

**TABLE 2-3: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

SENSITIVITY LEVELS	MITIGATION
<p><u>Critical (Class I):</u> Any locality from which holotype or critical reference material (e.g., paratype, lectotype, etc.) has been collected. Any type geologic reference section which is critical for future reference.</p>	<p><u>Critical</u> No action will be allowed which will damage the fossil resource or alter the contextual relationships of fossil materials. Materials may be removed, but by special permit only, to qualified professionals.</p>
<p><u>Significant (Class II):</u> Any locality which contains rare, exceptionally well preserved or critical materials for stratigraphic or paleoenvironmental interpretation</p>	<p><u>Significant</u> Depending on the size of the deposit, approved mitigation may include total salvage or may be limited to a statistically valid sample of all forms present.</p>
<p><u>Important (Class III):</u> Any locality which has produced plentiful, relatively common in the locality and elsewhere, fossil materials which are useful for stratigraphic and variability studies.</p>	<p><u>Important</u> A statistically valid sample will be obtained to mitigate any adverse impact on the resource.</p>
<p><u>Insignificant (Class IV):</u> Any locality which produces poorly preserved, common elsewhere, or stratigraphically unimportant material.</p>	<p><u>Insignificant</u> Mitigation is optional</p>
<p><u>Unimportant (Class V):</u> Any locality which has been intensively surveyed and determined, therefore, to be of minimal scientific interest. This can include the outcrop of geological formations described as unfossiliferous in technical journals or publications.</p>	<p><u>Unimportant</u> No mitigation necessary</p>

**Support Needs**

- sCR10 Develop a general cultural resource management plan for the resource area.
- sCR11 Develop specific cultural resource management plans for: Browns Park Complex, Red Mountain-Dry Fork Complex, and the Nine Mile Canyon ACEC's (prepare jointly with Moab District).

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

SENSITIVITY LEVEL	CRITERIA
Type 1	Formations known to contain fossils of significant scientific interest, or where such fossils are likely to be discovered with detailed field work.
Type 2	Formations known to contain fossils that are not of significant scientific value.
Type 3	Formations containing few fossils or fossils of little scientific value.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT**

**Objective**

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

**Decisions**

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

During November through April, the typical nonfire period, fires on noncritical areas may be monitored as directed by management. During May through October, and any time in critical

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

Priority areas, where fire suppression is required to prevent unacceptable resource damage, are: sage grouse strutting grounds, crucial deer winter range in Browns Park and cottonwood vegetation associated with the Green River.

The use of prescribed fire to achieve management objectives will be subject to development of a site-specific prescribed fire plan and NEPA review prior to initiating the action. These plans will allow natural or human-induced fires to burn when approved prescriptions are established for specific burn areas and when burning conditions meet the approved burn prescriptions. Suitable areas where this type of treatment may be considered include pinyon-juniper woodlands and decadent stands of brush throughout the resource area.

The following restrict and constrain fire suppression activities on public lands:

- **Wilderness Study Areas.** All suppression activities in WSAs will be conducted in compliance with BLM Interim Management Policy (IMP) on minimum tool use and limited use of motorized equipment.
- **Special Status Species Habitat.** Sensitive habitat for special status species must be protected. Special tactics will be used to limit the damage or disturbance to such habitats.
- **Cultural and/or Paleontological Properties.** All sites must be protected from disturbance. If heavy equipment is used to conduct fire lines, an archeologist and/or paleontologist, if available, will work in conjunction with

the heavy equipment operator to protect the site.

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

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

## Support Needs

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

## FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

### Objective

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

*avoid endangering the species and/or the need to list the species as threatened or endangered by either State or Federal governments.*

## General Decisions

- FW01** Provide 40,000 AUMs for wildlife habitat as long as monitoring does not indicate a deterioration in rangeland conditions and other resource objectives continue to be met. Refer to the Vegetation section for criteria to make changes in forage distribution. (Refer to Table 2-5 for wildlife forage assignments by grazing allotment.)
- FW02** Do not issue any bear baiting permits.
- FW03** DMRA will adhere to the Vernal District's Animal Damage Control Plan (as revised or amended) and the district's annual operating plan.
- FW04** Habitat management within the resource area is prioritized as follows: special status animal species, Management Indicator Species (MIS), and riparian (including fisheries).

## Support Needs for General Decisions

- sFW05** Serve as a member of the ADC interdisciplinary team for APHIS-ADC.

## Decisions for Habitat Improvement

- FW06** DMRA's existing Habitat Management Plans (e.g., Browns Park, Myton, and Diamond Mountain-Ashley Creek) will continue to be implemented and revised as necessary.
- Decisions and/or objectives for the Myton HMP (1979):
  - Improve and expand habitat for all water dependent wildlife species by providing standing water in necessary or needed locations.
  - Provide free seasonal movement of big game animals by modifying existing fences at identified locations.
  - Provide travel corridors through pinyon-juniper woodlands to entice antelope to use the Big Wash chaining and sagebrush community at the higher elevations during the summer.

- Revise the Wetlands Allotment Management Plan to allow for an average residual cover height of 9.5 inches in Pasture 3, while maintaining appropriate livestock use.
- Provide wetland habitat capable of producing 10,000 ducks and 100 Canada Geese annually.
- Provide and maintain habitat capable of producing a three-fold increase in pheasant and mourning dove populations and also capable of supporting viable populations of chukars and valley quail.
- Protect and enhance 6 miles of riparian habitat in Pariette Draw and 22 miles of riparian habitat along the Green River to ensure stabilization of the peregrine falcon's avian prey base, and improve habitat conditions.
- Protect bald eagle winter habitat along 22 miles of the Green River in the HMA.
- Provide suitable nesting and feeding habitat for migrating greater sandhill cranes and whooping cranes.
- Decisions and/or objectives for the Diamond Mountain-Ashley Creek HMP (1983):
- Provide sufficient water and forage to sustain an antelope population of approximately 200 animals in the Twelve Mile portion of the HMP.
- Maintain or improve the quality of about 21,400 acres of crucial deer winter range and about 15,610 acres of crucial elk winter range to provide sufficient forage to maintain annual big game harvests as stated in UDWR Herd Unit Management Plans, and allow livestock grazing at preference levels providing there is no deterioration of the rangeland resource.
- Allow unrestricted daily and seasonal movements of big game on public lands.
- Provide sufficient waterfowl habitat in the HMP area to allow production of 50 ducks annually.
- Improve or maintain sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brood-rearing habitat throughout the HMP area.
- Maintain or improve sage grouse wintering habitat in the HMP area.

## Chapter 2 - Areawide Decisions

- Reduce raptor electrocutions along 70 miles of powerlines in the HMP area.
  - Maintain a variety of diverse habitats to ensure maximum animal species diversity.
  - Maintain existing prairie dog colonies as potential black-footed ferret habitat, and about 2,300 acres of cottonwood bottoms as crucial bald eagle winter habitat and potential peregrine falcon habitat.
  - Provide habitat for cavity-nesting non-game wildlife species, and other species which utilize standing snags during a portion of their life cycles, on 400 acres of coniferous and aspen habitats.
  - Determine vegetation response to removal of over-mature curlleaf mountain mahogany on about 100 acres in the HMP area.
  - Decisions and/or objectives for the Browns Park HMP (1987):
    - Reestablish bighorn sheep in Browns Park. Provide forage and cover to annually support an average population of about 300 animals on public lands in the HMP area. This herd size is considered optimal by UDWR for the Green River Corridor in the HMP area.
    - Maintain or improve the quality of about 102,000 acres of mule deer summer and winter ranges in the HMP area.
    - Maintain or improve the quality of about 62,000 acres of elk range to provide sufficient habitat to winter an average 550 elk in the HMP area.
    - Maintain or improve the quality of about 23,200 acres of antelope range to provide sufficient habitat to support an average of 800 animals during the winter in the HMP area.
    - Allow unrestricted daily and seasonal movements of big game on public land.
    - Cooperating closely with UDWR, establish peregrine falcon in the Green River Corridor of Browns Park.
    - Cooperating closely with UDWR, reestablish wild turkey into the HMP area.
  - Improve or maintain sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brood rearing habitat throughout the HMP area.
  - Maintain a diversity of habitats to ensure maximum species diversity.
  - Maintain existing prairie dog colonies as potential black-footed ferret habitat, and about 70 acres of cottonwood bottoms as crucial bald eagle winter habitat.
  - Stabilize and improve about eight miles of riparian vegetation to provide increased wildlife habitat diversity, stabilize streambanks, and reduce sedimentation into the Green River.
- FW07** Improve and/or expand wildlife habitat using vegetation treatments, rangeland improvements, and alternative grazing prescriptions.
- FW08** Within vegetation treatment areas, except prescribed burns (<10 acres in size), improve habitat for cavity-dwelling and perching birds and animals by leaving one snag per each 10 acres with a minimum of 5 live trees around each snag.
- FW09** Wildlife habitat for MIS species will continue to be enhanced throughout the resource area by taking opportunities to create water facilities, maintain or create raptor nesting sites, and to design vegetation treatments outlined in this RMP and specified in the activity plans with these species in mind.
- FW10** Rangeland management practices and rangeland improvements, including prescribed burns, will be designed or modified to maintain or improve important wildlife habitat. Livestock grazing management will incorporate the needs of key plant species important to wildlife and safe to use by wildlife in accordance with BLM standards.
- FW11** In crucial antelope habitat, the objective will be to maintain existing water sources and, where possible and practical, provide additional water sources at a density of approximately one site per square mile.
- FW12** Permanent human occupation or dwellings will not be allowed on public lands within bighorn sheep habitat. If activities do affect such habitats, mitigation will be required to provide improvements to compensate for habitat loss.

- FW13** Wildlife habitat improvement projects will require consultation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources on job design and construction techniques one year in advance of implementation.
- FW14** Construct or modify all powerlines to prevent electrocution of raptors.
- FW15** Provide water to wildlife on all BLM water developments, including troughs, after livestock are removed.
- FW16** The shape and color of guzzlers will blend with the natural environment.
- FW17** Comply with BLM fencing guidelines when restricting livestock and wildlife from the water collection and storage areas.
- FW18** Wildlife escape devices will be installed on all new and existing water tanks or troughs built in DMRA.
- FW19** Roads, except county and State rights-of-way, may be permanently or seasonally closed where human/wildlife conflicts exist or are expected, or when roads are no longer necessary.

### Support Needs for Habitat Improvement

- sFW20** Gather baseline data on 40 management indicator species and use that data to monitor the health of, and the Bureau's effects on, all habitats within DMRA. Manage to delist all special status animal species which are indicator species and prevent the need to list other MIS species as special status.

### Decisions for Habitat Protection

- FW21** Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to deer and elk within crucial winter range (identified as 194,000 acres) from December 1 through April 30. This restriction does not apply if deer and/or elk are not present, or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions. This restriction also does not apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.
- FW22** Do not allow activities that will result in adverse impacts to antelope from May 1 through June 30 on currently identified 7,800 antelope fawning acres on Antelope Flat. This restriction does not apply if antelope are not present, or impacts could be mitigated through other

management actions. This restriction also does not apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

- FW23** Do not allow new surface-disturbing activities within one mile of active bighorn sheep winter and rutting areas (currently 3,900 acres) between September 1 through May 15 and active lambing areas (currently 800 acres) between April 15 through June 30. This restriction does not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions, nor does it apply to maintenance and operations of existing facilities.
- FW24** Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 1,000 feet of sage grouse strutting grounds (identified as 2,800 acres in management priority area level 2). OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails yearlong within this area. This restriction does not apply if impacts could be mitigated through other management actions.
- FW25** Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within sage grouse nesting areas (a 2-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds within the sagebrush vegetation type) from March 1 through June 30 (identified as 88,500 acres in management priority area level 3). OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails during this period. This restriction does not apply if sage grouse are not present or impacts could be mitigated through other management actions, nor does it apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities.
- FW26** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) will be allowed year 'round within 1/2 mile of golden eagle nest sites active within the past 2 years which would adversely affect current use or limit or preclude potential future use of the nest, unless a permit to take is obtained from the USF&WS. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.
- FW27** Modify existing fences on public lands where wildlife are adversely affected. With wildlife-restricting fences bordering public lands, work with owners toward modifying such fences to improve natural movement of wildlife.

with owners toward modifying such fences to improve natural movement of wildlife.

## Support Needs for Habitat Protection

None Identified.

## Decisions for Special Status Animal Species

**FW28** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) will be allowed year 'round within 1/2 mile of known ferruginous hawk nests which will adversely affect current use, or limit or preclude potential future use, unless a permit to take is obtained from the USF&WS. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

**FW29** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) will be allowed year 'round within 1/2 mile of known bald eagle nests. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

**FW30** No construction or surface-disturbing activities (does not apply to casual use) will be allowed year 'round within 1 mile of known peregrine falcon nests. This restriction does not apply to maintenance and operation of existing facilities, or if impacts can be mitigated through other management actions. A site-specific analysis will be completed to determine if terrain features adequately protect the nest site from a proposed surface-disturbing activity.

**FW31** Provide habitat for and allow for reintroduction of Colorado River cutthroat trout in Willow, Beaver, Sears, Crouse, Tolivers, Davenport, and Jackson Creeks in Browns Park, and Argyle Creek in Nine Mile Canyon.

**FW32** Allow an experimental, non-essential black-footed ferret reintroduction on one site according to either the DMRA guidelines (outlined below) or USF&WS guidelines when

they become final. Only those USF&WS guidelines conforming to DMRA guidelines, or those that are less restrictive, will apply to the proposed reintroduction areas. An RMP amendment will be required if a more restrictive reintroduction proposal is designed.

Biological information available for Eight Mile Flat and Twelve Mile Flat area indicates Eight Mile Flat provides the best opportunity for a successful reintroduction. Based on this existing information, maintain the 16,600 acres of potential habitat in Eight Mile Flat by avoiding any activities that will render potential black-footed ferret habitat unsuitable for future reintroduction until the studies identified below are completed.

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

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

- All prairie dog colonies in joint ownership will require the development of a cooperative management agreement prior to reintroduction. The terms of agreement for BLM-administered land will be consistent with the guidelines outlined in this document. The terms of agreement on non-BLM administered land will be developed through negotiation.

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

applies to the maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

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

- All reintroductions will be experimental, non-essential.

- All new activities which could negatively affect the ferrets will require conferring with the USF&WS.

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

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

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

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

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

- A mitigation agreement should be negotiated whenever proposed oil and gas developments under a new lease or within a new field cannot be designed to avoid translocating ferrets out of the area or destroying habitat occupied by ferrets. All costs would be paid by the

company proposing the development. This mitigation agreement should be established during the permitting process at the time of the proposed development. Ferret surveys are recommended prior to construction to develop plans to avoid harm to ferrets that may occupy the site.

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

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

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

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

- Powerlines will avoid potential ferret habitat. If they cannot, they will be buried or designed to preclude raptors from using them as hunting perches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Prairie dog colonies in Eight Mile Flat will be allowed to expand 10% from their present size (an additional 1,660 acres) to enhance potential ferret habitat. These guidelines also apply to this expanded area. Where feasible, vegetation treatments will be planned to replace AUMs lost to prairie dog expansion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

or removed from special status, remove any restrictions pertinent to the species.

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

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

<u>Species</u>	<u>Distance from Active Nest</u>	<u>Timing Constraints</u>
Burrowing Owl	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Osprey	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Swainson's Hawk	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Northern Goshawk	.5 mile	Apr 15-Aug 20
Short-eared Owl	.5 mile	Apr 10-Jun 15
Prairie Falcon	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Merlin	.5 mile	Apr 15-Jun 25
American Kestrel	.5 mile	May 1-Jun 30
Turkey vulture	.5 mile	May 15-Aug 15
Cooper's Hawk	.5 mile	May 1-Aug 15
Sharp-shinned Hawk	.5 mile	Jun 20-Aug 15
Northern Harrier	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Red-tailed Hawk	.5 mile	Apr 1-Jul 15
Great Horned Owl	.5 mile	Feb 1-May 15
Long-eared Owl	.5 mile	Mar 15-Jun 15
Mexican Spotted Owl**	1000 ac NSO	Mar 1-Aug 1

\*\*Presently no records exist to document the existence of this species within DMRA. Should any individuals be found during future inventory work the above recommendation would apply.

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

improve early and mid-seral riparian zones, and the planting of additional shrubs and trees. Habitat expansion objectives will involve the isolation of streams with fish barriers to prevent hybridization and contamination with nonnative fish followed by the habitat improvement previously mentioned.

**Support Needs for Special Status Animal Species**

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

sFW38 Continue to inventory and implement monitoring programs on all Federal and State candidate and sensitive animal species.

**Decisions for Wildlife Transplants**

FW39 Provide habitat for and allow for reintroduction of:

Pronghorn antelope	150-400 head on Diamond Mountain
Moose	100 head each on Diamond Mountain-Three Corners, Argyle Canyon, and Dry Fork-Little Mountain
Bighorn sheep	300-400 head in Browns Park 100-200 head each in Island Park, and Nine Mile Canyon
River otter	Green River
Upland game birds	Resource Area wide

FW40 Improve or maintain habitat in bighorn sheep reintroduction areas. Actions may include vegetation treatments, road closures, and additional water sources, etc.

FW41 Take opportunities to eliminate domestic sheep grazing within 10 miles of identified bighorn sheep habitat by using negotiation of changes

in class of livestock (from sheep to cattle) and alternative grazing systems, etc.

**Support Needs for Wildlife Transplants**

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

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT**

**Objective**

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

**Decisions**

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

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

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

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