

**Review of Existing Resource Management Plans  
with respect to Sustainable Development**

**Report to:**

**Bureau of Land Management  
Nevada State Office  
Reno, Nevada**

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## Executive Summary

Between September 2005 and December 2006, the UNR Mining Life-Cycle Center worked on the development of a methodology to evaluate existing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office Resource Management Plans (RMP) for contribution toward Sustainable Development. The primary concern was to be able to review two aspects of the RMP. First, to evaluate the contribution of existing BLM field office RMPs toward sustainable development, even though they may have not been written with the tenets of sustainable development in mind. Second, to develop a methodology to evaluate RMPs over time, so that a trend could be observed and the RMP judged to be moving toward or away from sustainable development. The research was sponsored by the BLM under the Great Basin Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit (CESU) that is in place with the University of Nevada, Reno and other institutions in the Great Basin.

This report describes methodology developed for the review of existing RMPs as well as the results of the review. It also provides a proposed methodology for the ongoing review of RMPs that have been recently developed, that are under development and that will be developed in the next few years.

Two possible approaches identified in the literature to evaluate the existing RMPs are the Mining, Minerals, and Sustainable Development (MMSD) “Seven Questions to Sustainability” (MMSD, Seven Questions to Sustainability, 2002, 1) and Robert B. Gibson’s book “Sustainability requirements as decision criteria” (Gibson et al, 2005, 116). The MMSD Seven Questions were developed to assist mining projects in assessing their contribution to sustainable development, while Gibson’s Eight Criteria seem to be better suited to assessing contributions at a state or national level. Instead of using the seven questions it was decided to do this review of existing RMPs using seven themes similar to those of the seven questions. These seven themes are engagement; well-being of people; well-being of environment; market economy; non-market activities; governance; and continuous improvement and adaptive management.

The documents chosen for review are the Resource Management Plan or Management Framework Plan *Record of Decision* (ROD) for the planning area delimited by the BLM. The Management Framework Plans were generally written in the early 1980s for a portion of the land managed by a field office, with there generally being two or three resource areas within the district. The *Management Decisions Summary* for a plan is generally broken down into management issues such as recreation, wildlife, lands, grazing and minerals. Within each management issue are listed the management decisions that will guide BLM policy on those resources for the life of the plan. It was decided fairly early on that the plans for several areas of the state managed by the BLM would not be reviewed. These areas include plans for National Conservation Areas, plans for lands within the Nellis Air Force Range, and plans for managing a particular species or resource in a specific area.

In evaluating a land-use plan's level of engagement, each management decision was evaluated for its ability to support one of the seven themes. Specific definitions were used for the seven themes.

Each planning area's *Record of Decision* was evaluated and its management decisions allocated into the appropriate theme (engagement, governance, etc.). In this way the contribution of the RMP could be measured, giving an indication of the current plan's contribution to sustainable development. Not every management decision was determined to contribute to sustainable development under the seven themes format.

Statewide, well-being of the environment and market economy were the themes under which the RMPs rated the highest. The next highest levels of contributions to sustainable development were made under the themes of well-being of people and non-market activities. Two more themes of sustainability-- governance and continuous improvement and adaptive management—were fulfilled by most of the RMPs, but had shortcomings in a few planning documents. Governance also had some shortcomings in the RMP review. The element of sustainability where several RMPs management actions appear to come up short is engagement.

While many of the tenets of sustainable development are already present in the land use planning process, it is recommended that planners become familiar with sustainable development, and envision how it can be incorporated into a RMP. The only specific guidance to be offered is to ensure that future decisions listed in the RMP include the flexibility to adapt the management of public lands based on monitoring reviews, while anchoring the decision in some type of governance and engagement.

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## **1. Introduction**

Between September 2005 and December 2006, the UNR Mining Life-Cycle Center worked on the development of a methodology to evaluate existing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office Resource Management Plans (RMP) for contribution toward Sustainable Development. The primary concern was to be able to review two aspects of the RMP. First, to evaluate the contribution of existing BLM field office RMPs toward sustainable development, even though they may have not been written with the tenets of sustainable development in mind. Second, to develop a methodology to evaluate RMPs over time, so that a trend could be observed and the RMP judged to be moving toward or away from sustainable development.

The research was sponsored by the BLM under the Great Basin Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit (CESU) that is in place with the University of Nevada, Reno and other institutions in the Great Basin.

This report describes methodology developed for the review of existing RMPs as well as the results of the review. It also provides a proposed methodology for the ongoing review of RMPs that have been recently developed, that are under development and that will be developed in the next few years. A list of the RMPs that were reviewed are given in Appendix A, while the individual reviews are given in Appendix B.

## **2. Review Approach**

### **2.1. Key Factors used to Judge Contribution to Sustainable Development**

The initial thought was to use a combination of elements from existing Sustainable Development literature to formulate an appropriate set of questions or review criteria. The answers to these questions would allow a reviewer to evaluate an existing RMP, both as a whole and in subsections, as to whether or not it contributes to sustainable development. The questions would have to be broad enough for use in evaluating diverse land uses, while being specific enough to require specific detailed answers.

Two possible approaches identified in the literature to evaluate the existing RMPs are the Mining, Minerals, and Sustainable Development (MMSD) “Seven Questions to Sustainability” (MMSD, Seven Questions to Sustainability, 2002, 1) and Robert B. Gibson’s book “Sustainability requirements as decision criteria” (Gibson et al, 2005, 116). Tables 1 and 2 provide a listing of these seven questions and eight criteria. While neither fit a RMP evaluation as written, both contained elements useful in a comprehensive analysis of the RMP’s sustainable development contribution.

It was initially thought that a combination of MMSD’s Seven Questions and Gibson’s Eight Criteria would yield a useful combination of questions or review criteria capable of covering the entire spectrum of sustainable development. However, attempts to

practically combine the two failed on account of scale. The MMSD Seven Questions were developed to assist mining projects in assessing their contribution to sustainable development, while Gibson's Eight Criteria seem to be better suited to assessing contributions at a state or national level. While the Eight Criteria have several elements that could work at a smaller scale (such as the one covered by a BLM field office RMP), they do not appropriately address the ability of evaluating how smaller geographic areas contribute to sustainable development.

**Table 1**

**Seven Questions to Sustainability (after MMSD, 2002)**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b><u>Engagement</u></b>. Are engagement processes in place and working effectively?</li><li>2. <b><u>People (Human Wellbeing)</u></b>. Will people's wellbeing be maintained or improved during and after the project or operation?</li><li>3. <b><u>Environment (Ecological Wellbeing)</u></b>. Will the integrity of the environment be taken care of in the long term?</li><li>4. <b><u>Economy (Market Economy)</u></b>. Is the economic viability of the company assured; is the community and regional economy better off not only during operation but into post-closure?</li><li>5. <b><u>Traditional and Non-Market Activities (Non-Market Economy)</u></b>. Is the viability of traditional and non-market activities in the community and surrounding area maintained or improved with the project or operation?</li><li>6. <b><u>Institutional Arrangements and Governance</u></b>. Are the rules, incentives, and capacities in place now and as long as required to address project or operational consequences?</li><li>7. <b><u>Synthesis and Continuous Learning (Continuous Learning and Adaptive Management)</u></b>. Does a synthesis show the project to be net positive or negative for people and ecosystems; is the system in place to repeat the assessment from time to time?</li></ol>
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The Seven Questions, as written, also are not fully suitable for the purposes of this review. A set of questions or criteria is needed that would allow the RMP evaluation to be even handed and also allows a comparison to each other. The MMSD Seven Questions are necessarily broad and open-ended, leaving them open to interpretation and making it difficult, to fully evaluate the sustainable development contributions of existing RMPs.

Instead of using the seven questions it was decided to do this review of existing RMPs using seven themes similar to those of the seven questions. These seven themes are as follows:

- Engagement
- Well-being of people
- Well-being of environment
- Market economy

- Non-market activities
- Governance
- Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

**Table 2**  
**Eight Criteria for Sustainability (after Gibson et al, 2005)**

<p><b>Socio-ecological system integrity:</b> build human-ecological relations to establish and maintain the long-term integrity of socio-biophysical systems and protect the irreplaceable life support functions upon which human as well as ecological well-being depends</p> <p><b>Livelihood sufficiency and opportunity:</b> ensure that everyone and every community has enough for a decent life and that everyone has opportunities to seek improvements in ways that do not compromise future generation's possibilities for sufficiency and opportunity</p> <p><b>Intragenerational equity:</b> ensure that sufficiency and effective choices for all are pursued in ways that reduce dangerous gaps in sufficiency and opportunity (and health, security, social recognition, political influence, etc.) between the rich and the poor</p> <p><b>Intergenerational equity:</b> favors present options and actions that are most likely to preserve and enhance the opportunities and capabilities of future generations to live sustainably</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b> provide a larger base for ensuring sustainable livelihoods for all while reducing threats to the long term integrity of socio-ecological systems by reducing extractive damage, avoiding waste and cutting overall material and energy use per unit of benefit</p> <p><b>Socio-ecological civility and democratic governance:</b> build the capacity, motivation and habitual inclination of individuals, communities and other collective decision-making bodies to apply sustainability requirements through more open and better informed deliberations, greater attention to fostering reciprocal awareness and collective responsibility, and more integrated use of administrative, market, customary and personal decision-making practices</p> <p><b>Precaution and adaptation:</b> respect uncertainty, avoid even poorly understood risk or irreversible damage to the foundations for sustainability, plan to learn, design for surprise, and manage for adaptation</p> <p><b>Immediate and long term integration:</b> apply all principles of sustainability at once, seeking mutually supportive benefits and multiple gains</p>
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These themes provided a framework for the review as it has to be specific enough to apply to BLM Nevada field office RMPs, yet general enough to apply to the variety of BLM RMPs throughout the state.

## 2.2. Identification of Documents

The documents chosen for review are the Resource Management Plan or Management Framework Plan *Record of Decision* (ROD) for the planning area delimited by the BLM. The ROD summarizes the management decisions arrived at through the planning process, and provides the foundation for future actions to be taken concerning the land resource. The Management Framework Plans were generally written in the early 1980s for a portion of the land managed by a field office, with there generally being two or three resource areas within the district. This type of plan was common in the twenty or so years after the passing of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. A Resource Management Plan is usually a plan for the entire BLM Field Office or District, without subdividing the district's lands into resource areas, and is becoming the common form of land management plan within the BLM.

The *Management Decisions Summary* for a plan is generally broken down into management issues such as recreation, wildlife, lands, grazing and minerals. Within each management issue are listed the management decisions that will guide BLM policy on those resources for the life of the plan. Some plans simply list all decisions without the division by issues, but for the purposes of evaluating the RMP for contributions to sustainable development, this is not a problem.

While the process that establishes the management decisions can take several years, and generates proposed and draft plans hundreds of pages long, it is often possible to list the management decisions in just a few pages. It is these final decisions governing the use of public lands that were evaluated for contributions to sustainable development.

It was decided fairly early on that the plans for several areas of the state managed by the BLM would not be reviewed. These areas include plans for National Conservation Areas, plans for lands within the Nellis Air Force Range, and plans for managing a particular species or resource in a specific area. These lands are dedicated to recreational or military use, and are not managed under the principle of multiple use. This makes it difficult to apply concepts of sustainable development to those lands.

The seven themes are easy to comprehend, and prompt the reviewer to place management decisions under the appropriate themes, creating a measure of the plan's contribution to sustainable development. Shortcomings will be evident from a lack of contributions under certain themes, and the results can be compared among different field office plans to gain insight on how to move forward at the time of the next RMP revision or writing.

## 2.3. The Document Review

To facilitate the RMP or MFP review, an outline was created. This outline listed the seven themes of sustainability upon which the land use planning documents would be evaluated. These themes are: engagement, well-being of people, well-being of the

environment, market economy, non-market activities, governance, and continuous improvement and adaptive management.

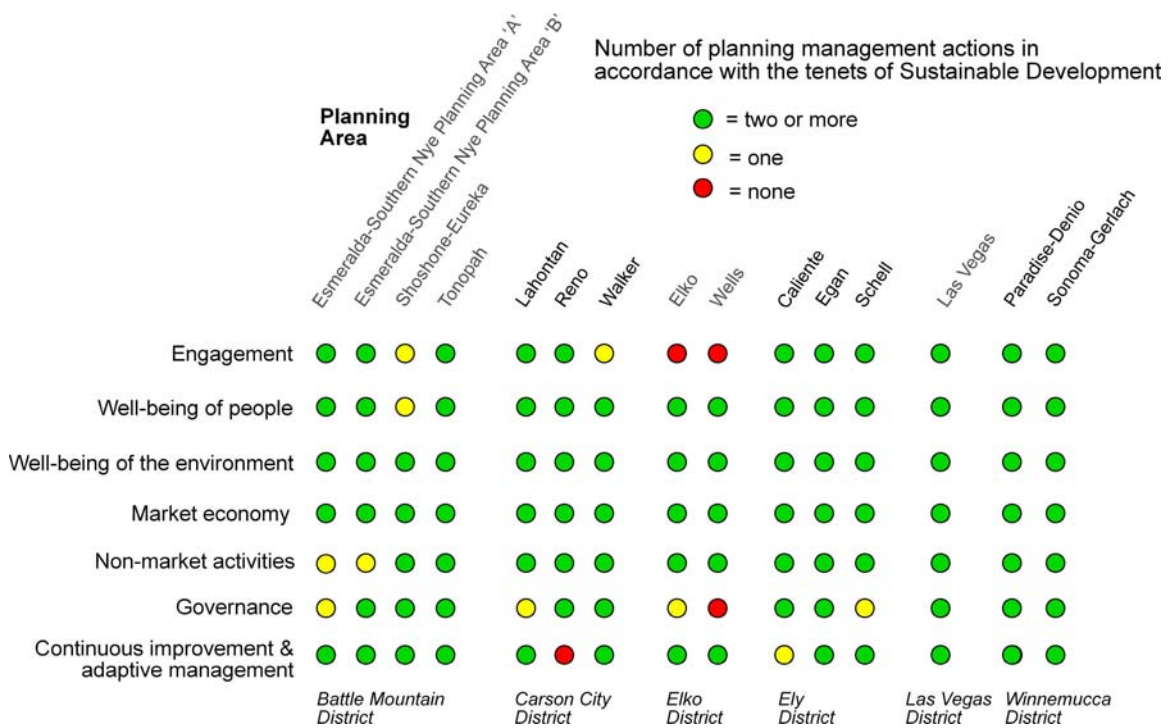
In evaluating a land-use plan's level of engagement, each management decision was evaluated for its ability to support one of the seven themes. The following definitions were used for the seven themes:

- **Engagement:** This quality describes the interactions with stakeholders listed in the management decisions. The stakeholders include other levels of government, and other groups and individuals with an interest in land use management decisions made by the BLM. It shows an interest, or commitment, on the part of the plan to include those outside of the BLM when implementing management decisions, and coordinating those decisions with other planning decisions. Agencies whose plans practice extensive engagement are believed to be better integrated with other government agencies and citizen's groups, leading to a more sustainable decision making base for an area.
- **Well-being of people:** This quality describes the contributions of the management decisions to the social well-being of people. While decisions that contribute to the well-being of people could be widely interpreted, the contributions a public land-use plan can make will usually be limited to plans for recreational activities and making public land resources available for use by local communities. These types of management actions work to make people's lives more enjoyable, or reduce the amount of work necessary to accomplish a goal.
- **Well-being of the environment:** These are management decisions that will result in the maintenance or improvement of the natural environment. Whether it is management actions concerning wildlife habitat, soil erosion, or hydrology, these decisions affect the essentials all living things rely on for a healthy life—clean air and water, and wholesome food.
- **Market Economy:** These are decisions designed to maintain or improve the economic conditions of the region affected by the plan. They allow activities to take place on public lands that contribute to the economic well-being people at both local and larger scales. Because of the significant percentage of land managed by the BLM in Nevada, access to natural resources on public land is an important part of local economies. Sound market economy decisions concerning the resources on public lands are essential to maintain sustainable economic development.
- **Non-market Activities:** These management decisions make accommodations for traditional activities to occur on public lands. While low-cost permits may be necessary to engage in the activity, the activities are non-commercial in nature and are a part of traditional cultural activities. Non-market activities may also include preservation of cultural resources.

- Governance: This section illustrates management decisions that refer to specific acts, laws, or guidelines that will determine how the resource is to be managed. They show that the resource is managed according to established laws and guidelines, rather than through arbitrary decisions.
- Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management: These are management decisions that call for future decisions and revisions to be based on data collected at a future time. Rather than implement an inflexible decision, it makes future decisions dependent on collected data, so that changes in unknowable or unforeseen conditions can be handled.

### 3. Results of the Review

Each planning area's *Record of Decision* was evaluated and its management decisions allocated into the appropriate theme (engagement, governance, etc.). In this way the contribution of the RMP could be measured, giving an indication of the current plan's contribution to sustainable development. Not every management decision was determined to contribute to sustainable development under the seven themes format. Thus the final number of contributing decisions and the total number of management decisions in the ROD will not be equal. Figure 1 below provides a summary of all the RMP's review results in Appendix B.



**Figure 1. Summary of RMP Review Results**

#### 4. Discussion of Results

Statewide, well-being of the environment and market economy were the themes under which the RMPs rated the highest. Each RMP contained at least two management actions that would contribute to the sustainability of these two elements. For the well-being of the environment, these contributions often consisted of the construction of projects designed to protect riparian areas, steps toward the designation of wilderness areas, and special management of the habitats of threatened or endangered animals and plants. Management decisions that work toward the sustainability of the market economy included decisions to make accommodations for cattle grazing on public lands and decisions to make lands available for mining exploration. Additionally, many of the plans contribute to economic sustainability by making public lands near existing communities available for disposal, thus ensuring that communities with the opportunity to expand are able to do that on lands contiguous to the population center.

The next highest levels of contributions to sustainable development were made under the themes of well-being of people and non-market activities. The RMPs generally ensured the well-being of people by ensuring that lands will remain or become available for recreational purposes. This entails accommodations for a wide variety of recreation that sometimes conflicts, including hiking, hunting, fishing, camping and Off-Highway Vehicle use. The use of public lands to minimize flood and other hazards also contributed to the well-being of people. Non-market activities included management actions that maintained or improved access for activities that people engage in for cultural and other non-commercial uses. One accommodation frequently made in the Nevada BLM RMPs is Christmas tree cutting, which for many people is an annual family activity. Also, firewood cutting and collection allows residents to save money on commercial firewood while collecting on public lands where tree thinning may be necessary. Additionally, management actions that work toward the protection of cultural resources such as prehistoric Native American sites contributed to sustainable development.

Two more themes of sustainability-- governance and continuous improvement and adaptive management—were fulfilled by most of the RMPs, but had shortcomings in a few planning documents. Continuous improvement and adaptive management was fulfilled through most of the RMPs through decisions that were made dependent on monitoring data to be collected in the future. This element of sustainability allows for some management flexibility if the resource is impacted by unpredictable future events such as climate variation.

Governance also had some shortcomings in the RMP review. The elements of governance available in management decisions are lists of laws or accepted references that would be used to make decisions concerning the management of the land. This establishes that decisions to be made concerning the public lands evolve from the democratic process, or have been developed using the latest scientific knowledge

available. The most common ways in which the Nevada BLM RMPs exhibited elements of governance is through reference to specific laws and presidential directives concerning the public lands, and through reference to established manuals commonly used to manage public land resources.

The element of sustainability where several RMPs management actions appear to come up short is engagement. For the purpose of this evaluation, a measure of engagement is meant to monitor the RMP's ability to include outside groups in future decision making. Several of the RMPs achieved a notable measure of engagement by requiring the participation of local livestock permittees in making grazing decisions, or coordinating efforts with state agencies.

The definition of engagement used by this analysis differs from that implemented by Mining, Minerals, and Sustainable Development-North America (MMSD), the group that originally developed the *Seven Questions Approach*. Under the MMSD guidelines, engagement is to ensure that "all affected communities of interest (including vulnerable or disadvantaged sub-populations by reason of, for example, minority status, gender, ethnicity or poverty) have the opportunity to participate in the decisions that influence their own future; and . . . are understood, agreed upon by implicated communities of interest, and consistent with the legal, institutional, and cultural characteristics of the community and country where the project or operation is located" (MMSD, 2002, 12). Originally written to judge the contributions of the mineral extraction industry to sustainable development, it ensures that the mining and minerals industry, and especially those working in developing countries, gives a voice to those living close to the mine and who can be impacted by mining activities.

The RMPs analyzed contained extremely little engagement under this definition, because the engagement portion of the RMP is the RMP planning process, and is not necessarily reflected in the RMP management decisions concerning the future use of public lands. Because this measure was not available, the engagement portion of this analysis is a measure of the RMP management decisions' requirements to consult with local public land users when making decisions that could affect them, and to coordinate activities with other interested federal, state, and local government agencies.

One of the difficult, but necessary decisions made when evaluating the RMPs was to limit the evaluation to the final management decisions as listed in each planning area's *Record of Decision*. Much of what makes the Resource Management Plan a strong contributor to sustainable development is within the planning process itself. It is here that the themes of governance, engagement, and continuous improvement and adaptive management are addressed as required by the land planning process. Within the management decisions, these three themes of sustainable development must be carefully reviewed.

To achieve a meaningful measure of sustainability that could somehow show where some RMP management decisions were stronger than others, it was necessary to engage in a

type of grade inflation. The Seven Themes developed are fairly open to interpretation. There are several instances where one management decision in a RMP could be listed under two different sustainability indicators. A decision was made to list each management decision only once. This may result in the appearance that a specific RMP is a weaker contributor to sustainable development than it actually is. This is a weakness on the part of the evaluation process, and not that of the RMP. Only by actually reading the individual evaluations does this become evident.

## **5. Future Reviews of RMPs**

This review of existing RMP's is based on a review of the management decisions as recorded in the *Record of Decision*. It did not consider the processes or correspondence associated with implementation of the management decisions. It is clear that this same approach can be used for a more complete review of the progress towards sustainability if it includes the processes, correspondence, implementations, etc. of the management decisions instead of only the written decisions. Such a review can be done by BLM Field Office Personnel or by an auditing team. This review is intended to be completed every few years, with trends toward or away from sustainability becoming readily apparent after a few monitoring cycles.

A major advantage of the regular reviews of management decision implementation is that a greater appreciation for sustainability will develop throughout the organization. It could also result in more sensitivity for the seven themes of sustainability and including them into the overall drafting of the management decisions.

## **6. Recommendations and Conclusions**

Given that the management decisions of the RMPs prior to this time were not written with Sustainable Development in mind, they scored fairly high when evaluated using the seven themes of sustainability defined above. This is largely attributed to FLPMA, which imposed the requirement for land use planning on the BLM (BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, 2005, 1).

## 7. References

BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1. 2005. Rel. 1-1693.

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (2002) *Seven Questions to Sustainability: How to Assess the Contributions of Mining and Minerals Activities*, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, 66 pp

Gibson, R., Hassan, S., Holtz, S., Tansey, J. and Whitelaw, G. 2005. *Sustainability Assessment: Criteria, Processes and Applications*. London: Earthscan

## APPENDIX A

### RMP Review Bibliography

*Approved Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision.* 1997. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Tonopah Field Station. Battle Mountain, Nevada.

*Caliente Planning Unit: Summaries of MFP—Step 3 Decisions.* 1982. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Ely, Nevada.

*Egan Resource Area Record of Decision.* 1987. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Ely, Nevada.

*Elko Resource Management Plan Record of Decision.* 1987. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Elko, Nevada.

*Lahontan Resource Management Plan: Record of Decision and Management Decisions Summary.* 1985. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Carson City, Nevada.

*Management Framework Plan--Major Land Use Decision Summary & Environmental Impact Statement—Record of Decision: Reno Planning Area.* 1986. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Carson City, Nevada.

*Paradise-Denio MFP Summary and Record of Decision.* 1982. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Winnemucca, Nevada.

*Schell Resource Area: Decision Summary and Record of Decision.* 1983. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Ely, Nevada.

*Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area Record of Decision.* 1986. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Battle Mountain, Nevada.

*Sonoma-Gerlach MFP Summary and Record of Decision.* 1982. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Winnemucca, Nevada.

*Record of Decision for the Approved Las Vegas Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Las Vegas, Nevada.

*Walker Resource Management Plan: Record of Decision.* 1986. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Carson City, Nevada.

*Wells Record of Decision.* 1985. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Elko, Nevada.

## **Appendix B**

### **Management Decisions Indicating Movement toward Sustainable Development**

#### **Battle Mountain**

1986 Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision, Planning Area A  
1986 Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision, Planning Area B  
1986 Shoshone-Eureka RMP  
1997 Tonopah RMP

#### **Carson City**

1985 Lahontan Resource Area RMP  
1986 Reno Planning Area MFP  
1986 Walker Resource Area RMP

#### **Elko**

1987 Elko Resource Area RMP  
1985 Wells Resource Area RMP

#### **Ely**

1982 Caliente Planning Unit MFP  
1987 Egan Resource Area RMP  
1983 Schell Resource Area MFP

#### **Las Vegas**

1998 Las Vegas RMP

#### **Winnemucca**

1982 Paradise-Denio Resource Area MFP  
1982 Sonoma-Gerlach MFP

Management Decisions Indicating Movement toward Sustainable Development in the  
1986 Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision  
Planning Area A

1. Engagement

1. Support [Nevada Division of Wildlife] the reintroduction of bighorn sheep into historic habitat areas in the Goldfield, Amargosa, Magruder/Palmetto, Monte Cristo, Montezuma, Silver Peak and Sawtooth habitat area (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 33).
2. Support [Nevada Division of Wildlife] the introduction of bighorn sheep into suitable habitat in the Bare Mountain and Gold Mountain habitat areas (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 33).

2. Well-Being of People

1. Maintain visual qualities at their present high scenic levels on State Highway 374 between Beatty and Death Valley National Monument, State Highway 276 between Scotty's Junction and Death Valley National Monument, State Highway 266 between Lida Junction and the California border, State Highway 265 between Blair Junction and Silverpeak, and State Highway 264 between U.S. 6 and the California border (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 20).
2. Maintain access to all rock and mineral collecting areas on public lands within the planning area (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 21).
3. Manage "The Crater" near Silverpeak for its scenic quality. Sale or free use permits will not be issued for the cinders found there (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 20).

3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Exclude commercial sales of live vegetative material except in areas to be treated as part of the watershed program (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 7).
2. Construct [several] projects . . . [to encourage more even utilization of the vegetation (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 12).
3. Assure that mineral leasing operations—exploration, development and extraction—are carried out with minimum environmental and other damage by placing appropriate stipulations (conditions) in permits. Provide for the

rehabilitation of lands affected by such operations to minimize environmental degradation (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986,18).

4. Develop detailed mineral resource data for areas where resource uses conflict so that multiple use problems can be resolved in favor of the best use of the land (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 18).

#### 4. Market Economy

1. Identify a pool of 47,749 acres of public land for disposal during the life of this plan [for community expansion or utility corridors] (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 7).
2. Authorize livestock use up to active grazing preference . . . (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 12).
3. Leave the entire planning area open to mineral entry under the mining laws unless previously withdrawn (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 18).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Manage the woodland resources for sustained yield of Christmas trees, juniper posts, pinyon nuts, and firewood throughout the planning area. Encourage the public to use the areas shown on the Forest Resource Map for the harvest of the first three of these products (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 7).

#### 6. Governance

1. Continue existing rangeland monitoring studies and establish new studies in these herd management areas as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments, if any, in wildlife reasonable numbers are necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 33).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Continue the existing rangeland monitoring studies, and establish new studies as necessary, as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook, to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments in livestock use, if any, are necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 12).
2. Establish water quality studies where necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 23).

3. Continue existing rangeland monitoring studies and establish new studies in these herd management areas as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments, if any, in wild horse and burrow numbers are necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area A, 1986, 32).

<b>Esmeralda-Southern Nye Planning Area A</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium					<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>

Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the  
1986 Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision  
Planning Area B

1. Engagement

1. Support augmentation of elk in current habitat in the Spring Mountain Habitat Area (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 29).
2. Support [Nevada Division of Wildlife] introduction of bighorn sheep into suitable habitat in the Bare Mountain Habitat Area (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 29).

2. Well-Being of People

1. Encourage mineral development needed to contribute to the stability and growth of the community and state (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 16).
2. All public lands will be open for off-road vehicle recreation with the following exceptions . . . (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 20).

3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Allow the harvest of desert plants only in areas where land use development will destroy natural vegetation, such as proposed material sites, roads, and mining areas. Restrict other harvest to quantities needed for education and scientific purposes (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 7).
2. Close the Ash Meadows grazing allotment to livestock grazing (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 11).

4. Market Economy

1. Identify a pool of 47,200 acres of public land [near population centers] for disposal during the life of this plan (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 9).
2. Encourage the development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and local needs, consistent with national objectives for an adequate supply of minerals at reasonable market prices (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 16).

3. Facilitate exploration for diatomite, clay, talc minerals, and fluorite (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 17).
5. Non-Market Activities
    1. Maintain the policy of allowing pinyon nut gathering for noncommercial purposes throughout the unit (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 7).
6. Governance
    1. Continue the implementation fo the Ash Meadows Habitat Management Plan. The Ash Meadows HMP will be modified to include new data pertaining to sensitive, threatened or endangered species. In consultation/cooperation with Nye County, work toward achieving the objectives outlined in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Ash Meadows Land Protection Plan (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 29).
    2. Establish new monitoring studies as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook. The studies will be used to determine if objectives are being reached and what adjustments, if any, in wildlife reasonable numbers may be necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 32).
7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
    1. Livestock grazing on all ephemeral allotments would only be allowed if on-the-ground evaluations determine that forage is available and that it can be grazed without detriment to riparian vegetation (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 11).
    2. Establish water quality studies where necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 21).
    3. Establish new rangeland monitoring studies in these herd management areas, as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook, to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments in wild horse and burro numbers are necessary (Esmeralda-Southern Nye Record of Decision Area B, 1986, 27).

<b>Esmeralda-Southern Nye Planning Area B</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium					<b>X</b>		
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1986 Shoshone-Eureka RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. Manage habitat to support release by the Nevada Department of Wildlife of approximately 200 pronghorn antelope to supplement existing populations in the Rocky Hills Area and Bates Mountain Area of the Simpson Park Range in the short-term (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 26).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. A recreation management plan or plans will be prepared for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the following historical and cultural areas . . . (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 31).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Recommend the Roberts Wilderness Study Area totaling 15,090 acres and a major portion of the Antelope Wilderness Study Area totaling 83,100 acres as preliminarily suitable for wilderness designation (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 3).
2. Construct six water development projects to benefit wild horses (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 9).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Dispose of public lands up to approximately 105,000 acres to meet the needs for recreation or other public purposes, community expansion, economic development, economic development, agriculture, and for the creation of blocked-ownership patterns (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 3).
2. Designate 112 miles of utility corridors which include existing transmission lines and identify an additional 167 miles of planning corridors as shown on Map 3 (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 3).

### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Manage approximately 600,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodland for non commercial sustained-yield harvest of woodland products (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 3).
2. Manage approximately 480,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodland for commercial harvest of pinyon pine nuts. The remaining 20 percent would be managed for noncommercial gathering by Nevada Indians and all other members of the public (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 19).

3. Inventory and evaluate the archaeological features within the resource area (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 31).

6. Governance

1. To achieve, through management of livestock and wild horses, utilization levels consistent with those recommended by the Nevada Range Studies Task Group to allow more plants to complete growth cycles and to increase storage of reserves ofr future growth (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 20).
2. Watershed studies will be initiated and watershed management plans developed in cooperation with other existing or proposed resource activity plans. Watershed management plans will only be developed in critical watershed areas (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 30).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Continue existing rangeland monitoring studies and establish new studies as necessary to determine what adjustments are in livestock use are needed to meet the objectives of this plan (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 6).
2. Continue existing habitat studies and establish new studies as necessary to determine if adjustments are needed to meet the objectives of this plan (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 12).
3. Develop detailed mineral resource data in areas where different resources conflict so that informed decisions may be made that result in optimum use of the lands (Shoshone-Eureka RMP ROD, 1986, 29).

<b>1986 Shoshone-Eureka RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>					
High			<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1997 Tonopah RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. The Toiyabe Bench will continue to be managed in cooperation with the Nevada Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service in accordance with the *Toiyabe bench Deer Winter Range Management Plan* (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 7).
2. Rocky Mountain elk will continue to be managed in cooperation with the Nevada Division of Wildlife and the Forest Service in accordance with the *Monitor Elk Management Plan*. Elk use levels will be determined through monitoring and evaluation (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 7).
3. Where streams and riparian areas are nonfunctional, work with livestock permittees and other publics to modify management. If the desired trend does not occur, the responsible class of animal (where it can be determined) will be reduced or excluded (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 10).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. The Berlin Town Site (704 acres) will be managed for public values and conservation and its recreation values will be managed in conjunction with the State Park (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 16).
2. Designate the Tonopah Extensive Recreation Management Area to include the 6,026,570 acres not within a Special Recreation Management Area. Develop minimal facilities necessary to meet the needs of dispersed recreational uses and to protect the environment. Approximately 60 acres will be used in construction of facilities; specific locations are not yet identified (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 21).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Prepare and implement activity plans . . . in watersheds where there is a high potential to reduce erosion (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 5).
2. Manage desert tortoise Non-Intensive Category III habitat (70,600 acres to maintain current population levels (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 9).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Make an additional 255,380 acres of public land available for potential disposal (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 12).

2. A total of 6,028 948 acres (99% of the Tonopah Planning Area) will be open to the operation of the mining laws (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 23).
3. Designate transportation and utility corridors on 668 lineal miles (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 22).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Authorize cutting of Christmas trees only in areas outside wilderness study areas, and limit harvest to 1,000 trees per year. The quantity may be adjusted through monitoring and evaluation. Authorize only noncommercial harvest (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 12).
2. No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with cultural values and limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails at Moore's Station Petroglyphs (40 acres) and Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres) (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 17).

#### 6. Governance

1. Make 43,760 acres of public land available for lease or disposal under the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act, and other applicable authorities (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997,18).
2. Livestock grazing will be in accordance with the August 14, 1991 *Biological Opinion for the Proposed Livestock Program Within Desert Tortoise Habitat in Southern Nevada*. Refer to the Livestock Grazing Management determination section for terms and conditions of this Biological Opinion (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 9).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. . . . Future [wild horse and burro] herd size or appropriate management levels within each herd management area will be adjusted as determined through short-term and long-term monitoring data methods as outlined in the *Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook* and BLM technical references (Tonopah RMP ROD, 1997, 14).
2. [Livestock grazing] Adjustments in use for each allotment will be based on short-term and/or long-term monitoring data methods as outlined in the *Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook* and other BLM technical references. Monitoring will be in consultation with the grazing permittee and other publics.

<b>1997 Tonopah RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non- market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1985 Lahontan Resource Area RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. Support reintroductions of bighorn sheep, into historic habitat areas in the Stillwater, Clan Alpine, and Desatoya Mountains by NDOW (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 36).
2. Support reintroductions of Lahontan cutthroat trout and other sensitive threatened or endangered fish species into streams and springs identified as potential habitat by NDOW (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 36).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. All public lands in the RMP area are designated open to Off Road Vehicle use with the following exceptions . . . (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 23).
2. Recreation management plans will be maintained for the Soda Lake ACEC, Grimes Point Archeological Area, Sand Mountain ORV Area, and the Cold Springs Historical Area (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 23).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Support where appropriate reintroduction of bighorn sheep into historic habitat areas identified by NDOW (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 3).
2. Support reintroductions of Lahontan cutthroat trout and other sensitive fish species into streams and springs identified as potential habitat by NDOW (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 3).
3. Designate Soda Lake an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 5).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Designate for potential transfer from federal ownership a maximum of 116,500 acres. In general, these lands are those where continued BLM management is not cost effective (e.g., checkerboard lands near Fernley, Silver Springs, and the Carson Sink); lands identified for community expansion near Fallon, Gabbs, and Dixie Valley; as well as lands with possible agricultural potential in Edwards Creek Valley (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 4).
2. . . . provide for an increase in available forage and water for livestock, wild horses, and wildlife (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 18).

5. Non-Market Activities

1. A Cultural Resources Management Plan is in effect for the Grimes Point Archeological Area (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 12).
2. Future management actions regarding allocation of cultural, paleontological, and natural history resources for protection, preservation, scientific study and/or interpretation will be dictated by available funding and Bureau priorities (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 12).
3. Maintain the current cutting area at Camp Creek for individual use (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 14).

6. Governance

1. Monitoring will include not only the vegetation monitoring described in the livestock section, but also monitoring of the RMP itself. At intervals not to exceed five years, the management actions will be analyzed for consistency with plans adopted by local, state, and other Federal agencies and Indian tribes. New data will be analyzed to determine its significance to the plan (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 39).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Continue existing rangeland monitoring studies, and establish new range studies as recommended by the 1984 Nevada Range Monitoring Procedures to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments in livestock use, and wild horse numbers are necessary (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 2).
2. In the long term, the range monitoring program will provide data on which to base future adjustments in livestock and wild horse use and to identify additional range improvements (Lahontan RMP, 1985, 3).

<b>1985 Lahonton Resource Area RMP</b>	Engagement	Well- being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non- market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium						<b>X</b>	
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1986 Reno Planning Area MFP

### 1. Engagement

1. The Red Rocks area (700 acres) will be designated as a scenic area under 43 CFR 8352. It will be managed in cooperation with mining claimants, and mining Plans of Operation will be pursued which will protect the area's scenic values. Develop a day-use picnic area and interpretation of geologic features (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #37).
2. Range improvements will be specifically identified and developed for recommendation through the consultation and coordination process (Reno Planning Area MFP, Grazing EIS).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. All existing remaining roads and trails will be designated open to ORV use except where those roads and trails impact sensitive meadows, seeps, springs and other waters (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #34).
2. Public access will be maintained to fishable waters if public lands adjacent to them are transferred from federal ownership (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #35).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Acquire 66,970 acres of private land for crucial Lassen-Washoe deer winter range and migration corridors in the Pyramid-Long Valley Planning Units (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #5).
2. Six thousand (6,000) acres of burned critical deer winter range will be rehabilitated (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #29).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Approximately 1200 acres in Honey Lake Valley will be made available for Desert Land Entry and subsequent agricultural development . . . (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #2).
2. Land exchanges will be used to block in the higher country in the Pine Nut Range and Jumbo allotment and to release land close to residential zones . . . (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #6).
3. All available public lands will remain open for geothermal, oil, gas, sodium, and potassium leasing development, and production . . . (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #7).
4. Salvage and sanitation cutting of commercial saw timber will be allowed in the Markleeville and long Valley planning units other

than in Class II VRM areas where it would be highly visible. Commercial timber sales will also be allowed under the same conditions (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #12).

5. Non-Market Activities

1. The sale of Christmas trees will continue for both personal and commercial use on a sustained yield basis (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #11).
2. The Reno planning area will be designated for personal use pine nut harvest only, under the present free-use no permit system (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #13).

6. Governance

1. Designate approximately 60,000 acres as the Pine Nut “Recreation Lands” under 43 CFR 2071 (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #42).
2. The following areas will be managed according to the requirements established by BLM Manual 8400 for [Visual Resource Management Standards III] . . . (Reno Planning Area MFP, Decision #46).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

<b>1986 Reno Planning Area MFP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non- market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							<b>X</b>
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1986 Walker Resource Area RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. Future adjustments in livestock use will be based on consultation with interested parties and an analysis of data from monitoring studies (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 13).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Identify as potentially suitable for disposal 5100 acres for community expansion and 7700 acres as suitable for disposal for recreation and public purposes in the Pine Nut/Markleeville Planning Units (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 7).
2. Designate for potential future disposal . . . land that would support community expansion . . . [and] land with possible agricultural potential in Smith and Mason Valleys . . . (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 7)
3. Recreation management plans will be maintained for Indian Creek, Prison Hill, Walker Lake, and the East Fork Carson River (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 17).
4. . . . provide an increase in available forage and water for livestock, wild horses, and burros, and wildlife (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 10).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Designate 16,000 acres in Stewart Valley as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and withdraw 1,420 of those acres from mineral entry (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 2).
2. The existing closure of 27,500 acres to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing will be maintained. This includes key scenic, wildlife, recreation, and historic areas . . . (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 15).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Public lands in the Resource Area will remain open to mineral and energy development activity with the following exceptions . . . (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 15).
2. Designate 375 miles of rights-of-way corridors which includes existing transmission lines, and identify 84 miles of planning

corridors as shown on the Corridor Map (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 19).

5. Non-Market Activities

1. Cultural, paleontological, and natural history resources are preserved and protected or adverse impacts to the resource to the resource are mitigated in a manner that complies with relevant Federal laws and regulations (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 4)
2. Designated green firewood and Christmas tree cutting area will be maintained and developed as public demand directs. Firewood gathering and Christmas tree cutting by individuals for home use will be permitted in these areas (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 6).
3. Pinyon pine nuts may be harvested throughout the Resource Area. The first 25 pounds are free and do not require a permit (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 6).

6. Governance

1. The President's Advisory Council of Historic Preservation is consulted in regards to any Bureau authorized actions which affect areas listed on the National Register of Historic Places – Virginia City, Aurora, and the East Walker River Petroglyph Site (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 4).
2. Manage the following areas according to Class [II, III, or IV] Visual Resource Management Standards (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 26).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Continue rangeland and watershed monitoring to determine if management objectives are being met and what future adjustments in grazing use are necessary (Walker Management Decisions Summary, 1986, 10).
2. Monitoring will include onto only the vegetation monitoring described in the livestock section, but also monitoring of the RMP itself. At intervals not to exceed five years, the management actions will be analyzed for consistency with plans adopted by local, state, and other Federal agencies and Indian tribes. New data will be analyzed to determine its significance to the plan.

<b>1986 Walker Resource Area RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium	<b>X</b>						
High		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1987 Elko Resource Area RMP

### 1. Engagement

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Designate 98 percent of the planning area open to off-road vehicles, and the remaining 2 percent, consisting of Special Recreation Management Areas and preliminary suitable portions of Wilderness Study Areas, limited to designated roads and trails (Elko ROD, 1987, 1).
2. Designate the following five Special Recreation Management Areas to enhance camping and water based recreation: South Fork Owyhee River (3,500 acres); Wilson Reservoir (5,440 acres); Zunino/Jiggs Reservoir (800 acres); South Fork Canyon (3,360 acres); Wildhorse (5,760 acres). Manage the remainder of the planning area for dispersed recreation activities (Elko ROD, 1987, 2).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Preliminarily recommend the Rough Hills Wilderness Study Area (6,685 acres) and a portion of the Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area (29,775) suitable for wilderness designation (Elko ROD, 1987, 2).
2. Construct 20 guzzlers, 40 spring protection facilities, 40 water developments, and 189 miles of fencing to improve habitat. Implement 500 acres of vegetation treatment and modify 20 miles of fence within crucial big game habitat (Elko ROD, 1987, 2).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Make available, primarily through sale, up to 8,340 acres of public lands that are difficult and uneconomic to manage and 5,900 acres to meet community expansion needs (Elko ROD, 1987, 1).
2. Initially license livestock use at the three to five year (1979-1983) average licensed use level of 305,247 AUMs. Over the long-term increase the availability of livestock forage to 402,096 AUMs. There would be no change in active preference unless adequately supported by monitoring (Elko ROD, 1987, 2).

5. Non-Market Activities

1. Implement intensive management of Christmas tree cutting on approximately 23,000 acres of woodlands (Elko ROD, 1987, 3).
2. Manage fuelwood harvesting to allocate the full allowable cut on approximately 60,000 acres.

6. Governance

1. Jointly evaluate and analyze availability and condition of habitat areas identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife to provide for the reestablishment, augmentation, or introduction of bighorn sheep and other wildlife species (Elko ROD, 1987, 3).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Implement a rangeland monitoring program to determine if management objectives are being met and adjust grazing management systems and livestock numbers as required (Elko ROD, 1987, 2).
2. Monitor the interaction between wildlife habitat condition and other resource uses and make adjustments to season-of-use for livestock to improve or maintain essential and crucial wildlife habitats (Elko ROD, 1987, 3).

<b>1987 Elko Resource Area RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low	<b>X</b>						
Medium						<b>X</b>	
High		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1985 Wells Resource Area RMP

### 1. Engagement

- 1.

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Upgrade facilities at Ruby March (sic) Campground (Wells ROD, 1985, 3).
2. Develop [recreational] facilities at Salmon Falls Creek; Tabor Creek and Mary's River (Wells ROD, 1985, 3).
3. Extensively manage remainder of Resource Area for dispersed recreation (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Protect, enhance or develop 250 spring sources (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).
2. Manage 3,600 acres to improve deer and elk habitat (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).
3. Recommend portions of four Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) totaling 145,287 acres as preliminarily suitable for wilderness designation (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Designate/identify 566 miles of transportation and utility corridors (Wells ROD, 1985, 3).
2. Dispose of 90,000 acres (accompanying map shows most sale sites surrounding growing communities) (Wells ROD, 1985, 3).
3. [For livestock grazing use] Construct 265 miles of fence; drill 65 wells; construct 5 reservoirs; develop 30 springs; install 80 miles of pipeline (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Implement intensive management of Christmas Tree cutting on the entire 600,000 to 700,000 acres of woodlands (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).
2. Implement management of fuelwood harvesting to meet the present annual demand of approximately 1,300 cords (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

3. Open pinyon pine ranges that have good or excellent crops of pine nuts to pine nut collecting (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

6. Governance

- 1.

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Monitor and adjust grazing management systems and livestock numbers as required (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).
2. Monitor wildlife habitat conditions and adjust livestock seasons of use as necessary (Wells ROD, 1985, 7).

<b>1985 Wells Resource Area RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low	<b>X</b>					<b>X</b>	
Medium							
High		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1982 Caliente Planning Unit MFP

### 1. Engagement

1. In cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife; determine the habitat needs of the Big Spring Spinedace (Nevada rare list); determine all available alternative sites in the area; and help in the development of a site if it is on BLM – administered land (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Wildlife 2).
2. In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, evaluate the habitat of the Pahrangat Bonytail Chub (federal endangered species) on BLM – administered land. Identify all available alternative sites in the area, and assist in development if the site is on BLM – administered land (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Wildlife 16).
3. Develop Recreation Management Plans for several areas, if the need for developed sites is identified in the future; work with local residents on any projects undertaken (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Recreation 8).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Transfer public land to the State of Nevada for expansion of three State Parks in the Planning Unit – Kershaw-Ryan (320 acres), Cathedral Gorge (360 acres), and Beaver Dam (2,952.5 acres) (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Lands 5).
2. Grant rights-of-way for flood control structures to abate flood hazard in the following areas within the Lincoln County Flood Control District . . . (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Lands 6).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Protect fragile soil areas and minimize disturbance to vegetation by restricting high impact uses. Enforce adequate stipulations to protect against construction damage to fragile landscapes by requiring soil investigation prior to actual soil disturbance and full remedial action upon project completion. When feasible, hold ORV competitive events on existing roads, vehicle trails, and washes (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Watershed 1).
2. Protect bighorn sheep crucial habitat areas by establishing recreation sites in other areas. Coordinate the wildlife program with the recreation program to assure minimal disturbance through

stipulation on other bighorn use areas (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Wildlife 20).

#### 4. Market Economy

1. Leave public lands in the Planning Unit open to mineral exploration and mining development except for the following special areas for which Recreation Management Plans will be prepared . . . (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Minerals 2).
2. Continue existing programs for utilization of juniper posts, Christmas trees, pine boughs, and pine nuts with allowances for large commercial sales of pine nuts in years of high production. Increase use supervision to ensure that environmental damage is limited (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Forestry 3).
3. Because of the social and economic impacts [of species reintroduction], Panaca Spring – especially the private lands – should be avoided as a site (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Wildlife 3).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Initiate regular and systematic patrols of specific areas and/or sites with high cultural resource values, such as rock art sites, shelter caves, and historic sites (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Recreation 18).
2. Implement field evaluation of all cultural resource sites currently unrated under the Cultural Resource Evaluation System (CRES). The rated sites can then be more adequately protected, interpreted, and evaluated for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Recreation 15).

#### 6. Governance

1. Determine those lands in the Planning Unit suitable for agricultural production and dispose of those lands through appropriate authority (Desert Land Entry Act, Carey Act, and Federal Land Policy and Management Act) (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Lands 1).
2. Revise all presently operating AMPs to existing Bureau standards as soon as possible (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Livestock 3).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Should sufficient forage become available in the future, restore grazing use on allotments where current conditions indicate a lack of sufficient and suitable forage available for livestock use (Caliente Summaries of MFP, 1982, Livestock 9).

<b>1982 Caliente Planning Unit MFP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							<b>X</b>
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1987 Egan Resource Area RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. Reintroduction of big game species will be accomplished in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, where such reintroductions would not conflict with existing uses and if sufficient forage is available (EGAN RMP, 1987, 6).
2. Cooperate and share information with all other agencies involved in feasibility or pilot studies of cement board, rubber, wax, or other product manufacturing which would utilize pinyon or juniper (EGAN RMP, 1987, 44).
3. Develop a coordinated surveillance program with the Nevada Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service (EGAN RMP, 1987, 44).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Within the northern portion of the Riordan's Well WSA and the central portion of the South Egan Range WSA, ORV use is designated as "limited" to existing roads and trails (EGAN RMP, 1987, 13).
2. Manage the recreation resource in coordination with other resource uses to preserve aesthetic values and environmental quality (EGAN RMP, 1987, 56).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Where management objectives [for riparian areas] are not being obtained through application of management practices, fencing will be considered (EGAN RMP, 1987, 13).
2. Fire would be used as a tool when it is the most effective and efficient method for improving habitat and increasing available forage (EGAN RMP, 1987, 13).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Designate two additional utility and transportation corridors, one running north and south, and one running east and west (EGAN RMP, 1987, 8).
2. Develop and implement range improvement projects which emphasize greatest return on investment in relationship to resource needs. Short term range improvements within the Egan Resource Area consist of 7.5 miles of pipeline, 14 wells, 1 guzzler, 6 spring developments, and 24,200 acres of burning and seeding (EGAN RMP, 1987, 19).

5. Non-Market Activities

1. Continue to allow free use collection of pine nuts on a district-wide basis, designating the more popular areas for non-commercial use only (EGAN RMP, 1987, 43).
2. Continue issuing personal and family Christmas tree permits via the purchase of a Christmas tree tag (EGAN RMP, 1987, 44).
3. Improve hunting opportunities through implementation of coordinated resource activity plans (EGAN RMP, 1987, 56).

6. Governance

1. Habitat will be managed for “reasonable numbers” of wildlife species as determined by the Nevada Department of Wildlife (EGAN RMP, 1987, 6).
2. Other lands may be appropriately applied for at a later date under one of the several methods, including Recreation and Public Purposes applications, direct sales, exchanges, and Desert Land Entry applications. These cases would be outside the 39,555 acres and will be evaluated on a case by case basis through a plan amendment (EGAN RMP, 1987, 8).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Continue existing rangeland monitoring studies and establish new studies as needed . . . Monitoring studies will be used to determine if adjustments in livestock numbers are necessary (EGAN RMP, 1987, 3).
2. Future adjustments in livestock use will be based on data provided through the rangeland monitoring program . . . The rangeland monitoring program will provide data to determine the need for additional improvements (EGAN RMP, 1987, 3).

<b>1987 Egan Resource Area RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1983 Schell Resource Area MFP

### 1. Engagement

1. Cooperate with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the event of their release of Peregrine Falcons in Smith Creek Canyon, Hendry's Creek and Williams (sic) Canyon (Schell MFP, 1983, Wildlife 2).
2. Cooperate with the Nevada Department of Wildlife to prepare Habitat Management Plans for nine streams within the Schell Resource Area (Schell MFP, 1983, Wildlife 4).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Transfer up to 4,400 acres of public lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to the Division of State Parks . . . to enlarge the Eagle Valley State Park (Schell MFP, 1983, Lands 2).
2. Investigate non-producing and possibly abandoned mining claims for possible hazardous conditions. Appropriate action will be determined once areas have been identified as dangerous (Schell MFP, 1983, Minerals 2).
3. Establish a comprehensive visitor orientation program to familiarize interested people with the recreational opportunities (Schell MFP, 1983, Recreation 6).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. Establish a fire management program utilizing prescribed and controlled burns to open stands and stimulate the reproduction of trees (Schell MFP, 1983, Forestry 5).
2. Limit surface disturbing activities in areas with severe erosion potential. Organized off-road vehicle events will not be permitted in areas with soil surface factor (ssf) greater than 60. Otherwise all forms of casual and commercial off-road vehicle use will be allowed (Schell MFP, 1983, Watershed 3).
3. Exchange 480 acres of private land for public land. This exchange is vital for the implementation of the Spring Valley Habitat Management Plan and the preservation of wetland (Schell MFP, 1983, Wildlife 7).

### 4. Market Economy

1. There are approximately 150 Desert Land Entry Applications in the Schell Resource Area. Suitable land will be made

available for this program to promote agriculture within the Resource Area (Schell MFP, 1983, Lands 4).

2. Keep the Resource Area open to exploration, leasing, and development of the mineral resources except as provided by legislative action or policy. There is an increasing demand for minerals by our nation and it is important to keep as much of the public land open to exploration and development as possible (Schell MFP, 1983, Minerals 1).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. The demand for forest products is increasing, especially for Christmas trees and firewood. A minimum of 50,000 acres within the Schell Resource Area will be managed for these products (Schell MFP, 1983, Forestry 1).
2. Develop protective resources for specific culturally significant sites. Protection and stabilization are two key components of the Bureau's cultural resources program (Schell MFP, 1983, Cultural Resources 1).
3. Establish a one-half mile buffer zone on each side of the Pony Express Trail. No surface disturbing activities will be permitted within this zone. Exploratory drilling for oil, gas, minerals, and geothermal resources will be the only exception allowed. Rehabilitation will be required upon completion of the exploratory activities (Schell MFP, 1983, Cultural Resources 4).

#### 6. Governance

1. Provide approximately 16, 100 acres of public land for disposal under Federal Land Policy and Management Act criteria in the following areas . . . (Schell MFP, 1983, Lands 2).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. The prediction of areas suitable for pine nut collecting is uncertain at best. Indicator trees will be monitored and pine nut collecting areas will be designated based on the monitoring program (Schell MFP, 1983, Forestry 2).
2. When monitoring data indicates that enough forage is available pronghorn and elk can be reintroduced (Schell MFP, 1983, Wildlife 5).
3. Maintain existing AMPs as they are now approved until further information is obtained from monitoring indicates that changes are necessary (Schell MFP, 1983, Range 1).

<b>1983 Schell Resource Area MFP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well_Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium						<b>X</b>	
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1998 Las Vegas RMP

### 1. Engagement

1. Manage habitat to support elk that move onto BLM-managed lands from U.S. Forest Service lands in the Spring Mountains. Determine needed adjustments to population levels through monitoring in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and Nevada Division of Wildlife (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 9).
2. Enter into conservation agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Nevada that, if implemented, could reduce the necessity of future listings of the species in question (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 11).
3. Develop/maintain memorandums of understanding for coordinated herd management with the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service where Herd Management Areas Extend across administrative boundaries (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 14).
4. Enlist local and national caving organizations to assist in assessment and management of cave resources (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 26).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Permit only those activities on BLM-administered lands that are consistent with Federal, State, and local air quality standards and regulations. Require that all appropriate air quality permits are obtained before BLM approval of an action is granted (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 1).
2. Permit off-road vehicle free-play and high-speed, competitive Off-Highway Vehicle events of all types within the Special Recreation Management Area (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 21).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. On watersheds that exhibit good potential for recovery, implement protective measures, including but not limited to fencing and removal of tamarisk (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 1).
2. Improve riparian areas, giving priority to areas Functioning at Risk with a downward trend. Implement measures to protect

riparian areas, such as fencing and/or alternate water sources away from the riparian area (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 2).

#### 4. Market Economy

1. Consider cooperative ventures, such as concession leases to enhance recreational opportunities (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 21).
2. Allow solid mineral leasing on 1,872,673 acres, which are on lands outside identified disposal and administrative areas, outside riparian and natural spring areas, and outside Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, subject to standard lease terms and conditions (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 27).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. Manage the following for conservation potential: rockshelter, rock art locale, prehistoric and historic remains, mining sites, and historic road/trail site types, which are located in areas that do not receive intensive recreational uses (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 15).
2. Develop programs that use surveillance to monitor resources with public value uses. Where analysis of monitoring results indicates a need for further protection, construct or install physical barriers, as appropriate (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 16).

#### 6. Governance

1. Manage [endangered species] habitat to further sustain the populations of Federally listed species so they would no longer need protection of the Endangered Species Act (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 10).
2. Manage grazing allotments outside the desert tortoise Areas of Critical Environmental Concern consistent with grazing Prescription 2 as identified with grazing Prescription 2 as identified in Biological Opinion File No.: 1-5-91-F-36 as amended . . . (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 13).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Adjust the Appropriate Management Level identified for each Herd Management Area when monitoring determines the

animal population, forage, water, riparian and other ecosystem management objectives are not being met (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 14).

2. Unauthorized use of the public lands outside established disposal areas may be resolved through direct sale, if proven the action was not willful or was due to an erroneous survey; or if remediation of existing hazardous substances on the property would be too costly (Las Vegas RMP ROD Appendix A, 1988, 16).

<b>1998 Las Vegas RMP</b>	Engagement	Well-being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non-market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1982 Paradise-Denio Resource Area MFP

### 1. Engagement

1. Dispose of these public lands under R&PP applications and other appropriate authorities to local government entities as the need for such lands are made apparent through community planning documents (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, L1.1).
2. Make lands available for agricultural disposal provided . . . The disposal is compatible with local government plans and is coordinated with local government entities to insure that necessary services and appurtenances such as roads, schools, etc., area possible and practical (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, L2.1).
3. Pursue the following existing unauthorized use cases and either authorize or abate them. Coordinate with state and local government officials (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, L7.1).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Develop at least one community material site for sand and gravel within a ten-mile radius of Denio, Golconda, McDermitt, and Paradise Valley, and two within a ten-mile radius of Winnemucca (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, M 3.1).
2. Increase the quality of the recreation experience in the Pine Forest area by restricting cattle in high density recreation use areas (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, REC 2.12).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. In the design, implementation, or revision of grazing management systems, plans for horse use areas, consider aspen, cottonwood, and mahogany as “critical” management species (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, F 1.1).
2. Manage range condition to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, WL 1.2).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Grazing will be managed in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area with multiple uses fully considered (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, Grazing Decision for Livestock Wild Horses and Burros and Wildlife).

2. Make no withdrawals which segregate against mineral entry on areas identified as containing strategic and critical or economically important minerals (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. In addition, no transportation or utility corridor will be approved on the Black Rock Playa north of the Western Pacific Railroad tracks from Sulphur west, or those areas identified as having high cultural resource values (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, L5.1).
2. Noncompetitive areas and all KGRAs or portions thereof within the resource areas will be offered for [geothermal and oil and gas] lease except those which are areas of significant environmental conflict or have historical and/or cultural significance (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, M 6.6).
3. Encourage mining and other interests to work with the Bureau to mitigate possible adverse impacts to cultural resources (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, CR 1.16).

#### 6. Governance

1. The public lands within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area will be retained in public ownership unless it has been determined through this land use planning process that disposal of a particular parcel is in the national interest (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, L1.0)
2. Prevent Bureau and Bureau-authorized activities from degrading water quality beyond established standards as specified in the Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations of 1978 and the Memorandum of Understanding of December 1980 between BLM and the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection, concerning diffuse source water pollution and the Nevada State 208 Water Quality Plan. Employ feasible Best Management Practices as outlined in the Handbook of Best Management Practices, State of Nevada, in all public land activities . . . (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, W1.1).

#### 7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization will depend upon the suitability of the rangeland involved and will be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, RM 1.7-2).

2. Initially stocking levels will remain at current levels except where agreements are reached with livestock operators. These accepted initial stocking levels are based on current data, but will not preclude the future establishment of intensive grazing systems or other management practices that may be necessary to obtain proper management of the rangeland resources (Paradise-Denio MFP, 1982, RM 1.11).

<b>1982 Paradise- Denio Resource Area MFP</b>	Engagement	Well- being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non- market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Management Decisions indicating movement toward Sustainable Development in the 1982 Sonoma-Gerlach MFP

### 1. Engagement

1. Retain the following lands in public ownership until local community R&PP or urban-suburban expansions specific requests have been made by the affected communities. These requests must be identified through the local governmental planning groups/entities (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 1.0).
2. Pursue the following unauthorized use cases and either authorize or abate them. Coordinate with state and local government officials (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 6.1).

### 2. Well-Being of People

1. Develop community material sites near the communities of Winnemucca, Lovelock, and Gerlach (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, M 3.1).
2. The Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area is open to ORV use with the following exceptions . . . (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, R1.11).

### 3. Well-Being of the Environment

1. As sites are identified and/or need or opportunity arises—acquire by exchange or other means those private lands intermingled with public lands that contain high resource values within the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Natural Area (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 2.4).
2. Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, WL 1.1).
3. Management objectives of activity plans (AMPs, HMA, etc.) will include specific objectives pertaining to improving and maintaining desired riparian areas and meadow habitat (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, WL 1.10).

### 4. Market Economy

1. Make no withdrawals which segregate against mineral entry on the areas identified in this recommendation as containing economically important minerals. Areas within Wilderness

Study Areas will be further evaluated during the wilderness study process (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, M 1.4).

2. Acquire or provide sufficient water on public lands through permit, adjudication or purchase processes as provided by Federal and State Water Law and/or other appropriate direction to support the uses of the public lands for wild horses, wildlife, aquatic habitat, livestock, and recreation (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, RM 1.7).
3. Grazing will be managed in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area with multiple uses fully considered (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, Grazing Decision for Livestock Wild Horses and Burros and Wildlife).

#### 5. Non-Market Activities

1. The segregation against mineral entry on the Mahogany Creek Natural Area, the George Lund Petrified Forest and the Lovelock Cave will be retained (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 1.0).
2. Continue to intensively manage the Stillwater Range for the noncommercial harvesting of all available forest products (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, F 2.2).
3. Encourage mining and other interests to work with the Bureau to mitigate possible adverse environmental impacts to cultural resources (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, CR 1.19).

#### 6. Governance

1. The public lands within the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area will be retained in public ownership unless it has been determined through this land use planning process that disposal of a particular parcel is in the national interest (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 1.0).
2. Prevent Bureau and Bureau-authorized activities from degrading water quality beyond established standards as specified in the Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations of 1978 and the Memorandum of Understanding of December 1980 between BLM and the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection, concerning diffuse source water pollution and the Nevada State 208 Water Quality Plan. Employ feasible Best Management Practices as outlined in the Handbook of Best Management Practices, State of Nevada, in all public land activities . . . (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, W1.1).

7. Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

1. Exceptions to this width requirement [for right-of-way corridors] will be made on a case-by-case basis following a multiple use analysis of a specific proposal (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, L 4.1).
2. Allow for conversions from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ration and authorization will depend upon the suitability of the rangeland involved and will be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed (Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, 1982, RM 1.5-2).

<b>1982 Sonoma- Gerlach Resource Area MFP</b>	Engagement	Well- being Of People	Well-Being of the Environment.	Market Economy	Non- market Activities	Governance	Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management
Low							
Medium							
High	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>