

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS**Significance Criteria**

- Management actions or activities that alter the quality or quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest.

Assumptions

- Forest and woodland products may originate from other areas that are not dominated by forest and woodland vegetation. Several traditional woodland products (e.g. Christmas trees, pinyon nuts, and posts) may be harvested from tree species growing non-forest and woodland sites.

Methods of Analysis

Impact analyses and conclusions are based on interdisciplinary team knowledge of resources and the project area, which includes BLM specialists from the Craig field office and cooperating agencies, as well as a review of existing literature. Effects are quantified where possible using field investigations, aerial photography and geographic information systems. Impacts include direct and indirect impacts to forest and woodland products. Particular focus was placed potential changes in the quantity or quality of forest and woodland products available for harvest. In the absence of quantitative data, best professional judgment was used, and impacts are sometimes described using ranges of potential impacts or in qualitative terms if appropriate.

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
AIR QUALITY			
SOIL RESOURCES			
Fragile Soils			
A. Allow surface-disturbing activities on isolated sites that meet fragile soil criteria only where performance standards and objectives can be met. Fragile soil criteria areas: a)	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
B. Permit surface occupancy on federal surface only where adherence to performance objectives for surface-disturbing	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A

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<p>activities within fragile-soil areas is assured. Performance objectives for fragile soils are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the soil productivity by reducing soil loss from erosion and through proper handling of the soil material. 2. Reduce impact to off-site areas by controlling erosion and/or overland flow from these areas. 3. Protect water quality and quantity of adjacent surface and groundwater sources. 4. Reduce accelerated erosion caused by surface-disturbing activities. 5. Select best possible site for development to reduce the impacts to the soil and water resources. 			
<p>Restricting surface disturbance in areas with fragile soils may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Not restricting surface disturbance in areas with fragile soils could increase the areas available for forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Surface Use			
WATER RESOURCES			
A. Establish no-surface occupancy stipulations from within 500 feet to ¼ mile of perennial water sources, depending on type and use of source, soil type and slope steepness.	No similar action.	Establish no-surface occupancy stipulations up to ¼ mile of perennial water sources, if necessary depending on type and use of source, soil type and slope steepness. Exceptions granted according to Appendix X.	Same as Alternative C.
No surface occupancy stipulations could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are located.	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less than 500 feet depending upon site conditions.	Same as Alternative C
VEGETATION			
Desired Plant Communities			
A. No similar action	Upland and riparian vegetation would be managed to achieve desired plant community (DPC) objectives established for a localized area to meet the Standards for Rangeland Health and objectives for the planning area. DPC objectives will be determined through use various reference information, including NRCS Range Site Guides and updated ecological site inventory data, in conjunction with the specific objectives for the area.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B

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Long-term not managing vegetation to achieve desired plant communities objectives could reduce the quality of forest and woodland products available for harvest by increasing mortality from insect or disease infestations	Managing vegetation to achieve desired plant community objectives could increase the quality of forest and woodland products available by decreasing mortality from insect or disease infestations.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Vegetation Treatments			
B. Conducted on case-by-case basis as needed.	When consistent with healthy rangeland ecosystems, emphasize vegetation treatments to increase forage production.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use vegetation treatments on an average of 3,030 acres per year over the life of the plan to restore diversity of seral stages and species, as appropriate. 2. Use vegetation treatments on an average of 1,600 acres per year to reduce encroachment of juniper and woody species to mimic natural conditions. 	<p>Use vegetation treatments on an average of 7,570 acres per year over the life of the plan to restore diversity of seral stages and species, as appropriate.</p> <p>Use vegetation treatments on an average of 3,500 acres per year to reduce encroachment of juniper and woody species to mimic natural conditions.</p>
Long-term implementing vegetation treatments on a case-by-case basis could reduce the quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest. Indirectly, implementing vegetation treatments to increase forage production could increase the quality of forest and woodland products	Long-term using vegetation treatments to increase forage production could reduce the quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest. Indirectly, implementing vegetation treatments to increase forage production could increase the quality of forest and woodland products.	Implementing vegetation treatments on an average of 3,030 acres per year (60,600 acres over the life of the plan) would improve the quality of forest and woodland products available by decreasing mortality from insect or disease infestations.	Implementing vegetation treatments on an average of 7,540 acres per year (151,400 acres over the life of the plan) would improve the quality of forest and woodland products available by decreasing mortality from insect or disease infestations.
Forests and Woodlands			

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C. Conducted on case-by-case basis as needed.	Same as Alternative A.	Restore an average of 200 acres per year of Ponderosa type, primarily in the Douglas Mountain area.	Restore an average of 400 acres per year of Ponderosa Pine, primarily in the Douglas Mountain area.
D. Conducted on case-by-case basis as needed.	Same as Alternative A.	Treat an average of 50 acres per year of Lodgepole type, primarily in the Cold Springs LHA.	Treat an average of 100 acres per year of Lodgepole type, primarily in the Cold Springs LHA.
E. Conducted on case-by-case basis as needed.	Same as Alternative A.	Improve/maintain aspen community health on an average of 50 acres per year of the stands, especially in Cold Springs LHA and in Routt County.	Improve/maintain aspen community health on an average of 200 acres per year of the stands, especially in Cold Springs LHA and in Routt County.
F. Conducted on case-by-case basis as needed.	Same as Alternative A.	Restore an average of 500 acres per year of Pinyon/Juniper woodland.	Same as Alternative C.
Long-term harvesting forest and woodland products on a case-by-case basis could reduce the quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest. Indirectly, implementing vegetation treatments to increase forage production could increase the quality of forest and woodland products	Same as Alternative A	Restoring an average of 800 acres per year (16,000 over the life of the plan) would improve the quality of forest and woodland products available by decreasing mortality from insect or disease infestations.	Restoring an average of 1200 acres per year (24,000 over the life of the plan) would improve the quality of forest and woodland products available by decreasing mortality from insect or disease infestations.
Noxious Weeds			
FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT			
A. Raptors (golden eagle, osprey, all accipiters, falcons, except kestrel, butteos, and owls): NSO within 1/8 mile radius of nest site. NSO area may	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A.	Raptors (golden eagle, osprey, all accipiters, falcons, except kestrel, butteos, and owls): NSO within 1/4 mile radius of nest site. In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
be altered depending upon the active status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.			
<p>B. Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat (golden eagle and all accipiters, falcons, except the kestrel, all butteos, and owls) - February 1 to August 15. Applies to ¼ mile buffer zone around the nest site.</p> <p>C. Exceptions to raptor habitat. During years when a nest site is unoccupied or unoccupied by or after May 15, the seasonal limitation may be suspended. It may also be suspended once young have fledged and dispersed from the nest.</p>	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	Same as Alternative C.
No surface occupancy stipulations could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less if exceptions are granted.	Same as Alternative C

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
located.			
D. Peregrine Falcon: NSO within ¼ mile radius of cliff nesting complex. No exceptions.	No similar action.	NSO within ¼ mile radius of cliff nesting complex. In addition, NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of the nesting complex or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening.	Same as Alternative C.
E. Peregrine falcon cliff nesting complex – March 16 to July 31. Applies ½ mile buffer area around the nesting complex to prevent abandonment and desertion of established territories. Exceptions: during years when a nest is unoccupied or unoccupied by or after May 15, the seasonal stipulation may be suspended. May also be suspended once the young have fledged and dispersed from the nest.	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	Same as Alternative C.
F. Waterfowl and Shorebird: NSO on significant production areas (Waterfowl Habitat Management Areas and rookeries). No exceptions.	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A. In addition, NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of the production areas or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening. Exceptions: granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	Same as Alternative C.

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
No surface occupancy stipulations could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are located.	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less if exceptions are granted.	Same as Alternative C
G. Big game species (mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep) crucial winter habitat – December 1 to April 30. Exceptions: under mild winter conditions, the last 60 days of the seasonal limitation period may be suspended. Severity of winter determined on basis of snow depth, snow crusting, daily mean temperatures, and concentration of animals on winter range during winter months.	No similar action.	Big game species (mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep) crucial winter habitat – December 1 to April 30, with the intent of this stipulation remaining consistent with big game hunting season. In the case that hunting season would extend later, exceptions would be applied according to Appendix X. Exceptions: granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	Same as Alternative A.
No surface occupancy stipulations could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are located.	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less if exceptions are granted.	Same as Alternative A
H. Big game birthing areas:	No similar action.	Elk calving – April 16 to June 30	Same as Alternative C.

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elk calving – April 16 to June 30 2. Pronghorn Antelope fawning – May 1 to July 15 3. Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep lambing – May 1 to July 15 4. Desert Bighorn Sheep lambing – March 16 to May 30 <p>I. Exceptions: When it is determined through a site-specific environmental analysis that specific actions would not interfere with critical habitat function or compromise animal conditions within the project vicinity, the restriction may be altered or removed.</p>		<p>Pronghorn Antelope fawning – May 1 to July 15</p> <p>Bighorn Sheep – May 1 – July 15</p> <p>Exceptions: granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p>	
<p>J. Greater Sandhill Crane nesting and staging habitat areas – March 1 to October 16. No exceptions.</p>	<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p>
<p>K. Osprey nesting and fledgling habitat – April 1 to August 31. Applies to a ½ mile buffer zone to avoid nest abandonment.</p>	<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p>

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L. Recommend wildlife use adjustments to CDOW if monitoring data indicate that adjustments are necessary.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
No surface occupancy stipulations could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are located.	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less if exceptions are granted.	Same as Alternative C
M. No similar action	Same as Alternative A	Controlled Surface Use/Timing stipulation: Surface disturbing activities that are larger than 1 acre will not be permitted in active prairie dog towns less than 10 acres in size. These activities will be relocated to the edge of the active prairie dog town. Surface disturbing activities smaller than 1 acre or within towns that are larger than 10 acres will not be permitted between April 1 and June 15 in order to protect prairie dog pups. Exception Criteria: If a company has a well pad in place but for what ever reason is not able to complete the well prior to April 1, this timing restriction would be granted an exception. Exceptions may be	No similar Action. See White-Tailed Prairie Dog ACEC management under Special Designations section.

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		considered on a case by case basis following Appendix X guidelines.	
Not controlling surface disturbance would not restrict location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where infrastructure (i.e. landings) associated with harvest are located.	No restrictions on the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest infrastructure.	Same as Alternative A except the restricted area may be less if exceptions are granted.	Same as Alternative C
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES			
A. Colorado BLM sensitive species (plant and wildlife): Surveys would be conducted of potential habitat for Colorado BLM sensitive species before any surface disturbance. Should any such species be found, all disruptive activities would be halted until species-specific protective measures were developed and implemented.	Same as Alternative A.	In addition to Alternative A, BLM would survey for rare plant communities and if any such communities are found, all disruptive activities would be delayed until specific protective measures were developed and implemented, if appropriate.	In addition to Alternative C, review Colorado Natural Heritage Database for sensitive plant species not listed on BLM sensitive species list and determine appropriate management for species on case-by-case basis.
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
B. Ferruginous Hawk nesting and fledgling habitat –	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions granted according to	Same as Alternative C.

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February 1 to August 15. Applies to 1-mile buffer zone to avoid nest abandonment.		criteria established in Appendix X.	
C. Colombian sharp-tailed grouse: NSO within ¼ mile radius of a lek site. NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of the lek or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the lek site.	No similar action.	Same as Alternative A In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	Same as Alternative C.
D. Protect the federally-endangered American peregrine falcon, Colorado Squawfish, humpback chub, bonytail chub and the state protected razorback sucker by designation of Cross Mountain Canyon ACEC.	See Special Designations section.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
Greater Sage-Grouse			
E. Greater Sage-Grouse: NSO within ¼ mile radius of a lek site. NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of	No similar action.	For the purpose of reducing potential impacts to greater sage-grouse lek integrity, NSO within ¼ mile radius of a lek site. NSO area	For the purpose of further reducing potential impacts to greater sage-grouse lek integrity, NSO within a 0.6 mile radius of a lek site. NSO

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the lek or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the lek site.		<p>may be altered depending upon the active status of the lek or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the lek site.</p> <p>In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p>	<p>area may be altered depending upon the active status of the lek or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the lek site.</p> <p>In addition, exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p>
F. Nesting habitat March 1- June 30.	No similar action	<p>For the purpose of preventing disturbing up to 75% of nesting birds, from March 1- June 30, greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitat (as defined in Chapter 3) would be controlled surface use for oil and gas exploration and development and avoidance areas for other surface disturbing activities within a 4-mile radius of the perimeter of a lek. All surface disturbing activities would avoid only nesting and early brood-rearing habitat within the 4-mile radius of the lek during this time period.</p> <p>Exceptions, modification, or waivers granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p> <p>The actual area to be avoided would</p>	<p>For the purpose of preventing disturbing greater than 75% of nesting birds, from March 1- June 30, greater sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitat (as defined in Chapter 3) would be controlled surface use for oil and gas exploration and development and avoidance areas for other surface disturbing and disruptive activities.</p> <p>Exceptions, modification, or waivers granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.</p> <p>The actual area to be avoided would be determined on a case-by-case basis dependent on applicable scientific research and site-specific analysis and in coordination with commodity users and other</p>

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		<p>be determined on a case-by-case basis dependent on applicable scientific research and site-specific analysis and in coordination with commodity users and other appropriate entities.</p> <p>The use of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be encouraged for all surface disturbing activities. The BLM may require implementation of some of the following BMPs. Use of these BMPs become even more important once disturbance reaches 10 percent of nesting habitat within 4 mile radius of an active lek. As new BMPs are developed, they may be added to the following list or replace some of the following BMPs.</p> <p><u>Habitat Reclamation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use early and effective reclamation techniques, including interim reclamation, to allow sage grouse habitat to be re-established as soon as possible. (may require multiple reclamation efforts) • Utilize reclamation seed mixes consisting of native bunchgrasses, forbs and subspecies of big sagebrush that are appropriate for the disturbed 	<p>appropriate entities.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C</p>

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		<p>site and its potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice reclamation techniques that speed recovery of pre-existing vegetation. • Avoid aggressive, non-native grasses (e.g. intermediate wheatgrass, pubescent wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, smooth brome, etc) in reclamation seed mixes. • Cooperate with county weed programs to control noxious weed infestations associated with oil and gas development disturbances. <p><u>Footprint Reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce long-term footprint of facilities to the smallest practical space. • Design and construct roads to minimize duplication. • Cluster development of roads, pipelines, electric lines and other facilities and use existing, combined corridors where possible. • Use directional drilling where biologically significant habitats are involved, to minimize impact to grouse habitat, if such 	

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		<p>techniques are technically feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize pad size and other facilities to the extent possible, consistent with safety. (Where directional drilling is utilized, larger pads are needed for multiple wells.) • Minimize width of field surface roads. Avoid engineered and graveled roads when possible to reduce the footprint. <p><u>Reduce Disturbance to Birds</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit non surface disturbing activities during the breeding season (March 1 – May 1) near active sage grouse leks to portions of the day after 9:00 a.m. and before 4:00 p.m. • Reduce noise impacts from compressor stations by locating stations and at least 2500 feet away from leks or by decibel reduction equipment. • Field development plans will be required if exploration or wildcat wells indicate that substantial drilling may occur. • Reduce daily visits to well pads and road travel to the extent 	

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		<p>possible in sage grouse habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize remote telemetry to monitor wells when practical to reduce daily visits to wells. Gate field service roads or otherwise limit regular public access on field service roads. (consistent with landowner wishes and direction for split estate wells or ROW access across private lands.) 	
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
G. Crucial winter habitat closed– December 16 to March 15. No exceptions.	No similar action	Same as Alternative A. In addition, exceptions would be granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.	For the purpose of reducing disturbance to the animals, greater sage grouse winter habitat (Map X) would be closed to surface disturbing and disruptive activities from December 16 to March 15. In addition, for the purpose of protecting greater sage-grouse winter habitat, these areas would be controlled surface use for oil and gas exploration and development and avoidance areas for other surface disturbing and disruptive activities.

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			Exceptions granted according to criteria established in Appendix X.
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
Black-footed Ferret			
H. No surface-disturbing activities will be allowed that may significantly alter the prairie dog complex making it unsuitable for reintroduction of the black-footed ferret.	No Similar Action	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A. In addition, see White-Tailed Prairie Dog ACEC management under Special Designations section.
I. Rights-of-way on public land that have the potential to disturb occupied black-footed ferret habitat will be rerouted to avoid those prairie dog towns.	No Similar Action.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
Colorado River Fishes			
J. No similar action	No Surface Occupancy NSO) within critical or occupied habitat of Colorado pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>),	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

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	razorback sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>), humpback chub (<i>Gila cypha</i>), and bonytail (<i>Gila elegans</i>). Exceptions that may cause adverse affect to listed fish (such as bridge abutments) will require site specific consultation with FWS.		
K. No similar action	Controlled surface uses other than pipelines crossing any critical or occupied habitat of the Colorado River fishes will require separate section 7 consultation.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
L. No similar action	BLM shall coordinate with Recovery Implementation Program to identify potential problem areas and conservation measures to reduce the risk of bank destabilization or increased sedimentation resulting from any land use activity or natural disturbance. For sites where habitat loss is a risk, remedial actions should be implemented to ensure that the suitability of the spawning habitat is maintained, or enhanced.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

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No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest..	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Mexican Spotted Owl			
M. No similar action	No similar action	Work with CDOW and FWS to identify potential MSO habitat on BLM lands, as necessary.	Same as Alternative C.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
N. Mexican spotted owl nesting and fledging habitat – February 1 to July 31. Applied to territories in which an owl(s) has been spotted, but no nests or roosts have been confirmed and in territory where there is confirmed nesting, feeding, and roosting activity. No exceptions.	No Surface Occupancy shall be applied to all protected activity centers (PACs). Other surface disturbing activities within protected or restricted habitats – such as prescribed fires and fuels reduction – may occur in specific cases, but will require separate Section 7 consultation.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest..	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
O. Mexican Spotted Owl: NSO within ¼ mile radius	Non-surface disturbing activities in PACs shall avoid the MSO	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

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ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
of confirmed roost site and nesting site. No exceptions.	breeding season (March 1 through August 31).		
P. No similar action	Within MSO “steep slope” and “canyon” habitats (as defined in the recovery plan), trees greater than 9 inches dbh shall not be removed. Thinning of trees less than 9 inches dbh, fuels treatments, and prescribed fire are allowed on a case-by-case basis to reduce fire hazard and improve habitat condition for owl prey. Habitat components that should be retained include snags, large logs (≥12 inches dbh), grasses, forbs, and shrubs. No seasonal restrictions apply in this habitat type.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest..	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Q. No similar action	No similar action	Within “restricted” habitats (as defined in the recovery plan), management priority should be placed on reducing risks to MSO habitat. Forest habitats should be managed on an uneven-aged system and the use of prescribed fire is encouraged to provide future suitable habitat.	Same as Alternative C.

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No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			
R. No similar action	Same as Alternative A.	Work with CDOW and FWS to identify potential YBC habitat on BLM lands, as necessary.	Same as Alternative C.
Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative A.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
S. No similar action	Manage for regeneration and multiple age classes in cottonwood/willow vegetation in YBC habitat.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
T. No similar action	Construction of roads, pipelines, and power lines through riparian habitat should be placed near the edge of current YBC habitat and should not occur from June 1 through August 1. Roads, new trails, and rights-of- way should be combined where possible and stream crossings should be at right angles to YBC habitat to minimize impacts.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
U. No similar action	Prohibit permanent surface disturbing activities within ¼ mile of any suitable YBC habitat.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	Exceptions should be evaluated on a case by case basis to avoid adverse impact.		
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest	. Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Mountain Plover			
V. No similar action	BLM Colorado has committed to using the Interagency Mountain Plover Project Screen.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B.
W. No similar action	No similar action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface use is prohibited from April 1 to July 15 within ¼ mile of occupied nesting habitat for mountain plovers. This stipulation does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities. 2. <u>Exception</u>: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the mountain plover or its habitat. If the authorized officer 	Same as Alternative C

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>determines that the action may or will have an adverse effect, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be adequately mitigated.</p> <p>3. <u>Modification</u>: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that portions of the area are not critical to the mountain plover.</p> <p>4. <u>Waiver</u>: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the portion of the lease under the restriction no longer provides potential to be occupied by the species for nesting habitat.</p>	
X. No similar action	No similar action	<p>1. Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within 1/8 mile of occupied nesting habitat for mountain plovers.</p> <p>2. <u>Exception</u>: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the mountain plover nest site.</p> <p>3. <u>Modification</u>: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be</p>	Same as Alternative C

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>modified if the authorized officer determines that surface occupancy will not harm the integrity of the nest or nest location.</p> <p>4. <u>Waiver</u>: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the portion of the lease under the no surface occupancy restriction no longer provides potential to be used by the species for nesting.</p>	
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative C
Canada Lynx			
No similar action	Conservation measures outlined in the Canada Lynx Conservation and Assessment Strategy (2000), will be implemented, as necessary.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Colorado River Cutthroat Trout			
Y. No similar action	Monitor watershed conditions to detect changes every 2 years in watersheds containing core	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	conservation populations (CCP's), every five years in watersheds containing conservation populations (CP's), and every 10 years in watersheds containing hybridized/ unknown populations (HUP's). Watershed monitoring will be conducted as part of BLM's Land Health Assessment process.		
Z. No similar action	Monitor lake and stream habitat to detect changes every 2 years in lakes or streams containing CCP's, every five years in lakes or streams containing CP's, and every 10 years in lakes or streams containing HUP's. Lake and stream monitoring will be conducted as part of BLM's Land Health Assessment process.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
AA. No similar action	Improve or maintain watershed conditions and lake and stream habitat. Watershed conditions and stream and lake habitat will be maintained or improved for locations containing CCP's and CP's; and maintained for locations containing HUP's. Priority will be given to improving watershed conditions and stream or lake habitat for locations containing CCP's,	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	where possible. Habitat improvement techniques will be used where appropriate to provide missing habitat components or improve existing ones. These techniques can include building instream structures to improve pool to riffle ratios, streambank stabilization, riparian management, instream cover, pool or spawning gravel enhancement, and provision of fish passageways.		
BB. No similar action	Where possible, BLM will acquire adequate instream flows and lake levels, and meet water quality standards for CCP's and CP's. BLM will utilize all legal avenues for maintaining adequate flows, pools and water quality, including the purchase of private water rights and negotiations on timing, duration and volume of flows and drawdowns.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Federally Listed and Candidate Plants			
CC.No similar action	Surface disturbing activities or	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	land exchange in occupied or suitable habitat locations should be preceded by a current year survey and separate Section 7 Consultation.		
DD. No similar action	BLM should avoid authorizing ground disturbing activities until Section 7 Interagency Consultation is completed.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
EE. No similar action	All BLM issued minerals leases should include notification of all federally listed and candidate plant species occupied and suitable habitat. Where listed and candidate species are present, BLM may require lessee to avoid activities that will adversely affect listed species or contribute to the need to list candidate species. Additional conditions of approval beyond the 60 day notice and 200 meter limit may be required when listed or candidate species occur within the action area.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
FF. No similar action	The BLM should stipulate and implement fugitive dust control methods on permitted actions and activities occurring on public lands thru the NEPA process to prevent any adverse effects to federal listed or candidate plants.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
GG. No similar action	'Translocation' will not be used as a rationale to defend a 'not likely to adversely affect' or a 'no effect' finding for any federally listed or candidate species.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
HH. No similar action	Travel management plans should include management direction to avoid adverse impacts to special status plant species.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
II. No similar action	Protective stipulations for federally listed and candidate plants will also include appropriate measures to protect specific, pollinating species where known and identified by FWS.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Boreal Toad			
JJ. No similar action	Assist with the Boreal Toad Recovery Team to identify boreal toad breeding sites. Coordinate with Boreal Toad	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	Recovery Team to identify sites on BLM managed land.		
KK.No similar action	Where possible, maintain standing water at boreal toad breeding sites until metamorphosis is complete.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
LL. No similar action	BLM will not drain or fill wetlands at boreal toad breeding sites.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
MM.No similar action	Minimize activities that may increase or cause sedimentation at boreal toad breeding sites.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
NN. No similar action	Identify and eliminate barriers to allow safe movement of toads between breeding sites, as well as between breeding sites and hibernacula.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Bald Eagle			
OO. Bald Eagle: NSO within ¼ mile radius of roost or nest site. NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of the roost or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening. No exceptions for nest	Year round No Surface Occupancy within ¼ mile radius of both occupied and unoccupied nests. Definition of 'occupied nest' [from Northern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan 1983, page D4].: a) young were observed, b) eggs were laid (eggs or eggshell fragments observed), c) one adult	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
sites.	observed in incubating (“sitting low”) posture on the nest during the incubation period, d) two adults observed at an empty nest or within the breeding area, and e) one adult and one eagle in immature plumage at or near a nest, especially if mating or reproductive behavior (display flights, copulation, nest repair, etc.) was observed.		
PP. Bald eagle nesting habitat – December 15 to June 15. Applies ½ mile buffer zone around the nest site to prevent disruption of nesting. Exceptions: During years when a nest site is unoccupied by or after May 15, timing limitation may be suspended. May also be suspended once young have fledged and dispersed from nest.	No human activity or other surface disturbance within ½ mile radius of occupied nests from November 15 through July 31.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
QQ. No similar action	No Surface Occupancy within 100 meter radius of abandoned nests (unoccupied for 5 consecutive years, but with all or part of the nest remaining).	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
RR. Bald eagle winter roost site – November 16 to April 15. Applies ½ mile buffer area around the roost site to	Human activities within ¼ mile of known winter hunting perches and ½ mile of critical night roosts on BLM land should be	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>avoid relocation to less suitable areas. Exceptions: If there is partial or complete visual screening of the area of activity, the primary zone around the roost site may be reduced to ¼ mile.</p>	<p>restricted from November 15 to March 15. Buffers can be reduced to ¼ mile for night roosts and 1/8 mile for hunting perches if the activity is visually screened by vegetation or topography. Development may be permitted at other periods. If periodic visits (such as oil well maintenance work) are required within the buffer zone after development, activity should be restricted to the hours of 1000 and 1400 hours from November 15 to March 15 (new guidelines developed by CDOW based on current data). Exceptions will require consultation with FWS for each individual action.</p>		
<p>SS. No similar action</p>	<p>Prohibit cutting down any native tree on BLM land that is 12 inches dbh or greater, and within 100 feet of a river bank or other foraging area. Exceptions will require consultation with FWS for each individual action.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>TT. No similar action</p>	<p>Prohibit any activity on BLM lands which has the potential to kill perch trees or impede utilization of foraging areas.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>UU. No similar action</p>	<p>Implement silvicultural practices as necessary on BLM lands to enhance perch site availability.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
VV. No similar action	The BLM will work with CDOW to identify locations for all known roost sites on or within ¼ mile of BLM lands.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
WW. No similar action	All surface disturbing activities (e.g., project construction) should be prohibited within ¼ mile of known roosts on BLM land, unless the activity will benefit wintering bald eagles or their habitat. Exceptions will require consultation for each individual action.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
MMMM. No similar action	New roads and bridges on BLM lands should be located at least ½ mile from critical night roosts. If BLM chooses to construct a road or bridge within ½ mile of critical night roosts, then the road must be closed to all use from November 15 to March 15. If topography or vegetation provide a visual screen, the buffer can be reduced to ¼ mile, but the seasonal closure would still be required.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No restrictions on the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protective measures for species could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
WILD HORSES			
FIRE			

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
A. Use maximum suppression on areas with high resource values, structures, commercial forest, oil and gas developments, cultural values, improvements, and to prevent fire from spreading to adjacent private property/structures, etc. and provide full protection to buffer areas near or adjacent to critical management areas for threatened, endangered and candidate species, Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, and research natural areas (RNA's).	Use appropriate fire management response in areas where fire not desired at all or wildfire is not desired such as ecosystems where fire never played a significant positive role in it's function; areas where suppression is required to prevent direct threats to life or property; private lands and urban interfaces, important cultural resources, areas with unnatural fuel buildups, and areas where seed bank does not exist for natural reseeding.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES			
Cultural Resource Surveys			
Evaluate all proposed surface-disturbing actions to determine inventory needs and sites potentially impacted by such activities.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Ensure that all sites that are listed on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places are identified and assessed through the Section 106 consultation process before	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
any surface-disturbing action is permitted.			
The location of cultural resources could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Interpretive Sites			
Maintain Irish Canyon interpretive site.	1. Emphasize development of interpretive program, including but not limited to Sand Wash, Medicine Wheel, buffalo jump on Vermillion Ridge, etc.	Same as Alternative A.	Emphasize conservation and scientific study of cultural resources.
Not emphasizing development of an interpretive program would not alter the location or timing of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Emphasizing development of an interpretive program could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Cultural Site Use Allocations			
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Evaluate all proposed surface-disturbing actions to determine inventory needs and sites potentially impacted by such activities. Surface-disturbing activities in Class I and II Paleontological Areas will have an inventory performed by an accredited	Same as Alternative A, but change second paragraph to: Surface-disturbing activities in Class I and II Paleontological Areas devoid of thick soils and vegetation and steep unsafe cliffs will have an inventory performed by a paleontologist with CO BLM paleo permit	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
paleontologist approved by the Authorized Officer. Mitigative measures for specific locations identified on a case-by-case basis.	approved by the Authorized Officer.		
No similar action.	Standard Discovery Stipulation: If paleontological resources are discovered during exploration operations, the licensee shall immediately notify the Field Office Manager and shall not disturb such discovered resources until the Field Office Manager issues specific instructions.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Inventory and evaluation of paleontological resources could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred. Not implementing the standard discovery stipulation would not alter the location where forest and/or woodland product harvest occurred.	Inventory and evaluation of paleontological resources could alter the location of forest and/or woodland product harvest by restricting where and when harvest occurred. Implementing the standard discovery stipulation could alter the location where forest and/or woodland product harvest occurred.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS			
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern			

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>The following sites, totaling 22,530 acres, are designated to protect enhance the values noted:</p> <p>Limestone Ridge ACEC/RNA (1,350 acres; remnant plant associations, Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, scenic quality).</p> <p>Irish Canyon ACEC, including the Ink Springs area (11,680 acres; remnant plant associations, Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, geologic values, cultural resources, scenic quality).</p> <p>Lookout Mountain ACEC (6,500 acres; Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, scenic quality).</p> <p>Cross Mountain Canyon ACEC (3,000 acres; threatened and endangered species, Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, scenic quality).</p>	<p>Designate no additional ACECs, and remove ACEC designation from all existing ACECs. (Manage 0 acres as ACEC).</p>	<p>Retain designation of the Irish Canyon ACEC (11,680 acres).</p> <p>The following areas would not be retained as ACECs. Management of these areas would be as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone Ridge (1,350 acres) • Lookout Mountain (6,500 acres) • Cross Mountain Canyon (3,000 acres) 	<p>Retain Irish Canyon ACEC, Limestone Ridge ACEC, Lookout Mountain ACEC, and Cross Mountain Canyon ACEC.</p> <p>In addition, designate the White-Tailed Prairie Dog ACEC (289,438 acres), Cold Desert Shrublands ACEC (5,755 acres), Gibben's Beardtongue ACEC (5,477 acres), Bull Canyon ACEC (3,416 acres), G Gap ACEC (5,661 acres), Little Juniper Canyon ACEC (14 acres), Bassett Spring ACEC (117 acres), No Name Spring ACEC (76 acres), Pot Creek ACEC (2,230 acres), Whiskey Springs ACEC (2,758 acres), Willow Spring ACEC (88 acres), and Deception Creek ACEC (XX acres).</p>
<p>Restricting surface disturbance on 22,530 acres to protect relevant and important values from irreparable harm may</p>	<p>Not restricting surface disturbance in to protect relevant and important values could increase the areas available for</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A except restrictions would apply to 10,850 fewer acres of the field office. This could increase the areas available</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A except restrictions would apply to 329,016 acres. This could alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	forest and woodland product harvest.	for forest and woodland product harvest.	harvest in areas to protect relevant and important values from irreparable harm.
Limestone Ridge			
Minerals and Energy: No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Open Coal – Not available for leasing OHV: Closed VRM: Not applicable Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.	No similar action. Minerals and Energy: Open to all exploration and development; however, not available for coal leasing. OHV: Open VRM: Class III Lands and Realty: No restrictions	Drop ACEC designation. Objective: Protect sensitive plants, remnant plant communities, and scenic values. Management of the area would be the same as Alternative A, except closed to other minerals.	Objective: Protect sensitive plants, remnant plant communities, and scenic values. Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing OHV: Closed VRM: Class II Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.
Not protecting sensitive plants could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Protecting sensitive plants may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Protecting sensitive plants and managing the area to meet VRM Class II could may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.
Irish Canyon			
Minerals and Energy: Controlled Surface Use for oil and gas operations	No similar action. Minerals and Energy: Open to	Objective: Protect sensitive plant, remnant plant communities, scenic, cultural, and geologic values.	Objective: Protect sensitive plant, remnant plant communities, scenic, cultural, and geologic values.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Locatable - Open Other Minerals - Open Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated</p> <p>VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.</p>	<p>all exploration and development; however, not available for coal leasing.</p> <p>OHV: Open</p> <p>VRM: Class III</p> <p>Lands and Realty: No restrictions</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except closed to oil and gas exploration and development.</p>	<p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas exploration and development. Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.</p>
<p>Not protecting sensitive plants could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Protecting sensitive plants may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Protecting sensitive plants and managing the area to meet VRM Class II could may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>
Lookout Mountain			
<p>Minerals and Energy: Controlled Surface Use for oil and gas operations Locatable - Open Other Minerals - Open Coal – Not available for leasing</p>	<p>No similar action.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Open to all exploration and development; however, not available for coal leasing.</p>	<p>Drop ACEC designation.</p> <p>Objective: Protect sensitive plant, remnant plant communities, and scenic values.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas operations</p>	<p>Objective: Protect sensitive plant, remnant plant communities, and scenic values.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>OHV: Limited to Designated</p> <p>VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.</p>	<p>OHV: Open</p> <p>VRM: Class III</p> <p>Lands and Realty: No limitations</p>	<p>Locatable - Closed</p> <p>Other Minerals - Closed</p> <p>Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to designated</p> <p>VRM: Class III</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – Renewal of existing and authorization of future ROWs will be allowed upon approval of a site-specific development plan consistent with area resource objectives.</p>	<p>Coal –Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: Communication Sites – Existing communication ROWs may be renewed at the end of their term in accordance with area objectives and current regulations. No new communication sites will be authorized.</p> <p>ROW – Exclusion area</p>
<p>Not protecting sensitive plants could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Protecting sensitive plants may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Protecting sensitive plants and managing the area to meet VRM Class II could may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>
Cross Mountain Canyon (Area is currently within Cross Mountain WSA)			
White-Tailed Prairie Dog			
Natural Systems ACECs			
No similar action	No similar action	No similar action.	<p>Designate the following ACECs</p> <p>Cold Desert Shrublands ACEC (5,755 acres), Gibben's Beardtongue ACEC (5,477 acres),</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			<p>Bull Canyon ACEC (3,416 acres), G Gap ACEC (5,661 acres), Little Juniper Canyon ACEC (14 acres), Bassett Spring ACEC (117 acres), No Name Spring ACEC (76 acres), Pot Creek ACEC (2,230 acres), Whiskey Springs ACEC (2,758 acres), Willow Spring ACEC (88 acres), Deception Creek ACEC (XX acres).</p> <p>The Objective of these ACECs is to protect sensitive plants and plant communities.</p> <p>The following management applies only to areas within the designated polygons (Map X):</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Controlled Surface Use for oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals- Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated Routes</p> <p>VRM: No classification related to ACECs.</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW –</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			avoidance
Not protecting sensitive plants could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A	Protecting sensitive plants could may alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.
Wilderness Study Areas			
The Diamond Breaks WSA will be recommended as preliminarily suitable for wilderness designation (RMP/ROD page 22). If Congress does not designate Diamond Breaks as wilderness, the Colorado portion of the WSA (31,480 acres) would be managed as a recreation management unit; the Utah portion (3,900 acres) would be managed by the Vernal District according to existing management framework plans	Diamond Breaks WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Diamond Breaks from wilderness study, it would be managed as multiple use consistent with resource goals and objectives.	Diamond Breaks WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Diamond Breaks from wilderness study, it would be managed as follows: OHV – Limited to designated Minerals – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable – closed • Other minerals – closed • Coal – Not available for leasing VRM – Class II	Diamond Breaks WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Diamond Breaks from wilderness study, it would be managed as follows: OHV – Closed Minerals – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable – closed • Other minerals – closed • Coal – Not available for leasing VRM – Class II

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		Lands and Realty: ROW exclusion	Lands and Realty: ROW would be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Managing this area as primarily suitable for wilderness designation reduces area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	If released by Congress managing the area for multiple uses could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Managing the area to meet VRM Class II could alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative C
The Cross Mountain WSA (including the proposed Cross Mountain Canyon ACEC) will be recommended as preliminarily suitable for wilderness designation. BLM will recommend that the proposed Cross Mountain wilderness remain open to oil and gas leasing with no-surface-occupancy stipulations. If Congress does not designate Cross Mountain as wilderness, the area would be managed as a special recreation management area (13,000 acres), including the Cross Mountain Canyon ACEC (3,000 acres)	Cross Mountain WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Cross Mountain from wilderness study, it would be managed as multiple use consistent with resource goals and objectives.	Cross Mountain WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Diamond Breaks from wilderness study, it would be managed as an ACEC as follows: Objective: Protect sensitive plants, threatened and endangered species, and scenic values. Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - closed Other Minerals- closed Coal – Not available for leasing	Same as Alternative C.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: Exclusion area unless associated with valid existing rights.</p>	
<p>Managing this area as primarily suitable for wilderness designation reduces area available for forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>If released by Congress managing the area for multiple uses could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Managing the area to meet VRM Class II could alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C</p>
<p>The West Cold Spring WSA will be recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation. If Congress does not designate the area as wilderness, the Colorado portion of West Cold Spring would be managed as the Cold Spring and Little Snake River management units (total of 14,482 acres). The Utah portion of the WSA would be managed under the Brown's Park Management Framework Plan</p>	<p>West Cold Spring WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses.</p> <p>If Congress releases West Cold Springs from wilderness study, it would be managed as multiple use consistent with resource goals and objectives.</p>	<p>West Cold Spring WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses.</p> <p>If Congress releases West Cold Springs from wilderness study, it would be managed the same as the adjacent wilderness character area:</p>	<p>West Cold Spring WSA would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses.</p> <p>If Congress releases West Cold Springs from wilderness study, it would be managed the same as the adjacent SRMA:</p> <p>Designate as a backcountry SRMA.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy:</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing OHV: Limited (apply adaptive criteria) VRM: Class III Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; accept wind energy applications on case-by-case basis.	Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing OHV: Limited to Designated VRM: Class I Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy
Managing this area as primarily suitable for wilderness designation reduces area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	If released by Congress managing the area for multiple uses could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative B.	Managing this area as a backcountry SRMA, and to meet VRM Class I could decrease the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.
Four WSAs evaluated under Section 202 of FLPMA – Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears – will be recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation but would be recommended to the Secretary for forwarding to Congress for the final decision. If Congress does not designate these areas as wilderness, they	Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears WSAs would be managed to preserve their wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates them wilderness or releases them for other uses.	Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears WSAs would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Ant Hills, Chew	Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears WSAs would be managed to preserve its wilderness values according to the IMP (BLM-H-8550-1) and would continue to be managed in that manner until the Congress either designates it wilderness or releases it for other uses. If Congress releases Ant Hills, Chew

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>would be managed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The northwest corner of Ant Hills would be managed as the Douglas Mountain Management Unit and the remainder as the Scattered Sands Management Unit. 2. Chew Winter Camp would be managed as the Scattered Sands Management Unit. 3. The north third of Peterson Draw would be managed as the Scattered Sands Management Unit and the remainder as the Douglas Mountain Management Unit. 4. Most of the Vale of Tears would be managed as the Little Snake River Management Unit and the other portions in the northwest corner would be managed as the Douglas Mountain and Scattered Sands Management Units (Little Snake Resource Management Plan (1989)) 5. The Cross Mountain, Diamond Breaks, West Cold Spring, Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale 	<p>If Congress releases Ant Hills, Chew Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears from wilderness study, it would be managed as multiple use consistent with resource goals and objectives.</p>	<p>Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears from wilderness study, they would be managed the same as the adjacent wilderness character area:</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited (apply adaptive criteria)</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; no wind energy</p>	<p>Winter Camp, Peterson Draw, and Vale of Tears from wilderness study, they would be managed the same as the adjacent SRMA: Designate as a backcountry SRMA.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated</p> <p>VRM: Class I</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
of Tears Wilderness Study Areas will not be leased. This is 35,280 acres of BLM-administered mineral estate within the Little Snake RMPPA			
Managing the area to meet VRM Class II could alter the extent of forest and/or woodland product harvest.	If released by Congress managing the area for multiple uses could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Managing this area to meet wilderness characteristics , and to meet VRM Class II objectives could decrease the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Managing this area as a backcountry SRMA, and to meet VRM Class I could decrease the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest..
WSAs would continue to be managed in compliance with BLM's Interim Management Policy until they were reviewed and acted upon by Congress.	If any or all the wilderness study areas are released by Congress, manage the released lands in accordance with multiple use direction and land allocations established in the RMP including special designations such as special recreation management areas, suitable wild and scenic rivers and areas of critical environmental concern. Review resource allocations restricted due to WSA management policies--such as oil and gas leasing, coal unsuitability, lands and realty actions and wood cutting—to determine if changes in management are needed. If so, initiate a revision of the resource management plan.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Managing lands designated by	If released by Congress	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Congress as wilderness could reduce the area available or may alter the methods of forest and woodland product harvest.	managing the area for multiple uses could increase the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.		
Public land designated as wilderness will be managed in compliance with BLM's Wilderness Management Policy and the Wilderness Act of 1964. Site-specific wilderness management plans will be developed for areas designated by Congress as wilderness	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Managing lands designated by Congress as wilderness could reduce the area available or may alter the methods of forest and woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Wild and Scenic Rivers			
Existing land use plans contain no decisions regarding wild and scenic rivers. As directed by BLM IM-2004-196, manage all of <i>eligible</i> river segments (XX miles) to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification, as follows: In keeping with BLM Manual	No recommendations as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.	Determine and Manage Yampa Segments 1, 2 and 3 as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.	Determine and manage all eligible segments and tentative classifications (listed below) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System: Beaver Creek Segment 1 (wild) Vermillion Creek Segment 1 (Lower Vermillion Creek, scenic) Yampa Segment 1 (River Mile 126 to Milk Creek, recreational) Yampa Segment 2 (Milk Creek to Duffy Tunnel, scenic) Yampa Segment 3 (Cross Mountain

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
8351, .32C and .33 C, suitability determinations would not be made for any of the eligible river segments. They would remain eligible and would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the degree that BLM has authority (i.e., BLM lands within the corridor) and within the parameters of decisions made in the previous planning documents until such time as suitability determinations are made.			Canyon, wild)
Managing all eligible river segments to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest.	Not managing any eligible river segments to allow inclusion in the wild and scenic river act could increase the area available for timber harvest.	Managing segments 1, 2, and 3 of the Yampa to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.	Managing segments 1, 2, and 3 of the Yampa, and Vermillion and Beaver to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.
No similar action.	No similar action.	No similar action.	The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM. Manage Beaver Creek Segment 1 as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>wild</i> .

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Not Managing Beaver Creek to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as wild could increase the area available for timber harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Managing Beaver Creek to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as wild would alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.
No similar action.	No similar action.	No similar action.	The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM. Manage Vermillion Creek Segment 1 as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>scenic</i> .
Managing Vermillion Creek to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as scenic could increase the area available for timber harvest.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Managing Vermillion Creek to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as scenic could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas
No similar action.	No similar action.	The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM. Manage Segment 1 of the Yampa River (2.8 miles from River Mile	The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM. Manage Segment 1 of the Yampa River (2.8 miles from River Mile

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>#126 to Milk Creek area) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>recreational</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including recreation and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <p>For sites within the segment where habitat loss is a risk, remedial actions would be implemented to ensure that the suitability of the spawning habitat is maintained, or enhanced.</p>	<p>#126 to Milk Creek area) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>recreational</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including recreation and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sites within the segment where habitat loss is a risk, remedial actions would be implemented to ensure that the suitability of the spawning habitat is maintained, or enhanced.
<p>Not managing segment I of the Yampa to allow inclusion in the wild and scenic river act could increase the area available for timber harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Managing segments 1 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.</p>	<p>Managing segments 1 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas</p>
<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM.</p>	<p>The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM.</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>Manage Segment 2 of the Yampa River (13.9 miles from Milk Creek to Duffy Tunnel) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>scenic</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including recreation and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sites within the segment where habitat loss is a risk, remedial actions would be implemented to ensure that the suitability of the spawning habitat is maintained, or enhanced. 	<p>Manage Segment 2 of the Yampa River (13.9 miles from Milk Creek to Duffy Tunnel) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>scenic</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including recreation and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sites within the segment where habitat loss is a risk, remedial actions would be implemented to ensure that the suitability of the spawning habitat is maintained, or enhanced.
<p>Not managing segment 2 of the Yampa to allow inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as scenic could increase the area available for timber harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Managing segment 2 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as scenic and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.</p>	<p>Managing segments 2 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as scenic and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat could alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas</p>
<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>No similar action.</p>	<p>The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM.</p>	<p>The following management actions would only apply to the portions of the river segments where the river corridor is managed by the BLM.</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>Manage Segment 3 of the Yampa River (3.3 miles through Cross Mountain Canyon) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>wild</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including scenic, recreation, geologic, and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to OHV • Close to oil and gas leasing. • Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry. 	<p>Manage Segment 3 of the Yampa River (3.3 miles through Cross Mountain Canyon) as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with the tentative classification of <i>wild</i>.</p> <p>Manage to protect the outstandingly remarkable values, including scenic, recreation, geologic, and fish. Specific management prescriptions within one-quarter mile of each side of the river include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to OHV • Close to oil and gas leasing. • Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry.
Not managing segment 3 of the Yampa to allow inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as wild could increase the area available for timber harvest.	Same as Alternative A	Managing segment 3 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as wild and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat would alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas.	Managing segment 3 the Yampa, to allow potential inclusion in the wild and scenic river act as wild and to ensure suitability of spawning habitat would alter the methods or reduce the area available for forest and woodland product harvest in these areas
Lands With Wilderness Character Outside Existing WSAs			
<i>Vermillion Basin</i>			
<i>Dinosaur North</i>			
Multiple use outside existing WSAs	Same as Alternative A.	WHEN CALCULATING AREA, MAKE SURE TO INCLUDE WILD MOUNTAIN.	WHEN CALCULATING AREA, MAKE SURE TO INCLUDE WILD MOUNTAIN.
Minerals and Energy:			

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Open Locatable - Open Other Minerals - Open Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Open</p> <p>VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>Lands and Realty: No restrictions, case-by-case basis</p>		<p>Objective: Manage to protect naturalness, opportunities for semi-primitive recreation, and solitude.</p> <p>No designation with the following prescriptions:</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to Designated Routes</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; no wind energy</p>	<p>Objective: Provide quality primitive recreational experiences in largely natural settings.</p> <p>Designate as a backcountry SRMA.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy</p>
<p>Managing the areas outside of the WSA for multiple use could increase the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Managing this area as VRM II and to provide opportunities for semi-primitive recreation and solitude could alter the location or type of forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p>
<i>Cold Springs Mountain</i>			
<p>Multiple use outside existing WSAs</p> <p>Minerals and Energy:</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective: Manage to protect naturalness, opportunities for semi-primitive recreation, and solitude.</p>	<p>Objective: Provide quality primitive recreational experiences in largely natural settings</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Open Locatable - Open Other Minerals - Open Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Majority Limited to Existing, remainder is Open</p> <p>VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>Lands and Realty: No restrictions, case-by-case basis</p>		<p>No designation with the following prescriptions:</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Limited to designated routes</p> <p>VRM: Class III</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; accept wind energy applications on case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Designate as a backcountry SRMA.</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy</p>
<p>Managing the areas outside of the WSA for multiple use could increase the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Managing this area as VRM II and to provide opportunities for semi-primitive recreation and solitude could alter the location or type of forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p>
<p><i>Lands with Backcountry Characteristics outside existing WSAs</i></p>			
<p>No Similar Action</p>	<p>No similar action</p>	<p>No similar action</p>	<p>Cross Mountain Area XX acres adjacent to Cross Mountain WSA. See Map X.</p> <p>Objective: Provide backcountry recreation experience in predominantly natural settings</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			<p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal – Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p> <p>Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion.</p>
No similar action	No similar action	No similar action	<p>Diamond Breaks Area XX acres adjacent to Diamond Breaks WSA. See Map X.</p> <p>Objective: Provide backcountry recreation experience in predominantly natural settings</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion.
No similar action	No similar action	No similar action	<p>Pinyon Ridge Area XX acres. See Map X.</p> <p>Objective: Provide backcountry recreation experience in predominantly natural settings</p> <p>Minerals and Energy: Closed to oil and gas operations Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Not available for leasing</p> <p>OHV: Closed</p> <p>VRM: Class II Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion.</p>
Managing the areas outside of the WSA for multiple use could increase the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Managing this area as VRM II and to provide opportunities for semi-primitive recreation and solitude could alter the location or type of forest and woodland product harvest.
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)			
VRM Class I			
WSAs (manage in accordance	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	In addition to WSAs, Cross

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
with IM)			Mountain Canyon ACEC
Managing WSAs as VRM Class I could decrease the area available for forest and/or woodland product harvest.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Managing WSAs and Cross Mountain ACEC as VRM I could alter the location or type of forest and woodland product harvest.
VRM Class II			
No similar action	Vermillion Bluffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable WSR corridors • Limestone Ridge area • Irish Canyon ACEC • Zone 2 and Vermillion Bluffs areas of Vermillion Basin • Dinosaur North wilderness character area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable WSR corridors • Limestone Ridge ACEC • Irish Canyon ACEC • Lookout Mountain ACEC • Vermillion Basin SRMA • Dinosaur North SRMA • Cold Springs Mountain SRMA • Cross Mountain area outside WSA • Diamond Breaks area outside WSA • Pinyon Ridge area
Not managing areas to meet VRM Class II objective could decrease changes in the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.	Managing Vermillion Bluffs to meet VRM Class II objectives could alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.	Managing these areas to meet VRM Class II objectives could alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.	Managing these areas as VRM II could alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.
ENERGY AND MINERALS			
Leasing Decisions			
Closed to Oil and Gas Leasing			
No Surface Occupancy Stipulations			
Controlled Surface Use Stipulations			
A. No similar action.	Special status plant species: CSU on habitat areas containing	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	special status species (federally listed, proposed, and candidate). Exception criteria detailed in Appendix X apply.		
Not implementing surface use stipulations could increase the area or quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest by reducing restrictions.	implementing surface use stipulations could decrease the area or quantity of forest and woodland products available for harvest by increasing restrictions.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
B. Fragile Soil Areas – performance objectives must be met prior to surface disturbance.	No similar action	Fragile Soil Areas (see Soils section for performance objectives and fragile soil criteria)	Same as Alternative C
C. Prior to surface disturbance on slopes of, or greater than, 40 percent, an engineering/ reclamation plan must be approved by the Authorized Officer. Stipulations may be excepted subject to an on-site impact analysis. Stipulation not applied where the Authorized Officer determines that relocation up to 200 meters can be applied to protect the riparian system during well siting.	No similar action	Prior to surface disturbance on slopes of, or greater than, 35 percent, an engineering/ reclamation plan must be approved by the Authorized Officer. Stipulations may be excepted subject to an on-site impact analysis. Stipulation not applied where the Authorized Officer determines that relocation up to 200 meters can be applied to protect the riparian system during well siting.	Same as Alternative C
Fragile soil performance objectives and engineering plans for slope greater than 40	Not implementing fragile soil performance objectives and engineering plans for slope	Fragile soil performance objectives and engineering plans for slope greater than 35 degrees could alter	Same as Alternative C

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
degrees could alter the location or reduce the area where forest and woodland harvest could occur.	greater than 40 degrees could increase the area where forest and woodland harvest could occur.	the location or reduce the area where forest and woodland harvest could occur.	
Timing Limitations Stipulations			
D. No helicopter or motor vehicle use allowed in the wild horse herd management area during foaling season (March 2 to June 30). No exceptions.	No similar action.	Consider seasonal closures in wild horse foaling areas on an as needed basis for all activities based on site specific transportation planning results, consistency with other resource restrictions, and resource conflicts.	The wild horse herd management area would be closed to motor vehicle use and all permitted activities during the wild horse foaling period (March 2 to June 30).
Restricting motor vehicle use could alter the timing of forest and woodland product harvest.	Forest and woodland product harvest would not have timing restrictions.	Considering motor vehicle restrictions could alter the timing of forest and woodland product harvest.	Closing wild horse herd management areas to motor vehicle use would alter the timing of forest and woodland product harvest.
Open			
Best Management Practices for Development			
Exception, Waiver, and/or Modification			
Vermillion Basin			
Locatable Minerals, Mineral Materials, and Non-Energy Leasable Minerals, Others			
Coal and Oil Shale			
Coal			
Oil Shale			
LIVESTOCK GRAZING			
A. Implement vegetation land treatments on 68 allotments: 1. Use such treatments as interseeding,	When consistent with healthy rangeland ecosystems, emphasize vegetation treatments to increase forage production.	When consistent with healthy rangeland ecosystems, emphasize vegetation treatments to maintain a variety of habitats and sustainable livestock grazing.	When consistent with healthy rangeland ecosystems, emphasize vegetation treatments to maintain or increase a variety of habitats for wildlife species.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
burning and reseeding, spraying, and plowing and reseeding 2. Adhere to established procedures and design specifications to protect all resource uses and values 3. Complete a benefit/cost analysis and environmental analysis before any treatments are implemented.		See Vegetation section for treatment targets.	See Vegetation section for treatment targets.
B. No similar action.	Desired plant community objectives would emphasize commodity uses while complying with existing regulations pertaining to sensitive resources.	Desired plant community objectives would emphasize wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, watershed, and biodiversity values while maintaining or enhancing habitat for special status species.	Desired plant community objectives would emphasize wildlife habitat, watershed, and biodiversity values. Particular emphasis would be placed on maintaining or enhancing habitat for special status species.
See Vegetation Treatments	See Vegetation Treatments	See Vegetation Treatments	See Vegetation Treatments
RECREATION			
Special Recreation Management Areas			
Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon			
A. The Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area (19,840 acres) will be administered as a special recreation management area to provide unrestricted flatwater river floatboating in the region.	Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area will be managed as an ERMA. See the ERMA objectives below.	The existing Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon SRMA will be expanded by 10,092 acres (Map X) and administered as the Little Yampa Canyon SRMA to provide quality camping experiences related to river boating in the region and big game	The existing Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon SRMA will be expanded by XXX acres (Map X) and administered as the Little Yampa Canyon SRMA to provide quality camping experiences related to river boating in the region and big game

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		hunting.	hunting.
Managing the Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area for flatwater river and floatboating would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing the Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area as part of the ERMA would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing 10,092 acres of the Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area to provide quality camping experiences could alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing XXX acres of the Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon area to provide quality camping experiences could alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.
Zone 2: No similar action. This area was not included in the SRMA.	No similar action.	<p><u>Zone:</u> Zone 2: North of CR 17</p> <p><u>Market:</u> Destination</p> <p><u>Objective:</u></p> <p>Activities: Predominantly motorized big game hunting and some non-motorized hunting, camping, wildlife watching</p> <p>Physical: Middle country</p> <p>Social: Middle country</p> <p>Administrative: Middle country</p> <p><u>Activity Planning Framework</u></p> <p>Management: Provide camping facilities and improved roads to these facilities in high impact areas related to hunting season uses.</p> <p>Marketing: In partnership with Division of Wildlife and local Chambers of Commerce, increase education and interpretation during hunting season to reduce resource impacts and conflicts.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitor user experience and satisfaction, camp</p>	<p><u>Zone:</u> Zone 2: North of CR 17</p> <p><u>Market:</u> Destination</p> <p><u>Objective:</u></p> <p>Activities: Predominantly non-motorized big game hunting and some motorized hunting, camping, wildlife watching</p> <p><u>Prescribed setting character</u></p> <p>Physical: Back country</p> <p>Social: Back country</p> <p>Administrative: Back country</p> <p><u>Activity Planning Framework</u></p> <p>Management: Provide camping facilities in high impact areas related to hunting season uses.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitor user experience and satisfaction, camp site conditions and use. Monitor to ensure compliance of the motor vehicle closures.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		site conditions and use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas 	
Managing Zone 2 as part of the ERMA would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing Zone 2 as part of the ERMA would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing Zone 2 to provide quality camping experiences and to meet VRM Class II from bottom to ridgeline could alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Same as Alternative C.
Juniper Mountain			
Juniper Mountain is currently managed within the Little Yampa /Juniper Canyon SRMA. See Little Yampa Canyon SRMA.	Juniper Mountain will be managed as an ERMA. See the ERMA objectives below.	The Juniper Canyon portion of the existing Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon SRMA will be administered as the Juniper Mountain SRMA. <u>Zone:</u> Zone 1: Yampa River Corridor <u>Market:</u> Community <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Day use motorized and non-motorized boating Experiences: Enjoying canyon and river aesthetics; testing your endurance; enjoying risk-taking adventure. Benefits: Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; heightened sense of satisfaction with our community; greater sense of adventure. <u>Prescribed setting character</u>	The Juniper Canyon portion of the existing Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon SRMA will be administered as the Juniper Mountain SRMA. <u>Zone:</u> Zone 1: Yampa River Corridor <u>Market:</u> Community <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Day use non-motorized boating and limited motorized boating Experiences: Enjoying canyon and river aesthetics; feeling good about solitude and being isolated from other people and services; testing your endurance; enjoying risk-taking adventure. Benefits: Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; heightened sense of satisfaction with our community; greater sense

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>Physical: Middle country Social: Middle country Administrative: Middle country <u>Activity Planning Framework</u> Management: Modify roads and trails as needed to mitigate impacts. Marketing: Involve Colorado State Parks in developing interpretation, education, and public outreach. Monitoring: In conjunction with State Parks, monitor motorized river boating to gauge if the use is changing the desired recreation experience. Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas • 	<p>of adventure; closer relationship with the natural world. <u>Prescribed setting character</u> Physical: Middle country Social: Back country Administrative: Back country <u>Activity Planning Framework</u> Management: Close and restore roads that have no administrative benefit. Marketing: Involve Colorado State Parks in developing interpretation, education, and public outreach. Monitoring: Monitor user experience and satisfaction. Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas. •
See Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon	Managing Zone 2 as part of the ERMA would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing Zone 2 to provide quality camping experiences and to meet VRM Class II from bottom to ridgeline could alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Same as Alternative C.
No similar action	No similar action	<u>Zone:</u> Zone 2: Outside river corridor <u>Market:</u> Destination <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Hunting, camping Experiences: Developing your skills and abilities; gaining a greater	<u>Zone:</u> Zone 2: Outside river corridor <u>Market:</u> Destination <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Hunting, camping Experiences: Developing your skills and abilities; gaining a greater

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		<p>sense of achievement;</p> <p>Benefits: Greater self-reliance gained from hunting; improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence; positive contributions to local and regional economic stability</p> <p><u>Prescribed setting character</u></p> <p>Physical: Middle Country Social: Middle Country Administrative: Middle Country</p> <p><u>Activity Planning Framework</u></p> <p>Management: Provide camping facilities in high impact areas related to hunting season uses. Develop a managed and maintained motorized trail system within the area during hunting season.</p> <p>Marketing: Work with chambers of commerce, adjacent land owners, and permitted outfitters to provide access and hunting experiences.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitor camp site conditions and use as well as user experience and satisfaction.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Open Other Minerals - Open 	<p>sense of achievement;</p> <p>Benefits: Greater self-reliance gained from hunting; improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence; positive contributions to local and regional economic stability</p> <p><u>Prescribed setting character</u></p> <p>Physical: Middle country Social: Middle country Administrative: Middle country</p> <p><u>Activity Planning Framework</u></p> <p>Management: Provide camping facilities in high impact areas related to hunting season uses. Develop a managed and maintained non-motorized trail system within the area during hunting season.</p> <p>Marketing: Work with chambers of commerce, adjacent land owners, and permitted outfitters to provide access and hunting experiences.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitor camp site conditions and use, user experience and satisfaction. Monitor to ensure compliance of the motor vehicle closures.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		Coal - Open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to Designated Routes • VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas • Lands and Realty: Determined on a case-by-case basis consistent with SRMA objectives. 	Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Closed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV: Limited to Designated Routes. • VRM: Class II from river bottom to ridgeline; Class III in all other areas. • Lands and Realty: Determined on a case-by-case basis consistent with SRMA objectives.
See Little Yampa/Juniper Canyon	Managing Zone 2 as part of the ERMA would not alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Managing Zone 2 to provide quality camping experiences and to meet VRM Class II from bottom to ridgeline could alter the location or method of forest and woodland harvest.	Same as Alternative C.
Cedar Mountain			
South Sand Wash			
Serviceberry			
B. The Serviceberry area is open to OHV use under the current RMP; however, is temporarily closed to OHV use. This area is currently managed as part of the ERMA.	Same as Alternative A, except temporary OHV closures would be removed and would be managed as open to OHV use.	The Serviceberry area (12,375 acres) will be administered as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to provide backcountry, non-motorized hunting experiences.	The Serviceberry area (12,375 acres) will be administered as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to provide backcountry, non-motorized hunting experiences.
Managing this area as part of the ERMA does not alter the location or method of forest and woodland product	Same as Alternative A	Managing this area as part of the SRMA for backcountry, non motorized hunting experiences could alter the location or method of	Same as Alternative C.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
harvest.		forest and woodland product harvest.	
Flycreek			
C. The Flycreek area is open to OHV use under the current RMP; however, is temporarily closed to OHV use. This area is currently managed as part of the ERMA.	Same as Alternative A, except temporary OHV closures would be removed and would be managed as open to OHV use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Flycreek area (12,342 acres) will be administered as a backcountry, non-motorized hunting area. Increase education and interpretation during hunting season to reduce resource impacts and conflicts. Develop a managed and maintained a non-motorized trail system within the area. OHV – closed Minerals – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable – closed Other minerals – open Coal - Not available for leasing VRM –Class III Lands and Realty: ROW would 	<p>The Flycreek area (12,342 acres) will be administered as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to provide backcountry, non-motorized hunting experiences.</p> <p><u>Zone:</u> All one RMZ <u>Market:</u> Destination <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Non-motorized big game hunting and associated undeveloped camping. Experiences: Developing your skills and abilities; gaining a greater sense of achievement; Benefits: Reduced wildlife disturbance from recreation users; reduce hunter conflicts; greater self-reliance gained from hunting; improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence; positive contributions to local and regional economic stability.</p> <p><u>Prescribed setting character</u> Physical: Back country Social: Primitive Administrative: Back country <u>Activity Planning Framework</u> Management: Develop a managed</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		be considered on a case-by-case basis.	<p>and maintained a non-motorized trail system within the area. Increase education and interpretation during hunting season to reduce resource impacts and conflicts. Maintain property boundary signing.</p> <p>Marketing: Coordination with Division of Wildlife, local adjacent land owners, permitted outfitters to provide hunting and recreation information.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitoring will occur to ensure compliance of the motor vehicle closures. Monitor user experience and satisfaction.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable – closed Other minerals – open Coal - Not available for leasing • OHV: Closed • VRM: Class III • Lands and Realty: ROW would be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Managing this area as part of the ERMA does not alter the location or method of forest	Same as Alternative A	Managing this area as part of the SRMA for backcountry, non motorized hunting experiences could	Same as Alternative C.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
and woodland product harvest.		alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.	
Dinosaur North Area (outside of WSA)			
<p>D. Multiple use outside existing WSAs</p> <p>E. Minerals and Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled Surface Use for oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable - Open • Other Minerals - Open • Coal - Not available for leasing <p>F. OHV: Open</p> <p>G. VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>H. Lands and Realty: No restrictions, case-by-case basis</p>	Same as Alternative A.	<p>Objective: Manage to protect naturalness, opportunities for semi-primitive recreation, and solitude.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No designation with the following prescriptions: 2. Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable - Closed • Other Minerals - Open • Coal - Not available for leasing 3. OHV: Limited to Designated Routes 4. VRM: Class II 5. Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; no wind energy 	<p>The Dinosaur North area (41,355 acres) will be administered as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to provide quality primitive recreational experiences in largely natural settings.</p> <p><u>Zone:</u> All one RMZ <u>Market:</u> Community <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping and hunting. Experiences: Feeling good about solitude and being isolated; experiencing a greater sense of independence; enjoying getting some physical exercise Benefits: Closer relationship with the natural world; improved physical fitness; greater retention of distinctive natural landscapes; conservation of entire ecosystems in natural state. <u>Prescribed setting character</u> Physical: Primitive Social: Primitive Administrative: Primitive <u>Activity Planning Framework</u></p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			<p>Management: Provide minimally developed trailhead parking and interpretive information adjacent to roads that provide access to the edges of access points.</p> <p>Marketing: Coordinate with Chamber of Commerce, non-motorized recreation organizations, and adjacent land owners in providing maps, brochures and recreation information.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitoring will occur to ensure compliance of the motor vehicle closures. Monitor user experience and satisfaction.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Not available for leasing • OHV: Closed • VRM: Class II • Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy
<p>Managing this area as part of the ERMA does not alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Managing this area as part of the SRMA for backcountry, non motorized hunting experiences could alter the location or method of forest and woodland product harvest.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<i>Cold Springs Area (outside of WSA)</i>			
<p>I. Multiple use outside existing WSAs</p> <p>J. Minerals and Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled Surface Use for oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable - Open • Other Minerals - Open • Coal - Not available for leasing <p>K. OHV: Majority Limited to Existing, remainder is Open</p> <p>L. VRM: Not applicable</p> <p>M. Lands and Realty: No restrictions, case-by-case basis</p>	Same as Alternative A.	<p>Objective: Manage to protect naturalness, opportunities for semi-primitive recreation, and solitude.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No designation with the following prescriptions: 2. Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to oil and gas exploration and development • Locatable - Closed • Other Minerals - Open • Coal - Not available for leasing 3. OHV: Limited to Designated routes 4. VRM: Class III 5. Lands and Realty: ROW – avoidance; accept wind energy applications on case-by-case basis. 	<p>The Cold Springs Mountain area (30,479 acres) will be administered as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) to provide quality primitive recreational experiences in largely natural settings.</p> <p><u>Zone:</u> All one RMZ <u>Market:</u> Community <u>Objective:</u> Activities: Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, hunting Experiences: Feeling good about solitude and being isolated; experiencing a greater sense of independence; enjoying getting some physical exercise Benefits: Closer relationship with the natural world; improved physical fitness; greater retention of distinctive natural landscapes; conservation of functioning ecosystems in natural state. <u>Prescribed setting character</u> Physical: Primitive Social: Primitive Administrative: Primitive <u>Activity Planning Framework</u> Management: Provide minimally developed trailhead parking and</p>

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
			<p>interpretive information adjacent to roads that provide access to the edges of access points. Provide minimal managed and signed trail system.</p> <p>Marketing: Coordinate with Browns Park Wildlife Refuge, Chamber of Commerce, non-motorized recreation organizations, and adjacent land owners in providing maps, brochures and recreation information.</p> <p>Monitoring: Monitoring will occur to ensure compliance of the motor vehicle closures. Monitor user experience and satisfaction.</p> <p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed to oil and gas exploration and development Locatable - Closed Other Minerals - Closed Coal - Not available for leasing • OHV: Closed • VRM: Class II • Lands and Realty: ROW – exclusion; no wind energy
Managing this area as part of the ERMA does not alter the location or method of forest and woodland product	Same as Alternative A	Managing this area as part of the SRMA for backcountry, non motorized hunting experiences could alter the location or method of forest	Same as Alternative C.

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
harvest.		and woodland product harvest.	
Extensive Recreation Management Areas			
Developed Recreation Sites			
Management of the Yampa River Corridor			
Special Recreation Permits			
FOREST PRODUCTS			
A. Manage 6,330 acres of commercial forest lands to produce a variety of forest products on a sustained yield basis and manage the remaining commercial forest lands using such limited techniques as natural revegetation and minimal cultural treatments.	Same as Alternative A.	Manage forest communities for forest health using fire and other treatments (see Vegetation section) and allowing product sales.	Same as Alternative C.
B. Manage approximately 37,600 acres of woodland to produce a variety of woodland products on a sustained-yield basis and apply limited management to the remaining woodland acreage.	Same as Alternative A.	Manage woodland communities for woodland health using fire and other treatments (see Vegetation section) and allowing product sales.	Same as Alternative C.
Long-term, managing forest and woodlands on a sustained yield basis and applying minimal management in other areas may decrease the quality of forest and woodland	Same as Alternative A	Long-term, areas of the field office for forest and woodland health could increase the quality of forest and woodland products available.	Same as Alternative C

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
products available.			
LANDS AND REALTY			
Land Tenure Adjustments			
Easements			
Communication Sites			
Renewable Energy			
TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS & TRAVEL MANAGEMENT			
Transportation and Access			
A. Access to public lands will be acquired as funding and time permit in the areas identified	Pursue access on a case-by-case basis. (See also Lands and Realty section)	Actively pursue access to specific parcels to improve access to public lands for land management purposes. (See also Lands and Realty section)	Same as Alternative C
Acquiring access as funding and time permits could alter the location or areas where forest and woodland product harvest occurs.	Acquiring access on a case-by-case basis could alter the location or areas where forest and woodland product harvest occurs.	Actively pursuing access could increase the areas where forest and woodland product harvest occurs.	Same as Alternative C.
Travel Management			
Closed			
Adaptive OHV Designations			

Table X. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO FOREST AND WOODLAND PRODUCTS

ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES			
A. No similar action.	1) Provide for predictable and sustainable levels of commodity outputs. 2) Provide natural resource amenities on public lands that promote local communities as places to live, work, or visit. 3) Protect natural and cultural values for the enjoyment of future generations. 4) Target local economies for BLM business activities and contracts associated with public land management to the extent permitted by the existing authorities.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No providing predictable and sustainable levels of commodity outputs could decrease the amount of forest and woodland product available for harvest due to a loss of infrastructure necessary for harvest.	Providing for predictable and sustainable levels of commodity outputs could increase the amount of forest and woodland product available for harvest by retaining the infrastructure necessary for harvest.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B

Blue highlighting indicates items that require further information or discussion.