

**Glenwood Springs and Kremmling Field Offices
Resource Management Plan Revisions**

**Scoping Information Packet
for
Kremmling Field Office**

Welcome to the scoping process for the Resource Management Plan revisions for the Glenwood Springs and Kremmling Field Offices.

These scoping meetings are a chance for you to ask questions and learn more about this planning process. We want to hear about the issues and concerns you would like to see addressed through this planning effort.

We conduct scoping before we begin writing the Draft Resource Management Plan revisions. When the draft is complete, we'll have another series of public meetings and a 90-day comment period. We expect this will be in 2008.

To help you provide comments, this packet of information provides a great deal of background about much of our current management. Don't feel like you have to read all this right now and provide comments tonight. The scoping period runs through May 2, 2007. There's more information on the comment sheet (at the end of this packet) about how and where to comment.

A great deal of additional information on this resource management plan revision effort is available at <http://www.blm.gov/rmp/co/kfo-gsfo>.

Public Scoping Meetings:
April 10, 2007 – Rifle & Granby
April 11, 2007 – Carbondale & Kremmling
April 12, 2007 – Gypsum & Walden



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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT CONSIDERATIONS: Public comments submitted, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Glenwood Springs and Kremmling Field Offices during regular business hours (8:00 AM to 4:30 PM), Monday through Friday, except holidays. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently in your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

ACEC **area of critical environmental concern**
An area established through the planning process as provided in FLPMA where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; or to fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and afford safety from natural hazards.

ATV **all-terrain vehicle**
A motorized vehicle that is less than 50 inches in width and is capable of operating on roads, trails, or designed areas that are not maintained.

AU **animal unit**

AUM **animal unit month**
The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

BLM **US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management**

CDOW **Colorado Division of Wildlife**

CFR **Code of Federal Regulations**

decision area
The geographical area for which resource management plans are developed and maintained. The joint decision area encompasses about 947,000 acres of BLM land within the GSFO and KFO boundaries. The decision area excludes private lands, state lands, Indian Reservations, federal lands not administered by BLM, and lands within the Roan Plateau (managed by the GSFO).

EIS **Environmental Impact Statement**
A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.

ERMA **extensive recreation management area**

FLPMA **Federal Land Policy and Management Act**
Public Law 94-579, signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Establishes public land policy for management of lands administered by the BLM. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau, notably: (1) management be on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield; (2) land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; (3) public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources; (4) public lands be retained in federal ownership; and (5) public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

FMP **fire management plan**

GSFO **Glenwood Springs Field Office**

KFO **Kremmling Field Office**

LHA **land health assessment**

NEPA **National Environmental Policy Act**

NPS

US Department of the Interior, National Park Service

OHV

off-highway vehicle

A general term referring to any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for operating on unmaintained natural terrain, roads, and/or trails (i.e., capable of operating off maintained roads and trails). These include but are not limited to motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, dune buggies, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

ORV

off-road vehicle

See OHV.

planning area

The joint planning area boundary encompasses about 6 million acres and includes all lands regardless of land ownership. The GSFO and KFO boundaries define the planning areas assessed in these RMP revisions.

RMP

Resource Management Plan

A land use plan that establishes multiple-use guidelines and management objectives for a given decision area.

RMZ

recreation management zone

ROD

Record of Decision

ROW

right-of-way

SRMA

Special Recreation Management Area

BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management.

SRP

special recreation permit

Authorizations that allow for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issues as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial Special Recreation Permits are also used as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

USFS

US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

USFWS

US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS

US Geological Survey

VRM

visual resource management

The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

WSA

wilderness study area

WSR

Wild and Scenic River

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What is a Resource Management Plan?

A Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the overall framework for managing Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered lands. These RMPs will guide management of the approximately 567,000 surface acres and 723,000 subsurface (mineral estate) acres administered by the Glenwood Springs Field Office (GSFO) in Eagle, Garfield, Pitkin, Routt, Mesa, and Rio Blanco Counties, and approximately 378,000 surface acres and 651,000 subsurface (mineral estate) acres administered by the Kremmling Field Office (KFO) in Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Larimer, and Summit Counties.

Why is BLM conducting a joint-planning effort between two Field Offices?

The two Field Offices are simultaneously revising their RMPs under one planning effort. The Field Offices share some of the same challenges and opportunities, and the joint effort allows the Field Offices to share resources and reduce costs.

What is the Scoping Process?

Scoping is a collaborative public involvement process in which BLM asks the public and other agencies to identify planning issues to be addressed in the planning process. The scoping process began with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on March 2, 2007. Scoping comments will be used in drafting the RMP revisions. When the Draft RMP revisions are completed, they will be released for a 90-day public comment period.

What are planning issues and criteria?

Planning issues are disputes or controversies about existing and potential land and resource allocations, levels of resource use, production, special designations (e.g., Special Recreation Management Areas [SRMAs] or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern [ACECs]), and related management practices.

Scoping also involves the introduction of preliminary planning criteria to the public for comment. Planning criteria guide development of the plan by helping to define the decision space or sideboards of the planning process. The planning criteria will help BLM develop a reasonable range of alternatives that are tailored to the issues identified in the scoping process by the public and BLM.

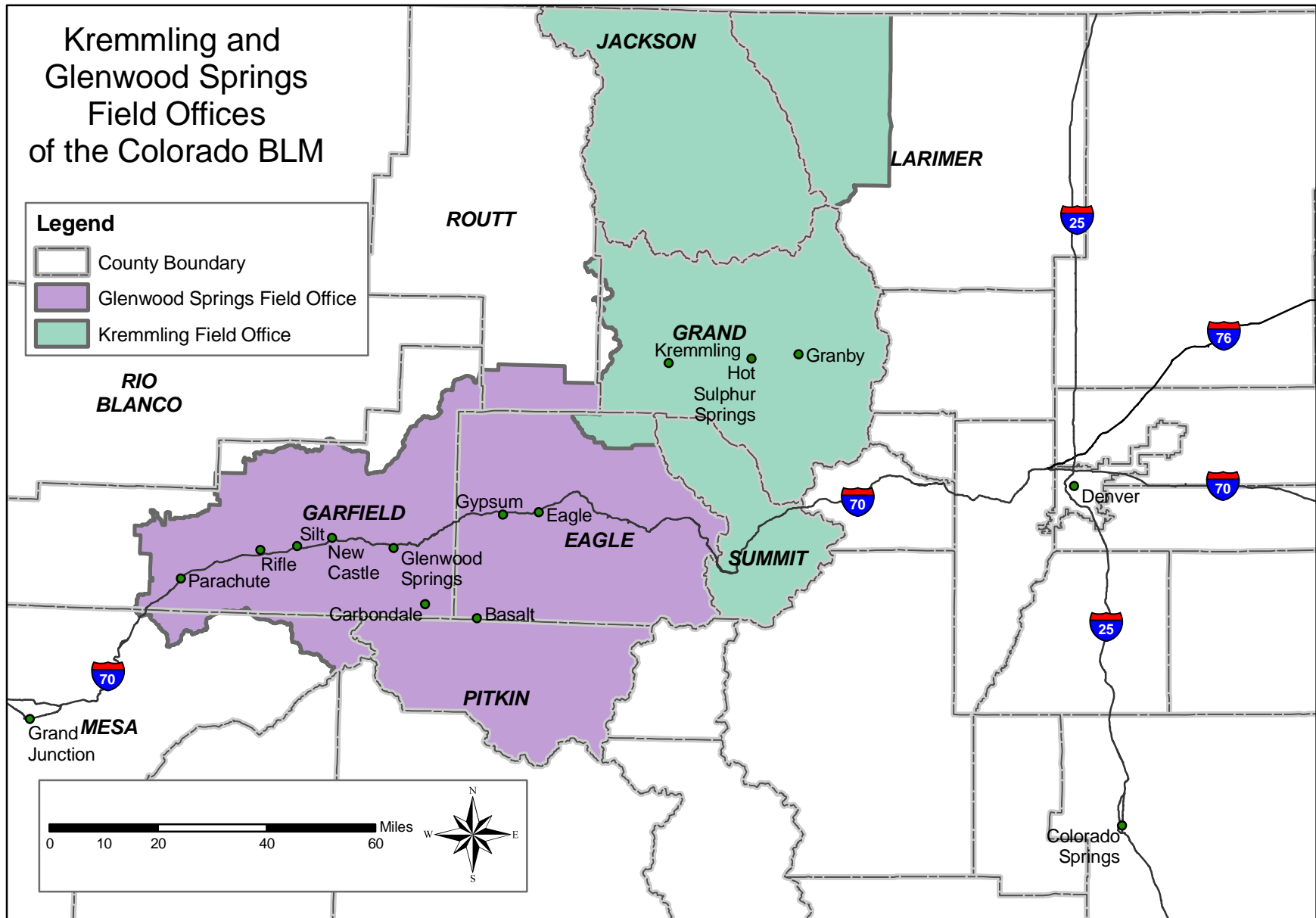
How can I comment?

Scoping comments will be most helpful if BLM receives them by May 2, 2007. For further information or to have your name added to a mailing list, contact Joe Stout, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, at (970) 724-3003, or log on to <http://www.blm.gov/rmp/co/kfo-gsfo>. The mailing list will be used to notify people about the progress of the planning effort as well as additional opportunities for public involvement and comment. The scoping meetings in Gypsum, Carbondale, and Rifle will primarily focus on issues pertaining to lands managed by the GSFO, while the meetings in Granby, Kremmling, and Walden will focus mostly on issues on the lands managed by the KFO.

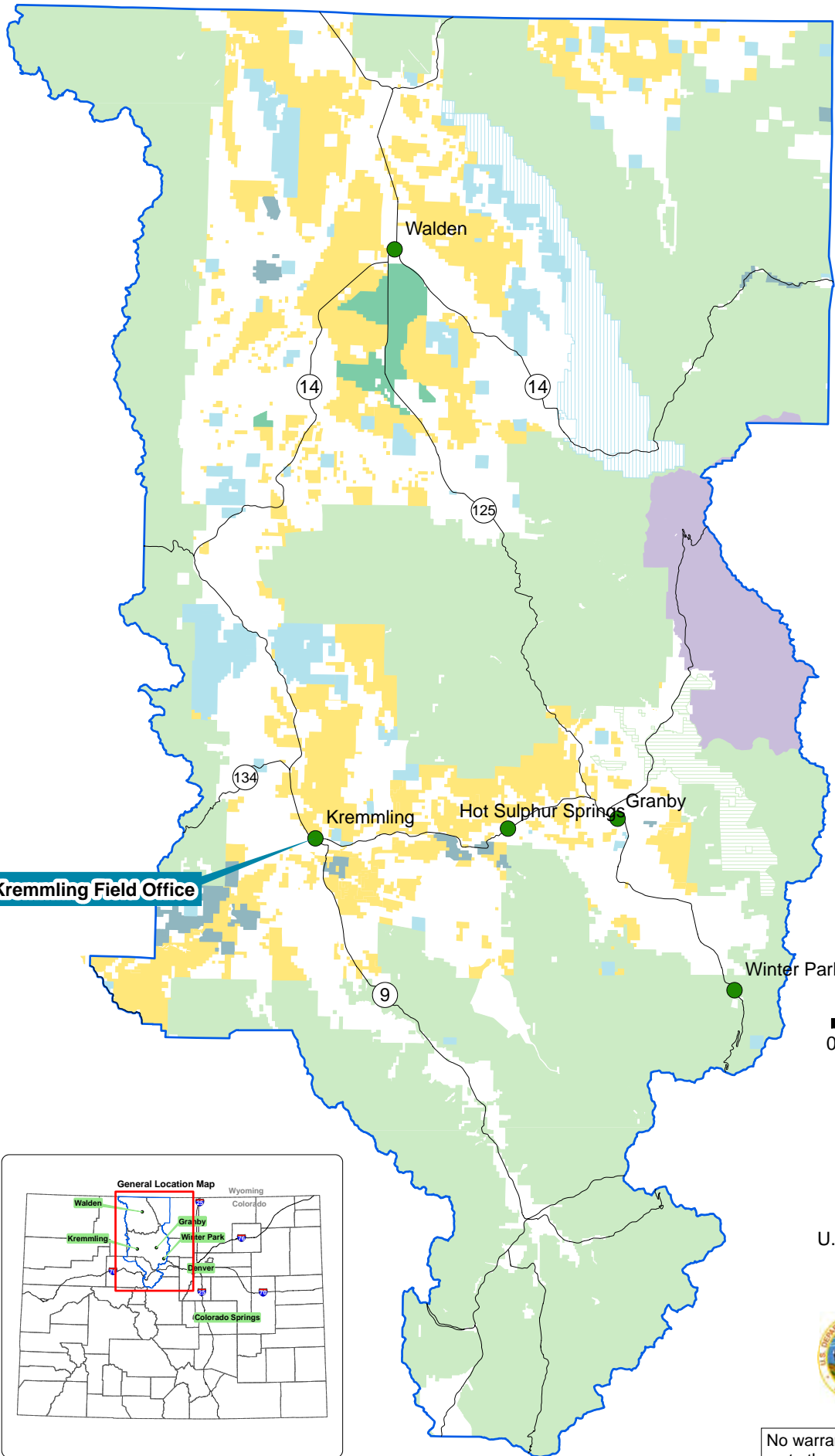
Will my comments be made public?

A scoping report summarizing the comments will be made available in early summer 2007. Comments received will be available for public review at the two Field Offices. Individuals may request confidentiality with respect to their name, address and phone number by clearly stating in the first line of their comments: "CONFIDENTIALITY REQUESTED."





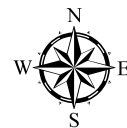
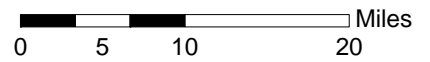
Kremmling Field Office Resource Area



Legend

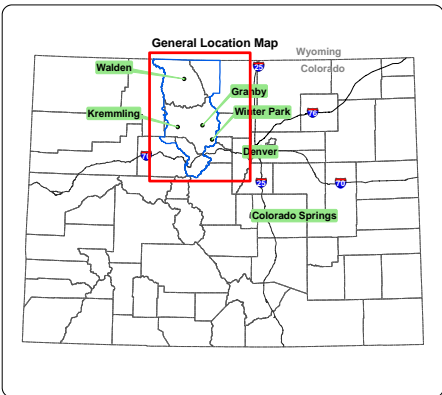
- Towns
- Major Roads
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Mgt
- Department of Wildlife
- National Park
- National Recreation Area
- National Wildlife Refuge
- Private
- State
- State Forest
- US Forest Service
- Kremmling Field Office Area

Kremmling Field Office



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Bureau of Land Management
Kremmling Field Office
2007



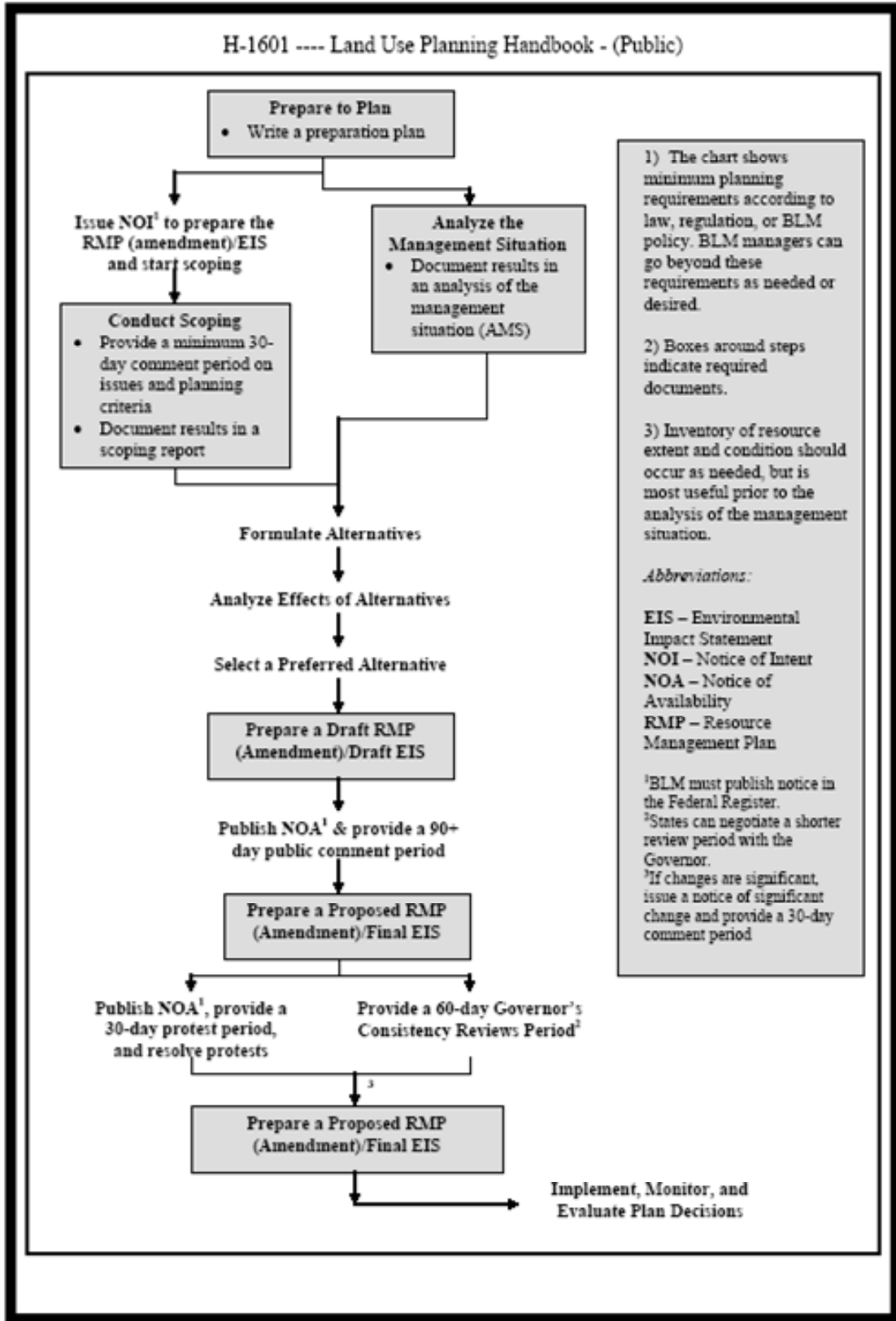
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data.



BLM 9-Step Planning Process

- 1 Planning Issues Identification**
- 2 Planning Criteria Development**
- 3 Data and Information Collection**
- 4 Management Situation Analysis**
- 5 Alternatives Formulation**
- 6 Alternatives Assessment**
- 7 Preferred Alternative Selection**
- 8 Management Plan Selection**
- 9 Implementation and Monitoring**

1. **Planning Issues Identification.** Issues and concerns are being identified through a scoping process that includes a focus group, the public, Indian tribes, other federal agencies, and state and local governments. *Spring 2007*
2. **Planning Criteria Development.** Planning criteria are created to ensure decisions are made to address the issues pertinent to the planning effort. Planning criteria will be derived from a variety of sources including applicable laws and regulations, existing management plans, coordination of other agencies' programs, and the results of scoping. The planning criteria may be updated and changed as planning proceeds. BLM gives the public an opportunity to review and comment on the planning criteria before they are approved. *Spring 2007*
3. **Data and Information Collection.** Data and information for the resources in the planning area are collected based on the planning criteria. *Ongoing*
4. **Management Situation Analysis.** The current management of resources in the planning area is assessed. *Spring 2007*
5. **Alternatives Formulation.** A range of reasonable management alternatives that address issues identified during scoping is developed. *Fall 2007 – Winter 2007/2008*
6. **Alternatives Assessment.** The effects of each alternative are estimated. *Spring 2008*
7. **Preferred Alternative Selection.** The alternative that best resolves planning issues is identified as the preferred alternative. *Spring 2008*
8. **Management Plan Selection.** First, a draft RMP/EIS is issued and is made available to the public for a review period of 90 calendar days. After comments to the draft document have been received and analyzed, it is modified as necessary, and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is published and made available for public review for 30 calendar days. A record of decision (ROD) is signed to approve the RMP/EIS. *Draft RMP/EIS– Summer 2008; Proposed RMP/Final EIS–Spring 2009; Approved RMP/ROD–Fall/Winter 2009*
9. **Implementation and Monitoring.** The management measures outlined in the approved plan are implemented on the ground, and future monitoring is conducted to test their effectiveness. Changes are made as necessary to achieve desired results. *Ongoing after RMP approval*



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Preliminary Planning Criteria

Planning regulations covering public land managed by the BLM (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1610.4-2) require preparation of planning criteria to guide development of all RMPs or revisions. Planning criteria are the constraints or ground rules that guide and direct the development of the plan. They ensure that plans are tailored to the identified issues and ensure that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided. Planning criteria are based on standards prescribed by applicable laws and regulations, agency guidance, the result of consultation and coordination with the public, other federal, state, and local agencies and governmental entities, and Native American Indian tribes, analysis of information pertinent to the planning area, and professional judgment.

The following preliminary planning criteria are open to public comment. Please send comments by mail to BLM, Kremmling Field Office, Joe Stout, PO Box 68, Kremmling, CO 80459, or by e-mail to cormpkg@blm.gov. To be most helpful, please submit your comments by May 2, 2007. For your convenience, a comment card has been included at the end of this booklet.

- The plans will be completed in compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 US Code 1701 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Decisions in the plan will strive to be compatible with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, State and Federal agencies as long as the decisions are in conformance with Federal laws and regulations that direct resource management on the public lands.
- The plan will recognize valid existing rights.
- Recognize the specific niche that federal lands provide both to the nation and to the surrounding community. A successful plan will be one that is responsive to both national needs and community needs.
- Public participation will be encouraged throughout the process. Collaborate and build relationships with tribes, state and local governments, federal agencies, local stakeholders, and others in the community of interest of the plan as normal business. Collaborators are regularly informed and offered timely and meaningful opportunities to participate in the planning process.
- The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) inventory results will be integrated into land use planning and energy use authorizations.
- The plan will identify SRMAs, designate off-highway vehicle (OHV) areas, and complete defined travel management networks for each Field Office.
- Environmental protection and energy production are both desirable and necessary objectives of sound land management practices and are not to be considered mutually exclusive priorities.
- For all stipulations developed in new land use plans and to further improve consistency and understanding of lease stipulations, State and Field Offices will use the Uniform Format for Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations prepared by the Rocky Mountain Regional Coordinating Committee in March 1989. Lease stipulations will be reviewed for



consistency with neighboring field offices and States, and where there are discrepancies, efforts will be undertaken to try and get consistency.

- The plan will incorporate the Colorado Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines. It will lay out a strategy for ensuring that proper grazing practices are followed. Grazing will be managed to maintain or improve the health of the public lands by incorporating conditions to enhance resource conditions into permitted operations.
- Lands with wilderness characteristics may be managed to protect and/or preserve some or all of those characteristics. This may include protecting certain lands in their natural condition and/or providing opportunities for solitude, or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.
- Identify existing and potential utility corridors (potential corridors include existing right-of-way (ROW) routes that can be considered for additional facilities and thus be considered a corridor if not already so designated);
- Identify existing and potential ROW development sites such as energy development areas (e.g., wind energy sites) and communication sites.
- Reevaluate lands selected for disposal and acquisition based on current information.

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Preliminary Planning Issues

Some potential planning issues have already been identified via BLM internal RMP evaluations, BLM personnel, meetings with BLM and other agencies, individuals and user groups by way of phone calls, e-mails, letters, and past meetings concerning proposed management of public lands. They represent BLM's expectations to date as to what challenges exist with current management.

A planning issue is a matter of opportunity or controversy or dispute over resource management activities or land use that is well defined or topically discrete and entails alternatives between which to choose. This definition suggests that one entity or more is interested in a resource on federal land, that each entity may have different values for the resource, and that there are different ways (alternatives) in which to resolve the competition or demand. Some of the preliminary planning issues and questions to be addressed are listed below. This list is not a comprehensive list, but includes some of the foremost issues currently facing the Field Offices.

- **Oil and Gas Development**
How much land should be open, closed, or subject to constraints for oil and mineral leasing?
- **Range Health/Upland Management**
How will livestock grazing be managed to also allow for a mix of vegetative types, structural stages, and landscape and riparian functions?
- **Water/Riparian Issues**
How will riparian and wetland systems be managed to improve or maintain habitat quality for fish, wildlife, plants, and invertebrates while also meeting tribal, state, and local water quality requirements/standards/regulations?
- **Recreation Demands and Uses**
How will increasing recreation and OHV use be managed?
- **Comprehensive Travel Management and Transportation**
What are the appropriate travel management areas to meet RMP goals and objectives?
- **Cultural Resources**
What measures will be implemented to proactively manage, protect, and use cultural resources, including traditional cultural properties, while also allowing for the development or use of other resources in the planning area?
- **Maintaining Habitat for Sage Grouse and Sagebrush Obligate Species**
How will the sagebrush steppe ecosystem be managed to balance uses while conserving sage grouse and sagebrush-obligate species?
- **Rapidly Expanding Urban Interface Areas**
How will BLM accommodate foreseeable growth while balancing the wants and needs of the surrounding communities?



RECREATION and VISITOR SERVICES

Recreation Activities: Public lands within the KFO offer a variety of outdoor recreation activity opportunities, including land-based, water-based, and snow sports activities. Some of the typical recreational activities on public lands include: boating and river-based recreation, camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, off-road vehicle riding/driving, and cross-country skiing. Migrating and resident wildlife provide plentiful opportunities for hunting, photography, and wildlife observation. Renowned local rivers (Colorado and Blue), streams and lakes offer boating and cold water fishing activity opportunities. The 2006-2007 visitor survey currently underway in cooperation with Arizona State University will provide more information on public land visitation and the activities, settings and outcomes visitors' desire from public lands within major river corridors and high-use hunting areas. Visitor study information on visitation and recreation use will be available in the Fall of 2007.

Visitation: North-central Colorado is a world-renowned destination for outdoor recreation enthusiasts. Recreation visitors to the KFO come from 3 primary sources: 1) local 2) the Denver metropolitan area and "Front Range" of Colorado and 3) national and international locations. Outside of water-based recreation which attracts high visitation from across the state and nationally and fall big game hunting seasons when visitation is high everywhere, the greatest amount of public land recreation visitation occurs on public lands on a daily basis near communities. The towns of Granby, Hot Sulphur Springs, Kremmling, and Walden all have public lands bordering them that are used as "backyard" recreation areas by local residents. This use continues to grow exponentially with the growth in the communities themselves. These communities benefit directly from the available recreation opportunities through visitation and tourism associated with public lands in both Middle Park and North Park areas.

Front Range: Visitors from the Denver metropolitan area come to the KFO because it is an easy to get to weekend getaway with a lot of diversity in outdoor activity offerings and recreation settings.

National & International: Non-Colorado residents come to the region from all over the United States and from international locations. The KFO can be reached via an easy 1 ½ hour drive from the Denver area on Interstate 70 and Route-9.

Use Figures: Recreation has grown to become the predominant use of local public lands and national forests. Most public land use estimates and activity participation estimates depend entirely upon field observations and professional judgment of the recreation staff, and hence, are not scientifically-based and approximate in nature. The 378,000 acres in the KFO receive roughly 308,700 visits per year.

Recreation Management Areas: BLM land use plans identify areas where recreation is the principle management focus. These areas are identified as SRMAs. SRMAs are areas identified where BLM directs recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific "structured" recreation opportunities. The KFO currently has identified two SRMAs.

SRMA Name	Location	Acres
Upper Colorado River	From Reader Creek to Statebridge	12, 237
North Sand Hills	North of Walden	1,450

Anything not delineated as an SRMA is an extensive recreation management area (ERMA). ERMAs are public lands where recreation is unstructured and does not require intensive management or significant investments in trails or facilities. This type of custodial or “dispersed” recreation management affords visitors little in the way of visitor services or developed recreational facilities.

ERMA Management	SRMA Management
<i>Unstructured</i> - No identifiable market demand for structured recreation.	<i>Structured</i> - Tied to identified primary market demand for structured recreation (i.e., activities, experiences, and benefits and the maintenance of recreation setting character).
ERMA Objectives	SRMA Objectives
<i>Reactive & Custodial</i> - Directed at taking care of dispersed recreation-tourism activity.	<i>Proactive</i> - Directed at producing specific recreation opportunities/outcomes.

SRMA Decision Framework:

- **Identify and map SRMA:** for each SRMA, identify primary market: Destination recreation-tourism market; Community recreation-tourism market; or Undeveloped recreation-tourism market.
- **Identify and map Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) with SRMA:** RMZs offer different recreation opportunities. For each RMZ describe: who the RMZ will be managed for; what activity or activities will be managed in the RMZ; and what outcomes (experiences and benefits) will be realized as a result of people recreating in the RMZ.
- **Describe the necessary Setting Character required to achieve the identified RMZ objectives:**
 - Natural Settings = remoteness/imprints of civilization/natural features
 - Social Settings = # of Groups/Size of Groups
 - Administrative Settings = BLM facilities/signs/BLM personnel
- **Develop a framework for implementation planning:**
 - Define the Recreation-Tourism Service system (who is involved in providing services to the recreating public?)
 - Describe how BLM and these other service providers will collaborate to implement the identified recreation objectives

Developed Recreation Facilities: Developed recreation sites and facilities have been constructed to enhance recreation opportunities, protect resources, manage activities or reduce recreation use conflicts. These infrastructure developments range from campground to trailheads with simple bulletin boards. The KFO contains relatively few developed recreation sites on BLM-administered public lands. Developed recreation sites occur along the Upper Colorado River SRMA and in the North Sand Hills SRMA. There are two fee campgrounds along the Colorado River at the Pumphouse and Radium Recreation Areas. Pumphouse has twelve developed campsites, one group campsite, three boat launches, two visitor informational kiosks, three double-vault toilet restrooms and a potable water system. The Radium Recreation Area has 6 developed campsites, a group campsite, two visitor informational kiosks, two two-vault restrooms and a single vault restroom, a campground host site and a public phone. There are several campsites along the river corridor which have picnic tables, fire rings, and primitive toilets. On the upper section of the SRMA, there are several river access points with seasonal toilets and parking. The North Sand Hills SRMA has two single vault toilets and one double vault toilet, and a visitor informational kiosk site.

Cooperative Management: The BLM has a number of active partnerships that include the following: Memorandums of Understanding with the Kremmling Chamber of Commerce, North Park Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Department of Wildlife Resources, and the Mountain Metal Mashers. The BLM is also participating in the North Sand Hills and Blue River working groups.

Special Recreation Permits: As authorized by 43 CFR 2932, there are four types of uses for which special recreation permits (SRP) are required: commercial use, competitive events, organized groups, and recreation use in special areas. BLM can issue SRPs for noncommercial use in certain “special areas” including rivers and backcountry and camping areas. Most SRPs issued by the KFO are related to river and upland hunting outfitting. The KFO currently issues approximately 60 commercial river permits which include guided fishing, white water rafting, kayaking, kayak instruction, vehicle shuttles, equipment rentals, and photography. The KFO currently issues nearly 30 upland permits which include big game hunting, mountain lion hunting, horseback trail rides, jeep tours, camping, snowmobile tours, cattle drives, hiking, mountain bike tours, and photography. The KFO collects about \$89,000 per year in SRP fees (averaged over the past 6 years). Fifteen percent of this revenue is expended in program administration with the remainder spent on visitor services, monitoring, and maintenance.

Recreation Marketing and Tourism. Tourism drives most of the local economies in north-central Colorado. Easy access to the mountain communities is a key factor from tourism standpoint. The KFO is located in Colorado’s northwestern tourism region (Colorado Tourism Office website www.colorado.com). Regional public land marketing has generally focused on hunting, skiing, and resort towns including Winter Park, Summit County, and Steamboat Springs. It also mentions the Colorado River highlighting on rafting, impressive canyons, and natural hot springs such as those in Hot Sulphur Springs. (Colorado Tourism Office website: www.colorado.com). The KFO has not played an active role in tourism.

BLM wants your ideas on Recreation and Visitor Services.

The BLM is required to identify new SRMAs when recreation demand requires a particular recreation setting to be maintained or where structured recreation opportunities for specific activities and recreation experiences are desired. **What areas do you think should be identified and managed as an SRMA, rather than being custodially managed for dispersed recreation as an ERMA?**

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

Travel and transportation are an integral part of virtually every activity that occurs on BLM-administered public lands: recreation; livestock management; wildlife management; management of commodity resources; ROW to private inholdings; maintenance of electronic sites; and management and monitoring of public lands in general. The modes of travel on public lands include: automobiles, high clearance vehicles, four wheel drive vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, utility terrain vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles, mountain bikes, wheelchairs, horseback, and of course foot travel.

Motorized travel includes standard passenger vehicles driving on maintained roads and OHVs driving on primitive roads and trails. OHVs include off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, utility terrain vehicles, jeeps, specialized 4x4 trucks, and snowmobiles. Mechanized vehicles include primarily mountain bikes. Non-mechanized modes of travel include: cross-country skiing, dog sledding, snowshoeing, horseback riding, pack animal driving, hiking, boating, hang-gliding, paragliding, and ballooning.

OHV Area Designations: Areas within BLM-administered lands of the KFO are designated by the BLM as open, limited to existing roads and trails, limited to designated roads and trails, and closed to OHV use. Approximately 85% of the planning area is designated as open to OHV use, 15% is limited to existing or designated roads and trails or has additional restrictions such as closures (including temporarily closed).

Travel Management Designations (Non-Open Areas)			
Area	Limited (existing roads and trails)	Limited (designated roads and trails)	Closed
Troublesome Wilderness Study Area			8,158 acres
Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area			30 acres
North Park Phacilia formosula Research Natural Area - ACEC			318 acres
Kremmling Cretaceous Ammonite Research Natural Area – ACEC			198 acres
Hebron Slough		2,840 acres	
Windy Gap		300 acres	
Sulphur Gulch		5,200 acres	
Wolford Mountain Travel Management Area		33,120 acres	
Dice Hill		5,800 acres	
Lawson Ridge	3,360 acres		
North Sand Hills	680 acres		
Total	4,040 acres	47,260 acres	8,708 acres

Current Level of Use: The primary factors describing the condition of travel management within the planning area are:

- The lack of comprehensive travel management that considers the relationship between various resources, access for authorized permittees, and recreation uses.
- The lack of planning for recreational experiences that preceded the construction of historic routes.
- Unauthorized uses (including user created routes) emanating from designated routes causing impacts to other resources.
- Subdivision of private property has created new access points to public lands.
- Many routes (areas) that are open to motorized use are only accessible to adjacent landowner.
- Conflicts between recreational users.

Motorized Travel: OHV use is one of the fastest growing recreation uses in the planning area. The heaviest OHV use occurs in the Wolford Mountain, Strawberry, and North Sand Hills, with moderate to heavy OHV use occurring in the Kinney Creek and Dice Hill areas as well. Most of these visitors live within an hour's drive of the area (with the exception of North Sand Hills). This use occurs nearly year long, and for many users the act of driving/riding is the primary reason for their recreation visit. During the autumn, most parts of the KFO experience high levels of OHV use from recreationists who are hunting. Much of this use is focused in the Dice Hill, Kinney Creek, Strawberry, Black Mountain, Smith Mesa, Grouse Mountain, Independence, and Owl Mountain areas. These tend to be destination areas, with visitors coming from all parts of Colorado and from around the country. In coming to the KFO, they seek the benefits of public access for trophy game hunts.

Mechanized Travel: Mountain biking use has increased on public lands within Grand County. No mountain bike specific trails exist, but routes have been selected by interest groups as popular rides. Some of these routes exist within the Wolford Mountain Travel Management Area, but have had segments closed in the Wolford Mountain Travel Management Plan due to resource and trail network concerns. A public selected mountain bike route exists within the Dice Hill area, yet part of this trail is along a closed route closed in the 1988 Off-Road Vehicle Implementation Management Plan. Mountain bike use has increased within the Strawberry area as well, which is near many other county, state, and federal land areas that have seen increased visitation and dispersed use.

Non-mechanized Travel: Hiking opportunities in the planning area are limited by the lack of identifiable, designated and signed trails. Only a few developed and maintained hiking trails exist in the KFO. These include the Gore Canyon Trail at Pumphouse heading into Gore Canyon, the Argentine Trail near the Radium Recreation Area accessing the warm springs along the Colorado River, and the Yarmony Trail along the Colorado River near State Bridge. Other hiking trail opportunities exist on Sheep Mountain in eastern Grand County, but have limited access to the public. Other areas seeing heavy hiking use and user created trails are along the river corridors that access popular fisheries on public lands. These areas include Strawberry along the Fraser River, the Sunset, Powers, and Reeder Creek fishing access sites along the Colorado River, and the Blue River access site off of the Trough Road (CR 1). Horseback riding is a popular recreational activity that occurs throughout the KFO. Many private homeowners in both middle and north park own horses, and utilize them as a source of recreation as well as transportation within ranch lands. Horseback use is allowed throughout the KFO with little or no restrictions.

Comprehensive Travel Management Planning Process

What is Comprehensive Travel Management Planning? Comprehensive travel management is the proactive planning and on-the-ground management of road and trail travel networks. It addresses all resource aspects (recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, industrial, educational, cultural, etc.) and accompanying modes and conditions of travel on the public lands, including motorized, mechanized, and muscle-powered uses.

What is Colorado BLM's Off-Highway Vehicle Policy? Both Executive Order 11644 and the CFR (43 CFR Part 8340) require BLM to designate all public lands as open, closed or limited for OHV use. It is now Colorado BLM policy (CO-IM-2007-20) to restrict all OHV use within limited areas to designated routes. So instead of designating areas as limited to existing routes, the field offices will be tasked with identifying specific route designations along with the accompanying modes of travel as part of the resource management plan (RMP) revisions.

There will be no motorized cross-country travel except in areas designated as "open". Open areas will be limited to a size that can be realistically managed and geographically identifiable but large enough in size to offer a high quality motorized riding/driving opportunity for participants.

How will comprehensive travel planning be completed in conjunction with the RMP revisions? Travel route designations for motorized, mechanized and muscle-powered uses will accompany each RMP planning alternative in the EIS. The BLM will: 1) develop appropriate travel route proposals to meet the goals and objectives of each alternative and 2) analyze the impacts of designating these travel systems. To get ready for alternative development (Fall 2007) and the following analysis the BLM will be holding separate travel planning workshops in May/June 2007 - following the April scoping meetings.

What will be the goal of the travel planning workshops? At the travel planning workshops, interested stakeholders will have the opportunity to review BLM's inventory of existing motorized, mechanized and muscle-powered travel routes for accuracy and completeness. General comments on travel routes/networks will also be accepted.

What will the BLM do with the public input and comments? The BLM will use the remainder of the summer to ground truth any travel route inconsistencies that arise from the workshops or public comment period following the workshops. By September the BLM will hopefully have a comprehensive and updated travel data because of suggestions made at the travel workshops and the public comments.

When will the public get to comment on the travel system alternatives? The Draft RMP/Draft EIS is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2008. The public will have a 90-day comment period to comment on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS, including the associated travel management alternatives.

Wildlife and Special Status Species

The aquatic and terrestrial wildlife resources within the KFO include a variety of birds, mammals, coldwater fish and several species of amphibians, and their habitats. While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Colorado Division of Wildlife are directly responsible for the management of fish and wildlife species, BLM is responsible for land management. Therefore, on the lands under their purview, BLM is directly responsible for the management of habitat for fish and wildlife species, and indirectly responsible for the health and well being of fish and wildlife populations that are supported by the habitats that public lands provide. In addition, BLM is mandated to ensure that special status species are protected, by virtue of the Endangered Species Act and the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2004).

Wildlife Habitat: Fish and wildlife habitat within the KFO planning area consists of approximately 3,003,541 acres of terrestrial uplands and 112,002 acres of riparian/wetland systems. Of these, 365,213 acres of uplands and 4,880 acres of riparian/wetlands are managed by BLM.

Sagebrush steppe vegetation represents the majority of the habitat managed by the BLM in the KFO. This habitat type is widely recognized as a very important vegetative type for a variety of wildlife species, providing yearlong habitat for a variety of species and critical winter habitat for others. Numerous species of songbirds, small mammals, and birds of prey depend on the sagebrush during the breeding season while others such as mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, and pronghorn spend critical winter periods in this vegetative type.

Fish and Wildlife Species of Primary Interest in BLM's Environmental Planning	
BIRDS	
Species	Rationale for Key Designation
Ducks, Geese, and other waterfowl.	Economic and Recreational Value
Golden Eagle	High interest and protected by law
Upland Game Birds	Economic and Recreational Value
Great Blue Heron	Utilizes concentrated nesting areas
Migratory Birds	High interest and protected by law
Other Raptors (Prairie Falcon, Osprey, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk)	High interest; top of food chain species
FISH	
Coldwater gamefish	Recreational Value
MAMMALS	
Bighorn Sheep	High economic and recreational value
Black Bear	High interest, economic and recreational value
Elk	High interest, economic and recreational value
Moose	High interest, economic and recreational value
Mountain Lion	High interest, economic and recreational value
Mule Deer	High economic and recreational value
Pronghorn Antelope	High economic and recreational value
White-tailed Prairie Dog	High interest; association with Federally listed Black-footed ferret

Special Status Species: Special status species are those plants and animals species having populations that have suffered significant declines. These declines may result from habitat loss, habitat modification, and from changes due to competition, predation, or disease. Habitat loss and modification from human activities, and long term drought, and modification from human activities are the primary causes of declining populations, particularly of species that are highly adapted to specific ecological niches. Such species may or may not be legally protected by federal or state agencies. BLM land management practices are intended to sustain and promote species that are legally protected and prevent species that are not yet legally protected from needing such protection.

Species discussed in this section have been given legal protection by the USFWS, the State of Colorado, and/or have been placed on the Colorado BLM State Director's Sensitive Species List. Federal threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat crucial to species viability are managed by the USFWS in cooperation with other federal agencies to support recovery of the listed species. For listed species that have not had critical habitat identified and designated, BLM cooperates with the USFWS to identify and manage habitats to support the species. Candidate species are managed to maintain viable populations, with the intent preventing federal listing from occurring. Species identified by the State of Colorado and Colorado BLM are treated similarly. BLM, USFWS, and the State of Colorado have developed formal and informal agreements to provide guidance on the management of special status species within the KFO. Consultation is required on any action proposed by the BLM or another federal agency that affects a listed species or modifications of critical habitat.

Special Status Species			
BIRDS			
Species	Status	Species	Status
Bald eagle	FT, ST	Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse	BLM-S, SC
Least tern (interior population) ▲	FE, SE	Ferruginous Hawk	BLM-S, SC
Mexican spotted owl	FT, ST	Greater Sage-grouse	BLM-S, SC
Piping plover ▲	FT, ST	Long-billed Curlew	BLM-S, SC
Whooping crane ▲	FE, SE	Mountain Plover	BLM-S, SC
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	BLM-S, C, SC	Northern Goshawk	BLM-S
Barrow's Goldeneye	BLM-S	White-faced Ibis	BLM-S
Black Tern	BLM-S	Western snowy Plover	BLM-S, SC
Burrowing Owl	ST		
FISH			
Bonytail*	FE, SE	Pallid sturgeon ▲	FE
Colorado pikeminnow*	FE, ST	Razorback sucker*	FE, SE
Greenback cutthroat trout	FT, ST	Colorado River cutthroat trout	BLM-S, SC
Humpback chub*	FE, ST		
AMPHIBIANS			
Boreal Toad	SE	Northern leopard Frog	BLM-S, SC
PLANTS			
North Park phacelia	FE	Harrington beardtongue	BLM-S
Osterhout milkvetch	FE	Low Northern Sedge	BLM-S

Penland alpine fen mustard	FT	Northern twayblade	BLM-S
Penland beardtongue	FE	Pale blue-eyed grass	BLM-S
Ute ladies'-tresses orchid	FT	Porter feathergrass	BLM-S
Slender moonwort	C	Slender Cottongrass	BLM-S
Green Sedge	BLM-S	Weber Saw-wort	BLM-S

MAMMALS

Black-footed ferret	FE, SE	River Otter	ST
Canada lynx	FT, SE	Wolverine	SE
Gray Wolf	FE, SE	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	BLM-S, SC

* Water depletions in the Upper Colorado River and San Juan River Basins, may affect the species and/or critical habitat in downstream reaches in other states.

▲ Water depletions in the South Platte River may affect the species and/or critical habitat in downstream reaches in other states

BLM-S: BLM Sensitive Species

SC: State Species of Concern

FE: Federally Endangered Species

SE: State Endangered Species

FT: Federally Threatened Species

ST: State Threatened Species

C: Federal Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered

Of the species listed in the table above, the following have been documented occurring on BLM land within the KFO: Birds: Bald eagle, Greater Sage-grouse, Northern goshawk, White-faced ibis; Mammals: Canada lynx; River otter, Townsend's big-eared bat; Fish: Colorado River cutthroat trout; Amphibians: Northern leopard frog; Plants: Harrington beardtongue, North Park phacelia, Osterhout milkvetch, Penland beardtongue, and Pale blue-eyed grass.

Future Challenges: The continued occupation of public land within the KFO for the next 20 years by wildlife and special status species will be dependent on several factors. Three important drivers (factors) will determine the long term viability of public land habitat within the KFO needed to support these species. These three drivers are:

1) The intensity of the demand for recreational opportunities offered by the public land. More leisure time means for many people, more time to recreate on public lands. Recreational activities including camping, off highway vehicle travel, hiking, hunting, wildlife viewing can have adverse impacts to wildlife. All these activities are expected to continue to increase on public land within the KFO.

2) The loss of habitat or fragmentation of habitat which occurs with development of private land adjoining public land habitat. Indirect impacts include the use of these public lands for infrastructure such as access roads, powerlines, domestic water developments, etc.

3) The demand for development of energy resources on public lands that provide important wildlife habitat. This factor is particularly important in North Park since this area offers the highest potential for mineral development within the KFO. Oil, gas, coal bed methane, and coal deposits exist throughout North Park and large scale development of these resources could have negative impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat in this area.

The BLM wants your ideas on wildlife and special status species.

What are the areas of highest priority for protecting, maintaining, and restoring wildlife habitat? What actions and area-wide use restrictions are needed to achieve desired populations and habitat conditions?

Fluid Minerals Management

The BLM, as agent for the Secretary of the Interior, has responsibility for leasing and managing the oil and gas resource where the mineral estate is federally owned. This is referred to as the federal mineral estate. The KFO manages approximately 378,000 acres of surface acres and 651,000 acres of total federal mineral estate. There are a number of federal laws, regulations, and BLM policy directives that give managers the authority and direction for administering the development of Federal oil and natural gas resources beneath privately owned surface (i.e. Mineral Leasing Act). Under these laws, regulations, and procedures, the leasing and development of Federal oil and natural gas resources occur in four stages:

- 1). Planning and Lease Sales
- 2). Permitting and Development
- 3). Operations and Production
- 4). Plugging and Surface Reclamation

During the RMP revision process, the BLM will be making decisions regarding the 1st stage: Planning. During this process, the BLM determines which areas should be open to leasing, and if so, what constraints or stipulations should be required to mitigate impacts to other land uses or resources.

Existing Leases: No oil and gas leases currently exist on BLM lands in the Laramie River area of Larimer County, or in Summit County. There is minimal acreage leased in the northwest corner of Grand County. Jackson County has had, and continues to have considerable leased acreage (115,177 acres).

Production: No oil and gas production has occurred in Summit or Grand Counties (Middle Park Basin) in the past 20 years, and no oil and gas production occurs in the Laramie River area of Larimer County (Laramie Basin). Oil and CO₂ gas production (with minor methane gas) currently occurs in Jackson County (North Park basin). The following table summarizes the oil and gas production by field in the KFO.

Oil and Gas Production by field (1999-2006)					
Field Name	Oil production (bbls)	Gas Production (mcf)	Wells Producing (#s)	Producing Formations (name)	Ownership % Federal
N. McCallum	708,846	5,824,904	55	Pierre, Dakota, Lakota, Morrison	95
S. McCallum	15,639	3,294,862	8	Dakota, Lakota	100
Lone Pine	161,017	2,100	20	Dakota, Lakota	10
Battleship	68,236	0	5	Frontier, Dakota, Lakota	80
Coalmont	26,424	0	2	Niobrara	75
Michigan R.	10,124	0	2	Niobrara, Muddy, Dakota, Lakota	30
Canadian R.	3,491	0	7	Niobrara, Dakota, Lakota	10
Butler Creek	2,716	0	1	Frontier	30
Delaney Butte	1,041	0	2	Frontier, Niobrara, Dakota, Lakota	5
Alkali Lake	1,377	0	1	Niobrara	100
Fischer Draw	0	0	0	Niobrara	90

Oil and Gas Production by field (1999-2006) <i>(continued)</i>					
Field Name	Oil production (bbls)	Gas Production (mcf)	Wells Producing (#s)	Producing Formations (name)	Ownership % Federal
Carlstrom	0	0	0	Niobrara	40
Johnny Moore	0	0	0	Niobrara	100
Grizzly Creek (incl. Grizzly Creek SE)	0	0	0	Niobrara, Pierre	75

Future Development: New leases over the past year in Jackson County include additions to the northwest (Alkali Lake), west (Lone Pine-Delaney Butte-Butler Creek), and southwest (Coalmont- Pole Mountain- Grizzly Creek) areas. The August 2006 BLM leasing auction included 41,200 acres of requested new leases, including 25,000 acres of split estate (private surface/Federal mineral) lands, and 15,000 acres of BLM surface managed lands. Grand County has also seen new leasing interest, predominately in the far northwest corner, at the Whitely Peak- Carter Mountain area, and at the west Troublesome Wilderness Study Area (WSA). This new leasing interest includes approximately 12,350 acres, and is the first leasing interest in Middle Park in a number of years. Almost all of the 12,350 acres were on split estate (private surface/Federal mineral) lands.

Future coal bed methane development is possible, based on the continued testing of the existing and permitted wells, on the availability of an existing limited pipeline, and construction of new and increased pipeline capacity. If continued testing results are favorable, and permissible methods are developed for disposal of excess produced water, considerable coal bed methane could occur in over 250,000+ acres of subsurface coal occurrences in NE North Park.

Adequacy of Existing Management - Existing management is generally adequate to achieve objectives for minerals management. However, the RMP revision should serve to resolve: 1) resource conflicts, 2) management inconsistencies and 3) incorporate best management practices and best available technology in minerals development. The following are management issues related to minerals development (fluids and non-fluids) that need to be addressed in the RMP revision:

- Coal bed methane development has not been separately addressed from conventional oil and gas in previous plans. Resource development potential, drilling, operational requirements, spacing, and conflict with other uses should be addressed in detail. Requirements for production water disposal and possibly from each producing interval (if constituents are different) should be addressed.
- Lease stipulations and Conditions of Approval for oil and gas development should be reviewed to ensure they are consistent with resource management objectives.
- In areas rated as medium, low and no-known potential, other resource values can take precedent over oil and gas exploration and development. Since some of these areas are not leased, new lease stipulations will need to be considered during the revision process.

BLM wants your ideas on Fluid Minerals Management.

The BLM will be determining which areas should be open to leasing, and if so, what constraints or stipulations should be required to mitigate impacts to other land uses or resources. How should the BLM resolve: 1) resource conflict, 2) management inconsistencies and 3) incorporate best management practices and best available technology in fluid minerals development.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The goals of the lands and realty program are to: manage the public lands to support the goals and objectives of other resource programs, provide for uses of public lands in accordance with regulations and compatibility with other resources, and improve management of the public lands through land tenure adjustments. The lands and realty program is a support program to all other resources to help ensure that BLM-administered lands are managed to benefit the public.

Surface Land Ownership in the KFO	
Land Status	Acres
BLM	378,494.34
Private	839,316.78
State of Colorado (DOW, State, and State Forest)	188,208.36
Other Federal (National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Rec. Area & US Forest Service)	1,709,524.53
Total:	3,115,544.01

Land Tenure Adjustments: BLM land tenure adjustments are used to consolidate, where possible, BLM-administered surface and subsurface estates. The following actions are considered:

Disposal (Recreation and Public Purposes): Public lands have potential for disposal when they are isolated and/or difficult to manage. Recreation and Public Purposes disposal actions are usually in response to public request such as community expansion. Disposals result in a title transfer, wherein the lands leave the public domain. All disposal actions are coordinated with adjoining landowners, local governments and current land users.

Sale: Public land sales are managed under the disposal criteria set forth in Section 203 of FLPMA. Public lands determined suitable for sale are offered on the initiative of the BLM. The lands are not sold at less than fair market value. Land suitable for sale must be identified in the RMP. Any lands to be disposed of by sale that are not identified in the current RMP require a plan amendment before a sale can occur.

Acquisition: Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchanges, Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases, and/or donations or receipts from Federal Land Transaction Facilitations Act sales. Only land adjacent to public lands with special designations may use funds from the Federal Land Transaction Facilitations Act. The Federal Land Transaction Facilitations Act fund-related land purchases are limited to lands adjacent to public lands with special designations, such as, SRMAs, ACECs, etc.

Exchange: Land exchanges are initiated in direct response to public demand, or by the BLM to improve management of the public lands. Lands need to be formally determined as suitable for exchange. In addition, lands considered for acquisition through exchange are those lands that meet specific land management goals identified in the RMP. Non-federal lands are considered for acquisition through exchange of suitable public land, on a case-by-case basis, where the exchange is in the public interest and where acquisition

of the non-federal lands will contain higher resource or public values than the public lands being exchanged.

Withdrawal: Withdrawals are used to preserve sensitive environmental values, protect major federal investments in facilities, support national security and provide for public health and safety. Withdrawal segregates a portion of public lands and suspends certain uses, such as mining claims. Federal policy now restricts all withdrawals to the minimum time and acreage required to serve the public interest, maximize the use of withdrawn lands consistent with their primary purpose, and eliminate all withdrawals that are no longer needed.

Current Land Tenure Decisions: BLM is moving toward the consolidation of BLM-administered public lands to benefit the public. To achieve this goal, candidate parcel for land tenure adjustment through disposal, sale, exchange, or acquisition include: parcels that are difficult to manage and/or don't have public access, relatively small parcels adjacent to other federal or state-managed lands, parcels that would increase conservation of natural resources, and parcels that increase access/use of public lands. All 378,494 acres of public lands in the KFO are currently available for disposal as Category I or Category II lands.

Category I lands are managed under multiple use concepts and will not be considered for disposal by sale. This existing land base is available for disposal, on a case-by-case basis, through boundary adjustment, Recreation and Public Purposes Act applications, or other statutory authority, if disposal serves the national interest. Land exchanges would be considered if the exchange would result in a consolidated land ownership pattern, improved manageability of natural resources, or otherwise be in the public interest consistent with the provisions of Section 206 of FLPMA.

Category II lands will be considered for disposal under the criteria for disposal of Category I lands. However, these lands may also be considered for disposal by sale under the provisions of Section 203 of FLPMA.

Decisions to be made during the RMP Revision Process: BLM will be re-evaluating its current land tenure decisions during the revision process. Instead of identifying specific parcels for retention or disposal, the BLM will be developing retention, disposal, and acquisition zones and developing criteria for these zones.

BLM wants your ideas on Land Tenure Adjustments.

What areas should be considered for retention, disposal, and/or acquisition?

Livestock Grazing

Current Level of Use: Currently, 337,414 acres of BLM-administered public lands or 89% of public lands with the Kremmling Filed Office (KFO) is allocated for livestock grazing. These public ranges are permitted at a level of 35,239 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of forage and 4,447 AUMs of suspended use for a total allocation of 39,686 AUMs.

Animal Unit Months - Federal livestock grazing permits generally are expressed in terms of animal units (AU) per area or total animal unit months. One AUM is the amount of forage required by an AU (i.e. 1,000 lb. beef cow with or without a nursing calf) for one month or the tenure of one AU for a one-month period. If one AU grazes on an area of rangeland for six months, that tenure is equal to six AUs for one month or six AUMs. In general, the number of animal units, multiplied by the number of months they are on the range equals the number of AUMs available or used.

There are currently 41,080 acres or 11% of BLM-administered public land that is un-allocated for livestock use. There are 6 allotments that have been voluntarily relinquished or are not attached to private base property. These allotments are: 7561 Spruce Creek, 7573 Lawson Ridge, 7505 Sulfur Gulch, 7755 Selak E, 7522 Selak, and 7524 Fraser River. Grazing could still occur in these allotments in the future.

Within the KFO, there are a total of 254 allotments. These allotments are comprised of 121 permittees or 141 permits/leases. In 2005, the majority of the allotments (99%) were grazed by cattle, which use 99% percent of the AUMs available. Sheep and horse grazing account for only 1% of the total AUMs available. The majority of the allotments (251) are grazed by individual operators while 3 allotments are grazed by two operators.

Trends: From 1984 to the present, there have been a decrease of 60 allotments and a decrease of 21 permits/leases. The decreases in allotments are due to the combination of allotments into one allotment, the sale of BLM lands within an allotment, and the relinquishment of allotments. The decrease in permits/leases is due the combination of permits/leases and a loss of permittees due to the sale of BLM lands.

From 1984 to the present, there has been a decrease of 18,846 acres of BLM-administered public land available for livestock grazing. This is most likely due to improved technology (Geographic Information Systems) determining acres of public lands and the sale of isolated tracts of public land.

Livestock billed AUMs have fluctuated during the past six years (2000-2005) from a high in 2001 of 29,159 AUMs and a low of 22,093 AUMs in 2003. The majority of the fluctuation can be attributed to a severe drought from 2000-2003.

Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing: Since 1999, during the permit renewal process, livestock grazing allotments have been analyzed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in Colorado (Standards). If the KFO interdisciplinary team determined that improvements in the range condition were needed for the allotment to be into compliance with the Standards, appropriate actions were implemented after consultation, cooperation and coordination with the permittee and interested publics. Frequently, the appropriate action would be a rest or deferred rotation grazing system, vegetation treatments, water developments or a combination of the three. Future permit renewals will continue to use the Standards as a permit renewal prerequisite. Appropriate actions would be taken, as necessary, to meet the

requirement that all allotments be in compliance with or heading towards being in compliance with the Standards.

Decision to be made in the RMP Revision: Since a majority, 89% of public land is currently available for livestock grazing; there is a small “decision space” for identifying lands available and not available for livestock grazing.

For lands available for livestock grazing, the plan will address the following decisions:

- Identify on an area-wide basis both the amount of existing forage available for livestock (expressed in animal unit months) and future anticipated amount of forage available for livestock with full implementation of the land use plan while maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships.
- The land use plan needs to describe how these public lands will be managed to become as productive as feasible for livestock grazing, including a description of possible grazing management practices such as grazing systems, range improvements (including land treatments), changes in seasons of use and/or stocking rates.
- Identify guidelines and criteria for future allotment specific adjustments in the amount of forage available for livestock, season of use, or other grazing management practices.

Decisions identifying lands available, or not available, for livestock grazing may be revisited through the revision process:

- If the grazing preference or permit on those lands has been voluntarily relinquished, or if there are outstanding requests to voluntarily relinquish the grazing preference or permit.
- If an evaluation of Land Health Standards identifies an allotment or group of allotments where Land Health Standards cannot be achieved under any level or management of livestock use.

BLM wants your ideas on Livestock Grazing

Describe how public lands can be managed to become as productive as feasible for livestock grazing, including identify guidelines and criteria for future allotment- specific adjustments in the amount of forage available for livestock, season of use, or other grazing management practices. Identify guidelines and criteria for future allotment-specific adjustments in the amount of forage available for livestock, season of use, or other grazing management practices.

Visual Resource Management

Background on Visual Resource Management BLM's visual resource management (VRM) system provides a way to identify and evaluate scenic values to determine the appropriate levels of management. VRM is a tool to identify and map essential landscape settings to meet public preferences and recreation related experiences today and into the future. The BLM's VRM system helps to ensure that actions taken on the public lands today will benefit the visual qualities associated with the landscapes described above, while protecting these visual resources for adjacent communities in the future.

Table 9.2 -1. BLM VRM Classes

Class I Objective: To preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention;

Class II Objective: To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low;

Class III Objective: To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate; and

Class IV Objective: To provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.

VRM management classes are assigned for all BLM public lands based on an inventory of visual resources and management consideration for other land uses. VRM inventory consists of a scenic quality evaluation, sensitivity level analysis, and a delineation of distance zones. Based on these three factors, BLM lands are placed into one of four visual resource inventory classes. These inventory classes represent the relative value of the visual resources. The KFO VRM classes were assigned in the 1984 RMP.

Characterization: The landscapes vary greatly within the KFO planning area. The landscape consists of mountains, ridges, narrow & broad river valleys, rolling hills, numerous lakes and reservoirs, and sand dunes. Two mountain parks, North Park and Middle Park, dominate the planning area. North Park is predominately an open landscape composed of flat valleys and rolling hills. Volcanic activity, faults, landslides and erosion have created the current landscape. They have produced landscape features seen as ridges, isolated mountain peaks, rock outcrops and waterways. Middle Park is a synclinal basin, surrounded by mountain ranges. Vast amounts of volcanic activity, faulting, landslides and erosion have altered the park. These activities produced a diverse landscape, leaving features such as canyons, isolated mountain peaks, rocky outcrops, rounded hillsides and flat valleys. These features, together with vegetation, create a variety of landscape compositions. The majority of the public lands in the resource area provide the foreground and middle-ground landscapes to scenic mountain vistas. Developments on these lands have affected the vistas seen when driving through the area.

The following is a summary of VRM classes from the 1984 RMP.

Class	Acres
Class I	0
Class II	639,806
Class III	319,239
Class IV	269,718

Disclaimer: The VRM inventory covers BLM lands within the planning area, and lands that may be acquired, but does not cover US Forest Service (USFS) or National Park Service (NPS) areas as they have separate visual inventories.

Trends: Impacts to visual resources within the KFO planning area is increasing due to an outdated and incomplete VRM tool and increased use of the planning area's resources. Growing pressure is being placed on the visual resources as a result of activities such as: fire management, utility corridors, roads and trails, communication sites, pipelines, livestock grazing, water tanks, subdivisions, etc. Public concern is also on the rise regarding preservation of visual and scenic quality for open space and scenic backgrounds in residential areas and for recreational uses.

Visual Resource Assessment: In response to increasing concerns from local communities a VRM assessment for KFO is currently being conducted for key transportation corridors and other sensitive viewsheds in coordination with adjacent communities and other local, state, and federal agencies. This assessment will look at viewsheds that have been deemed important throughout the planning area to ensure that the plan looks at what communities and other local, state, and federal agencies deem as being visually and aesthetically important through a data gathering exercise. In addition, current VRM Classes from the 1984 RMP has data defects and will be updated within those sensitive viewshed to ensure that VRM class boundaries reflect "real world" conditions. The assessment will be available in the spring of 2007.

Management Adequacy - The current visual resource classes were prescribed in the 1984 KFO RMP. They are insufficient to be used as a management tool because of data inconsistencies and the outdated nature of the class designations. With increases in use and in tourism, scenic values and visual open space has become more important. Current VRM objectives have been maintained in some areas while other areas are experiencing impacts. Sensitive viewshed preservation will continue to compete with other land use allocation decisions and management activities for urban development infrastructure needs, energy development, recreation uses, and other surface use activities.

The Planning Process: The RMP revision will reevaluate and assign VRM classes for all BLM lands based on the inventory of visual resources and management considerations for other land use allocations. While visual values will be considered, they do not establish management direction. Final VRM objectives and boundaries will result from and reflect resource allocation decisions made in the RMP. The planning effort will weigh all resource allocation decisions so as not create conflicts managing the very values which the management plan seeks to foster. For example areas where land uses are not "discretionary", such as with valid existing rights, must be allowed but their affect to visual quality can be minimize through mitigating measures.

In accordance with the BLM manual H-1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook, VRM classes will need to correlate with recreation management objectives and setting prescriptions that have been set for RMZs in every SRMA.

The revised RMP will need to address BLM guidance, which requires that all WSAs be managed as VRM Class I areas.

BLM wants your ideas on visual resource management.

How should the BLM manage sensitive view sheds and corridors?

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Special management areas are those requiring special management considerations to ensure that public land and resources are protected from irreparable damage. These areas include ACECs, WSAs, Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs), and other special management areas such as lands with wilderness characteristics that are outside existing WSAs [Note: WSRs are covered in a separate fact sheet].

Area of Critical Environmental Concern: An ACEC is defined in FLPMA, Public Law 94-579, Section 103(a) as an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. BLM prepared regulations for implementing the ACEC provisions of FLPMA. These regulations are found at 43 CFR 1610.7-2(b).

Current ACECs will be re-evaluated as part of the RMP revision process. This process will determine whether the relevant and important values of each ACEC are still present and require continued management attention, threats of irreparable damage to these values have been identified, and whether current management is sufficient to protect these values. Goals, standards, and objectives for each area will be identified, as well as general management practices and uses, including necessary constraints and mitigation measures (see BLM Manual 1613).

Restrictions that arise from an ACEC designation are determined at the time the designation is made, and are designed to protect and preserve the values or serve the purposes for which the designation was made. In addition, ACECs are protected by the provisions of 43 CFR 3809.1-4(b)(3), which requires an approved plan of operations for activities (except casual use) under the mining laws. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the revised RMP will identify a reasonable range of alternatives that will include current management for these areas.

Existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: The 1984 Kremmling RMP designated two ACECs:

ACEC	Acres	Values
Cretaceous Ammonite Research Natural Area	160 acres	Significant marine invertebrate fossils
North Park Phacelia Research Natural Area	300 acres	Endangered plant species

Current Management: The ACECs are currently managed as follows:

Cretaceous Ammonite ACEC/Research Natural Area: The area is managed for research and preservation of the fossil resources to facilitate professional research, and afford the public opportunities to appreciate the fossil resources and develop a preservation ethic enhanced through interpretation and educational outreach opportunities. There is a No Surface Occupancy stipulation for the entire ACEC boundary.

North Park Phacelia ACEC/Research Natural Area: The area contains critical habitat for *Phacelia formosula*, a federally listed endangered plant species. The area is managed to

maintain conditions which will perpetuate the environment necessary for the survival of the species. There is a No Surface Occupancy stipulation for the entire ACEC boundary.

Wilderness Study Areas: Under FLPMA, wilderness preservation is part of BLM's multiple use mandate and wilderness is recognized as part of the spectrum of resource values considered during land use planning. Under the wilderness review program, the existing designated WSAs are managed in accordance with BLM's Interim Management Plan. The status of the existing WSAs will not change as a result of the KFO RMP revision.

WSAs contain wilderness characteristics and are managed to preserve those values until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses. This applies to the 3 WSAs in the KFO, Troublesome (8250 acres), Platte River Contiguous (30 acres), and North Sand Hills Instant Study Area (ISA) (791 acres).

In 1964, Congress passed the Wilderness Act, thereby establishing a national system of lands for the purpose of preserving a representative sample of ecosystems in a natural condition for the benefit of future generations. Until 1976, most land considered for, and designated as, wilderness was managed by the NPS and USFS. With the passage of FLPMA in 1976, Congress directed the BLM to inventory, study, and recommend which public lands under its administration should be designated wilderness. In 1991, the BLM issued a Record of Decision that included wilderness recommendations for WSAs throughout the state of Colorado. Through this process, the Troublesome WSA and North Sand Hills ISA were recommended not suitable, and the Platte River Contiguous WSA suitable. [Note: The North Sand Hills ISA had been recommended not suitable in a number of previous packages but had not received action by Congress. Thus, all of Colorado's five ISAs, including North Sand Hills, were included in the 1991 recommendation.]

Current Management: These 3 WSAs, established under the authority of Section 603(c) and 202 of FLPMA, are being managed to preserve their wilderness values according to the interim management policy, and will continue to be managed in that manner until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses. Activities that would impair wilderness suitability are prohibited in WSAs. There are six primary provisions of FLPMA with regard to interim management of WSAs:

- WSAs must be managed so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness.
- Activities that are permitted in WSAs must be temporary uses that create no new surface disturbance, nor involve permanent placement of structures.
- Grazing, mining, and mineral leasing uses that existed on October 21, 1976 may continue in the same manner and degree as on that date, even if this would impair wilderness suitability of the WSAs.
- WSAs may not be closed to appropriation under the mining laws to preserve their wilderness character.
- Valid existing rights must be recognized.
- WSAs must be managed to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation.

Lands with wilderness characteristics: The RMP process is also open to new information, including public proposals for wilderness. According to BLM policy, BLM may consider information on wilderness characteristics, along with information on other uses and values, when preparing land use plans. This includes determining if the BLM wilderness inventories or

public wilderness proposals contain significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns that has bearing on the proposed action or to impacts that have not previously been analyzed.

BLM policy states: "During the planning process and concluding with the actions after the planning process, BLM will not manage those lands under a congressionally designated non-impairment standard, nor manage them as if they are or may become congressionally designated wilderness areas, but through the planning process BLM may manage them using special protections to protect wilderness characteristics."

BLM wants your ideas on ACECs and lands with wilderness characteristics

What areas do you think should be identified and proposed as an ACEC and what areas should be re-evaluated to determine if ACEC designation is still necessary to protect the relevant and important values?

What BLM lands contain wilderness characteristics?

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

What is Wild and Scenic River Designation? The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed in 1968 to preserve selected rivers or sections in their free-flowing condition to protect “the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.” Only Congress can make WSR designations. The KFO does not currently administer any stream segments that are part of the WSR System.

Why did BLM conduct a Wild and Scenic River Evaluation? BLM is required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to assess river and stream segments under its management jurisdiction as part of its RMP revision process. Before a river corridor can even be considered for designation as either as a Recreation, Scenic, or Wild River Area, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542) requires a determination that the river and its immediate environments possess one or more specific “outstandingly remarkable values.” The eligibility study for the Kremmling and GSFO is available at <http://www.blm.gov/rmp/co/kfo-gsfo>. The eligibility study details which river and stream segments, *occurring on BLM lands*, meet the eligibility criteria for federal WSR designation.

What did the eligibility study determine? The eligibility study, prepared in advance of the two field offices revising their RMPs, evaluated 244 river and stream segments and found 27 were eligible, including seven segments of the Colorado River.

What is the difference between the eligibility study and the suitability study? To be designated as Wild and Scenic, a segment must have been determined to be both eligible and suitable. The eligibility study was done as baseline data for the RMP revisions. It focused on the specific eligibility criteria described below. The suitability study will incorporate analysis of current and future uses (see below) of the eligible stream segments and will be included in the Draft RMP revisions. The Draft RMP revisions will include a wide range of possible alternatives.

What are the criteria for a stream segment to be eligible? To be eligible for WSR designation, a river or stream segment must possess one or more “outstandingly remarkable value,” have sufficient water quality to support those values, and be free-flowing. Outstandingly remarkable values could be scenic, recreational, geological, fish related, wildlife related, historic, cultural, botanical, hydrological, paleontological, or scientific.

How will BLM management change as a result of this eligibility determination? BLM’s policy is to protect any outstandingly remarkable values identified in the eligibility study until a decision on suitability can be made. BLM must protect the free-flowing character, tentative classification of the segment (based on the level of stream corridor development), and identified outstandingly remarkable values of eligible segments. Future BLM management actions will conform with interim protective management until a decision on suitability is made.

How does BLM define “free-flowing”? Free flowing does not mean that the stream has a completely natural flow regime. It means that within the analyzed stream segment, there are no dams or diversion structures that impound a significant amount of water for extended periods of time. Congress has designated WSRs immediately below major storage projects, even though the natural flow regime has been changed significantly by the project.

What specifically will be looked at during the suitability study? During the suitability phase, the BLM will analyze all of the potentially competing uses for each segment, potential

management prescriptions for each segment, and the positive and negative impacts of various management approaches. The process identifies how stream-related values can best be protected and enhanced. It fully considers the impact possible to other values, such as water supply. During this process, the federal agencies consider alternative approaches to managing water-dependent values, fully recognizing that WSR designation may not be the only way to protect these values.

How will stakeholder and public involvement be incorporated into the suitability determination? The suitability process is designed to be a highly inclusive process. Personnel with knowledge in oil and gas development, grazing, water rights and water supply, and policy analysis must be involved for this analysis to be successfully completed. The suitability process will be conducted as part of the RMP revision process. There are numerous opportunities for stakeholders and the public to get involved in this process. The first opportunity is during the scoping process which is currently underway. The BLM will be holding scoping meetings on April 10, 11, and 12. For more information, visit the following address: <http://www.blm.gov/rmp/co/kfo-gsfo>.

When will the suitability phase be complete? The suitability phase is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2009 with the completion of the RMP revisions.

Do BLM's eligibility and suitability determinations create any federal water rights to protect the outstandingly remarkable values? No. A federal water right is not created unless Congress designates a stream segment as a WSR.

How could a BLM suitability determination affect a future water supply project? If BLM determines that a stream segment is suitable, it cannot take any actions that would significantly impact the outstandingly remarkable values, water quality, and free-flowing nature of the stream segment. If a proposed water supply project is located within a suitable stream segment, the project proponent can request that BLM amend its RMP to allow the project to be built. BLM may or may not grant that request, based upon an analysis of the importance of the water supply project relative to the impact it would have on outstandingly remarkable values, water quality, and free-flowing nature of the stream segment.

Wildland Fire Management

Fire History: The complex regional topography in the KFO area has resulted in considerable variations in vegetation patterns, storm patterns, and burning conditions. The number and size of wildland fires in the KFO area are relatively small, in recent history. The twenty-year average for wildland fires (1981-2000, is 2.75 fires for 125 acres burned per year. Roughly 93% of these fires are less than 100 acres, and only 1 fire burned as much as 1,000 acres in this period.

2001 Kremmling Fire Management Plan: The KFO Fire Management Plan (FMP) was developed as a result of the national policy. Specifically, the Federal Wildland Fire Policy (1995 revised 2001) states that every acre of Federal land will have a site specific FMP and provides guidance for a wide range of responses to fires occurring on these lands.

The KFO is part of the Craig/Routt Fire Program in Northwest Colorado. The KFO planning area is located in the eastern third of the area administered by the Craig/Routt Fire Program. During the development of the KFO FMP, Interdisciplinary Teams sought to fully integrate fire management with all other resource programs and developed polygons or land units which have varying levels of appropriate management response to wildland fire. The four polygon types and appropriate management response to each include:

-Category A polygons are areas where fire is not desired at all. These areas would include ecosystems where fire never played a significant positive role in the function of the ecosystem. All fires in these areas will be aggressively suppressed.

-Category B polygons are areas where wildland fire is not desired. These are ecosystems where an unplanned ignition could have negative effects without mitigation. Like Category A, fire suppression in these areas will be aggressive.

-Category C polygons are areas where fire is desired but where there may be social, political, or ecological constraints that must be considered. These constraints could include air quality considerations (proximity to class 1 airsheds or non-attainment areas), threatened or endangered species considerations (effects of fire on the survival of these species), or habitat considerations (both spatial and temporal).

-Category D polygons are areas where fire is desired and there are few to no constraints to its use. These areas offer the greatest opportunity to take advantage of the full range of options available to the resource manager for managing fire under appropriate management response.

The current FMP has assigned fire suppression unit designation ("B" polygon) throughout the KFO. The KFO limited the use of fire for resource benefit within the planning area at this time for the following reasons: current availability of federal resources to manage fires in the KFO, low fire occurrence and long fire return interval fuel structure, and the intermix of public and private lands.

Wildland Fire Use: Fire management strategies must recognize the role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent. Thus, the 2001 FMP decisions need to be revisited.

BLM wants your ideas on Wildland Fire Management.

Where can fuel management activities be used to reduce accumulations in the Wildland Urban Interface, and promote and sustain a healthy ecosystem?

Forest Management and the Mountain Pine Beetle

Forestry: The current estimate of forest land area in the KFO is approximately 93,900 acres. See the following table for a breakdown of types and acreage.

KFO Forest acres and types		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Acreage*
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	62,530
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17,905
Spruce-Fir:		1,855
Engelmann spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	
Subalpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4,530
Pinyon-Juniper:		6,955
Pinyon pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	
Utah juniper	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	5
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	120

*Timber Harvest Calculations, August 1993 by Steve McCallie and Bill Williams

Lodgepole Pine: Lodgepole pine is the dominant tree species in the planning area and also has the highest commercial value. The current lodgepole pine stands are the result of large scale, stand replacing fires of 100 to 150 years ago. The stands tend to be pure or nearly pure lodgepole pine due to its ability to regenerate quickly following fires. It is a pioneer or invader species that regenerates best in open sites with exposed mineral soil. This is the common condition following a large scale fire. Other tree species cannot survive these stand replacing fires and are generally excluded from the lodgepole pine stands. Small pockets of other species may occur scattered throughout the area, primarily in draws or wetter areas where the fire intensity was not as severe. Lodgepole pine is the climax species in most of the pine stands in the planning area as it cannot be replaced by other tree species due to a lack of seed source. The lodgepole pine ranges in elevation from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Understory vegetation is sparse in mature stands due to the full crown closure and limited light penetration to the ground. Common understory species include grouse whortleberry, kinnikinnick, russet buffaloberry, Oregon grape, sedges, and common juniper. The lodgepole pine forests are mature or overmature and in declining condition throughout the Rocky Mountain west in the U.S. and Canada. Mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) is at epidemic levels over much of the interior west and most of the KFO. The beetles are infesting trees in nearly all size classes. A multi-year drought and warmer than normal winter temperatures have combined to increase the amount of beetle activity to unprecedented levels.

Trends/Forecasts: The current trend is a significant decline in health for lodgepole pine forests. The vast majority of trees are mature or over-mature and very susceptible to insects and diseases. The mountain pine beetle infestation has taken a heavy toll on trees in both Middle Park and North Park. Significant areas are showing many dead and dying trees as evidenced by red needled trees and trees that have lost most or all their needles. The infestation is affecting trees that were commonly considered too small in diameter in the past. The risk of large scale fires in lodgepole pine is increasing each year as mountain pine beetle mortality increases. The red needled trees are susceptible to crown fires and as more trees fall to the ground, surface fires will increase. The impacts of large scale forest fires are very severe to water quality and quantity, soil stability, wildlife habitats, visual resources, recreation opportunities and property values.

BLM wants your ideas on Forest Management and the Mountain Pine Beetle.

How can the BLM work with local communities and agencies to address the current mountain pine beetle infestation and to manage forests for long term forest health?



USDI, Bureau of Land Management – Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Offices
Resource Management Plan



We encourage you to provide your comments by filling out and submitting this comment form by May 2, 2007. Please fax your completed form to (970) 724-9590 or mail it to the address on the opposite side.

Your Name _____ Date _____

Mailing Address _____ City/State/Zip _____

Telephone (optional) _____ E-Mail Address (optional) _____

Would you like to be added to this project’s mailing list to receive future project-related information? Yes [] No []

Please indicate your affiliation by checking one of the following boxes:

- [] Individual (no affiliation) [] Private Organization [] Citizen’s Group
[] Federal, State, or Local Government [] Elected Representative [] Regulatory Agency

Name of organization, government, group, or agency (if applicable) _____

The BLM wants to hear from you!
The Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Offices are committed to listening to and learning from our neighbors, friends, and stakeholders, each of whom belong to a community of interest defined by a common concern for the future of our public lands. Your answers to the following questions will be helpful at this point in the planning process, as are any other comments. Thank you for taking the time to provide your input.

- 1) What issues or concerns do you have regarding public land resources or uses within the Glenwood Springs or Kremmling Field Offices (FO)? (please identify the FO or a specific location(s) within the FO if possible)
2) Keeping in mind the issues above, what changes would you make physically to the landscape (e.g., what should it look like, modifications); to administration (e.g., management actions, rules, regulations, etc); and social characteristics (e.g., number of users, size of groups, behavior of users, etc.)?

(Continue your comments on the other side.)

Public comments submitted, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Glenwood Springs and Kremmling Field Offices during regular business hours (8:00 AM to 4:30 PM), Monday through Friday, except holidays. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently in your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

3) Managers will be studying various viewpoints for the planning area. What are the benefits (social, recreational, environmental, and economic, etc.) that your changes above provide to: public land resources, public land users businesses, communities, etc.?

4) Any other issues, comments, or suggestions?

Feel free to attach additional information.

_____ (Please tri-fold this sheet & tape shut before mailing – Do not staple) _____

BLM
PO Box 68
Kremmling, CO 80459

Place
First Class
Stamp
Here

**Bureau of Land Management
Kremmling Field Office
Attn: Joe Stout, RMP Project Manager
PO Box 68
Kremmling, CO 80459**