

<b>Biological Resources (BR) – Riparian and Wetland Resources (4300-4303)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
			Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat would not be suitable for disposal.		

<b>Biological Resources (BR) – Fish and Wildlife (4400-4436)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
<b>Goals and Objectives:</b>					
BR-16: Manage for the biological integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to maintain or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.					
BR-17: Manage for the biological integrity and habitat function of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain, enhance, and/or optimize distribution and abundance of all native, desirable non-native, and Special Status Species consistent with habitat capability.					
BR-18: Conserve and enhance habitats at the ecosystem or landscape scale sufficient to support functioning habitat to meet WGFD terrestrial and aquatic wildlife objectives, WGFD's Strategic Habitat Plan, State Wildlife Action Plan, WGFD's Ungulate Migration Strategy Plan, and strategic population plans.					
BR-19: Maintain and restore connectivity between important seasonal ranges and life stage habitats. Maintain functioning terrestrial and aquatic habitats, migration corridors, and fish passages that allow free movement.					
BR-20: Maintain and/or improve habitat quality and quantity to ensure the continued viability of sensitive habitats. Manage areas of sensitive resources for no net loss of crucial habitats or function of these important habitats, in consideration of other RMP objectives.					
BR-21: Maintain current and historic raptor habitats within the planning area to ensure long-term species sustainability and widely distributed functioning habitats in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (1940).					
BR-22: Maintain, restore, and/or enhance fisheries habitats in the planning area so they achieve stable stream conditions with hydrologically stable and resilient channel shape. Riparian habitats would be managed to promote healthy vegetative structure to achieve optimum conditions for desired aquatic wildlife populations.					
BR-22.1: Provide suitable habitat to support the goals and objectives of the Conservation Agreements and Strategies (CAS) for Colorado River cutthroat trout in the states of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and for the "3-Species" roundtail chub, flannelmouth sucker, and bluehead sucker.					
BR-23: Provide quality habitats to support introduction, reintroduction, augmentation, etc. of desirable priority aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species on public lands in the planning area.					
BR-24: Manage environmental risks and associated impacts in a manner compatible with sustaining plant, fish, and wildlife populations and habitats.					
BR-25: Manage habitat to support long-term recreational and educational benefits and opportunities for the public.					
BR-26: Provide for consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife and fisheries resource uses and activities on public lands.					
BR-49: Manage in accordance with the recommendation of the statewide Bighorn/Domestic Sheep Interaction Report as updated as state statute.					
<b>General Wildlife</b>					
4400	BR-25, BR-26	Cooperate with the WGFD to recommend adjustments to herd objectives based upon habitat condition trends and recommend wildlife use adjustments if monitoring data indicate adjustments are necessary.			
4401	BR-18, BR-33	Maintain, restore, and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and habitat functionality. Consider all mitigation options when developing mitigation for project-level activities for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and Special Status Species habitats.			
4402	BR-16, BR-33, BR-41	Coordinate management of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species and their habitat.	No similar action	No similar action	No similar action (see Management Actions Common to All Resource Programs section)

<b>Biological Resources (BR) – Fish and Wildlife (4400-4436)</b>					
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4403	BR-38	The BLM would cooperate with the WGFD in preparation of studies for the introduction and re-introduction of native and non-native wildlife and fish species.	No similar action	No similar action	No similar action
4404	BR-16, BR-20, BR-24	High value wildlife habitats would be maintained or improved by reducing habitat loss or alteration and by applying appropriate distance and seasonal restrictions and rehabilitation standards to all appropriate activities. These habitats include crucial winter habitat, parturition areas, sensitive fisheries habitat, etc.	Prevent or reduce habitat loss or alteration by applying appropriate surface use and seasonal restrictions and rehabilitation standards to all appropriate activities (Table 2-4, Appendix V) to protect or improve wildlife habitats.	Apply seasonal restrictions to all appropriate activities (Table 2-4, Appendix V) to maintain high priority wildlife habitats.	No similar action (distance and seasonal restrictions are detailed in the following management actions: 2207, 4419 to 4427, and 4435)
4405	BR-16, BR-24	In the JMH planning area, seasonal limitations for wildlife habitat would be applied as necessary to protect sensitive wildlife areas from development and/or disruptive activities during sensitive time periods in animals' life cycles, such as nesting, birthing, and wintering. Wildlife seasonal stipulations would not close an area to development but would protect wildlife species if weather or other habitat needs dictate that it is necessary (Appendix B). The BLM Authorized Officer may decide to grant or not grant exceptions to seasonal limitations based on recommendations from the wildlife biologist, in coordination with the WGFD. Criteria for exceptions are outlined in Appendix B.	See management action 4404	See management action 4404	See management action 4404
4406	LR-01, LR-04, PR-06, BR-24	Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat would not be suitable for disposal unless opportunities exist for land exchanges of equal or greater value (including monetary and functional resource values).	Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat would not be suitable for disposal. Consider acquiring additional lands along perennial waters and wetlands (Appendix K).	Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat would be suitable for disposal by any method.	Restrict land exchanges of aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat only for land of equal or better ecological/functional resource value as determined by the BLM. Acquire, on a case-by-case basis, additional land along perennial water

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		The BLM would consider acquiring additional lands along perennial waters and wetlands (Appendix K). Water rights for BLM water developments would be pursued as appropriate.			and wetlands (Appendix K) to enhance riparian area management. Pursue water rights for BLM water developments on a case-by-case basis.
4407	BR-20, BR-19	No similar action	Maintain and improve habitat quantity and quality for migratory bird species of conservation concern to prevent, avoid, reduce, and/or mitigate adverse impacts to the extent feasible, and in a manner consistent with regional or statewide bird conservation priorities.	Maintain habitat quantity and quality for migratory bird species of conservation concern to avoid, reduce, or mitigate adverse impacts to the extent feasible, and in a manner consistent with regional or statewide bird conservation priorities.	Maintain or improve habitat quantity, functionality, and quality, on a case-by case basis, for migratory bird species of conservation concern consistent with regional or statewide bird conservation priorities. Require, on a case-by-case basis, pre-construction surveys by a qualified biologist for any project proposed to be implemented during the migratory bird nesting season, generally February 1 through August 31. If active/occupied nests are identified, construction activities in the immediate area will be halted, until it is determined that the nest is no longer active/occupied, due to events such as fledging, nest predation, or nest abandonment.
4408	BR-16, BR-10	Livestock and wild horse water developments in crucial habitat could be allowed if they conform with wildlife objectives and do not result in adverse impacts to the crucial habitat.	Consider water developments only if wildlife habitat and resource conditions would be improved or maintained.	Allow water developments where needed.	Allow water developments in big game crucial winter range and parturition areas on a case-by-case basis subject to adequate mitigation of impacts following BLM mitigation policies.
4409	BR-16, BR-10	The cooperative management agreement with the WGFD for annual monitoring, maintenance, and the development of additional waters would continue as needed. Livestock water developments would be modified or protected where possible to enhance wildlife habitat and to maintain or enhance water quality.	See management action 4408	See management action 4408	See management action 4408
4410	BR-16, BR-10	In the JMH planning areas, wildlife water developments would be	See management action 4408	See management action 4408	See management action 4408

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		considered on a case-by-case basis to maintain or improve wildlife habitat and resource conditions.			
4411	BR-16, BR-17, BR-20	Needed special management and riparian management exclusions would be developed and/or maintained, and exclusion plans would be implemented for enhancement of wildlife habitat. Exclusions are closed to livestock grazing use and no animal unit months (AUM) in these areas would be available for livestock use.	Develop and/or maintain special management and riparian management exclusions for enhancement of wildlife habitat and other resource objectives. Implement exclusion plans.	Special management and riparian management exclusions would not be developed. Make existing exclusions available to livestock grazing where appropriate.	Allow development and/or maintenance of special management and riparian management exclusions, subject to adequate mitigation of impacts following BLM mitigation policies.  Review existing exclusions, and if they are providing intended function, create and implement exclusion plans. If they are not providing intended function, determine if changes can be made, or if they should be removed.
4412	BR-11, BR-24, BR-35	The BLM would continue to coordinate and to annually review with APHIS-WS their annual wildlife damage management plan for animal damage control activities on public lands. Areas where proposed animal damage control activities (all or specific methods) are not compatible with BLM planning and management prescriptions or objectives for other resource activities and users, would be identified on a case-by-case basis, and APHIS-WS would be requested to amend or adjust proposed animal damage control activities accordingly.	Continue to coordinate and review with APHIS-WS their annual wildlife damage management plan for animal damage control activities on public lands. Identify, on a case-by-case basis, areas where proposed animal damage control activities (all or specific methods) are not compatible with BLM planning and management prescriptions or objectives for other resource activities and users. Request APHIS-WS amend or adjust proposed animal damage control activities accordingly. Allow animal damage control on BLM land only if it would benefit Special Status Species or is needed for valid safety concerns.	Continue to coordinate and review with APHIS-WS and county pest control, their annual wildlife damage management plan for animal damage control activities on public lands to benefit resource use and wildlife. Identify, on a case-by-case basis, areas where proposed animal damage control activities (all or specific methods) are not compatible with BLM planning and management prescriptions or objectives for other resource activities and users. Request APHIS-WS and county pest control to amend or adjust proposed animal damage control activities accordingly.	Same as Alternative A
4413	BR-16, BR-17, BR-25	Habitat management plans would be developed, where needed, particularly for highly developed and disturbed areas to mitigate wildlife habitat losses. Plans could include habitat expansion efforts, threatened and endangered	Develop habitat management plans (HMP) in high-priority wildlife habitat areas. These areas include WLCI Focus areas, WGFD Strategic Habitat Plan and State Wildlife Action Plan areas and	No similar action	Develop HMPs if a need is identified. Consider areas included in the WGFD Strategic Habitat Plan and State Wildlife Action Plan and other areas to mitigate wildlife habitat and habitat functionality losses.

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		species reintroduction, and population goals and objectives. Such actions as preparing transportation plans and reclaiming roads, seeding, vegetation enhancement (vegetation treatments, fencing), water developments, and reclamation actions to reduce the amount of disturbance, would be considered. Areas identified for consideration of such plans include but are not limited to the Little Colorado Desert (including the Fontenelle II and Blue Forest units), Nitchie Gulch, Wamsutter Arch, Patrick Draw, and Cedar Canyon areas.	other areas to mitigate wildlife habitat losses.		
4414	BR-16, BR-17, BR-25	In the JMH planning area, HMPs would be prepared as needed to meet area management objectives. An HMP identifies management actions to be implemented to achieve specific objectives related to land use planning decisions. An HMP focuses on priority species and their habitats; therefore, the plan is generally limited to a specific geographic area. Plans include habitat expansion efforts, threatened and endangered species reintroduction, and population goals and objectives (in coordination with the WGFD). These plans would guide the BLM in managing and rehabilitating wildlife habitat in site-specific locations within the planning area. To the extent possible, suitable wildlife habitat and forage would be provided to support the WGFD Strategic Plan objectives (MOU WY-131). Changes in the WGFD planning objective levels would be considered based on habitat	See management action 4413	See management action 4413	See management action 4413

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		capability, availability, and site-specific analysis.			
4415	BR-16, BR-24	In the JMH planning area, crucial winter range or sensitive habitats (such as birthing areas, the connectivity area (migration corridor), nesting sites, Greater Sage-Grouse breeding habitats and winter concentration areas, and sensitive fisheries habitats) would be managed (Maps 9 and 10) by maintaining habitat or reducing habitat loss or alteration, improving habitat where possible, and applying appropriate mitigation requirements (e.g., distance and seasonal limitations and rehabilitation) to all appropriate activities. Exceptions can be provided on a case-by-case basis should exception criteria (Appendix B) be met. See also the Surface Use Activities section of the JMH CAP for actions relating to surface disturbing and disruptive activities.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4418, 4421, & 4425 thru 4427.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4418, 4421, & 4425 thru 4427.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4418, 4421, & 4425 thru 4427.
4416	BR-16, BR-24	In the JMH planning area, sensitive fisheries habitats would be managed (Maps 9 and 10) by maintaining habitat or reducing habitat loss or alteration, improving habitat where possible, and applying appropriate mitigation requirements (e.g., distance and seasonal limitations and rehabilitation) to all appropriate activities. Exceptions can be provided on a case-by-case basis should exception criteria (Appendix B) be met. See also the Surface Use Activities section of the JMH CAP for actions relating to surface disturbing and disruptive activities.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4600 thru 4624.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4600 thru 4624.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MAs 4600 thru 4624.

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4417	BR-16, BR-24	No similar action	Apply stipulations and mitigations provided in Appendix B to oil and gas development operations.  Exclude surface occupancy and/or disturbance (to the extent this restriction does not violate the leaseholder's/operators lease rights) on existing leases within closed areas to protect important habitats.  Permit management actions/projects designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MA 4610 and Mineral Resources.	No similar action. See BR-16 thru 26, & 41. See MA 4610 and Mineral Resources.
4418	BR-16, BR-24	No similar action	Prohibit renewable energy projects in big game crucial winter range and parturition habitat, raptor concentration (high-use/high-density raptor nesting/roosting/perching areas) areas, and currently mapped unique habitats (e.g. aspen and mountain shrub) or new areas identified as part of site-specific investigations.	Allow renewable energy projects in big game crucial winter range and parturition habitat, raptor concentration areas (high-use/high-density raptor nesting/roosting/perching areas), and unique habitats (e.g. aspen and mountain shrub).	No similar action  See Renewable Energy section 6100 - 6108.
<b>Big Game</b>					
4419	BR-41, BR-09, BR-26	To the extent possible, suitable wildlife habitat and forage would be provided to support the WGFD 1989 Strategic Plan objectives. Changes within WGFD planning objective levels would be considered based on habitat capability and availability and site-specific analysis.	Manage wildlife habitat to provide forage to support the WGFD 2009 (or subsequent approved) Strategic Habitat Plan in the attainment of big game herd unit objectives, strategic population plans, and aquatic basin management plan objectives.  Consider habitat capability and availability during coordination with WGFD for changes to plan objectives.	Manage wildlife habitat, to the extent possible, to provide forage for all resources.  Consider habitat capability and availability during coordination with WGFD for changes to plan objectives.	Manage, to the extent possible, wildlife habitat to provide forage to support the WGFD Strategic Habitat Plan in the attainment of big game herd unit objectives, strategic population plans, and aquatic basin management plan objectives.
4420	BR-24, BR-41	No similar action	Prohibit livestock grazing in big game parturition habitat during the birthing season (usually from May 1 through June 30).	Prohibit livestock grazing in big game parturition habitat during the birthing season (usually from May 1 through June 30). Allow	Evaluate and adjust grazing schedules, at the time of permit renewal, if any conflicts with parturition areas exist.

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				existing uses pending site-specific analysis.	
4421	BR-24, BR-41	In the JMH planning area, disruptive activities would be prohibited in big game crucial winter range between November 15 and April 30. Seasonal limitations may be excepted, provided criteria in Appendix B can be met and appropriate mitigation can be implemented (as determined by the BLM). Mitigation of adverse effects (e.g., noise and traffic) on all habitats would be determined and applied on a case-by-case basis. Steamboat Mountain ACEC is closed to motor vehicle use from May 10 to July 1 for crucial birthing habitat for deer and elk.	Prohibit surface disturbing or disruptive activities on big game crucial winter ranges, parturition areas, migration corridors and transitional habitats, as identified by WGFD. Manage as: 1) NSO for fluid minerals; 2) closed to mineral material sales/disposal; 3) closed to all solid mineral leasing. Steamboat Mountain ACEC is closed to motor vehicle use from May 1 to June 30 for crucial birthing habitat for deer and elk.	Restrict surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities in big game crucial winter range between November 15 and April 30. Restrict surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities in big game birthing areas between May 1 and June 30. Grant exceptions if impacts could be mitigated in accordance with exception criteria (see specific exception/waiver/modification criteria, Appendix B). Determine and apply mitigation of adverse effects (e.g., noise and traffic) on all habitats. Steamboat Mountain ACEC is closed to motor vehicle use from May 1 to June 30 for crucial birthing habitat for deer and elk.	Allow surface disturbing activities on big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas subject to adequate mitigation of impacts following BLM mitigation policies. Avoid disruptive activities in big game crucial winter range between November 15 and April 30. Avoid disruptive activities in big game parturition areas between May 1 and June 30. Grant exceptions if impacts could be mitigated in accordance with exception criteria (see specific exception/waiver/modification criteria, Appendix B). Determine and apply mitigation of impacts (e.g., noise and traffic) on all habitats and habitat functionality. The Elk Parturition area within the Steamboat Mountain ACEC is closed to motor vehicle use from May 1 to June 30 for crucial birthing habitat for deer and elk.
4422	BR-24, BR-41	Big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas would be protected to ensure continued usability by limiting activities during critical seasons of use and by limiting the amount of habitat disturbed.	See management action 4421	See management action 4421	See management action 4421



4423	BR-24, BR-41	In the JMH planning area, surface disturbing and disruptive activities are prohibited in big game birthing areas from May 1 to June 30. To meet management objectives, the amount of habitat disturbed in these areas would also be limited (see Sensitive Habitat discussion). Mitigation of adverse effects (e.g., noise and traffic) on all habitats would be determined and applied on a case-by-case basis.	See management action 4421	See management action 4421	See management action 4421
4424	BR-24, BR-41	No similar action	Identify and preserve wildlife species migration and travel	Restrict, on a case by case basis, surface disturbing	Allow fluid mineral surface occupancy and use within a WGFD designated

**Biological Resources (BR) – Fish and Wildlife (4400-4436)**

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			corridors. Prohibit surface-disturbing activities within ½ mile of big game migration corridors to avoid constriction of current or future identified big game corridors. Manage as: 1) NSO for fluid minerals; 2) closed to mineral material sales/disposal; 3) closed to all solid mineral leasing.	activities within identified wildlife migration corridors.	big game migration corridor if the fluid mineral operator and the BLM arrive at an acceptable conservation plan for avoidance, minimization, rectification and/or restoration within the migration corridor. The purpose of the conservation plan is to ensure that fluid mineral development activities are pursued in a manner that maintain habitat function and result in no significant declines in species distribution or abundance. The BLM will consult with the WGFD to evaluate the adequacy of the conservation plan prior to finalization.  • CSU for fluid minerals.
4425	BR-20, BR-17, BR-41	No similar action	Manage big game crucial winter range and parturition habitat for the plant condition and composition that would be most ecologically beneficial for the identified species while also considering the habitat of other species. Avoid, where possible, single wildlife species management.	Manage big game crucial winter range and parturition habitat for the plant condition and composition that maintains a functional habitat for the benefit of all herbivores.	Manage big game crucial winter range and parturition habitat in a manner that meets or is making significant progress toward meeting the Wyoming Land Health Standards, and the plant condition and composition that would maintain a functional habitat for the benefit of all herbivores.  Monitor and develop, on a case-by case basis, plans to address any undesirable resource conditions.

4426	BR-24, BR-18, BR-41	Big game crucial winter ranges and birthing areas are open to further consideration for federal coal leasing and development with a provision for maintaining a balance between coal leasing and development, and adequate crucial winter range and birthing area habitats to prevent significant adverse impacts to important big game species. This would be accomplished through controlled timing and sequencing of federal coal leasing and development in these areas. For example, satisfactory abandonment and	Close big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas to further consideration for federal coal leasing and development.	Open big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas to further consideration for federal coal leasing and development with a provision for maintaining a balance between coal leasing and development, and adequate crucial winter range and birthing area habitats. Prevent significant adverse impacts to important big game species through controlled timing and sequencing of federal coal leasing and development in these areas.	Same as Alternative A
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**Biological Resources (BR) – Fish and Wildlife (4400-4436)**

MA #	Goal/Obj.	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		adequate reclamation of mined lands in big game crucial winter ranges and birthing areas would be required before additional federal coal leasing and development is initiated in the same crucial winter ranges and birthing areas.			
4427	BR-24, BR-41	Vehicular travel in crucial and important wildlife habitats and during crucial and important periods (strutting grounds, spawning beds, big game ranges, calving/fawning periods, etc.) would be restricted seasonally, as necessary.	Seasonally close vehicular travel in crucial and important wildlife habitats and during crucial and important periods (big game crucial winter ranges 11/15-4/30, deer parturition areas 5/1-6/30, elk calving areas 5/1-6/30, moose calving areas 5/1-6/30, raptor nesting areas 2/1-7/31). See Appendix J.	Limit vehicular travel to designated roads and trails in crucial and important wildlife habitats and during crucial and important periods (big game crucial winter ranges 11/15-4/30, deer parturition areas 5/1-6/30, elk calving areas 5/1-6/30, moose calving areas 5/1-6/30, raptor nesting areas 2/1-7/31).	Seasonally close, on a case-by-case basis, vehicular travel in designated crucial winter ranges and parturition areas during key periods (big game crucial winter ranges 11/15-4/30, big game parturition areas 5/1-6/30). Exceptions will be granted for administrative use. See Appendix J.

**Raptors**

4428	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	Active and historic raptor nesting sites would be protected and managed for continued nesting activities. An active raptor nest is one that has been occupied within the past three years; a historic nesting site is an area of high topographic relief, particularly cliff areas, known to have supported concentrations of nesting raptors, such as Cedar Canyon, Four-J Basin, Kinney Rim, etc. The appropriate level of protection would be determined on a case-by-case basis depending upon the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances, etc. Different species of raptors may require different types of protective measures (Appendix J).	Protect occupied nests and historic raptor nesting sites and associated feeding areas and manage for continued nesting activities.  Determine, on a case-by-case basis, the appropriate level of protection depending upon the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances, etc.  Different species of raptors could require different types of protective measures (Appendix J).	Protect occupied raptor nesting sites and managed for continued nesting activities.  Determine, on a case-by-case basis, the appropriate level of protection depending upon the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances, etc.  Different species of raptors could require different types of protective measures (Appendix J).	No similar action (see other actions in this section)
4429	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	In the JMH planning area, active and historic raptor nesting sites would be protected and managed (e.g., through distance restrictions) for continued nesting activities.	See management action 4428	See management action 4428	See management action 4428

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		Different species of raptors may require different types of protective measures. Permanent or high-profile structures (e.g., power lines or other structures that may negatively impact raptors) would be prohibited within a specified distance of active raptor nests. Distance would be determined on a case-by-case basis and would depend on the raptor species involved, natural topographic barriers, line-of-sight distances, and other such factors.			
4430	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	Project components, such as permanent and high-profile structures, e.g., buildings, storage tanks, power lines, roads, well pads, etc. are prohibited within an appropriate distance of active raptor nests. The appropriate distance (usually less than ½ mile) would be determined on a case-by-case basis and may vary depending upon the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances, etc. Placement of facilities, "on" (very low profile) or below ground, and temporary disruptive activities, such as occur with pipeline construction, seismic activity, etc., could be granted exceptions within ½ mile of active raptor nests, in certain circumstances (Appendix J).	Prohibit surface occupancy within one mile of occupied and historic raptor nests and associated feeding grounds. This includes project components such as permanent and/or high-profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, power lines, roads, well pads, etc.).  Manage as: 1) NSO for fluid minerals; 2) closed for coal and sodium prospecting; 3) closed to material sales; 4) avoidance area for new rights-of-way.  Buffer recommendations could be modified on a site-specific or project-specific basis based on field observations and local conditions.  Infrastructure (or facilities) that have potential to cause direct avian mortality (e.g., wind turbines, guyed towers, airports, wastewater disposal facilities, transmission lines), would follow USFWS recommendations to locate structures away from high avian-use areas such as those used for nesting, foraging, roosting or	Project components, such as permanent and high-profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, power lines, roads, well pads, etc.) are restricted within an appropriate distance of occupied raptor nests. The appropriate distance (usually less than ½ mile) would be determined on a case-by-case basis and may vary depending upon the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances, etc.  • CSU for fluid minerals.	Allow surface occupancy within the identified buffer of occupied and historic raptor nests, subject to adequate mitigation of impacts following BLM mitigation policies. This includes project components such as permanent and/or high-profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, power lines, roads, well pads, etc.).  Ferruginous hawk – ½ mile Bald eagle – one mile Golden eagle – ¼ mile Burrowing owl – ¼ mile General raptor – ¼ mile  • CSU for fluid minerals.  Modify buffer recommendations, on a site-specific or project-specific basis, based on field observations and local conditions.  Require implementation of USFWS recommendations to locate structures away from high avian-use areas such as those used for nesting, foraging, roosting or migrating, and the travel between high-use areas on infrastructure (or facilities) that have potential to cause direct avian

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			migrating, and the travel between high-use areas.		mortality (e.g., wind turbines, guyed towers, airports, wastewater disposal facilities, transmission lines).
4431	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	Nesting raptors would be protected by restricting disruptive activities seasonally within a ½- to one-mile radius of occupied raptor nesting sites.	Restrict surface disturbing and disruptive activities seasonally within a two-mile radius of occupied nests and historic raptor nesting sites and associated feeding grounds to protect nesting raptors.	Restrict surface disturbing or disruptive activities seasonally within a ½-mile radius of occupied raptor nesting sites to protect nesting raptors.	Avoid surface disturbing and disruptive activities seasonally within the identified buffer of occupied nests and historic raptor nest sites (see Appendix J).
4432	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	In the JMH planning area, temporary disturbances associated with placement of facilities such as pipelines and other actions such as seismic activities can be allowed within ½ to one mile of active raptor nests.	See management action 4431	See management action 4431	See management action 4431
4433	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	In the JMH planning area, disruptive activities would be seasonally restricted within a ½- to one-mile radius of occupied raptor nesting sites. Raptor nest surveys would be conducted within a one-mile radius or linear distance of proposed surface uses or activities during raptor nesting season. Seasonal limitations may be excepted, provided criteria in Appendix B can be met and appropriate mitigation can be implemented (as determined by the BLM). Mitigation of adverse effects (e.g., noise and traffic) on all habitats would be determined and applied on a case-by-case basis.	See management action 4431	See management action 4431	See management action 4431
4434	BR-21, BR-24, BR-35	Raptor nest surveys would be conducted within a one-mile radius, or linear distance of proposed surface uses or activities, if such activities are proposed to be conducted during raptor nesting seasons, usually between February 1 and July 31.	Conduct raptor surveys (for nesting, roosting, and foraging) within up to a four-mile radius of surface disturbing or disruptive activities based on the extent and nature of the proposed action.	Same as Alternative A	Conduct raptor nest surveys within one mile of proposed surface uses or activities, on a case-by case basis, if suitable raptor nesting habitat is identified.

<b>Biological Resources (BR) – Fish and Wildlife (4400-4436)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
<b>Fish</b>					
4435	BR-24BR-24, BR-22	Seasonal restrictions for surface disturbing activities to protect game fish and Special Status fish populations during spawning would be applied as necessary.	Apply TLS to surface disturbing activities within ¼ mile of riparian areas along fish-bearing streams to protect spawning, egg incubation, and fry areas. Apply spring TLS from March 15 to July 31 and fall TLS from September 15 to November 30. Critical dates often vary based on site location and species composition.  Manage as: 1) TLS for fluid minerals; 2) closed to all solid mineral leasing.  Evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, requests for exceptions to TLS and consider reducing or increasing these standard dates (see Appendix B for specific exception/waiver/modification criteria). Consult with the WGFD on evaluations of all such requests.	No TLS would be applied to surface disturbing activities to protect fisheries critical life stages.	Avoid surface disturbing and construction activities (e.g., mineral exploration and development activities, pipelines, power lines, roads, recreation sites, fences, wells, etc.) within the 100-year floodplains that could adversely affect fish-bearing streams.  Allow linear crossings in these areas on a case-by-case basis only if the BLM determines that no adverse impacts would likely occur and a plan to mitigate potential impacts to water quality and fish habitat is approved.  Avoid surface disturbing activities within fish-bearing streams to protect spawning habitat, egg incubation, and fry from March 15 to July 31 and fall TLS from September 15 to November 30. Critical dates often vary based on site location and species composition.  Evaluate requests for exceptions to TLS and consider reducing or increasing these standard dates (see Appendix B for specific exception/waiver/modification criteria). Consult with the WGFD on evaluations of requests.
4436	BR-19, BR-22	No similar action	Remove human-caused barriers to fish passage where appropriate and/or feasible to provide for more genetic diversity, increased habitat, and population stability.  Human-caused barriers could be placed to protect conservation populations of fish species from hybridization or competition.	No similar action	Same as Alternative B

## Biological Resources (BR) – Special Status Species (4600-4624)

MA #	Goal/ Obj.	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<b>Plants</b>					
<b>Goals:</b>					
BR-27: Manage for the biological integrity and habitat function to facilitate the conservation, recovery, and maintenance of populations of Special Status plant species and to avoid contributing to the listing of or jeopardizing the continued existence or recovery of Special Status Species and their habitats.					
BR-28: Maintain or enhance the habitats that support or could support Special Status plants and their native pollinators.					
BR-29: Maintain sufficient undisturbed or minimally disturbed habitats to protect Special Status plant species.					
BR-30: Manage specific environmental hazards, risks, and impacts in a manner compatible with Special Status plant species' health.					
4600	BR-27, BR-28, BR-30	Any management actions on potential habitat of Special Status plant species communities on federal land or on split estate lands (i.e., non-federal land surface ownership with BLM-administered federal minerals ownership) would require searches for the plant species prior to project or activity implementation to determine the locations of Special Status plant species and essential and/or important habitats. Special status plant populations are closed to activities that could adversely affect these species and their habitat. Management requirements in habitat areas may include prohibiting or limiting motorized vehicle use, surface uses, and explosive charges or any other surface disturbing or disruptive activity that may cause adverse effects to the plants.	Require Special Status plant species surveys on potential habitats on federal land surface before any project or activity is approved. If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented.  For Interrelated or Interdependent Actions and when necessary to comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), require inventories for listed or proposed species potential habitats on federally leased lands before any project or activity is approved (see BLM Manual 6840). If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS.  If Special Status plant species are found during construction, halt all disturbing activities in the inhabited area until species-specific protective measures are developed and implemented. Develop and implement protective measures for listed and proposed species in consultation with the USFWS.	Require Special Status plant species surveys on potential habitats on federal land surface before any project or activity is approved. If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented.  For Interrelated or Interdependent Actions and when necessary to comply with the ESA, require inventories for listed or proposed species on potential habitats on split-estate lands before any project or activity is approved (see BLM Manual 6840). If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS.  If species are found during construction, avoidance measures would be taken if possible. Develop and implement protective measures for listed species in consultation with the USFWS.	Require Special Status plant species surveys on potential habitats on federal land surface before any surface disturbing project or activity is approved. If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented.  For Interrelated or Interdependent Actions, require inventories for listed or proposed species potential habitats on federally leased lands before any surface disturbing project or activity is approved (see BLM Manual 6840). If species are found, species-specific protective measures would be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS.  If Special Status plant species are found during construction, halt all disturbing activities in the inhabited area until species-specific protective measures are developed and implemented. Develop and implement protective measures for listed and proposed species in consultation with the USFWS.
4601	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	In the JMH planning area, surveys would be conducted of potential habitat for federally listed, proposed, or candidate threatened and endangered plant species	See management action 4600	See management action 4600	See management action 4600

<b>Biological Resources (BR) – Special Status Species (4600-4624)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
		before any surface is disturbed or water sources are depleted. If such a species is located, formal consultation with USFWS would occur. Management prescriptions to provide, maintain, or improve habitat would be developed on a case-by-case basis.			
4602	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	Known locations of Special Status plant species communities would be protected and closed to: 1) surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity that could adversely affect the plants or their habitat; 2) the location of new mining claims (withdrawal from mineral location and entry under the land laws would be pursued); 3) mineral material sales; 4) all off-road vehicular use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc.; and 5) the use of explosives and blasting. (See the discussion Lands and Realty management and Minerals management.)	Prohibit surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity on known locations of Special Status plant species.  Manage as: 1) NSO for fluid minerals; 2) withdrawal from mineral location and entry under the land laws would be pursued; 3) closed to mineral material sales; 4) closed to all off-highway vehicle (OHV) vehicular travel, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc.; 5) the use of explosives and blasting; 6) avoidance area for new ROWs.	Avoid known locations of Special Status plant species for surface disturbing activities. Permit authorizations where applicants could demonstrate that proposed activities would not impact sensitive plant species.  Manage as: 1) avoidance area for new ROWs; 2) limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails.	Prohibit surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity within 100 feet of the boundary of known locations of Special Status plant species.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSO for fluid minerals.</li> <li>• Close to mineral material sales.</li> <li>• Allow subsurface mining only and prohibit surface facilities.</li> <li>• Designate as a ROW avoidance area.</li> <li>• Close to all OHV vehicular travel, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, surveying, etc.</li> <li>• Prohibit the use of explosives and blasting.</li> </ul>
4603	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	Locations of Special Status plant species are open to consideration for mineral leasing with an NSO requirement (Table 2-4, Appendix V).	See management action 4602	See management action 4602	See management action 4602
4604	BR-27, BR-29, BR-30	On essential and important Special Status plant species habitat, all fire suppression activities are limited to existing roads and trails. A site-specific analysis would be prepared for all fire management activities (e.g., prescribed fires, fire suppression) around Special Status plant species sites to determine the appropriate fire management response.	Limit all surface disturbing fire suppression activities within Special Status plant species habitat to existing roads and trails, except for the protection of life or property.	Consult with the BLM Fire Incident Resource Advisor on all fire suppression activities within Special Status plant species habitat.	Restrict all surface disturbing fire suppression activities to designated roads and trails, except for the protection of life or property, within Special Status plant species habitat.



Biological Resources (BR) – Special Status Species (4600-4624)					
MA #	Goal/ Obj.	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
4605	BR-27, BR-29, BR-30	In the JMH planning area, a site-specific analysis would be prepared for all fire management actions around Special Status plant species sites to determine the appropriate fire management response. Fire equipment and fire suppression techniques such as vegetation clearing would be limited to existing roads and trails in Special Status plant species habitat.	See management action 4604	See management action 4604	See management action 4604
4606	BR-28, BR-29	Activities such as fencing, interpretive signs, or barriers to ensure protection to the Special Status plant species and their habitat would be considered on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative A	No similar action	No similar action (see Management Actions Common to All Resource Programs section)
4607	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	The BLM would pursue acquisition of approximately 1,920 acres of additional <i>Descurainia torulosa</i> habitat on Pine Butte.	Pursue acquisition with a willing seller of approximately 1,920 acres of additional Wyoming tansymustard ( <i>Descurainia torulosa</i> ) habitat on Pine Butte.	Do not pursue acquisition of approximately 1,920 acres of additional Wyoming tansymustard ( <i>Descurainia torulosa</i> ) habitat on Pine Butte.	Same as Alternative B
4608	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	Should new Special Status plant species be identified, they would be managed under the same prescriptions described above for the known species. This may result as new information about vegetation types and communities is acquired.	Same as Alternative A	No similar action	Same as Alternative A
4609	BR-27, BR-28, BR-29	Known locations of Special Status Species would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if they meet the relevance and importance criteria to be considered for ACEC designation. If appropriate, such locations would be proposed for ACEC designation and the Green River RMP would be amended, as necessary (see the section on Special Designation Management Areas).	Evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, known locations of Special Status Species to determine if they meet the relevance and importance criteria to be considered for ACEC designation. If appropriate, propose such locations for ACEC designation and amend this RMP as necessary (see the section on Special Designations).	No similar action	Same as Alternative B