Type
Sod House	13	21,012	382	4/1-6/15, 9/15-12/31	c
Soldier Meadows	128	329,129	12,168	7/15-4/30, 1/16-12/15	c
Solid Silver	28	1,901	246	4/20-5/20, 10/1-10/31	C
Sonoma	10102	20,089	1,485	4/22-8/20	c
South Buffalo ²	142	233,446	122*	4/1-11/30	c
South Rochester	117	170,180	3,186 (WDO)/ 777(CCFO)**	1/1-10/31	c
Spring Creek	34	22,791	2,488	4/1-8/10, 12/1-2/1	c
Star Peak	118	81,356	3,075	4/1-10/31	c, s
Sugar Loaf	45	5,567	602	4/1-5/31, 7/25-7/31	c
Thomas Creek	10107	11,780	532	4/16-8/15	c
U C	5	45,248	12,902	3/1-8/31, 10/1-2/28	c
Upper Quinn River	15	6,291	436	11/1-2/28	c
Washburn	10001	32,213	1,464	1/1-8/31	c, h
White Horse	143	21,973	1,970	11/1-8/31	c
Wilder-Quinn	47	188,283	14,379	3/1-9/15, 11/1-2/28	c, s
William Stock	35	63,989	5,905	3/28-7/20	c
Willow Creek	9	8,127	1,536	3/1-5/31, 8/16-1/30	c

Notes: c=cattle; h=horses; s=sheep

¹The Range Administration System (RAS) number also corresponds to the numbers identified on Figure 3-24.

²The North Buffalo and South Buffalo Allotments are managed by the Battle Mountain District Office; however they are covered under this RMP.

*Although the Battle Mountain District Office administers livestock grazing on the South Buffalo Allotment, the WDO administers a small grazing permit, consisting of 122 AUMs.

**The WDO administers livestock grazing on the South Rochester Allotment, with Carson City District Office administering a 777-AUM permit on the allotment, in conjunction with its Copper Kettle Allotment.

3.3.2 Minerals – Leasable, Locatable, and Salable

Leasable

Leasable minerals defined by the Mineral Leasing Act (February 1920; and 43 CFR 3000-3599, 1990) include the subsets leasable solid and leasable fluid minerals (BLM 2006a). Leasable solid minerals include coal, oil shale, native asphalt, phosphate, sodium, potash, potassium, and sulfur. Leasable fluid minerals include oil, gas, and geothermal resources. The rights to explore for and produce these minerals on public land may only be acquired through leasing.

While solid leasable minerals are present within the planning area, no significant production of these minerals is underway or anticipated. Leasable mineral areas exhibiting a priority for use include the oil and gas lease area at Kyle Hot Springs, areas formerly designated as Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRAs), hot springs, existing geothermal leases, and lease application areas. KGRAs were areas that the BLM determined, based on geologic and technical evidence, that a person with geothermal knowledge would spend money to develop the geothermal resource, areas that were located near wells capable of commercial production of geothermal fluids, or areas where there was a competitive interest in geothermal resource development (not a singular criterion existed). The BLM geothermal leasing regulation of July 2007 replaced the term KGRA with “lease areas” to identify potential lease areas. The most likely geothermal development sites are expected to be in areas adjoining or reasonably near power transmission facilities that have excess capacity.

Oil and Gas

Bedrock geologic mapping, gravity geophysical data, and 47 oil and gas test wells provide information on the geology of the WDO as it relates to oil and gas deposits (BLM 2006a). Detailed bedrock geologic maps of 1:250,000 quadrangles were compiled by the US Geological Survey by county and are available as electronic files from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

The occurrence of oil and gas in the planning area is believed to be primarily restricted to geologically young basins. Almost all of the historical drilling activity in northwest Nevada, particularly within the WDO, has been focused in tertiary basins (BLM 2006a). Any fields discovered in the tertiary basins of the WDO are likely to be small, as high regional heat flow and faulting have worked together to destroy any large stratigraphic or structural traps that may have formed prior to basin and range faulting. The discovery of an oil and water mix in the Triassic-age Favret Formation indicates the potential for local occurrence of oil in rocks of an older age in the southern portion of the planning area (BLM 1993).

Although there has been considerable exploration drilling (47 wells) within the WDO, there are no producing oil or gas wells (BLM 2006a). Nine oil and gas exploration wells have been drilled since 1992 (one as recently as 2004), and three new wells were permitted for drilling in 2005 on existing oil and gas leases in the Kyle Hot Spring area in Buena Vista Valley. Table 3-25 is a listing of wells drilled within the Planning Area showing operator, lease name, hole name, field name, county, permit number, permit date, drilled depth, spud date, completion date, and last activity date. Although this amount of drilling may seem like an adequate test of the area for oil and gas, even 46 dry holes are not unusual in areas without developed producing fields (Frontier Areas), particularly where the targets may be “blind” (not obvious from the surface) and buried beneath imbricate thrust sheets or deep sediment-filled basins.

Table 3-25
Oil and Gas Wells in the Winnemucca District Office Planning Area, Nevada

Operator	Current Name	Lease Name	Name	Field Name	County Name	Permit #	Permit Date	Total Drilled	Date Spud	Completion	Date	Last Activity
BLACK ROCK O&G CO	GOVT		1	WILDCAT	HUMBOLDT		11/23/192	800	12/3/1921	12/30/192		12/1/19
EARTH POWER PROD	N17278		45-14	WILDCAT	HUMBOLDT		9/20/1982	3703	9/30/1982	1/19/1983		12/1/19
HUMBOLDT ASSOC	ELLISON		2	WILDCAT	HUMBOLDT	383	6/16/1984	1020	6/26/1984	7/4/1984		98
HUMBOLDT ASSOC	ELLISON		1	WILDCAT	HUMBOLDT	268	11/4/1979	986	11/14/197	7/3/1984		12/1/19
SUN EXPL & PROD CO	KING LEAR-FEDERAL		1-17	WILDCAT	HUMBOLDT	347	4/7/1983	7931	4/17/1983	6/4/1983		12/1/19
W PACIFIC RR CO	SULPHUR M.P.		474.67		HUMBOLDT		1909	970				98
ARCO OIL & GAS CORP	ARCO TOBIN UNIT		1	WILDCAT	PERSHING	408	10/28/198	2065	11/7/1984	12/6/1984		12/1/19
CHEVRON U S A INC	KYLE-FEDERAL		84-2	WILDCAT	PERSHING		9/7/1980	2104	9/17/1980	10/11/198		12/1/19
EVANS BARTON LTD	KYLE SPRING		11-42A	WILDCAT	PERSHING	838	7/10/2001	607	7/24/2001	0		8/10/20
EVANS BARTON LTD	KYLE SPRING		12-13D	WILDCAT	PERSHING	759	9/21/1995	1000	10/1/1995	6/1/1997		1/14/20
EVANS BARTON LTD	KYLE SPRING		12-13	WILDCAT	PERSHING	730	8/2/1994	1162	8/12/1994	8/25/1994		1/23/20
EVANS BARTON LTD	KYLE SPRING		11-14	WILDCAT	PERSHING	791	10/27/199	2633	11/6/1996	6/1/1997		1/14/20
EVANS DAVID M	KYLE SPRING		12-13	UNNAME D	PERSHING		10/27/199	230	11/6/1996	11/6/1996		8/20/20
EVANS DAVID M	KYLE SPRING		11-43	WILDCAT	PERSHING	821	7/13/1998	868	9/23/1998	12/20/200		9/24/20
EVANS DAVID M	KYLE SPRING		11-23	WILDCAT	PERSHING		5/12/1998	2020	8/1/2000	8/9/2000		5/30/20
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEDERAL		44-10	WILDCAT	PERSHING		3/3/1981	7964	3/13/1981	6/27/1982		12/1/19
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		14-22		PERSHING		3/3/1979	500	3/13/1979	3/14/1979		11/2/20
												01

Table 3-25
Oil and Gas Wells in the Winnemucca District Office Planning Area, Nevada

Operator	Current Name	Lease Name	Name	Field Name	County Name	Permit #	Permit Date	Total Drilled	Date Spud	Date Completion	Date Last Activity
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		18-24	PERSHING	PERSHING		3/1/1979	500	3/10/1979	3/12/1979	11/2/2001
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		17-24	PERSHING	PERSHING		2/28/1979	500	3/9/1979	3/10/1979	11/2/2001
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		13-26	PERSHING	PERSHING		2/14/1979	500	2/24/1979	3/8/1979	11/2/2001
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		6-6	WILDCAT	PERSHING		3/5/1979	500	3/15/1979	3/15/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		15-21	WILDCAT	PERSHING		3/4/1979	500	3/14/1979	3/15/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		16-22	WILDCAT	PERSHING		3/2/1979	500	3/12/1979	3/13/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		10-34	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/16/1979	500	2/26/1979	2/26/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		11-36	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/4/1979	500	2/14/1979	2/16/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		5-8	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/3/1979	500	2/13/1979	2/13/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		4-16	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/2/1979	500	2/12/1979	2/12/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		7-4	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/2/1979	500	2/12/1979	2/13/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		3-10	WILDCAT	PERSHING		2/1/1979	500	2/11/1979	2/11/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		1-12	WILDCAT	PERSHING		1/28/1979	500	2/7/1979	2/10/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		2-2	WILDCAT	PERSHING		1/18/1979	500	1/28/1979	2/2/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		8-34	WILDCAT	PERSHING		1/16/1979	500	1/26/1979	1/29/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		9-34	WILDCAT	PERSHING		1/15/1979	500	1/25/1979	1/26/1979	12/1/1998
GETTY OIL COMPANY	FEE		12-26	WILDCAT	PERSHING		1/6/1979	400	1/16/1979	2/23/1979	12/1/1998

Table 3-25
Oil and Gas Wells in the Winnemucca District Office Planning Area, Nevada

Operator	Current Name	Lease Name	Name	Field Name	County Name	Permit #	Permit Date	Total Drilled	Date Spud	Completion	Date Last Activity
GETTY OIL COMPANY	IGH		2	COLADO	PERSHING		10/20/1979	1165	10/30/1979	11/18/1979	12/1/1998
OESI POWER			46-28M	HUMBOLDT	PERSHING	284	9/23/1991	260	10/3/1991	10/15/1999	12/1/1998
OUIDA OIL CO	DIXIE		1	WILDCAT	PERSHING	743	2/17/1995	4536	2/27/1995	5/24/1995	12/1/1998
PHILLIPS PETRLM CO	CAMPBELL		E-2	HUMBOLDT	PERSHING		12/27/1979	8061	1/6/1979	10/1/1979	12/1/1998
PHILLIPS PETRLM CO	CAMPBELL		E-1	WILDCAT	PERSHING		10/23/1979	1848	11/2/1977	12/10/1979	12/1/1998
TREGO WELL BLACK R DES	TREGO WELL				PERSHING			1500			
AMOR IV CORPORATION			32A-21	SAN EMIDIO DESERT	WASHOE		10/9/1988	1000	10/19/1988	10/26/1988	12/1/1998
CAITHNESS POWER			32-5	STEAMBOAT SPR	WASHOE	79	10/8/1987	3000	10/18/1988	11/8/1987	12/1/1998
CHEVRON GEOTHERMAL			28-32		WASHOE	67	3/11/1986	3031	3/21/1986	5/12/1986	12/1/1998
PHILLIPS PET-GULF	STEAMBOAT		1	WILDCAT	WASHOE		5/26/1979	3075	6/5/1979	7/16/1979	12/1/1998
PHILLIPS PETRLM CO	COX		I-1	WILDCAT	WASHOE		3/22/1981	3471	4/1/1981	7/1/1981	8/20/2003
SUNOCO ENRGY DEV CO	HOLLAND LIVESTOCK		1-2-FR		WASHOE		2/6/1979	5210	2/16/1979	4/26/1979	2/26/2002
SUNOCO ENRGY DEV CO	HOLLAND LIVESTOCK		1-15G	WILDCAT	WASHOE		12/7/1978	5871	12/17/1979	2/20/1979	12/1/1998

1 Source: BLM 2006a

There are three active leases in the WDO that encompass approximately 3,799 acres (Figure 3-25) (BLM 2006a). These leases are in the Neogene Basin playa area of the Buena Vista Valley (west of the Stillwater and East Ranges and east of Unionville) in the southeastern-most portion of the planning area. A number of oil and gas parcels, totaling approximately 244,000 acres of public land in Buena Vista Valley, the northern Stillwater Range and the Double H Mountains were offered for lease sales during March of 2006. There were no bids on any of these lands, which was likely due to very strict resource protection Lease Stipulations attached to the parcels. None of these parcels were offered for lease sales in either the June or September 2006 offerings.

Geothermal

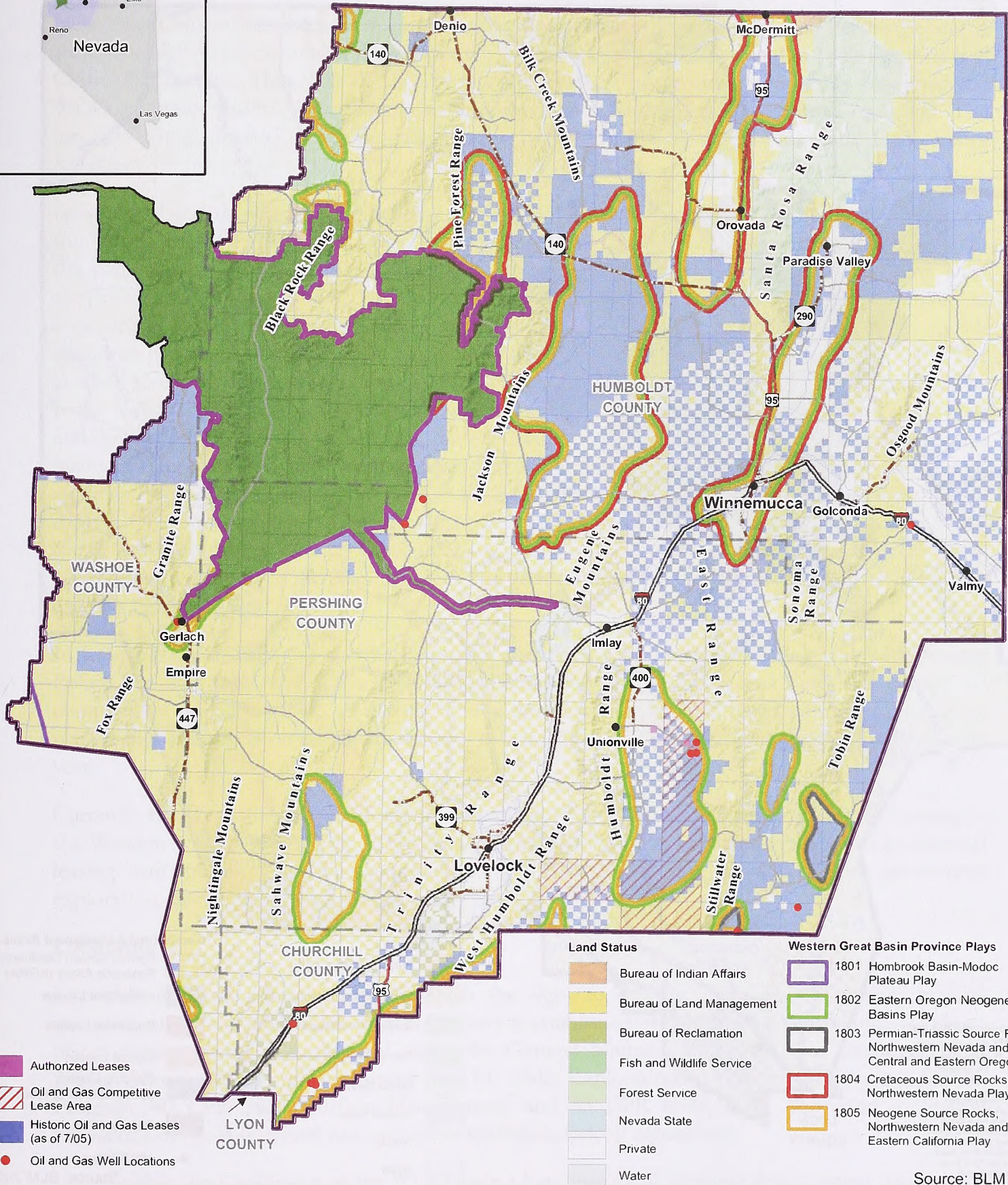
The Winnemucca Planning Area is in the Great Basin, where there are two types of recognized geothermal systems: (1) magmatically induced systems; and (2) extensional fault systems associated with regionally high heat flow and active faulting (BLM 2006a). Groundwater circulating at depth in rocks heated by either of these systems can be used as a medium to transfer heat to the surface to be used either directly for heating buildings or by converting it into electricity. Geothermal energy resources are considered to be renewable.

Geothermal resources occur most often in areas where there is anomalously high heat flow caused by volcanism or near-surface magma or by some other exceptionally hot subsurface body. They often occur along fault or fracture zones, where fracturing allows groundwater to circulate to depths for warming prior to being circulated back toward the surface. The planning area has abundant geothermal resources, including thermal springs, where warm or hot water comes to the surface naturally, and thermal wells, which must be drilled, developed, and sometimes pumped.

The BLM issues permits for actions associated with developing geothermal resources on BLM-administered public lands, including exploration that creates surface disturbances (geophysical exploration is an exception), field development and operation, and close-out phases (BLM 2006a) (Figure 3-26). All lands within the WDO are open to geothermal resources leasing and development, with the exception of the BRD-HRC NCA, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, community watersheds, the Mahogany Creek Natural Area, Pine Forest Closure Area, and critical wildlife habitat areas.

The BLM WDO prepared the *Geothermal Resources Leasing Programmatic Environmental Assessment* in 2002 (BLM 2002a) to expedite processing pending lease applications and to update the Winnemucca District Regional Geothermal EA for public lands within the assessment area. The *Geothermal Resources Leasing Programmatic Environmental Assessment*, completed in 2002, analyzed only those lands that were within areas outlined as potentially valuable for geothermal resource areas, the known geothermal resource areas, and the areas that had existing lease applications. These areas comprise about 28 percent of the land within the WDO and are mainly in the southern half of the planning area.

There are six former KGRAs within the WDO (BLM 2006a). The former KGRAs in WDO were Brady, located in the southwest corner of the planning area in Churchill County; San Emidio, located north of Pyramid Lake on the western edge of the planning area in Washoe County; Gerlach, located just north of San Emidio, also in Washoe County; Rye Patch, located off of US Interstate 80 near Rye Patch Reservoir about 40 miles west of Winnemucca in Pershing County;



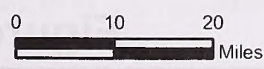
- Authorized Leases
- Oil and Gas Competitive Lease Area
- Historic Oil and Gas Leases (as of 7/05)
- Oil and Gas Well Locations

- Land Status**
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Forest Service
 - Nevada State
 - Private
 - Water

- Western Great Basin Province Plays**
- 1801 Hombrook Basin-Modoc Plateau Play
 - 1802 Eastern Oregon Neogene Basins Play
 - 1803 Permian-Triassic Source Rocks, Northwestern Nevada and East Central and Eastern Oregon Play
 - 1804 Cretaceous Source Rocks, Northwestern Nevada Play
 - 1805 Neogene Source Rocks, Northwestern Nevada and Eastern California Play

Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

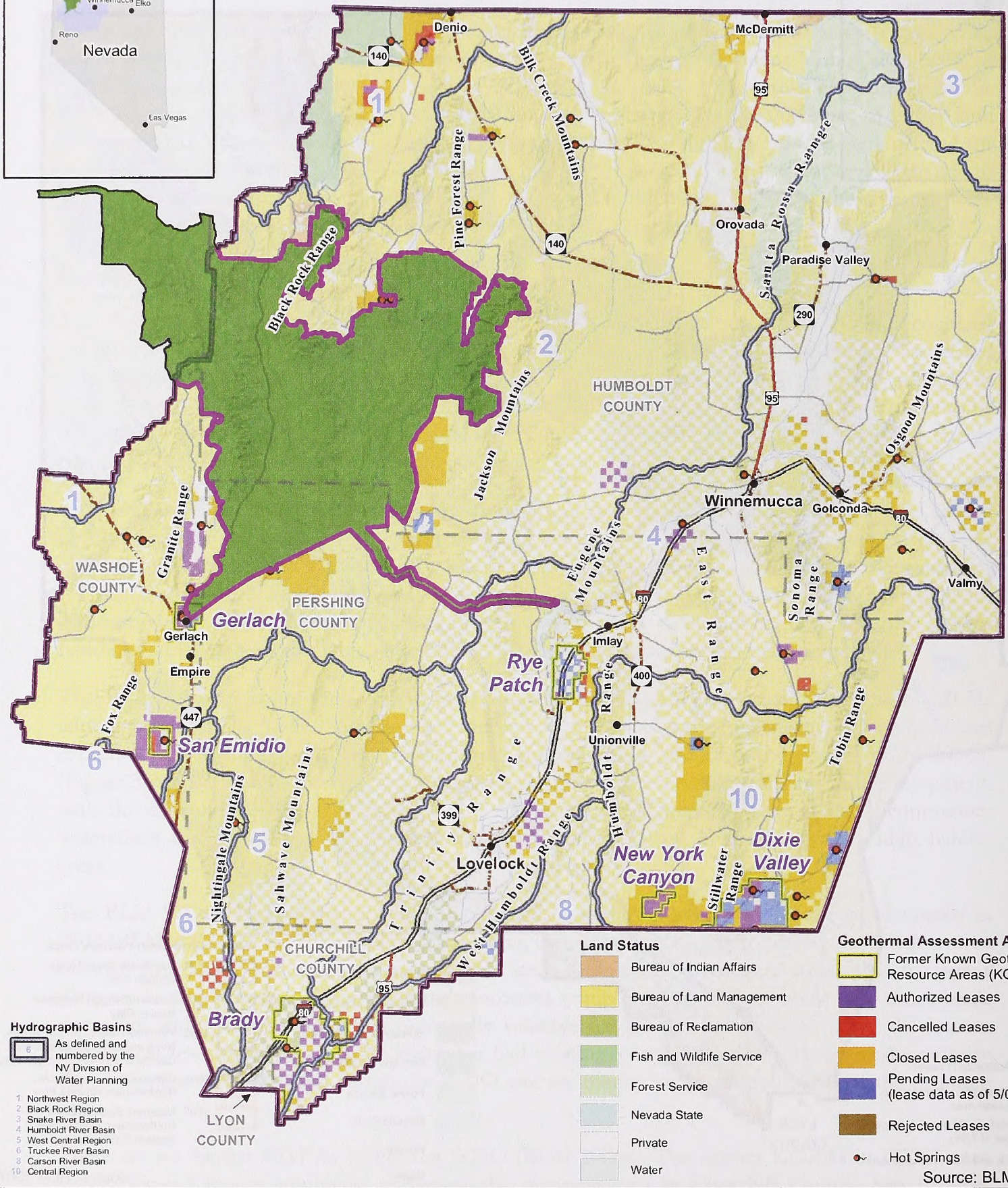
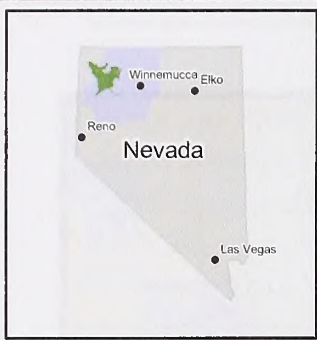


- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries
 - Towns
 - U.S. Highway
 - U.S. Interstate
 - County Road
 - State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Oil and Gas Wells, Leases and USGS Plays

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-25

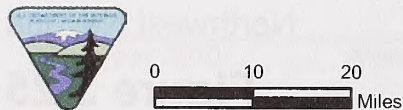
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- Hydrographic Basins**
As defined and numbered by the NV Division of Water Planning
- 1 Northwest Region
 - 2 Black Rock Region
 - 3 Snake River Basin
 - 4 Humboldt River Basin
 - 5 West Central Region
 - 6 Truckee River Basin
 - 7 Carson River Basin
 - 8 Central Region
 - 9
 - 10

- Land Status**
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Forest Service
 - Nevada State
 - Private
 - Water
- Geothermal Assessment Areas**
- Former Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA)
 - Authorized Leases
 - Cancelled Leases
 - Closed Leases
 - Pending Leases (lease data as of 5/06)
 - Rejected Leases
 - Hot Springs
- Source: BLM 2007

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



- Legend**
- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
 - BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
 - Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
 - County Boundaries
 - Towns
 - U.S. Highway
 - U.S. Interstate
 - County Road
 - State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Geothermal Occurrence

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-26

New York Canyon, located near the southeast corner of the planning area, also in Pershing County; and Dixie Valley, which straddled the planning area boundary and was located in both Pershing and Churchill Counties. The 2003 BLM/National Renewable Energy Laboratory study identified the WDO as one of the BLM planning areas with the highest potential for geothermal resources. The top sites for geothermal development were the Brady, Rye Patch, San Emidio, and Dixie Valley KGRAs.

Geothermal energy resource exploration and development has increased dramatically in the past four years, with 109 geothermal leases, five pending geothermal applications, and six KGRAs within the planning area (BLM 2006a). Two large and one small geothermal exploration projects were permitted in 2006 and 2007. The Blue Mountain Drilling Plan of Operations was approved in February of 2006 for seven production wells and five temperature gradient holes. A 30- to 40-megawatt power plant is anticipated to come on line at the Blue Mountain project area in 2009. The Gerlach Green Energy production well was approved in July of 2006 but was never completed. The Jersey Valley Drilling Plan of Operations was approved in June of 2007 for three observation wells and three production wells. In addition, there are three power plants and two vegetable dehydration plants in operation within the planning area administrative boundary. The power plants are located at Brady Hot Springs, Desert Peak, and in the San Emidio Desert and range in generation capacity from 5.8 to 30 megawatts. A 12-megawatt power plant is anticipated to be in production in the near future at the former Rye Patch KGRA. There is also one power plant in the former Dixie Valley KGRA, but it is south of the planning area. The dehydration plants are located at Brady Hot Springs and San Emidio Desert.

In June 2007, the BLM Geothermal Leasing Regulations were updated based on the 2005 Energy Policy Act. The new regulations have disbanded KGRA areas, and all leases are now considered competitive. In August 2007, all parcels offered were leased. The geothermal industry continues to place a high emphasis on public lands being offered for lease. Two lease sales will be offered each year.

Currently the BLM and the USFS are preparing the Programmatic EIS for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States. This EIS addresses what lands should be open or closed to geothermal leasing and presents standardized stipulations, restrictions, and mitigations for geothermal exploration, development, and production.

Locatable

Locatable minerals are minerals for which the right to explore, develop, and extract mineral resources on federal lands open to mineral entry is established by the location (or staking) of lode or placer mining claims as authorized under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (BLM 2006a). Mining is also regulated under 40 CFR 3802, Exploration and Mining, Wilderness Review Program, 40 CFR 3809, Surface Management, and 43 CFR 6304, Uses Addressed in Special Provisions of the Wilderness Act, and other applicable federal regulations.

Lands within the jurisdiction of the WDO have a long history of minerals development dating back to the 1860s. Some of the locatable minerals that have been developed and mined include gold, silver, mercury, tungsten, manganese, molybdenum, copper, barite, sulfur, gypsum, limestone, iron, diatomite, and clay, as well as precious and semiprecious gemstones. In addition, uranium, lithium, and vanadium resources have been identified.

Gold and silver are by far the most important metallic minerals mined in the planning area and are produced from ten active mines (BLM 2006a). Most of these gold and silver mines have been in operation for a number of years and include Getchell Underground and Turquoise Ridge Mines, Hycroft Mine, Lone Tree Mine, Marigold Mine, Twin Creeks Mine, Coeur Rochester Mine, and Florida Canyon Mine. Table 3-26 lists the gold and silver deposits within the Planning Area by name, using the same identification number as that originally used by Davis and Tingley (1999). In addition to the metal mines, there are six active industrial mineral mines within the planning area, including two diatomite mines, two dolomite mines, a gypsum mine, and one opal deposit being mined in the Virgin Valley area in the northwestern portion of the planning area on land administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Table 3-27 lists the industrial mineral mines, prospects, and deposits within the Planning Area. Major mines within the planning area are shown in Figure 3-27; some of these mines are inactive due to market conditions or are undergoing reclamation and closure. Most active mining is occurring between the Osgood Mountains and Battle Mountain, but there is significant activity in other locations within the planning area .

Mine sites administered by the WDO are summarized in Table 3-28. As indicated by the number of mines, gold is the primary mineral of interest in the planning area. Approximately 1.2 million ounces of gold were produced in 1995 in the WDO-administered boundaries; gold production in 2003 was 1.52 million ounces.

Intense exploration and associated claimstaking has occurred since 1982 in response to the discovery of large gold deposits. The amount of exploration and development has fluctuated with the price of gold. There are 23,334 active mining claims of various types, covering approximately 563,045 acres, on the federal surface estate within the planning area (BLM 2006a). The number of active claims for gold and other locatable mineral deposits in the planning area are presented in Table 3-29.

New development of mineral resources within existing claims and outside of current permitted mine boundaries at idle and active mine sites is possible as new ore deposits and extensions of existing ones are discovered. The development of these ore deposits will be influenced largely by the price of minerals in the marketplace and technological advances that lower the price to mine and process ore. Locatable mineral areas identified as exhibiting a priority for use include existing metal and industrial mineral mines and exploration projects and development of existing mining claims.

Salable

Salable minerals associated with the planning area include aggregate, sand, gravel, clay, pumice, cinder, petrified wood, boulders, and building, ornamental or specialty stone. The WDO has an active mineral materials sales program (BLM 2006a). The primary commodities produced in the planning area are sand and gravel. A minor quantity of decorative and building stone, clay, and decomposed granite is also sold to the public. There are about 65 active sales contracts and 112 free use permits issued to state and local government entities. In addition, there are about 170 material site rights-of-way issued to the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) for sand and gravel operations.

**Table 3-26
Gold and Silver Mines and Prospects**

**Mineral Assessment Report Winnemucca District Office EIS/RMP
Planning Area**

Mine #	County	Mine Name	Mine #	County	Mine Name
4	Churchill	Fireball Ridge	214	Humboldt	Kramer Hill
	Churchill	Jessup (7-10)		Humboldt	Lone tree (215-218)
7	Churchill	Central Jessup	215	Humboldt	Wayne Zone (Lone tree)
8	Churchill	North Jessup	216	Humboldt	East Zone
9	Churchill	San Jacinto Zone	217	Humboldt	NW-1
10	Churchill	So. San Jacinto Zone	218	Humboldt	Southeast Zone
	Humboldt	Adelaide Crown (191-192)		Humboldt	Marigold (219-232)
191	Humboldt	North Pit	219	Humboldt	5 North
192	Humboldt	South Pit	220	Humboldt	5 Northeast
193	Humboldt	Ashdown	221	Humboldt	8 North
194	Humboldt	Buckskin National	222	Humboldt	8 South
195	Humboldt	Elder Creek	223	Humboldt	30
	Humboldt	Getchell (197-200)	224	Humboldt	31 North
196	Humboldt	Bud Hill	225	Humboldt	31 South
	Humboldt	Getchell 1978-200)	226	Humboldt	East Hill
197	Humboldt	Central Pit	227	Humboldt	East Hill South
198	Humboldt	Hansen Creek Pit	228	Humboldt	Old Marigold
199	Humboldt	North Pit	229	Humboldt	Pond
200	Humboldt	South Pit	230	Humboldt	Red Rock
201	Humboldt	Powder Hill	231	Humboldt	Ridge
202	Humboldt	Summer Camp	232	Humboldt	Top
203	Humboldt	Turquoise Ridge	233	Humboldt	Pansy Lee
204	Humboldt	Turquoise Ridge shaft		Humboldt	Pinson (234-239)
205	Humboldt	Golden Sage	234	Humboldt	A Zone
206	Humboldt	Golden Shears	235	Humboldt	B Zone
	Humboldt	Hycroft (207-213) (Crowfoot/Lewis)	236	Humboldt	C Zone
207	Humboldt	Brimstone	237	Humboldt	CX
208	Humboldt	Gap Pit	238	Humboldt	Felix Canyon
209	Humboldt	Graveyard Pit	239	Humboldt	Mag
210	Humboldt	Lewis Pit	240	Humboldt	Preble
211	Humboldt	North Pit (Crowfoot)		Humboldt	Redline(241-242) (Converse)
212	Humboldt	South Central Pit	241	Humboldt	North Redline
242	Humboldt	South Redline	414	Pershing	Majuba Hill
243	Humboldt	Sandman	415	Pershing	Nevada Packard
	Humboldt	Sleeper (244-247)	416	Pershing	Relief Canyon
244	Humboldt	Office		Pershing	Rochester (417-418)
245	Humboldt	Sleeper	417	Pershing	East Pit
246	Humboldt	West Wood	418	Pershing	West Pit
	Humboldt	Trenton Canyon (248-254)	419	Pershing	Rosebud

**Table 3-26
Gold and Silver Mines and Prospects**

**Mineral Assessment Report Winnemucca District Office EIS/RMP
Planning Area**

Mine #	County	Mine Name	Mine #	County	Mine Name
248	Humboldt	North Peak	420	Pershing	Standard
249	Humboldt	Northwest Valmy	421	Pershing	Trinity
	Humboldt	Trenton Canyon (250-253)	422	Pershing	Wildcat (Tag)
250	Humboldt			Pershing	Willard (423-428)
251	Humboldt	East Pit	423	Pershing	Honey Bee Nose Pit
252	Humboldt	South Pit	424	Pershing	Section Line Pit
253	Humboldt	West Pit	425	Pershing	South Pit
254	Humboldt	Valmy	426	Pershing	South West Pit
255	Humboldt	Trout Creek	427	Pershing	Willard Draw Pit
	Humboldt	Twin Creeks (256-257)	428	Pershing	Willard Hill Pit
256	Humboldt	Chimney Creek		Washoe	Hog Ranch (436-444)
257	Humboldt	Rabbit Creek	436	Washoe	139
258	Humboldt	Winnemucca	437	Washoe	Airport
	Humboldt	Buffalo Valley (284-288)	438	Washoe	Bell Spring
284	Humboldt	A/B/O Complex	439	Washoe	East
285	Humboldt	Dore Hill	440	Washoe	Geib
286	Humboldt	North Margin Zone	441	Washoe	Hog Ranch
287	Humboldt	Roof Zone	442	Washoe	Krista
288	Humboldt	South Zone	443	Washoe	West
	Pershing	Bruce (406-408)	444	Washoe	White Mountain
406	Pershing	Discovery Zone	445	Washoe	Mountain View
407	Pershing	Santa Fe East Zone		Washoe	Olinghouse (446-447)
408	Pershing	Santa Fe West Zone	446	Washoe	Main Pit
409	Pershing	Clear	447	Washoe	North Pit
410	Pershing	Colado	448	Washoe	Wind Mountain
411	Pershing	Florida Canyon			
	Pershing	Goldbanks (412-413)			
412	Pershing	KW Zone			
413	Pershing	Main Zone			

Notes: *Other base metals are mined as well.

Source: BLM 2006a.

Table 3-27
Industrial Mineral Deposits of the Winnemucca DO Planning Area
Mineral Assessment Report Winnemucca District Office EIS/RMP
Planning Area

Commodity	Deposit # This Report	County	Mine Name	Deposit # Map #142*
Stone, Building	1	Humboldt	Virgin Valley (Wegman Quarry)	9
Clay	2	Humboldt	Bull Basin (Montana Mountains)	8
Clay	3	Humboldt	Disaster Peak	9
Fluorspar	4	Humboldt	Sunset	7
Zeolite	5	Humboldt	Spring Creek	11
Zeolite	6	Humboldt	Chimney Reservoir	12
Barite	7	Humboldt	Anderson	37
Wollastonite	8	Humboldt	Getchell	3
Clay	9	Humboldt	Barret Springs	10
Silica	10	Humboldt	Stone Corral	13
Barite	11	Humboldt	Redhouse	38
Barite	12	Humboldt	Horton – Little Britches	39
Sulfur	13	Humboldt	Sulphur	3
Carbonate	14	Pershing	W. Glen Sexton Mine	13
Silica	14a	Humboldt	Kramer Hill Mine	none
Clay	15	Pershing	Rosebud Canyon	27
Carbonate	16	Pershing	Min-Ad Mine East Range	14
Fluorspar	17	Pershing	Mammoth	34
Sodium Minerals	18	Washoe	Buffalo Springs	19
Gypsum	19	Pershing	Empire	20
Perlite	20	Pershing	North Trinity Range	16
Sulfur	21	Pershing	Humboldt House	4
Fluorspar	22	Pershing	Piedmont	35
Fluorspar	23	Pershing	Valery	36
Clay	24	Washoe	San Emidio	31
Diatomite	25	Pershing	Rye Patch	20
Carbonate	26	Pershing	Humboldt Range	15
Sulfur	27	Washoe	San Emidio	5
Diatomite	28	Pershing	Colado (Velvet District)	21
Perlite	29	Pershing	Trinity Range	17
Aluminum Minerals	30	Pershing	Champion	3
Fluorspar	31	Pershing	Needle Peak	37
Zeolite	32	Pershing	Lovelock	24
Perlite	33	Pershing	Pearl Hill (Velvet District)	18
Aluminum Minerals	34	Pershing	Lincoln Hill	4
Talc Minerals	35	Pershing	Humboldt Range Pinite	13
Pumice	36	Pershing	Lovelock	13
Clay	37	Pershing	Coal Canyon Deposits	28
Fluorspar	38	Pershing	Emerald Spar	38
Carbonate	39	Pershing	Buffalo Mountain	16
Zeolite	40	Pershing	Jersey Valley	25
Gypsum	41	Pershing	Lovelock area	21

Table 3-27
Industrial Mineral Deposits of the Winnemucca DO Planning Area
Mineral Assessment Report Winnemucca District Office EIS/RMP
Planning Area

Commodity	Deposit # This Report	County	Mine Name	Deposit # Map #142*
Fluorspar	42	Pershing	Susie	39
Fluorspar	43	Pershing	Nevada Fluorspar	40
Clay	44	Pershing	New York Canyon (Stoker)	29
Gypsum	45	Pershing	Corn Beef	22
Silica	46	Washoe	Winnemucca Lake	18
Diatomite	47	Churchill	Nightingale (Truckee Range)	1
Zeolite	48	Churchill	Trinity Range	1
Carbonate	49	Churchill	Ocala	1
Stone, Building	50	Churchill	Trinity Range	1
Diatomite	51	Washoe	Nixon	26
Diatomite	52	Churchill	Trinity	2
Sodium Minerals	53	Churchill	White Plains	1
Diatomite	54	Churchill	Moltan Mine Desert Peak (Hot Spring Mountain area)	3
Stone, Building	55	Churchill	Black Mountain	2
Sodium Minerals	56	Churchill	Eagle Marsh	4
Sodium Minerals	57	Churchill	Carson Sink	3
Pumice	58	Churchill	Posalite	2
Diatomite	59	Churchill	Black Butte	4

Notes: *Deposit number from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 142 Industrial Minerals of Nevada.
Source: BLM 2006a.

Table 3-28
Major Active Mines within the WDO Planning Area

Mine Name	Commodity
Nevada Packard	Silver
Turquoise Ridge and Getchell Underground	Gold
Hycroft	Gold
Lone Tree	Gold, Silver
Marigold	Gold, Silver
Twin Creeks	Gold, Silver
Coeur Rochester	Silver, Gold
Empire	Gypsum
Florida Canyon	Gold/Silver
W. Glen Sexton	Dolomite
Colado	Diatomite, Perlite
Moltan	Diatomite
MIN-AD	Dolomite
Standard	Gold, Silver

Source: BLM 2006a

Table 3-29
Locatable Mineral Claims within the Planning Area

Active Claim Type	Number of Active Claims	Total Claim Acres
Lode	21,576	431,520
Mill Site	313	1,565
Placer	1,444	129,960
Tunnel Site	1	Unknown

Source: BLM 2006a

3.3.3 Recreation and Facilities

Recreation

BLM-administered lands in the WDO provide opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities and related benefits. While most recreation users participate in dispersed recreation activities, either individually or in small groups, others participate in organized events as participants or spectators. Many types of dispersed and organized uses provide for a diverse range of visitor needs and expectations. The BLM manages a large percentage of the landbase in the region, making BLM lands a critical resource for providing recreation opportunities to visitors.

The Water Canyon Management Plan (BLM 1997), Porter Springs Recreation Management Plan (BLM 2007c), Pine Forest Recreation Area Management Plan (BLM 1992), and Bloody Shins Trail System Environmental Assessment (BLM 2001a) guide the management of recreation in these specific areas. Due to wildfires during the summer of 2007, most of the Water Canyon area was burned, however the area has since been revegetated and facilities have been added.

Not far from Lovelock, Nevada, is Porter Springs, a prehistoric cultural site, historic mining site, and modern “oasis in the desert.” The spring, along with the surrounding trees, provides a striking contrast to the rugged nearby mountains and sweeping arid landscape of the Great Basin. The area provides habitat for a wide variety of animals, from wild horses and burros to migratory birds. Birdwatchers, hunters, campers, and other desert travelers enjoy the spot as a destination or rest stop during outings.

The Pine Forest Range is a site of unique environmental and recreational significance. Emerging from the Black Rock Desert, the Pine Forest Range rises out of desert sage to a subalpine coniferous forest. Of central focus to the site is the glacial moraine-dammed Blue Lake complex. Scattered about the site are numerous mountain meadows and a mix of curleaf mountain mahogany and aspen forest, in addition to the coniferous forests.

Table 3-30 shows visitation estimates for the entire district and individual sites or areas. Estimates were derived from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS), a BLM recreation database. Approximately 70,000 recreational users visited the WDO planning area in 2004; the Water Canyon and Pine Forest/Blue Lakes Recreation Areas accounted for over 20 percent of total visitor activity in this year. Winnemucca Mountain, which is in the Winnemucca urban interface, is increasing in popularity for area residents, accounting for more than 15 percent of total visitor activity.

Table 3-30a shows the total visitation to the WDO planning area over a ten-year period by visits and visitor days. A visit is one person's trip, or visit, to planning area public lands. A visitor day represents one person engaging in an activity for any part of one day.

Table 3-30
Local Recreation Visitation (2004)

Recreation Area	Annual Visitors
<i>WDO Area (includes all sites and dispersed uses)</i>	70,000
Winnemucca Mountain	11,275
Bloody Shins Mountain Bike Trail	8,875
Water Canyon Recreation Area	8,050
Pine Forest/Blue Lakes Recreation Area	8,000
Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway	3,750
California National Historic Trail	2,000
Winnemucca Dry Lakebed OHV	1,400
Humboldt Range	1,300
Various Caves	75

Source: BLM 2004c

Table 3-30a
Trends in Visitation (1994-2004)

	2000 ¹	2001	2002	2003	2004
Visits	78,000	44,000	46,000	50,000	70,000
Visitor Days	160,000	48,000	57,000	62,000	74,000

¹The BLM RMIS data collection was revised during 2000 and may not have produced accurate visitation figures for 2000.

Source: BLM 2004c

Black Rock Desert—High Rock Canyon NCA

In 2000, approximately 1.2 million acres in the northwestern portions of the WDO were designated for protection of their scenic, cultural, biological, and recreational resources. Opportunities to participate in unique recreation activities attract visitors from across the country, through the WDO, to the Black Rock Desert Playa and surrounding wilderness. Although this RMP does not address recreation within the NCA, the location of the NCA and its popularity among residents of Nevada and surrounding states contributes to the overall recreation visitation to the WDO.

Dispersed Recreation

Dispersed recreation activities include but are not limited to OHV use, camping, hunting and fishing, visiting interpretive and educational exhibits, touring the historic trails, sightseeing, pleasure driving, rock and mineral collecting, photography, picnicking, hiking, mountain biking, and hot spring bathing. This wide range of activities is possible because most of the lands within the WDO boundary are public and accessible and offer a variety of settings suitable for different recreation activities. The WDO began collecting recreation data in 1990. Table 3-31 summarizes the time

people spent in 2004 engaging in various dispersed recreation activities while visiting the WDO planning area.

Table 3-31
Dispersed Recreational Activity (2004)

Activity	Percent of Total*
Camping	70
OHV	60
Pleasure driving	50
Photography	30
Picnicking	10
Rock hounding	5
Mountain biking	5
Environmental education	5
Hiking/walking/running	5
Nature study	5
Target practice	5
Backpacking	3
Specialized sport/Event	3
Hunting	2
Viewing cultural sites	1

Notes: *The percentage may reflect a variety of activities occurring together, which results in use totaling more than 100 percent.

Source: BLM 2002b.

Commercial, Competitive, and Organized Group Recreation Uses

A variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group uses occur within the WDO, all of which are administered under the special recreation permit (SRP) program. SRPs allow specified recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Many of the commercial permits, such as those issued to hunting outfitters and guides, are used throughout the district. Competitive permits, such as motorcycle races, are confined to a preapproved race course. A large percentage of the races that have occurred in the Winnemucca District have taken place in the southwest portion of the WDO. Other examples of permitted activities include OHV racing, mule racing, mountain bike races, various horse events, wagon trains, cattle drives, four-wheel drive tours, rocketry, and other miscellaneous events. Table 3-32 shows the number and type of permits and the number of participants over a ten-year period. The numbers of visitor use authorizations, used for noncommercial tours, noncompetitive activities, and other uses requiring stipulations but with a smaller degree of management are also displayed in Table 3-32.

While only 12 permits were issued to commercial guides and outfitters from the WDO in 2004, the current state-wide permitting system allows other offices to permit use in the planning area as well. Due to the lack of coordination among BLM district offices, the actual number of guides and guided trips conducted in the WDO is unknown. Unauthorized group uses have also become an issue in recent times.

Table 3-32
Special Recreation Permits

Year	Permit Type (Competitive, Commercial, Organized Group)	Number of Permits	Number of Participants
1994	Competitive	8	3,157
	Commercial	12	
1995	Competitive	7	5,863
	Commercial	14	
1996	Competitive	4	10,024
	Commercial	11	
1997	Competitive	3	3,435
	Commercial	8	
1998	Competitive	12	15,225
	Commercial	12	
1999	Competitive	7	26,954
	Commercial	19	
	Visitor Use Authorization	1	
2000	Competitive	10	27,900
	Commercial	15	
	Visitor Use Authorization	1	
2001	Competitive	14	28,280
	Commercial	16	
	Visitor Use Authorization	1	
	Group	1	
2002	Competitive	13	28,744
	Commercial	17	
	Group	1	
2003**	Competitive	6	2,263
	Commercial	9	
2004	Competitive	5	3,244
	Commercial	12	

Notes: **In 2003 the Black Rock NCA started keeping separate records for NCA SRPs.
Source: BLM 2004c

OHV Use

The Winnemucca District has outstanding opportunities for OHV recreation on system roads, thousands of miles of user-classified, unmaintained ways, and several dry lake beds that are passable by vehicle. Approximately 60 percent of visitors to the planning area use OHVs at some point during their visit. OHV use is dispersed throughout the WDO. For most visitors, OHVs are used to access recreation destinations by road and to tour remote jeep trails and historic trails. However, a certain percentage of OHV users travel cross-country (off roads or ways) as part of their recreation activity, for example to chase or retrieve game or for challenging play, which has led to resource impacts and conflicts among user groups. Past MFPs and amendments have imposed vehicle restrictions to protect high-value resource areas in the Pine Forest SRMA and in WSAs.

Sand dunes and playas have become popular destination areas for OHV users and may be suitable for cross-country vehicle travel. However, areas adjacent to the dune and lakebeds that appear

resilient to users sometimes suffer degradation. Intensive OHV use has adversely affected the visual integrity of unique landscape features, important scenic landmarks, and significant cultural resources. Cross-country travel by ATVs and dirt bikes has created numerous new trails and roads, often in areas that are susceptible to erosion and are not suitable for vehicle travel.

OHV Designations

OHV designations within the WDO were established in 1983². The RMP for the NCA included OHV designations for the entire planning area. Discretionary closures are made in emergency situations such as imminent resource damage, and areas within WSAs are limited to existing routes.

BLM-administered lands are open, limited, or closed for OHV use. The BLM maintains current designated areas as follows:

- Closed: 25,242 acres are closed to OHV use (17,838 acres in the Pine Forest Area, 160 acres of the George W. Lund Petrified Forest, 4,544 acres of critical habitat in the Granite Range and any other bighorn habitats deemed appropriate annually during bighorn sheep lambing season [February 1-May 31], 121 acres in Water Canyon Zone 1 [permanent], and 2,579 acres in Water Canyon Zone 2 [seasonal]);
- Open: Most of the planning area is designated as open to OHV use (6,782,790 acres, including culturally sensitive areas, areas surrounding the Lovelock Cave, Class I, II, III, IV, and V segments of National Historic Trails, and the trail viewshed); and.
- Limited: All WSAs would be managed to limit OHV use to existing ways and trails (416,570 acres).

Key Features

The most popular recreation destinations include areas that contain water resources, developed facilities, or trails and opportunities to experience historic and prehistoric sites (Table 3-33). Other features that attract visitors include areas with high game populations, opportunities for rock and mineral collecting, and the large, flat dry lakebeds in the district. The table lists areas that the BLM has managed by developing and implementing activity level plans. However, several of the plans are either incomplete or in need of revision to address new issues or needs.

Table 3-34 identifies the areas and resources that represent some of the most popular destinations for dispersed uses in undeveloped areas. These sites and resources are not actively managed for recreation uses and benefits, but they significantly contribute to the overall recreation opportunities available in the WDO planning area.

Facilities

While BLM does place an emphasis on resource-based versus facilities-based recreation activities, developed facilities do occur within the planning area. Existing facilities include numerous capital improvements, such as fences, spring developments, windmills, trails, roads signs, or cattle guards. Recreation facilities are sited in the Pine Forest Recreation Area. Onion Valley Reservoir maintains

² *Federal Register* 48, no. 176 (September 1983)

Table 3-33
Developed and Semideveloped Recreation Areas within WDO Planning Area

Management Area/Site	Attractions and Recreation Uses	Recreation Facilities
Blue Lakes Threshold	Glacial Lakes, hiking, camping, self-guided exploration, hunting and fishing opportunities	Rustic campsites (fire ring, picnic table), a vault toilet trailhead kiosk, hiking trails, and parking
Onion Valley Reservoir	Perennial reservoir, camping, self-guided exploration, hunting and fishing opportunities	Rustic campsites (fire rings, picnic tables, vault toilets), and day-use picnic areas
Little Onion Reservoir	Perennial reservoir, camping, self-guided exploration, hunting and fishing opportunities	No facilities
Knott Creek Reservoir	Perennial reservoir, camping, self-guided exploration, hunting and fishing opportunities	No facilities
Water Canyon Recreation Area	Perennial stream, trail riding and hiking, camping, self-guided exploration, and hunting opportunities	Primitive campsites, picnic areas, and an interpretive walking trail. Upper trailhead for Bloody Shins Trail
Bloody Shins Trail System	Multiple use trail system, trail riding, hiking, cross-country skiing, and other types of self-guided exploration	Two trailheads, one in Kluncy Canyon and the other in Water Canyon. Multiple use trail system includes: 5.6 mi. easiest 6.9 mi. intermediate 6.9 mi. advanced
Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway	Interpretive/picnic site	Two interpretive panels, a half-mile interpretive trail, toilets, and parking area

Table 3-34
Undeveloped Recreation Areas within WDO Planning Area

Management Area/Resource	Attractions and Recreation Uses	Recreation Facilities
Winnemucca Sand Dunes	Sand dunes and a user-defined road network; hiking, biking, OHV riding	Many miles of roads and trails; a paved road to the top of Winnemucca Mountain; trailhead kiosk at sand dunes and outside of town
Hot Springs	Numerous hot springs at various temperatures and flow rates	No BLM facilities. Warning signs posted alerting visitors of dangers associated with bathing in the springs
Historic trails	California Trail, California Trail (Truckee Route), 1856 Nobles Route, California Trail (Carson Route), 1843-44 Fremont Exploration Route, 1852 and 1856 Nobles Route, 1852 Nobles Route, and Applegate-Lassen Trail	No BLM facilities. Historic trail segments in the WDO planning area total 420 miles

the only organized campground. At Onion Valley Reservoir and at the near by Blue Lakes Trailhead, are six public primitive restrooms, fire rings, tables, and a number of public information kiosks. BLM also manages the McDermitt administrative site, established for fire suppression activities. The site is near the Oregon border within the WDO planning area and contains barracks for approximately 15 to 20 seasonal firefighters, water, and septic; one permanent full-time staff person lives on-site year round.

3.3.4 Renewable Energy

Renewable energy includes solar power, wind, and biomass resources. As demand has increased for clean and viable energy to power the nation, consideration of renewable energy sources available on public lands has come to the forefront of land management planning.

In cooperation with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, the BLM assessed renewable energy resources on public lands in the western United States (BLM and DOE 2003). The BLM reviewed the potential for concentrated solar power (CSP), photovoltaics (PV), wind, biomass, and geothermal energy on US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Forest Service lands in the West. Hydropower was not addressed. While geothermal is a renewable energy source, it is considered a leasable mineral and, therefore, is covered under Section 3.3.2, Minerals – Leasable, Locatable, and Salable, of this document.

Solar

Approximately nine percent of BLM lands within the WDO are considered favorable for developing a solar resource of six kilowatt-hours or greater per square meter per day on a slope of less than or equal to one percent. The solar resource would be in the form of CSP systems that track the sun throughout the day, such as trough collectors or dishes. The planning unit ranked fourth in total land area among the top 25 BLM planning units in the US having the highest CSP potential. About four percent of BLM lands within the WDO are considered favorable (with a solar resource of six kilowatt-hours per square meter per day or greater) for PV development (BLM and DOE 2003). Areas favorable for PV are concentrated southeast of Empire. The planning area also was among the top 25 BLM planning areas in the US having the highest PV potential.

Wind

Wind power classes range from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest). BLM-managed lands in portions of the planning area are Class 3 and higher, although the planning area is not in the top 25 BLM planning units in the US having the highest wind energy potential (Class 5 and higher) (BLM and DOE 2003). The Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2004b) categorizes BLM-administered lands into areas having a low, medium, or high potential for wind energy development from 2005 through 2025, on the basis of their wind power classification. Wind resources in Class 3 and higher could be developed economically with current technology over the next 20 years. Class 3 resources have medium potential; resources in Classes 4 and higher have high potential. The Programmatic EIS identifies scattered public land parcels in the planning area with medium or high wind resource potential that might be developed economically with current technology; these are concentrated along ridgetops near the western and southeastern WDO boundaries. There has been some interest in developing wind energy within the WDO. Current activity includes placement of meteorological towers.

Biomass

The BLM/National Renewable Energy Laboratory study evaluated the long-term sustainability to support biomass plants using the monthly Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) computed from National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer Land Pathfinder satellite program. The WDO is not in the top 25 BLM planning areas having the highest potential for biomass resources. For an area to have biomass development potential, it had to meet the following criteria: an NDVI of 0.4 for at least four months between April and September, a slope less than 12 percent, no more than 50 miles from a town with at least 100 people, and BLM- and USFS-compatible land use. About three percent of BLM lands within the WDO meet these criteria, along I-80 near Lovelock, Winnemucca, and Golconda, along Route 140 between Winnemucca and Denio, along US 95 near Orovada, and near Paradise Valley. The areas with the highest biomass potential are near Lovelock, slightly north of Golconda, and just south of the Disaster Peak WSA (BLM and DOE 2003).

3.3.5 Transportation and Access

Roads within the WDO planning area provide access for recreationists, ranchers, resource specialists, and administrators. Interstate Highway 80, United States 95 Veterans Memorial Highway, and State Highway 447 are the primary paved roads in the planning area. Other improved roads in the planning area include Little Owhyee, High Road, Water Canyon, Blue Lakes, and Onion Reservoir. The transportation network is composed of state, county, and BLM System Roads.

Most of BLM's System Roads fit into one of three functional classifications: resource roads, local roads, and collector roads. Each BLM road is assigned a maintenance level, ranging from 1 to 5, with 1 representing the lowest level of maintenance and 5 representing the highest. Routes designated as maintenance level 1 are not registered in the BLM maintenance system, and there are no maintenance level 5 classifications in the planning area. Approximately 80 percent of the roads in the planning area are classified as maintenance level 2. User cost, safety, comfort, and travel time are primary road management considerations.

BLM's System Roads inventory includes 75 roads. Approximately 70 percent of these are resource roads, which receive minimum maintenance, are typically open seasonally, receive limited traffic, and are primarily for BLM administrative use. They are frequently classified at maintenance level 2. Local roads normally serve a larger resource area and connect to collector roads or to county or state highways. Collector roads normally provide access to large blocks of public land and connect to or are extensions of county and state highways. They generally receive the highest volume of traffic on all the roads in the BLM road system and require the highest standards for safety, comfort, and travel time. Collector roads are commonly classified at maintenance level 4, receiving the highest amount of maintenance annually and comprising five percent of the BLM's road network.

All BLM System Roads in the planning area are considered low-volume native surface roads; there are no bituminous-surfaced roads, but there are numerous crushed/pit run aggregate surfaced roads. Most roads have evolved into the system over the years as the public created their own access. Roads with the highest public use receive regular routine maintenance. Native surfaced roads are susceptible to seasonal damage by users and closure due to weather conditions. Use of these roads during the wet season causes irreparable resource damage to both the resource and the road itself.

Increased levels of visitor use in the planning area are triggering the need to improve roads and upgrade maintenance levels based on that use.

BLM System Roads classified maintenance level 4 have the highest use and need for public safety. Maintenance classifications are updated through on-the-ground condition surveys and observations performed by the District Engineering staff. Roads of high priority use within the planning area include the following:

- Little Owhyee, maintenance level 4;
- High Road, maintenance level 4;
- Water Canyon, maintenance level 4;
- Blue Lakes, maintenance level 3; and
- Onion Reservoir, maintenance level 3.

In 2003, the BLM State Office nominated approximately 460 miles of routes for increased maintenance classification and additional funding. Over 260 miles are within the WDO planning area and are listed on Table 3-35. Maintenance activities for these roads are not appropriate for the level of use they are receiving. For example, several routes being maintained at maintenance level 4 should be maintained at maintenance level 5; however, there are no routes designated as maintenance level 5 in the WDO planning area because staff and budget levels could not support requirements for level 5 maintenance.

Table 3-35
State of Nevada Road Nominations

Rank	Road Name	Road #	DO	Miles	\$K
1	Trego	2097	Win	2.00	150
2	Water Canyon	2095	Win	5.70	491
3	High	2048	Win	42.71	9,600
4	Sulphur Jackson	2049	Win	34.60	600
5	Sand Basin	2083	Win	5.01	600
6	Blue Lake	2014	Win	33.67	500
10	Little Owyhee	2003	Win	56.05	150
11	Soldier Meadow	20-200	Win	17.00	1,500
12	Crowley Jordan	2009	Win	27.21	350
16	Panther Canyon	2031	Win	14.78	145
18	Nine Mile	2050	Win	14.78	200
20	Stone House	2033	Win	10.65	150
				264.16	14,436
Total				459.77	17,556

BLM is designated as its authority for road maintenance through 23 US Code from Federal Highways Administration through Federal Lands Highway Program. Even though no BLM roads are considered “public roads” at this time, BLM is still responsible for the safety of its employees and the public that uses BLM System Roads.

3.3.6 Lands and Realty

Land Status

The WDO decision area encompasses about 7.3 million acres of public lands and includes most of the resources or resource uses on public land for which the BLM has authority and makes decisions (Figure 3-28). The BLM's decision area includes minerals of split estate (areas where the BLM administers federal subsurface minerals, but the surface is owned by a nonfederal entity, such as private land). It does not include other private lands, state lands, Indian reservations, federal lands not administered by the BLM, and lands within the planning area of the RMP for the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area and Associated Wilderness Areas and other contiguous lands.

The WDO planning area administrative boundary encompasses 11,223,566 acres in Humboldt and Pershing counties and parts of Washoe, Lyon, and Churchill counties; this acreage includes all lands within the WDO administrative boundary regardless of ownership. The WDO decision area, which is the area applicable to this planning effort, encompasses about 7.3 million acres of public lands and does not include the BLM NCA in the northwestern portion of the WDO planning area (Table 3-36). Due to the scattered land pattern and the isolated nature of many of the public land parcels, management can be difficult.

Table 3-36
Landownership in the WDO Planning Area

Landowner	Acres
Bureau of Land Management*	8,448,130
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21,991
US Fish and Wildlife Service	107,169
US Forest Service	274,825
State of Nevada	.28
Private	2,338,639
Water Features	32,812
Total Planning Area**	11,223,566

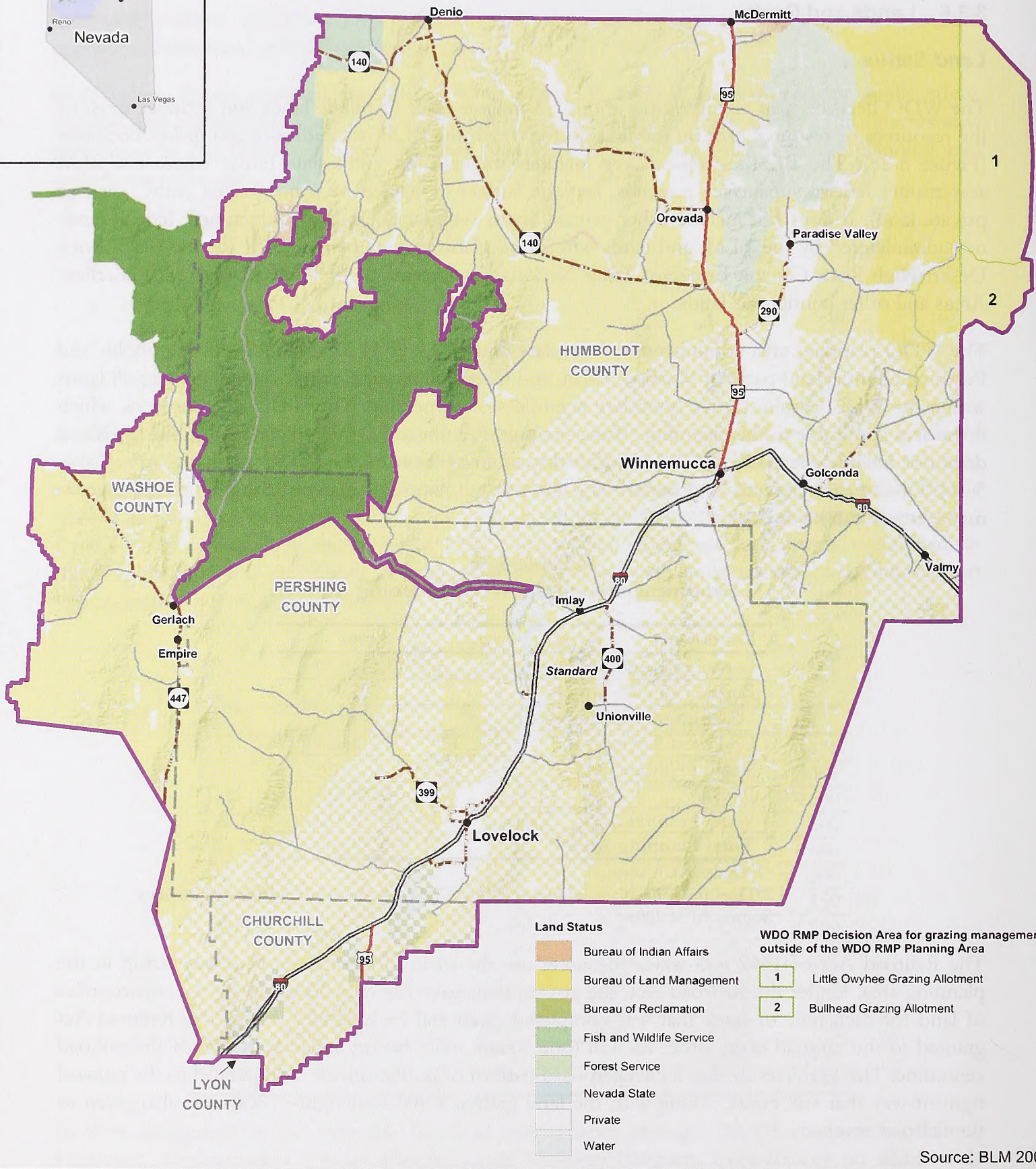
*Includes NCA acres.

**Does not reflect land administered by WDO outside of administrative boundary.

Source: BLM 2005e

The Railroad Act of 1862 and water resources are the main influences on land ownership in the planning area. Under the Railroad Act, the government gave the railroad company ten square miles of land for each mile of track that was completed (National Park Service 2005). The Railroad Act granted to the railroad every other section (one square mile) twenty miles each side of the railroad centerline. This grant resulted in a checkerboard pattern of public-private land parallel to the railroad right-of-way that still exists. Along with the land grants, a 400-foot right-of-way was also given to the railroad company.

Where there was water, the railroad sold the land. Where there was no water the railroad retained ownership until the 1990s. The Homestead Act of 1862 turned over vast amounts of the public domain to private citizens, who homesteaded where there was water. In the planning areas, private



Land Status

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Forest Service
- Nevada State
- Private
- Water

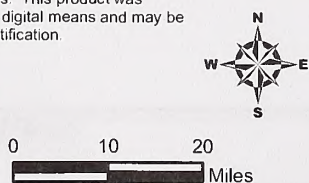
WDO RMP Decision Area for grazing management outside of the WDO RMP Planning Area

- 1 Little Owyhee Grazing Allotment
- 2 Bullhead Grazing Allotment

Source: BLM 2007

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Legend

- BLM Winnemucca RMP Decision Area
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS Decision Area

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-28

landownership follows the path of streams down canyons. In some places settlers claimed the land around springs.

Withdrawals

A withdrawal is a formal action that results in one or more of the following actions:

- Transfers total or partial jurisdiction of federal land between federal agencies;
- Segregates (closes) federal land to some or all of the public land laws and mineral laws; or
- Dedicates land for a specific public purpose.

The three major categories of formal withdrawals are congressional, administrative, and Federal Power Act or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission withdrawals. Congressional withdrawals are those made by Congress in the form of public laws (Acts of Congress). Administrative withdrawals are made by the President, Secretary of the Interior, or other authorized officers of the executive branch of the federal government. Federal Power Act or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission withdrawals are power project withdrawals established under the authority of the Federal Power Act of 1920.

The WDO area includes several withdrawals (Figure 3-29). The land around Rye Patch Reservoir and land in the area of Toulon and the Humboldt Sink were withdrawn for the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge was withdrawn for the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Santa Rosa Ranger District was withdrawn for the US Forest Service. Also, the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation and Summit Lake Indian Reservation are in the northern portion of the planning area. Other types of withdrawals or de facto withdrawals include land use classifications for recreation and public purposes. These withdrawn lands receive varying degrees of management, depending on the land uses and type of withdrawal.

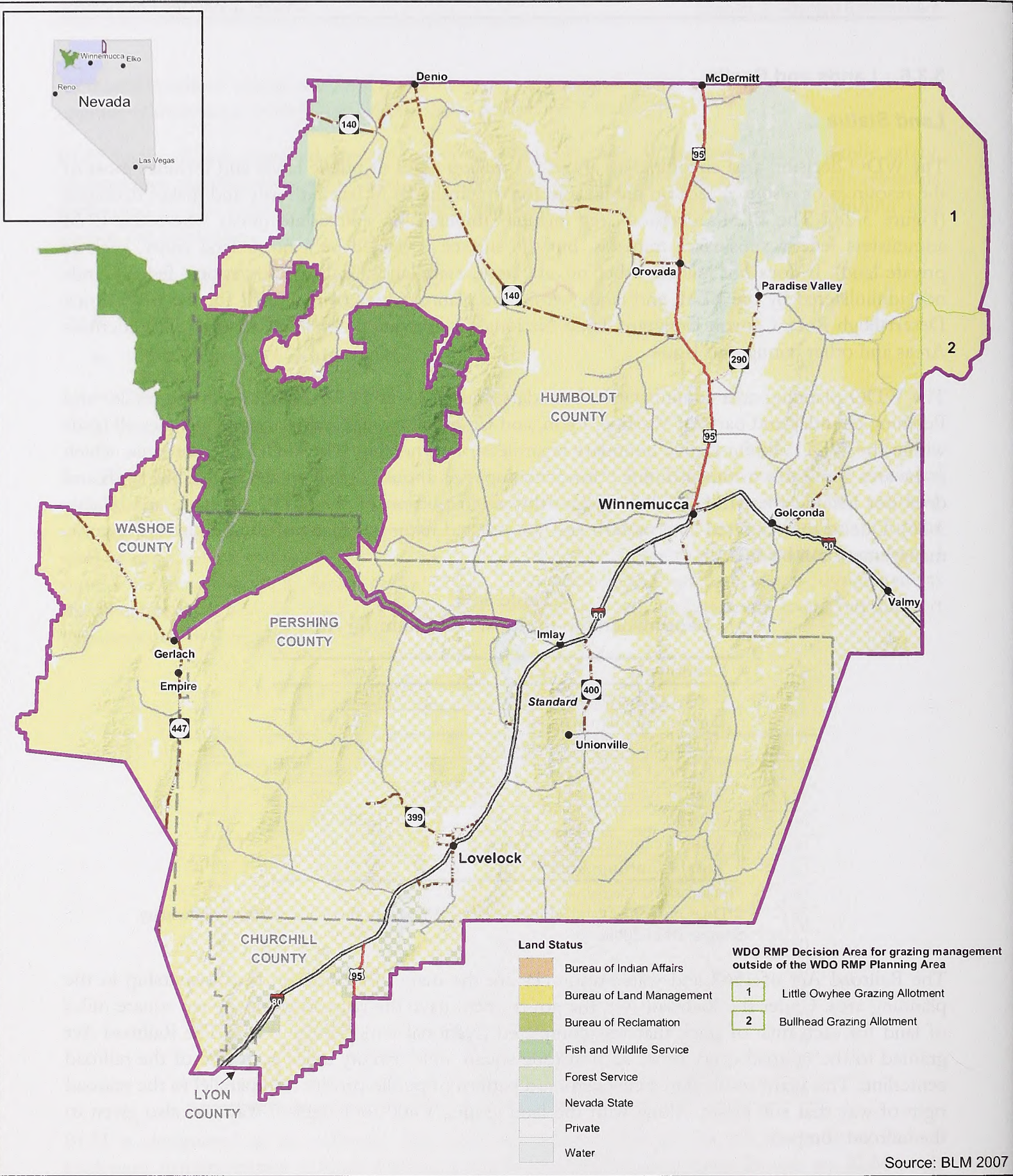
By Executive Order, dated April 17, 1926, Public Water Reserve 107 (PWR 107), all public lands of the United States containing a spring or water hole needed or used for public purposes were included in a blanket withdrawal without identification of the lands affected. According to the Executive Order, the land is “withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry.” Lands withdrawn under PWR 107 have not all been identified on Master Title Plats, so a land transaction can occur without the knowledge that the land is withdrawn under PWR 107. This makes protection and management under this Executive Order difficult.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations are issued for a variety of purposes, both short-term and long-term. Examples of short-term uses include agricultural leases and other uses involving minimal land improvements or disturbances. Examples of long-term uses include rights-of-ways for power lines, highways, roads, communication sites, and sand and gravel sites.

Land Use Permits and Leases

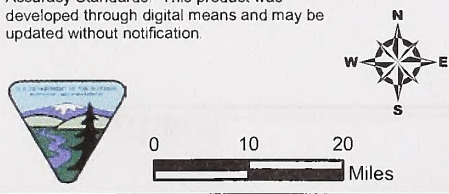
A lease is an authorization to possess and use public land for a fixed period. A lease is issued when there is going to be substantial construction, development, and improvement and there is an investment of large amounts of capital that will be amortized over time.



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Winnemucca District Office RMP/EIS Decision Area



Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-28

landownership follows the path of streams down canyons. In some places settlers claimed the land around springs.

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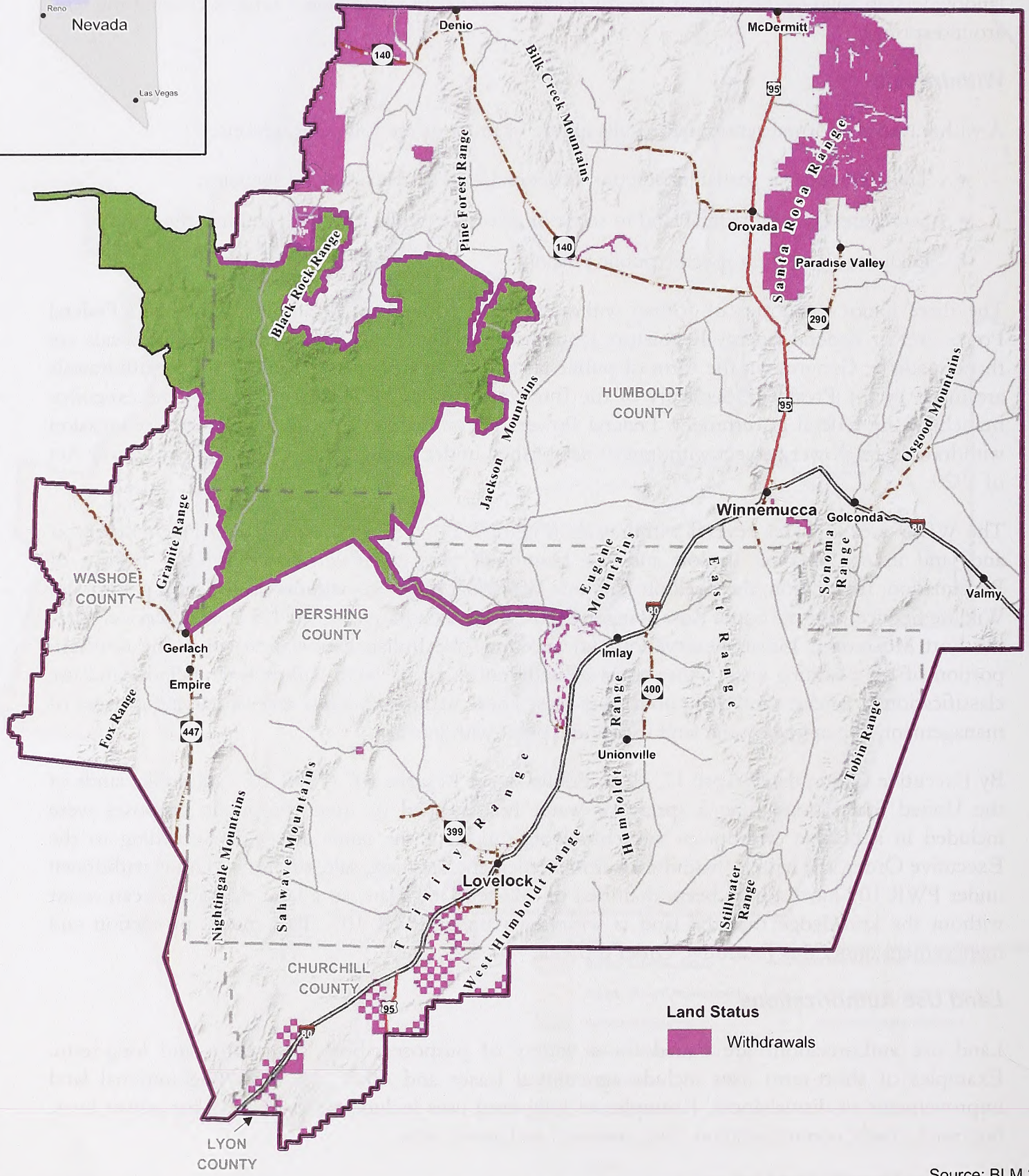
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Land Use Permits and Leases

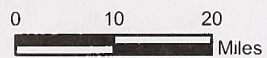
A lease is an authorization to possess and use public land for a fixed period. A lease is issued when there is going to be substantial construction, development, and improvement and there is an investment of large amounts of capital that will be amortized over time.



Land Status
 Withdrawals

Source: BLM 2007

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Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Existing Withdrawals

Northwest Nevada
Figure 3-29

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Permits are authorized when uses of public lands will be short-term and involve little or no land improvement, construction, or investment. Permits have been a method used to clear up unauthorized use, stipulating that the applicant remove or halt the unauthorized use and rehabilitate the land if necessary.

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act allows state and local governments, as well as qualified nonprofit organizations, the opportunity to lease (and potentially patent) public land where there is a strong public need for a particular use. The WDO has leased lands under this authority for a variety of purposes.

Rights-of-Way

The WDO has designated one utility corridor on the Black Rock Playa along the Western Pacific Railroad tracks. In addition there is a utility corridor for the nationwide gas line from Owyhee across the planning area and Valmy power lines from the Valmy power plant across the planning area. Transportation system authorizations include reservations made for state and federal highways and ROWs granted to counties and individuals for access roads. Attempts are made to group compatible facilities where possible.

The BLM has had a longstanding partnership with the Western Utilities Group concerning planning, identification, and designation of utility corridors in the western United States. The BLM endorsed the Western Utilities Group's 1992 Western Regional Corridor Study and committed to using it as a primary reference in designating utility corridors through the land use planning process.

With the large number of varying ROW authorizations, it is important that all environmental resources and concerns be taken into consideration. There could be loss of resources or environmental damages that may be prevented if compatible uses are analyzed and, where possible, consolidated.

The BLM typically uses avoidance and exclusion areas to protect resources and to prevent unnecessary or undue environmental damages.

According to current BLM guidance and the President's National Energy Policy, the BLM objective is to continue to make BLM-administered land available for needed ROWs where consistent with national, state, and local plans and to use ROWs in-common to minimize environmental impacts and proliferation of separate ROWs. This guidance and policy also pertains to ROWs for alternative, renewable energy resources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass.

Communication Sites

The WDO has numerous communication sites within its boundaries. Most of the sites are occupied by more than one user.

Land Tenure Adjustment

As stated above, the WDO area contains a mixed ownership land pattern. Although the potential for resource values may be high on some public land parcels, lack of access or isolation from other resources of these parcels make it very difficult to manage. Land tenure adjustments within the planning area help to resolve split mineral estate situations, to consolidate public land (through sale,

exchange, or acquisition), to acquire access, and to resolve unauthorized use cases. Land tenure adjustments are also important to the local and state governments to consolidate ownership and to make lands available for public purposes. FLPMA and other federal laws, Executive Orders, and policies suggest criteria to use when categorizing public lands for retention or disposal and for identifying acquisition priorities.

Split Mineral Estate

Split mineral estate situations typically involve private surface ownership and federal subsurface ownership. There is no statistical data as to the percentage of split estate lands in the planning area. Additionally, there are some split estate situations where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is held by private individuals. Through various acts, the federal government has retained mineral values, while encouraging settlement. As late as the 1980s, BLM policy concerning mineral estate was to reserve all oil and gas rights, as well as any other mineral values. Those lands in which the United States has reserved minerals and which contain valuable mineral resources are generally kept in federal ownership. Many of the private surface owners have requested that the subsurface minerals be sold or transferred to their ownership. Management of the existing split estates has been and will continue to be a challenge.

Consolidation

With the current scattered land pattern of the WDO area, the BLM continues to struggle with the management of isolated or small parcels. Many of these parcels have little resource value and would be a benefit to a private citizen and the local tax base. Large areas of land should be categorized for land tenure adjustments allowing the BLM to use the proper authority to block up land. By blocking up lands, management would be more effective. The BLM could dispose of lands with lower resource values and could acquire lands with valuable habitat, recreational value, scenic value, or opportunity for resource development. More acreage would be available for lease or conveyance under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, allowing the state and nonprofit organizations to develop and use lands for important community recreation and public purposes.

Land Disposal

BLM lands classified as being available for disposal are identified in the 1999 Lands Amendment (BLM 1999). Public lands that may be suitable for disposal through transfer to another agency, exchange, or public sale are identified as Zone 3 lands (2,989,030 acres). Public lands identified in Zone 2 (1,281,383 acres) are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if they are suitable for disposal. All lands in Zone 1 (2,936,548 acres) will be retained in federal ownership. Public land is exchanged when parcels meet the criteria under Section 206 of FLPMA. Public land is sold when parcels meet the disposal criteria under Section 203 of FLPMA.

Zone 3 lands are located throughout the WDO. However, no criteria are identified in the Lands Amendment defining the exact locations of boundaries separating Zone 3 lands from Zone 1 and 2 lands. As a result of having to rely on lines drawn on a map, it has been difficult identifying the boundaries of Zone 3 lands, especially around Interstate 80.

Certain lands have been excluded from disposal through the planning process or congressional action. Excluded from disposal are crucial wildlife habitat areas, as identified in the Paradise-Denio

MFP and Sonoma-Gerlach MFP (BLM 1982a, 1982b). Lands that have been withdrawn from appropriation under the public land laws are also excluded from disposal. Additionally, lands within a designated wilderness or wilderness study area are required to be retained in federal ownership. On July 25, 2000, Congress passed the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA, PL 106-248). Lands identified for disposal in land use plans as of that date may be sold or exchanged under FLTFA, and the monies received from sales or exchanges could be retained in an account and used by the BLM and other federal agencies to purchase additional lands. The money is not deposited in the General Treasury. Lands identified in the 1999 Lands Amendment would qualify under this act.

Land Acquisition

Private land acquisition is authorized under section 205 of the FLPMA, primarily through land exchanges with private landowners and the state. According to the 1999 Lands Amendment, land acquisitions are considered on a case-by-case basis and must meet acquisition criteria outlined in the Lands Amendment (BLM 1999).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. One of the provisions of SNPLMA was for the orderly disposal of certain federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the state of Nevada. The WDO has acquired lands using SNPLMA funding and may do so in the future.

IM NV-2005-062 provides guidance on the administration of purchased lands. Acquisitions of land and interests in land using funds authorized under the SNPLMA and the FLTFA are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations to protect the resource values on these lands. NEPA compliance is required for all acquisitions. Unless the existing land use plan and activity plan and the accompanying NEPA documents are sufficiently detailed, site-specific analysis and a distinct written decision would be required for acquisitions funded under the authority of the SNPLMA and FLTFA.

Land Retention

According to the 1999 Lands Amendment, in general, all public lands (Zone 1, 2, and 3) administered by the WDO will be retained unless, through environmental analysis and public scoping, it is determined that the lands meet the criteria for disposal and the disposal action is in the public's interest (BLM 1999). However, all lands in Zone 1 (2,936,548 acres) will be retained in federal ownership.

Access

Access needs are subsequently prioritized and worked on when there are landowners willing to grant an easement to the BLM or sell land in order to provide access to public lands. In recent years private property owners have begun to close access to public lands where that access is across private lands. Usually this closure is due to a change in ownership of the private property. The closings pose two problems to the BLM. First, they create problems in managing the public lands. Land managers and specialists must find alternate routes into the public lands. This can be critical in emergency situations such as fire suppression.

The second problem is that the public expects to have access to their public lands, especially when there has been a traditional route that is suddenly closed. The public then demands that the BLM acquire access through the private property.

It is anticipated that these access problems will continue as traditional properties are sold to individuals and entities that do not wish to allow the public to cross their property to access public lands.

Trespass

Trespass includes unauthorized use, unauthorized occupancy, and unauthorized development. Unauthorized use refers to activities that do not appreciably alter the physical character of the public land or vegetative resources. Some examples of unauthorized use include the abandonment of property or trash, enclosures, and use of existing roads and trails for purposes that require a right-of-way grant. Unauthorized occupancy refers to activities that result in full- or part-time human occupancy or use. An example would be the construction, placement, occupancy, or assertion of ownership of a facility or structure (such as a cabin, house, natural shelter, or trailer). Unauthorized development means an activity that physically alters the character of the public lands or vegetative resources. Examples include cultivation of public lands and road or trail construction/realignment.

There are some documented and unresolved trespass cases in the WDO area. The BLM expects that there are trespass cases that have not been discovered or documented. Some of the trespasses include dumps, roads, and occupancy. Workload priorities and limited staffing usually require that unauthorized use/occupancy cases go unresolved. There could be a public safety issue associated with unauthorized use/occupancy, as well as a potential loss of valuable resources. If the unauthorized use damages the lands or resources, taxpayer money may need to be expended to repair the damages. Resolving the unauthorized use of public lands could protect valuable resources, prevent damage to resources, protect public safety, and allow the BLM to collect money for damages, processing, monitoring, and rental.

3.4 SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

The special designations fall within the WDO administrative boundary, but several areas are within the planning area of the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails (Black Rock) National Conservation Area (NCA) Plan, which was approved in 2004. Special designation areas addressed in the Black Rock NCA plan will not be addressed in the Winnemucca RMP.

3.4.1 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas

An ACEC is an area of public land where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The restrictions associated with an ACEC designation are determined at the time the designation is made and are designed to protect the values or serve the purposes for which the designation was made.

There is one ACEC within the administrative boundary of the WDO. The Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC, located within the WDO RMP decision area, is approximately 60 acres. This

ACEC is habitat for the Osgood Mountain milkvetch (*Astragalus yoder-williamsii*), state listed as critically endangered.

Appendix F contains the relevance and importance evaluation analysis report of 29 areas nominated as ACECs for the BLM, Winnemucca District Office, RMP/EIS. The evaluations document whether nominations meet the relevance and importance criteria as provided in *BLM Manual 1613 "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern."* Three of the 29 nominations meet the criteria and will move forward for further consideration. The Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC will also be brought forward. The remaining 25 nominations have been dropped from further analysis as potential ACECs.

Future management of ACECs would be outlined in a subsequent ACEC management plan. The plan may, for example, indicate that ACECs could be considered for mineral withdrawal in order to protect the resources for which the ACECs were designated.

3.4.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers

According to the Wild and Scenic River Report (Appendix G-BLM 2006b), three stream segments have potential for inclusion in the National Wild Scenic Rivers System, as follows:

- North Fork of the Little Humboldt River
 - Length within Planning Area, 18.0 miles,
 - Tentative classification, 18 miles Wild,
 - Proposed boundary, approximate 0.5-mile corridor centered on the river, from private land at Greeley Crossing to private land upstream of Chimney Reservoir;
- Crowley Creek
 - Length within Planning Area, 13.6 miles in the Montana Mountains,
 - Tentative classification: 5 miles Wild and 8.6 miles Scenic,
 - Proposed boundary: Approximately 0.5-mile corridor centered on the river, from the headwaters to private property;
- Washburn Creek
 - Length within Planning Area, 11.8 miles in the Montana Mountains,
 - Tentative classification, 5 miles Wild and 6.8 miles Scenic, and
 - Proposed boundary, approximately 0.5-mile corridor centered on the river, from the headwaters to confluence with Little Washburn Creek.

The outstandingly remarkable values of these river segments and land use along these rivers is described in detail in the Wild and Scenic River Report (BLM 2006b).

3.4.3 Backcountry Byways

The WDO currently maintains one backcountry byway, the Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway. This is a 20-mile driving tour, showcasing thousands of years of human history. The tour begins in Lovelock at the historic Marzen House Museum, which has a BLM exhibit featuring artifacts from

Lovelock Cave and vicinity. From there, 11 numbered stops (12 total including the museum) highlight the Central Pacific Railroad, Lovelock's Chinatown, its unique courthouse, the California Trail, the area's agricultural, natural, and cultural history, and Lovelock Cave. Discovered in the early twentieth century, prehistoric artifacts found in Lovelock Cave, including the world's oldest duck decoys, provided a valuable insight into lifeways of the native people who had once lived in the area. A short nature trail at the site identifies many of the plants that were essential to survival of those early inhabitants. An interpretive driving guide leads the visitor along the route, and interpretive signs at the Marzen House and Lovelock Cave provide additional information. A children's activity book makes the byway family friendly. There is a restroom and sheltered picnic table and parking area at the cave. The byway was designated in 1994 and was dedicated in 2003. A recreation area management plan and a cultural resource management plan have been completed. The Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byways is also addressed under Section 3.3.3, Recreation and Facilities.

3.4.4 National Trails

National Trails include the California Trail and Applegate-Lassen Trail (Figure 3-30). These trails are described under Section 3.2.14, Cultural Resources. National Trails addressed in the Black Rock NCA plan will not be addressed in the Winnemucca RMP.

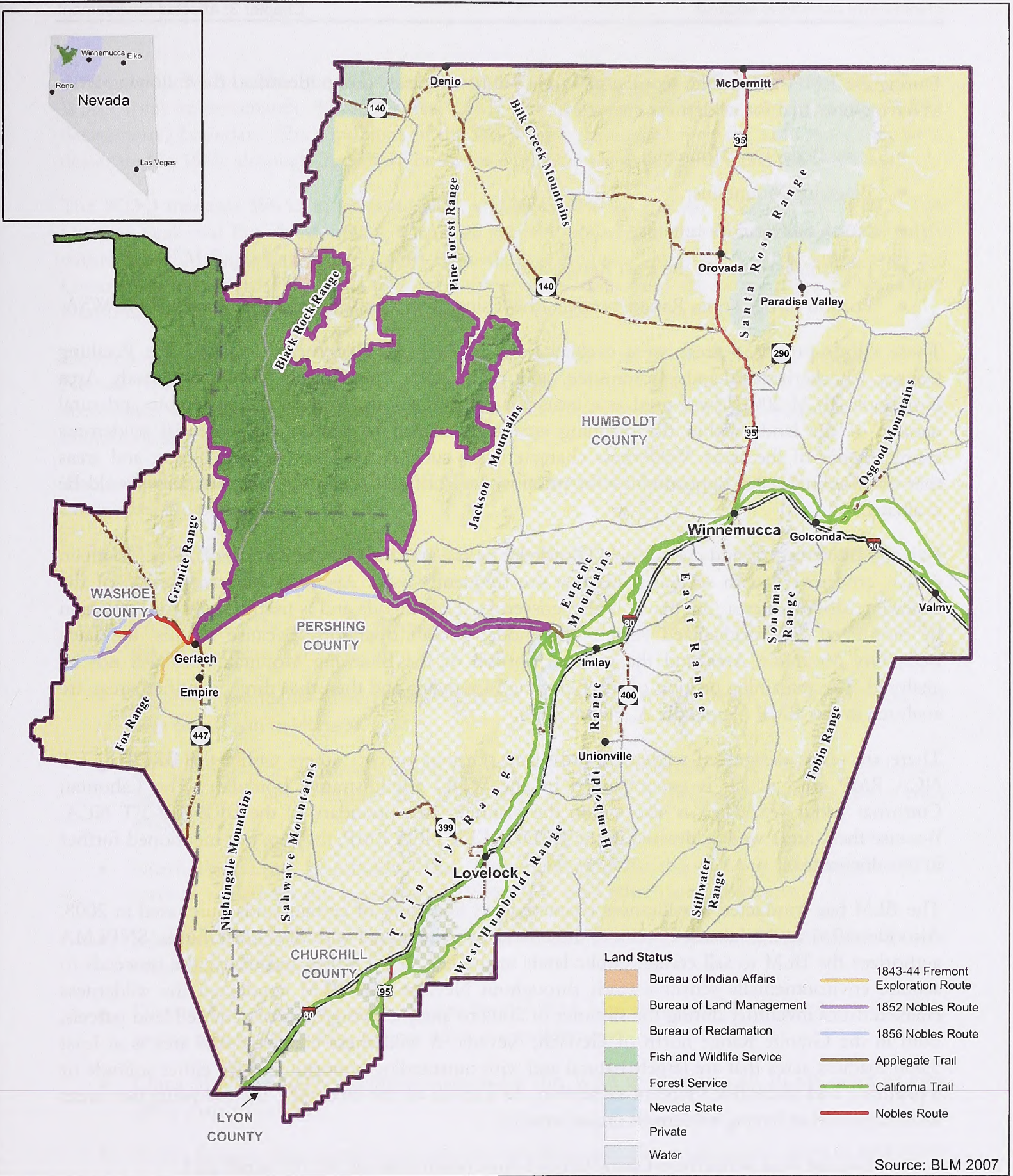
3.4.5 Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

As described in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (PL 88-577), naturalness occurs when an area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of humans substantially unnoticeable. Wilderness character conditions tend to be more qualitative in nature, measuring the overall landscape and naturalness of an area as a result of changes to levels of recreational activities, development, and surrounding land use trends. Indicators that can quantitatively be measured include changes to route designations, including the number of unauthorized trails, the number of encounters with other users, and anticipated facility development. Human-caused sights and sounds outside the inventory area should not automatically lead to a conclusion that the area lacks wilderness characteristics.

Areas that offer solitude should provide "outstanding" opportunities for individuals to avoid sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the inventory area. Factors influencing solitude may include natural screening, such as vegetation or topography, or the opportunity for a person to find a secluded spot. Unconfined recreational experiences focus on undeveloped recreational activities or those that do not require facilities or motorized equipment.

IM 2003-275, Consideration of Wilderness Characteristics in Land Use Plans (Excluding Alaska), provides guidance regarding the consideration of wilderness characteristics in the land use planning process (BLM 2003b). Typically, the resource information contained in the BLM wilderness inventories was collected to support a land use planning process. Public wilderness proposals represent a land use proposal. In either case, the BLM is authorized to consider such information during preparation of a land use plan amendment or revision. For example, information contained in BLM wilderness inventories and public wilderness proposals may be considered when developing the affected environment section of the NEPA document that accompanies the land use plan. The information may also be used to develop the range of alternatives or to analyze the environmental impacts to the various natural, biological, and cultural resources, as well as resource uses.

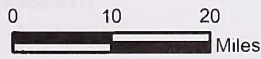
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Source: BLM 2007

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Winnemucca District Office RMP National Historic Trails



Legend

- BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-30

During the RMP/EIS public scoping period, a public advocacy group identified the following areas as having potential for wilderness character:

- Lava Beds/Dry Mountain;
- Bluewing Mountains;
- North Sahwave Mountains;
- Fencemaker Area of the East Range; and
- Portion of the Tobin Range, between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA.

These citizen-proposed areas were evaluated by the Nevada Wilderness Coalition, the Pershing County Checkerboard Lands Committee, and BLM staff. The Nevada Wilderness Study Area Notebook (BLM 2001b) was used as a basis for the evaluations. In general, the remote and rural natures of the lands within the planning area have helped to protect the potential wilderness characteristics of the areas. Wilderness characteristics, such as roadlessness, naturalness, and areas that offer solitude and opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreational experiences should be evaluated.

Existing BLM records and institutional knowledge of the area indicate the Lava Beds/Dry Mountain area is crisscrossed with several roads that are frequently used. Also, the western portion of the Bluewing Mountain area (the playa) is also crisscrossed with roads and is used heavily for recreation by motorized and mechanized vehicle and model aircraft operators. Because of this, the Lava Beds/Dry Mountain Area and the western portion of the Bluewing Mountain area will not be analyzed. The remaining portion of the Bluewing Mountains and the other three identified areas are analyzed in this RMP (Appendix A, Figure 2-80).

There are seven designated wilderness areas and portions of two others within the BRDHRCET NCA RMP area, which is encompassed by the WDO administrative boundary. The Lahontan Cutthroat Trout WSA/ISA is also within the planning area boundary of the BRDHRCET NCA. Because these areas were addressed in the BRDHRCET NCA RMP, they are not mentioned further in this document.

The BLM has conducted a wilderness characteristics inventory of certain lands purchased in 2008. Also identified as the Jaksick Purchase, these lands were acquired with SNPLMA funds. SNPLMA authorizes the BLM to sell certain public lands in the Las Vegas Valley and to use the proceeds to acquire environmentally sensitive lands throughout Nevada. The BLM conducted the wilderness characteristics inventory during the summer of 2009 to analyze two groups of acquired land parcels, both in the Granite Range north of Gerlach, Nevada. A wilderness characteristics area is at least 5,000 roadless acres that are largely natural and with outstanding opportunities for either solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. As a result of the inventory, the following two areas were identified as having wilderness characteristics:

- Granite Peak Wilderness Characteristics Area (approximately 42,700 acres) and
- Buckhorn Peak Wilderness Characteristics Area (approximately 23,400 acres).

These two areas are analyzed in this RMP/EIS.

There are 13 WSAs within the WDO administrative boundary (Table 3-37 and Figure 3-31). These WSAs total approximately 493,670 acres, about 416,652 acres of which are within the WDO decision area boundary. The conditions of the WSAs have remained largely the same since they were designated in 1980, although there have been some impacts associated with increased OHV use.

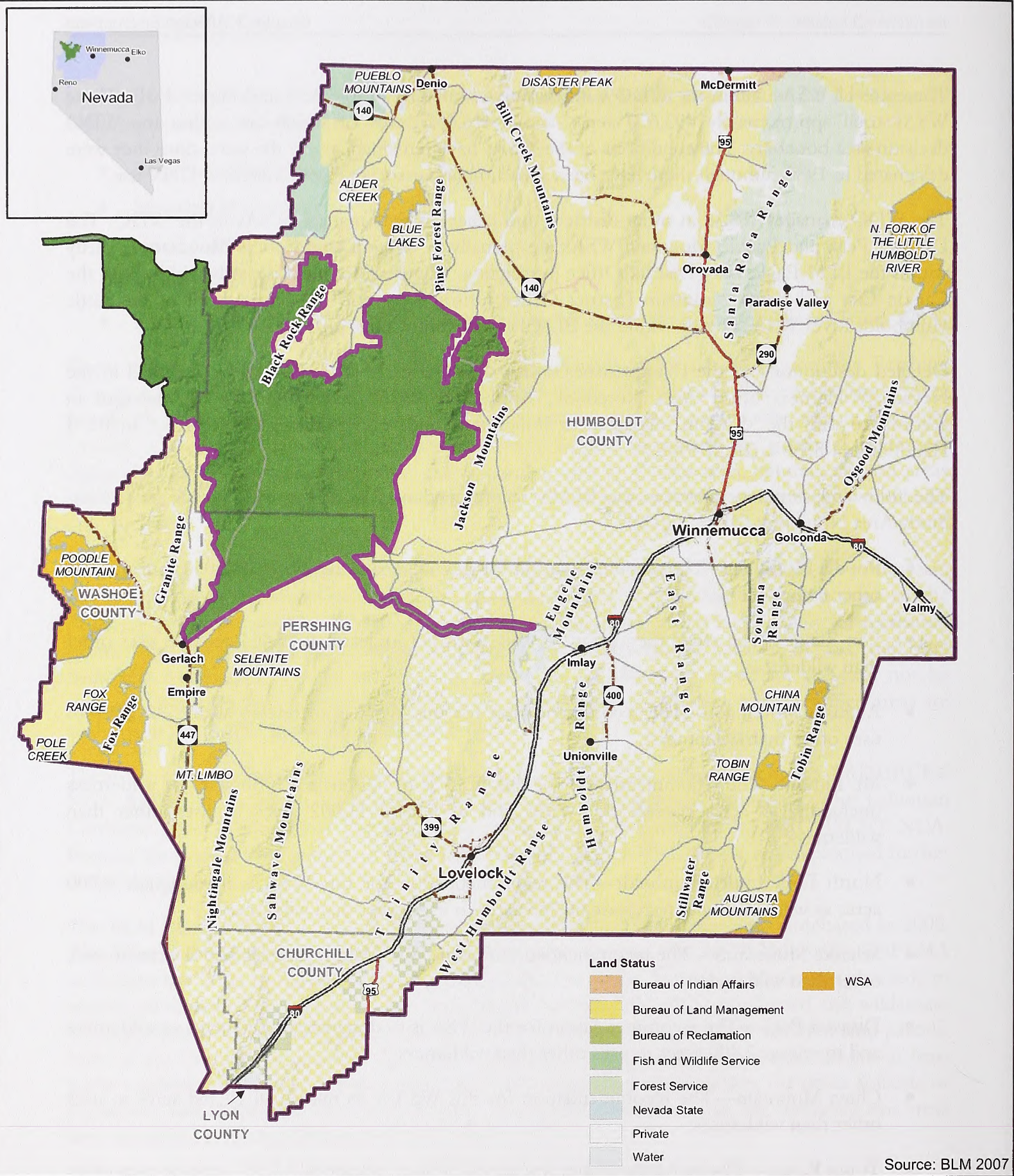
The WDO manages WSAs in other districts, and other districts manage WSAs in the WDO. The Disaster Peak and Pueblo Mountain WSAs are partially in Oregon, and Poodle Mountain is partly within the BLM Eagle Lake District Office jurisdiction. Augusta Mountain is partly within both the Carson City and Battle Mountain District Office jurisdictions, and the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River WSA is partly within the BLM Elko District Office jurisdiction.

Detailed descriptions of the characteristics and features of each of the WSAs are included in the Nevada Wilderness Study Area Notebook, April 2001 (BLM 2001b). WSAs are managed in accordance with the "Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review," in BLM Handbook H-8550-1 (BLM 1995).

The following summary provides the BLM's recommendation based on the Nevada Wilderness Study Area Notebook (BLM 2001b):

- Poodle Mountain—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 142,050 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Fox Range—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 75,404 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Augusta Mountains—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 89,372 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Mt. Limbo—The recommendation for this WSA is to designate 12,750 acres as wilderness (including 50 acres outside the WSA) and to release 11,002 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- North Fork Little Humboldt—The recommendation for this WSA is to designate 8,900 acres as wilderness and to release 60,783 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Selenite Mountains—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 32,041 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Disaster Peak—The recommendation for the WSA is to designate 31,170 acres as wilderness and to release 2,400 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- China Mountain—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 10,358 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Tobin Range—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 13,107 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Blue Lakes—The recommendation for the WSA is to designate 16,400 acres as wilderness and to release 4,108 acres to uses other than wilderness;

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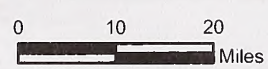


Land Status

	Bureau of Indian Affairs		WSA
	Bureau of Land Management		
	Bureau of Reclamation		
	Fish and Wildlife Service		
	Forest Service		
	Nevada State		
	Private		
	Water		

Source: BLM 2007

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Legend

	BLM Winnemucca District Office Administrative Boundary
	BLM Winnemucca RMP Boundary
	Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
	County Boundaries

	Towns
	U.S. Highway
	U.S. Interstate
	County Road
	State Highway

Winnemucca District Office RMP Wilderness Study Areas

Northwest Nevada

Figure 3-31

**Table 3-37
Wilderness Study Areas within WDO Administrative Boundary**

Wilderness Study Area	WSA Number	Total Acreage of WSA	Total Acreage of WSA within WDO Planning Area Boundary	Total Acreage of WDO BLM-administered lands within the WSA	Planning Area Boundary
Poodle Mountain	NV020-012	141,646	113,617	116,134	WDO/Eagle Lake District
Fox Range	NV020-014	75,659	75,646	75,528	WDO RMP
Augusta Mountains	NV020-108	88,286	24,267	24,256	WDO Carson City District/Battle Mountain District
Mount Limbo	NV020-201	24,857	24,856	24,810	WDO RMP
North Fork Little Humboldt	NV020-827	69,590	69,474	69,305	WDO/Elko
Selenite Mountains	NV020-200	31,947	31,948	31,948	WDO RMP
Disaster Peak	NV020-859	32,040	12,697	12,696	WDO/OR
China Mountain	NV020-406P	10,296	10,296	10,201	WDO RMP
Tobin Range	NV020-406Q	13,291	13,291	13,161	WDO RMP
Blue Lakes	NV020-600	19,951	19,951	19,904	WDO RMP
Alder Creek	NV020-600D	5,179	5,179	5,143	WDO RMP
Pole Creek	NV020014A	12,959	12,959	12,957	WDO RMP
Pueblo Mountains	NV020-642	72,690	607	607	WDO/OR

Source: BLM 2001b.

- Alder Creek—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 5,142 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Pole Creek—The recommendation for this WSA is to release all 12,969 acres to uses other than wilderness;
- Pueblo Mountains—The recommendation for the WSA is to designate 26,150 acres as wilderness and to release 46,654 acres to uses other than wilderness.

These recommendations are based on conditions in 2001, and in some situations, the conditions may have changed. Acreage discrepancies between the acreage figures identified in the Nevada Wilderness Study Area Notebook and Table 3-37 are due to changes in land status from 1991 to 2009.

3.4.6 Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites

The following are watchable wildlife viewing sites in the planning area:

- High Rock Canyon;

- Mahogany Creek;
- Pine Forest Mountains;
- McGill Canyon;
- Santa Rosa Mountains; and
- Sonoma Creek.

High Rock Canyon is near High Rock Lake and east of Vya, Nevada (Clark 1993). The lake attracts tundra swans (*Cygnus columbianus*) and killdeer. Steep canyon walls shelter nests used by golden eagles, great horned owls, red-tailed hawks, American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*), and prairie falcons. Cliff crevices and holes provide habitat for roosting bats and nesting white-throated swifts (*Aeronautes saxatalis*). Brushy areas and riparian thickets offer views of calliope hummingbirds (*Stellula calliope*), lazuli bunting (*Passerina amoena*), and green-tailed towhees (*Pipilo chlorurus*). Wrens, sparrows, snakes, and lizards are common. Sage-grouse, mule deer, coyotes, and pronghorn are visible among the mountain mahogany and sagebrush.

Bounded by wet meadows and corridors of aspens and willows, Mahogany Creek is a high mountain creek in big sagebrush country near Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (Clark 1993). It supports spawning populations of Lahontan cutthroat trout. Riparian growth is inhabited by resident and migratory songbirds, including mountain bluebirds (*Sialia currucoides*), yellow warblers (*Dendroica petechia*), hermit thrushes (*Catharus guttatus*), and red-naped sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*). Pacific tree frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*) and Great Basin spadefoot toads (*Spea intermontana*) are found in seeps. Chukars, sage-grouse, ground squirrels, northern goshawks, Cooper's hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawks, coyotes, long-eared owls, bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), cougars, mule deer, and pronghorn are also found at this site.

Pine Forest Mountains is south of Denio Junction and contain rugged granite spires flanked by high-elevation meadows and lakes (Clark 1993). Sage thrashers (*Oreoscoptes montanus*), California quail, and black-tailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*) inhabit foothill sagebrush. Golden eagles, American kestrels, northern harriers, red-tailed hawks, and burrowing owls are found at this site. Creek drainage contains chukars. Northern slopes contain California bighorn sheep and mule deer. Pronghorn are in the flatlands. A large meadow attracts mule deer and sage-grouse. Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*), mountain bluebirds, and other songbirds inhabit aspen-lined basins. Mule deer, yellow-bellied marmots (*Marmota flaviventris*), and coyotes are found around lakes. Onion Valley Reservoir is populated by occasional waterfowl and shorebirds. A spring-fed playa is a late spring staging area for many waterfowl and shorebirds, particularly snowy plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus*).

McGill Canyon is northwest of Winnemucca. Jagged limestone ridges and outcroppings tower above this narrow canyon, sheltering California bighorn sheep and mule deer (Clark 1993). Golden eagles, prairie falcons, red-tailed hawks, black-tailed jackrabbits, cottontails (*Sylvilagus* spp.), and ground squirrels are found at this site. Sage-grouse, chuckars, and mourning doves inhabit the grassy basin. Streamside vegetation provides cover for warblers, wrens, hummingbirds, and occasional porcupines (*Erethizon dorsatum*) and long-tailed weasels (*Mustela frenata*). Yellow-bellied marmots are in rocky areas, and rock wrens are in crevice nests. Coyotes, kit foxes, cougars, and bobcats may also be found at this site.

Santa Rosa Mountains is east of Orovada. Bighorn sheep, mule deer, and ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) inhabit this mountain desert (Clark 1993). Mule deer, chukars, yellow-bellied marmots, golden eagles, northern goshawks, ruffed grouse, red-shafted flickers (*Colaptes auratus cafer*), and many songbirds are found at this site. Streams contain Lahontan cutthroat trout, and deer and great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*) are found in wet meadows. Pronghorn and sage-grouse are on the plateaus. Rocky outcrops contain California bighorn sheep.

Sonoma Creek is south of Winnemucca. Black-tailed jackrabbits, mule deer, and coyotes can be found on the arid sideslopes (Clark 1993). Prairie falcons, golden eagles, American kestrels, and California quail are also found at this site. The creek's leafy canopy sustains northern flickers and many songbirds, including green-tailed towhees, song sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*), and lazuli buntings. Fallen tree and underbrush shelter chukars, long-tailed weasels, and mountain cottontails. In years of good runoff, the creek supports toad populations, common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), and waterfowl, including spring-nesting mallards.

3.5 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

3.5.1 Tribal Interests

Native American tribes with interest in the planning area are the Alturas Indian Rancheria, the Battle Mountain Band, the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Cedarville Rancheria, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, the Fort Bidwell Indian Community, the Fort McDermitt Tribe, the Klamath Indian Tribe, the Lovelock Paiute Tribe, the Pit River Tribe, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley, the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, the Susanville Indian Rancheria, the Washoe Tribe, the Winnemucca Indian Colony, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe. These tribes are within or close to the planning area counties or have economic or cultural interests in the planning area. Tribal members contribute to local and regional economies by purchasing goods and services, disbursing salaries, and providing contractual services and general operating expenses.

Larger reservations within the planning area include the Summit Lake Indian Reservation and Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, both of which fall within the northern region of the planning area in Humboldt County. The Summit Lake Indian Reservation consists of approximately 10,098 tribal land acres and 765 allotted acres. The Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation covers approximately 16,355 tribal land acres, 145 allotted acres, and 160 acres of tribal fee land (Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 2004).

Indian Trust Assets are legal interests in property, physical assets, or intangible property rights held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes or individual Indians. Common examples of trust assets may include lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, water rights, other natural resources, and money. This trust responsibility requires that all federal agencies ensure their actions protect Indian Trust Assets. There are no known Indian Trust Assets present in the planning area.

Tribes have expressed interest in general land use and natural resource management issues in the planning area and in access and use of traditional lands, religious areas, and resources. Native American traditional uses are discussed in the cultural resources section.

Some of the environmental management concerns of the Northern Paiutes and Western Shoshones are as follows:

- The potential for an increase in pollution of the air, water, and earth and the interrelatedness of these impacts throughout the region;
- Concerns about transportation and spills of potentially hazardous chemicals from mining;
- Reduction in the water table due to mining, geothermal development, and water resource development, affecting springs and riparian areas that contain culturally important berries and medicinal plants;
- Disruption in the life cycles of wildlife;
- Loss of plant and wildlife habitat in mining areas and the need for appropriate measures to reestablish plant and animal species during reclamation;

Tribal representatives also raised other concerns and issues, as follows:

- Hiring of Native American workers, particularly tribal environmental/cultural liaisons, in mining expansion;
- Hiring of tribal monitors for construction of fiber optic lines and geothermal development;
- The desirability of transfers of BLM-managed lands to tribes within the WDO administrative boundaries; and
- The perceived lack of regulations regarding OHV use on WDO-administered lands.

Additional issues documented in the ethnographic assessment are as follows:

- The need for tribal notification before any archaeological excavation;
- Timely tribal notification when human remains are discovered on lands administered by the WDO;
- Appropriate procedures for the use of tribal monitors in mining operations;
- The need to enforce confidentiality regarding the location of culturally sensitive sites; and
- The view of many Western Shoshones that most of present-day Nevada was never ceded to the United States (Bengston 2006).

3.5.2 Public Health and Safety

Public health and safety management is intended to protect public health and safety on BLM-administered public lands, to comply with applicable federal and state laws, to prevent waste contamination, and to minimize physical hazards due to any BLM-authorized actions or illegal activities on public lands. When health and safety hazards from past grazing, mining, or milling activities, illegal dumping, and natural hazards are identified, they are reported, secured, or cleaned up according to federal and state laws and regulations, including the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Parties responsible for contamination are liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed by law.

Mines

The Nevada Division of Minerals (NDOM), a part of the Commission on Mineral Resources, is responsible for administering programs and activities to promote, advance, and protect mining and the development and production of petroleum and geothermal resources in Nevada (Durbin and Coyner 2004). NDOM administers the Abandoned Mine Lands Program under the authority provided by Nevada Administrative Code 513. The regulations make current mining claimants responsible for abating hazardous conditions on lands under their control. In March 1999, the BLM initiated the formation of a Nevada Abandoned Mine Land Environmental Task Force to begin remediating environmental problems associated with abandoned and inactive mines. The BLM and NDOM cooperatively manage the Abandoned Mine Lands Program through a formal memorandum of understanding. In certain mining districts, the planning areas have numerous abandoned mine workings. Structures such as shafts, adits, winzes, tunnels, and pits pose safety hazards to the public. Hazardous materials and dynamite are also safety hazards at abandoned mine sites. According to NDOM's *Abandoned Mine Lands Program Fact Sheet* (January 30, 2008), 1,367 physical hazards associated with abandoned mine lands have been discovered in Humboldt and Pershing Counties, and 1,041 mines have been secured. Mine hazards that may result from modern mining are managed by the BLM's Minerals Administration Program, described in Section 3.2.2.

Hazardous Materials

The BLM has limited regulatory authority over hazardous materials or substances, which are defined in various ways under a number of regulatory programs. Hazardous materials represent potential risks to public health and safety when not managed properly during transportation, storage, and use.

Hazardous materials may include chemical, biological, and radioactive materials. They may be on or near public land where hazardous or regulated material use and storage are authorized. Hazardous sites also result from unauthorized or illegal use or disposal. Contamination of air, soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination may result from improper handling or storage.

The two primary types of hazardous material sites on or near public land are related to mining or agricultural use or storage. Other sites are occupancy related and both authorized and unauthorized shooting ranges. Periodically the WDO uses herbicides to treat land that has been invaded by noxious weeds and invasive exotic species. All EPA use restrictions and requirements for toxicants are followed wherever control devices are used on public lands. Hazardous materials are transported over the interstate and rail systems that cross or are near public land. Most sites are permitted by NDEP, the Nevada State Fire Marshal, BLM surface management regulations, or realty programs. The BLM does not maintain a comprehensive database of hazardous materials sites, but the Nevada State Fire Marshal maintains a list of sites with current hazardous materials permits.

The Winnemucca District Office provides for public safety by maintaining a hazardous material emergency contingency plan to facilitate correct responses to hazardous materials situations, to establish procedures for reporting such incidents, and, in some cases, to guide possible remediation of the situation. This plan provides guidance to district office employees on how to react to a hazardous materials situation and whom to contact for assistance.

Health and safety may be affected by hazardous materials and conditions that have resulted from prior industrial or commercial activities on public lands or adjacent privately held properties, three of which are the following:

- American Antimony abandoned mill site in Antelope Valley, where there is lead and cadmium flue dust in an uncontained pile;
- Orovada pesticide dump, where pesticide containers have been buried in trenches over the years; and
- A leaking underground fuel tank at Denio Junction, which may have contaminated nearby public land.

Remediation or monitoring of these sites is ongoing. No hazardous material sites within the resource area are listed on the US EPA National Priorities List.

Solid Waste

Solid waste issues include illegal dumping (either in conjunction with a residence or simply at a convenient location), dumping in reclaimed gravel pits, and littering along roadsides and in areas frequented by ATV users, for example, the sand dunes. Although there is no database detailing the locations of all the solid waste sites, some sites are known. Many of the rural ranches have solid waste sites, and a few ranchers have been warned about dumping on public land. Most sites are small, generally less than five acres.

The only permitted solid waste sites on public land would be the Class III landfills operated by the mines. Many of the larger mines have Class III landfills waivers that are permitted by NDEP. A waiver is obtained from NDEP and inspected by them, and, on occasion, by BLM inspectors under BLM surface management regulations.

Most sites contain typical household garbage and debris. Any hazardous materials are household chemical products in small quantities or regulated materials, such as petroleum products. A few sites in agricultural areas may have pesticide or herbicide containers.

The number of discarded tires has increased since the landfill has started charging for taking them. Sites are more of a problem if they contain unknown chemicals that need characterization. There has not been a significant increase in known sites.

Illegal Dump Sites

Illegally dumped wastes are primarily nonhazardous materials that are dumped either to avoid disposal fees or the time and effort required for proper disposal (US EPA 1998b). Illegal waste dump sites usually contain the following materials:

- Construction and demolition waste, such as drywall, roofing shingles, lumber, bricks, concrete, and siding;
- Abandoned automobiles, auto parts, used oil and filters, and scrap tires;
- Appliances;
- Furniture;

- Yard waste;
- Household trash; and
- Medical waste.

If not addressed, illegal dumps often attract more waste, potentially including hazardous wastes, such as asbestos, household chemicals and paints, automotive fluids, and commercial or industrial wastes.

The largest issue related to public health and safety is the illegal dumping of waste in an unpermitted area (US EPA 1998b) because the health risks may be significant. Areas used for dumping may be easily accessible to people, especially children, who are vulnerable to public health and safety issues that include the following:

- Physical hazards (protruding nails or sharp edges) and chemical hazards (harmful fluids or dust);
- Rodents, insects, and other vermin. Dump sites with scrap tires provide a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which can multiply 100 times faster than normal in the warm stagnant water standing in scrap tire casings. Severe illnesses, such as encephalitis and dengue fever, have been attributed to disease-carrying mosquitoes originating from scrap tire piles;
- Dump sites can catch fire, either by spontaneous combustion or, more commonly, by arson;
- Illegal dumping can affect proper drainage, making areas more susceptible to flooding when wastes block ravines, creeks, culverts, and drainage basins. In rural areas, open burning at dump sites can cause forest fires and severe erosion as fires burn away trees and undergrowth;
- Dump site runoff containing chemicals may contaminate wells and surface water used as sources of drinking water; and
- Dump sites serve as magnets for additional dumping and other criminal activities.

Hot Springs

Hot springs may be associated with geothermal power sites or be located in isolated areas. No hot springs are maintained for recreational use, but unauthorized use of geothermal waters for recreation does occur. Hot springs on public lands can be extremely hot and dangerous. Use can result in scalding, contact with chemical fumes, cuts and abrasions, and bacterial irritations or diseases. The WDO informs visitors to stay out and stay safe. Some springs can be extremely hot and should be avoided to prevent being scalded. The BLM maintains and places warning signs at dangerous hot springs with temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Hot springs with a temperature above 120 degrees Fahrenheit are fenced to discourage entry.

Explosives

Public health and safety could be affected by the presence of mining-related explosives or unexploded ordnance on or near public lands. Incidents in Nevada have included lost live ordnance, crashes, dumped fuel tanks, and wayward missiles. Mining-related explosives from historic and

active mining operations have been found on public land. BLM personnel or contractors remove accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land; this includes removing, disarming, or neutralizing explosives. The BLM coordinates with the Defense Department and Army Corps of Engineers to study and mitigate hazards from formerly used defense sites.

3.5.3 Social and Economic Conditions and Environmental Justice

This section discusses the socioeconomic resources of the region of influence (ROI). These resources are discussed in greater detail in the Winnemucca Resource Management Plan Socioeconomic Report (BLM 2006c), which is included in Appendix H of this document. The planning area encompasses about 7.3 million acres of land managed by the BLM in west-central Nevada. These lands are within portions of five northwestern Nevada counties: Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, and Washoe. These counties were identified as the ROI for socioeconomic analysis because most of the effects on the population and economy would occur within this local region, including effects on local government tax bases and social services and infrastructure. Data for Nevada is presented for comparison and to analyze the possible broader effects of the proposed project. Socioeconomic conditions addressed include population, housing, employment, schools, and the protection of children.

The project area is predominantly rural. Project area communities include cities, rural towns, and outlying rural areas. The cities of Winnemucca and Lovelock provide services, shopping, and diverse amenities for leisure and recreation. The region's rural towns, such as Denio, Empire, Gerlach, Golconda, Imlay, and McDermit, have smaller populations. The presence of services, hospitals, affordable housing, schools, shopping, and recreation are directly related to where the counties' populations reside. The employment base for most of these communities is mining, agriculture, industry, gaming, and tourism.

With almost 83 percent of lands in Nevada under federal ownership, Nevada's economy is affected by BLM land management decisions. Humboldt County, which has the largest percentage and total acreage of land under federal ownership in the WDO, has the greatest opportunity for effect. Whereas Lyon County, which is composed of approximately 67 percent federal land and has the lowest total acreage of federal lands within the WDO planning area, would be less likely to be affected. The recreation, mining, and agricultural sectors are dominant economic interests represented on BLM-administered lands within the WDO planning area in Nevada; the forestry and timber sectors have a minimal economic presence on WDO lands.

The high percentage of BLM lands within the planning area counties has made the WDO planning area a highly desirable recreation area for activities, including boating, fishing, hiking, hunting, and mountain biking. The counties attract both local visitors and those from other counties. As a result, local economies receive economic benefit from recreation activities that occur nearby through recreation and use fees that are returned to the state and through visitor expenditures in the traveler accommodations industry and for other goods and services. Nevada has the highest per capita receipts generated from travel expenditures within the US, and the traveler accommodation industry is projected to be the fastest-growing employment sector in the state. With the rising popularity of outdoor recreation and the demand for use of federal lands, visitor use of public lands within the WDO and local economic activity also can be expected to increase. While most recreational use on public lands does not require a permit, some activities (such as the Burning Man Festival) are

permitted activities that provide recreation opportunities to thousands of people while generating significant revenue for the WDO.

Nevada ranked second in the US in terms of value of overall nonfuel mineral production in 2003 (excluding oil, gas, coal, and geothermal). Nevada's production of gold helped make the US the third leading gold producer in the world in 2003 (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology 2003). Numerous commodities are produced in the state, several of which occur on BLM administered lands. The influence of the mining sector in Humboldt and Pershing Counties makes them economically vulnerable because of their lack of diversity. Nevada has been identified as an economically vulnerable state due to its dependence on minerals (BLM 2000).

Grazing revenues are found to be the greatest in those counties with the highest proportion of BLM land, and northern Nevada has been identified as one of these areas (BLM 2000). These areas typically have low population densities and low per capita income (Sections 2.1 and 2.2). Grazing is most important to the economies in areas that are agriculturally dependent, very rural, and not economically diverse. With three of the five planning area counties (Lyon, Humboldt, and Churchill) among the top five generators of agricultural sales, the economies of these counties are most likely to be affected by grazing management decisions within the WDO.

Churchill County

Churchill County is the southernmost county in the planning area, bordered by portions of Washoe and Lyon Counties on the west, Pershing County on the north, Lander County on the east, and portions of Nye and Mineral Counties on the south. The northwestern portion of this county is within the planning area (BLM 2006c). The only urban area in Churchill County is the city of Fallon, and there is property proposed for development between Fernley and Fallon (near Hazen). Churchill County ranked eighth among the seventeen Nevada counties in population in 2000 and tenth in area.

Humboldt County

Humboldt County is in the northern portion of the planning area, bordered by Elko County on the east, Lander County on the southeast, Pershing County on the south, Washoe County on the west, and Oregon on the north (BLM 2006c). In 2000, it ranked ninth among the seventeen Nevada counties in population and fourth in area. Humboldt County is sparsely populated, with most of its population living in the only incorporated city, Winnemucca. The most rapidly growing area of the county is Grass Valley, which is adjacent to and immediately south of Winnemucca. Other urban areas in the county include Denio, McDermitt, Orovada, Paradise Valley, and Golconda.

Lyon County

Lyon County is in the extreme southwest portion of the planning area, bordered by Churchill County on the northeast, Mineral County on the southeast, California on the south, small portions of Douglas and Carson City Counties on the west, and Storey County on the northwest (BLM 2006c). It ranks sixth among the seventeen Nevada counties in population and fourteenth in area. Dayton, Fernley, and Silver Springs are the county's three largest cities. Increasing at the rapid rate of 72 percent from 1990 to 2000, Lyon County was the third fastest growing county in Nevada.

Pershing County

Pershing County lies in the middle of the planning area, bordered by Washoe County on the west, Churchill County on the south, Lander County on the east, and Humboldt County on the north (BLM 2006c). It ranks eleventh among the seventeen Nevada counties in population and eighth in area. Lovelock is the county's largest city and contains about half of Pershing County's population (approximately 7,500 people).

Washoe County

Washoe County is in the far west portion of the planning area, bordered by California on the west, Oregon on the north, Humboldt, Pershing, Churchill, and Lyon Counties on the east, and Storey and Carson City Counties on the south (BLM 2006c). It ranks second among the 17 Nevada counties in population and seventh in area. Reno, the second largest city in Nevada, is in Washoe County, as are Sparks and Incline Village, at Lake Tahoe.

Definition

Socioeconomic resources include population, employment, income, housing, earnings, and schools. Population is the number of residents in the area and the recent change in population growth; employment data takes into account labor sectors, labor force, and statistics on unemployment; income information is provided as an annual total by county and as per capita income; housing includes numbers of units, ownership, and vacancy rate; earnings-by-industry provides a measure of the health of local business activity; and school enrollment and capacity are important considerations in assessing the effects of potential growth.

Population

Table 3-38 presents population figures for Nevada and the five planning area counties from 2000 to 2005, when the populations in all counties increased, with the exception of Pershing County, whose population decreased by 4.52 percent. Lyon County experienced the largest increase (37.22 percent) in population. Washoe County was the most populous county in both 2000 and 2005, while Pershing County was the least populous county within the project area (US Census Bureau 2004). The population of Nevada increased by nearly 20.72 percent between 2000 and 2005. From 2000 to 2005, the population of all five counties had grown an average of approximately 15.34 percent to 485,344 people. Population growth was reflected mainly in an increase in the average number of households. The number of persons per household increased only in Pershing County and statewide (Table 3-40).

Churchill County's population is influenced by its proximity to employment centers outside the county, providing residences for workers with jobs primarily in Carson City, Fernley (Lyon County), and the Reno–Sparks area (Washoe County). Population fluctuations in Humboldt and Pershing Counties are most likely due to trends in the mining and farming industries. Mining replaced farming as the dominant economic sector in Humboldt County's economy, affecting employment, personal income, and other regional economic sectors. Most of Lyon County's growth is occurring at manufacturing sites in Fernley and along the lower Carson River, where present day "bedroom" communities (for Carson City) have taken the place of nineteenth century mining camps and milling

Table 3-38
County Population Totals 2000-2005

County	2000	2005	% Change 2000-2005
Churchill	23,982	24,680	2.91
Humboldt	16,106	17,155	6.51
Lyon	34,501	47,344	37.22
Pershing	6,693	6,390	-4.52
Washoe	339,486	389,775	14.81
Planning Area	420,768	485,344	15.34
Nevada	1,998,257	2,412,301	20.72

Sources: US Census Bureau 2004; BLM 2006c

Table 3-39
County Population Projections 2005-2025

County	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2005-2025	2005-2025
						Change	Percent Change
Churchill	26,876	29,489	32,053	34,565	34,781	7,905	29.41
Humboldt	15,943	15,212	14,286	14,025	15,280	-663	-4.15
Lyon	45,317	54,385	62,547	69,469	88,548	43,231	95.39
Pershing	7,010	7,040	7,012	7,063	6,744	-266	-3.79
Washoe	385,887	415,402	442,878	466,546	579,299	193,412	50.12
Nevada	2,448,201	2,806,940	3,125,677	3,412,147	4,315,334	1,867,133	76.26

Source: Nevada State Demographer's Office 2007

Table 3-40
County Housing Estimates 2000-2005

County	2000			2005			Housing Units Percent Change
	Housing Units	Vacancy Rate	Persons per Household	Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Persons per Household	
Churchill	9,732	2.6%	2.64	10,332	820	2.64	6.16
Humboldt	6,954	3.9%	2.77	7,030	1,221	2.77	1.09
Lyon	14,279	3.1%	2.61	16,647	1,272	2.61	16.58
Pershing	2,389	3.5%	2.69	2,380	427	2.68	-0.37
Washoe	143,908	2.0%	2.53	168,342	11,824	2.53	16.97
Nevada	827,457	2.3%	2.64	1,019,427	76,292	2.62	23.20

Source: Nevada State Demographer's Office 2007

sites. While a significant portion of the county's population lives within this Dayton area, many of these persons hold jobs and are counted as being employed in Carson City. Population trends in Washoe County are heavily influenced by the Reno-Sparks area gaming industry, the most dominant industry in Washoe County in terms of jobs, payrolls, personal incomes, and its direct and indirect effects on other sectors of the county's economy (BLM 2006c).

Table 3-39 presents population projections for the five counties of the planning area and Nevada from 2005 to 2025. Humboldt County's population is expected to decline from 2005 to 2025 by 663 people (a decrease of 4.15 percent), as is Pershing County's population, which is projected to decline by 266 people (a decrease of 3.79 percent). The populations of all other counties in the planning area are expected to increase by a range of 29.41 percent to 95.39 percent by 2025. The population of Lyon County is projected to have the highest growth by 2025, growing by 43,231 people (an increase of 95.39 percent). By 2025, the population of Nevada is expected to increase by 1,867,133 people (an increase of 76.26 percent) (Nevada State Demographer's Office 2007).

Housing

Table 3-40 presents 2000 and 2005 housing data for the five planning area counties and Nevada. Washoe County and Lyon County have had the greatest percent increases, 16.97 percent and 16.58 percent, respectively, in the number of housing units added between 2000 and 2005. Pershing County had a decrease in housing units by -0.37 percent. Between 2000 and 2005, Nevada increased its housing supply by 191,970 units (US Census Bureau 2004).

Employment

Table 3-41 provides basic data on employment in the six planning area counties and Nevada. Total employment for all of the counties in 2000 was estimated at 209,223 jobs, with an average unemployment rate of 7.3 percent. Of the planning area counties, Humboldt County had the largest unemployment rate (8.3 percent), while Washoe County had the lowest unemployment rate (5.0 percent). Nevada's unemployment rate of 6.2 percent was below that of the planning area's average of 7.3 percent.

Table 3-41
County Employment Statistics (2000)

County	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Churchill	10,288	641	5.9%
Humboldt	7,017	636	8.3%
Lyon	15,399	1,137	6.9%
Pershing	2,268	187	7.6%
Washoe	171,723	8,956	5.0%
Total Planning Area	209,223	11,770	7.3%
Nevada	933,280	61,920	6.2%

Source: US Census Bureau 2004

Table 3-42 provides a breakdown of the planning area counties' employment by sector and average sector growth between 1990 and 2000. On average, the category with the largest number of jobs and the largest sector growth within the counties was the services sector. Other industry sectors that experienced substantial employment increases within the six counties were the government, transportation/utility/information, and finance/insurance/real estate sectors. During the same decade, employment within the planning area decreased in the agriculture/forestry/fishing/mining sector by 33.7 percent and in the trade sector by 2.6 percent.

Table 3-42
County Employment by Sector and Average Sector Growth (1990-2000)

Sector (Total Percent Change)	Churchill	Humboldt	Lyon	Pershing	Washoe	Planning Area Total
Agriculture/Forestry/ Fishing/Mining (-33.7%)						
1990	728	1,850	895	675	2,993	8,540
2000	632	1,726	777	517	1,292	5,665
Construction (33.4%)						
1990	810	620	898	132	9,519	12,195
2000	958	559	1,464	95	13,008	16,270
Manufacturing (27.9%)						
1990	492	275	1,271	91	10,438	12,656
2000	854	252	1,892	177	12,903	16,184
Transportation/ Utility/Information (28.4%)						
1990						
2000	517	384	466	116	11,995	13,620
	877	542	1,196	182	14,528	17,493
Trade (-2.6%)						
1990	1,341	1,193	1,530	359	29,364	34,175
2000	1,559	963	2,615	218	27,693	33,282
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate (20.7%)						
1990	374	162	274	32	8,993	9,870
2000	343	103	790	46	10,584	11,909
Services (41.6%)						
1990	2,244	1,501	2,716	411	61,645	69,000
2000	3,989	2,447	5,470	707	84,268	97,699
Government (39.1%)						
1990	678	415	533	131	5,787	7,710
2000	1,076	425	1,195	326	7,447	10,721

Sources: US Census Bureau 2004; Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) 2004

The services sector was the only sector that experienced growth in all five counties, with the greatest increase occurring in Humboldt County (63.0 percent). Between 1990 and 2000, services in Humboldt County increased from 23.5 percent of the job sector to 34.9 percent. Pershing County had the second highest increase of 36.7 percent (increasing from 21.1 percent in 1990 to 31.2 percent in 2000). Accommodation and food services provided the highest percentage of employment in 2005 for the counties in the ROI for which detailed employment data by industry was available. Health care and social assistance and administrative and waste services also provided services sector employment (BEA 2009a, 2009b). These sectors typically derive their growth in response to growth in other industries and the demands of a growing population.

Schools and Protection of Children

In April 1997, President Clinton signed Executive Order (EO) 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This EO requires federal agencies to identify, assess,

and address disproportionate environmental health and safety risks to children from federal actions. This section identifies school and student enrollment within the planning area.

The school districts of all five counties provided K-12 education for approximately 80,305 students during the 2004-2005 academic year. Washoe County had the largest student enrollment (63,322 students), and Pershing County had the smallest student enrollment (797 students) of the planning area counties (National Center for Education Statistics 2007).

Environmental Justice

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton signed EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations. It requires federal agencies to identify and avoid disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income communities. This section identifies any minority or low-income communities that could be affected by the proposed project.

Table 3-43 provides demographic information for the five planning area counties in 2000. According to US Census Bureau data, the white population was the dominant race in all five planning area counties. The largest racial minority within the counties is Hispanic, followed by the Native American/Alaska Native population. The smallest racial minority groups represented in the planning area are the black/African American and the Asian/Pacific Islander population, each constituting 1.7 percent of the planning area population. Note, however, that the 2000 census included the option to report oneself as a member of two or more ethnic groups, and this factor may affect the reporting for certain ethnic groups.

**Table 3-43
Total Percentage of Population by Race/Ethnicity (2000)**

County	White	Black, African American	Native American, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Latino, Hispanic, Any Race
Nevada	75.2%	6.8%	1.3%	4.9%	8.0%	3.8%	19.7%
Churchill	84.2%	1.6%	4.8%	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%	8.70%
Humboldt	83.2%	0.5%	4.0%	0.7%	8.5%	3.1%	18.9%
Lyon	88.6%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	4.6%	2.9%	11.0%
Pershing	77.7%	5.3%	3.4%	0.8%	9.4%	3.3%	19.3%
Washoe	80.4%	2.1%	1.8%	4.8%	7.7%	3.3%	16.6%
Average Total	83.1%	1.7%	3.4%	1.7%	7.0%	3.0%	15.5%

Note: In combination with other races. The categorical figures/percentages may add up to more than the total population (100 percent) because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: US Census Bureau 2004

As discussed in Section 3.5.1, Tribal Interests, several tribes that use WDO lands have concerns regarding health and safety with respect to mining activities and overall pollution levels, as well as maintaining access to traditional lands and uses. These groups of Native Americans could be disproportionately affected by changes in land management, depending on the location, timing, extent, and types of changes that would be implemented. The concerns of these groups are described in Section 3.5.1, and the potential for effects on these populations is further discussed in Section 4.5.1, Environmental Consequences, Tribal Interests. While other racial and ethnic groups

are present, there is no evidence to suggest that they would be disproportionately impacted by WDO land management decisions. To the extent that a particular racial or ethnic group would rely on ranching on WDO lands as a sole or primary source of income, that group could be disproportionately affected by decisions on grazing permits.

Table 3-44 provides income statistics for the planning area's five counties and for Nevada in 2000. The planning area's average median household income and per capita income, \$43,534 and \$19,902, respectively, are both slightly lower than that of Nevada, at \$44,581 and \$21,989, respectively. Housing would be affordable for the median income household if no more than 25 percent of the household income went to paying the mortgage, given a 20 percent down payment. Based on an interest rate of 8.03 percent in 2000, the median-value house would be affordable to the median income household in the ROI overall (Sonoran Institute and Headwaters Economics 2009).

In addition, the planning area counties have an average poverty rate of 10.5 percent, the same percentage as the statewide poverty level. The poverty line in 2000 for an individual of working age (under 65 years) was at \$8,794; for a family of three it was \$13,738 (average household size in the ROI was between two and three people), and for a family of four it was \$17,603 (average family size in the ROI was between three and four people) (US Census Bureau 2009).

Table 3-44
Income and Poverty Statistics (2000)

County	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Percentage of Population Living in Poverty (2000)	Farm Income per Capita
Nevada	\$44,581	\$21,989	10.5%	\$11,569
Churchill	\$40,808	\$19,264	8.7%	\$7,539
Humboldt	\$47,147	\$19,539	9.7%	\$20,130
Lyon	\$40,699	\$18,543	10.4%	\$13,598
Pershing	\$40,670	\$16,589	11.4%	\$11,877
Washoe	\$45,815	\$24,277	10.0%	\$8,568
Average Total	\$43,534	\$19,902	10.5%	\$12,661

Sources: US Census Bureau 2004; BEA 2009c

As shown in Table 3-44, farm incomes fell below the poverty line in Churchill and Washoe Counties and were below average per capita incomes throughout the ROI, except in Humboldt County. In all of the ROI, except Churchill and Washoe Counties, farm income per capita was above the state average. These figures indicate that changes that would affect grazing permittees and available AUMs could disproportionately affect low-income populations, to the extent that the incomes of grazing permittees in the WDO would be considered low-income and that these permittees rely on ranching on WDO lands as a sole or primary source of income. Farming/ranching was the primary source of income on roughly 38 percent of the WDO allotments (BLM 2009b).

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Group	Members	Chair	Secretary
Group 1	Members 1-5	Chair 1	Secretary 2
Group 2	Members 6-10	Chair 6	Secretary 7
Group 3	Members 11-15	Chair 11	Secretary 12
Group 4	Members 16-20	Chair 16	Secretary 17
Group 5	Members 21-25	Chair 21	Secretary 22
Group 6	Members 26-30	Chair 26	Secretary 27
Group 7	Members 31-35	Chair 31	Secretary 32
Group 8	Members 36-40	Chair 36	Secretary 37
Group 9	Members 41-45	Chair 41	Secretary 42
Group 10	Members 46-50	Chair 46	Secretary 47

