

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**

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**Final Decision**

DOI-BLM-NV-L030-2012-0015-CX

February 22, 2012

Eight Temporary 30-Day Water Hauls  
on the  
Timber Mtn. Allotment (#1004)

*Lincoln County, Nevada*

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Caliente Field Office  
Phone: (775) 726-8100  
Fax: (775) 726-8111

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# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Caliente Field Office

P.O. Box 237 (1400 South Front St.)

Caliente, Nevada 89008 - 0237

[http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ely\\_field\\_office.html](http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ely_field_office.html)

FEB 22 2012

### In Reply Refer to:

4160 (NVL0300)

CERTIFIED MAIL #7011 0470 0001 0437 3628 – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Blue Diamond Oil Co.

c/o Gary Sprouse

P. O. Box 150432

Ely, Nevada 89315

## FINAL DECISION

Eight Temporary 30-Day Water Hauls  
on the Timber Mtn. Allotment (#1004)

### **Background Information**

On January 19, 2012, the Categorical Exclusion (CX) for the authorization of eight temporary 30-day water haul sites was signed (DOI-BLM-NV-L030-2012-0015-CX). The CX along with the Noxious Weed Risk Assessment (CX, Appendix I) are contained herein. This final decision is issued in accordance with 43 CFR 4160.3.

A Cultural Inventory Needs Assessment was completed on January 12, 2012 which identified that a Class III inventory needs to be conducted prior to any ground disturbance. This inventory will take place prior to the use of these locations. All impacts to cultural resources will be avoided by moving the water troughs far enough away that any disturbance caused by increased cattle use will also be avoided.

### **Final Decision**

It is my decision to authorize the placement of eight 30-day temporary water hauls, pursuant to 516 DM 11.9 D (2), on the Timber Mountain Allotment according to the Proposed Action contained in DOI-BLM-NV-L030-2012-0015-CX.

The mitigation measures listed in the Weed Risk Assessment associated with DOI-BLM-NV-L030-2012-0015-CX, completed on January 13, 2012, will be implemented during the water hauling period.

The following will be included as terms and conditions for water hauling authorization during any given water hauling period:

1. All designated watering locations are temporary. Once a particular watering location has been activated (provided with water), it is not to be used for more than 30 days; and the location cannot be used again.
2. Only two or three watering locations will be used during any given winter; and, under the discretion of the BLM, in a manner which will yield maximum livestock distribution across the allotment. Upon the discretion of the authorized officer, watering locations not used during 2012 may be used at a later date in accordance with all terms and conditions contained herein.
3. The winterfat dominated sites, along Highway 318 in the White River Valley, will be rested either after March 1 or when the critical growing season begins for winterfat – whichever occurs first - during the grazing season identified in the term grazing permit (11/1 to 4/10). Utilization on current year's growth on winterfat shall not exceed 35%.
4. Wildlife escape ramps (bird ladders) will be installed in all watering troughs.
5. Salt will be placed at least .5 mile from any watering location.
6. Water hauling will be limited to existing roads.

### **Rationale**

The following are found in Appendix A, Section 1 (Resource Program Best Management Practices) (BMPs) of the Ely District Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) (August 20, 2008) under the headings indicated:

#### Fish and Wildlife

- Install wildlife escape ramps in all watering troughs, including temporary water haul facilities (#1).

#### Special Status Species

- Place salt at least .5 mile from any water source including troughs (#9).
- Limit water hauling to existing roads when possible (#9).

#### Livestock Grazing (#2)

“Based on allotment situations and circumstances associated with livestock grazing and multiple use management, implement any or all of the following appropriate management practices on winterfat dominated ecological sites.

- Develop grazing systems to control or rest grazing use on winterfat sites after March 1 or when the critical growing season begins. Allow spring grazing use during the critical growing period if a grazing rotation system that provides rest from grazing during the critical growing period at least every other year for all areas is in place. Utilization during the critical growth period should not exceed 35 percent under any circumstances.
- Place salt and supplements at least 0.5 mile away from winterfat dominated sites. Base placement on site-specific assessment and characteristics such as riparian, topography, cultural, special status species, etc.”

Implementation of the proposed action, and associated terms and conditions, would:

1. Relieve grazing pressure on the fragile winterfat range sites in the lower elevations within the White River Valley, along Highway 318, by utilizing the sagebrush uplands.
2. Create maximum livestock distribution in the upper elevations; and,
3. Implement the BMPs identified in the Ely District Resource Management Plan (RMP) (August, 2008) identified for Fish and Wildlife, Special Status Species and Livestock Grazing as described above. This would be especially important for the winterfat sites regarding rest during the critical growing period and the establishment of an allowable use level (35%).

Relieving grazing pressure in the sensitive winterfat bottoms while promoting maximum livestock distribution in the upper elevations of the allotment will help in achieving/maintaining the Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health (Mojave Southern RAC).

In summary, this final decision is in conformance with the RMP while being consistent with the Best Management Practices contained therein.

### **Consultation and Coordination**

On January 19, 2012 a Proposed Decision was issued regarding eight temporary 30-day water hauls on the Timber Mountain Allotment. A Protest was submitted by Western Watersheds Project. The protest points were reviewed and were determined to be either conjecture, statements of opinion, unfounded claims of fact, outside the scope of the proposed action, or not required for a CX according to the Bureau of Land Management/Washington Office National Environmental Policy Act Program (NEPA) Handbook (January 2008).

**AUTHORITY:** The authority for this decision is contained in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2004), which states in pertinent part(s):

§ 4120.3-1 (f) Conditions for range improvements.

“The authorized officer will review proposed range improvement projects as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et

seq.). The decision document following the environmental analysis shall be issued in accordance with §4160.1”

§ 4160.3 Final Decisions.

- (a) “In the absence of a protest, the proposed decision will become the final decision of the authorized officer without further notice unless otherwise provided in the proposed decision.
- (b) Upon the timely filing of a protest, the authorized officer shall reconsider her/his proposed decision in light of the protestant's statement of reasons for protest and in light of other information pertinent to the case. At the conclusion to her/his review of the protest, the authorized officer shall serve her/his final decision on the protestant or her/his agent, or both, and the interested public.
- (c) A period of 30 days following receipt of the final decision, or 30 days after the date the proposed decision becomes final as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is provided for filing an appeal and petition for stay of the decision pending final determination on appeal. A decision will not be effective during the 30-day appeal period, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. See Sec. Sec. 4.21 and 4.470 of this title for general provisions of the appeal and stay processes.”

## **APPEAL**

### **Appeal**

In accordance with 43 CFR §§ 4.470 and 4160.4, any person who wishes to appeal or seek a stay of a BLM grazing decision must follow the requirements set forth in 4.470 through 4.480 of this title. The appeal or petition for stay must be filed with the BLM office that issued the decision within 30 days after its receipt or within 30 days after the proposed decision becomes final as provided in § 4160.3 (a).

The appeal and any petition for stay must be filed at the office of the authorized officer:

Victoria Barr  
Field Manager  
Caliente Field Office  
1400 S. Front Street  
Caliente, NV 89008

Within 15 days of filing the appeal and any petition for stay, the appellant also must serve a copy of the appeal and any petition for stay on any person named in the decision and listed at the end

of the decision, and on the Office of the Solicitor, Regional Solicitor, Pacific Southwest Region, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-1712, Sacramento, California 95825-1890.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 4.471(c), a petition for stay, if filed, must show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and,
- (4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

43 CFR 4.471(d) provides that the appellant requesting a stay bears the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Any person named in the decision from which an appeal is taken (other than the appellant) who wishes to file a response to the petition for a stay may file with the Hearings Division in Salt Lake City, Utah, a motion to intervene in the appeal, together with the response, within 10 days after receiving the petition. Within 15 days after filing the motion to intervene and response, the person must serve copies on the appellant, the Office of the Solicitor and any other person named in the decision (43 CFR 4.472(b)).

At the conclusion of any document that a party must serve, the party or its representative must sign a written statement certifying that service has been or will be made in accordance with the applicable rules and specifying the date and manner of such service (43 CFR 4.422(c)(2)).

Sincerely,

/s/ Victoria Barr

Victoria Barr  
Field Manager  
Caliente Field Office

Enclosures

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**

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**Categorical Exclusion**

DOI-BLM-NV-L030-2012-0015-CX

January 11, 2012

Eight Temporary 30-Day Water Hauls  
on the  
Timber Mtn. Allotment (#1004)

*Lincoln County, Nevada*

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Caliente Field Office  
Phone: (775) 726-8100  
Fax: (775) 726-8111



## **Background**

BLM Office: Caliente Field Office

Mr. Gary Sprouse of the Blue Diamond Oil Corporation, permittee, has requested the authorization of eight temporary 30-day water haul sites, on the east facing alluvial fan below the west foothills of the Timber Mountain Allotment (#1004) (Map #1).

The project area consists of black sagebrush/Wyoming sagebrush communities on an alluvial fan. The Timber Mountain Allotment is currently permitted for 40 cattle from 11/1 to 4/10 (2,368 AUMs). However, Mr. Sprouse often grazes a higher number of cattle for a shorter period of time with such grazing primarily occurring during the winter months (Dec to mid-April). Blue Diamond Oil is also permitted for winter sheep use on the allotment with the same said period of use. However, he hasn't used the sheep portion of the permit in recent years.

Some water hauling, to a lesser scale than the proposed action, has been authorized already in the allotment over the last 20 years; and, has proved to be successful in getting cattle to use the sagebrush bench. Currently, there are no permanent watering locations located in the sagebrush uplands within the east facing alluvial fan below the west foothills of the Timber Mountain Allotment.

The project would be located in the White River Valley in the White River South Watershed (160C). A small portion of the south tip of the allotment falls within the Silver King Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The mostly steeper, higher elevations in the west approximate one-third of the allotment falls within the Weepah Spring Wilderness Area.

## **Location of the Proposed Action**

T.2 N., R.62 E., secs. 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33 and 34.

## **Need for Proposal:**

The need is three-fold:

1. To relieve grazing pressure on the fragile winterfat range sites in the lower elevations along the White River Valley, by utilizing the sagebrush uplands while creating maximum livestock distribution, through the authorization of eight temporary 30-day water haul sites on the east facing alluvial fan below the west foothills of the Timber Mountain Allotment.
2. To implement the Best Management Practices identified in the Ely District Resource Management Plan (RMP) (August, 2008); especially those for winterfat ecological sites regarding rest during the critical growing period and an allowable use level (35%)

3. To achieve/maintain the Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health (Mojave Southern RAC).

### **Description of the Proposed Action**

Each of the eight water haul site would be located immediately adjacent to an existing road. One to two corrugated steel water troughs would be placed at each water haul site. With the exception of the footprint of the troughs, there would be no additional mechanical ground disturbance occurring during installation. Only two or three of the water haul sites would be utilized during any given winter; and, under the discretion of the BLM, in a manner which would render maximum livestock distribution across the allotment. Wildlife escape ramps (bird ladders) would be installed in all troughs.

The watering locations would be rotated, so that those used during one winter would not be used the next. This would improve grazing management on the allotment by utilizing the higher elevation sagebrush benches of the allotment while relieving grazing pressure on the more sensitive and fragile winterfat range sites in the lower elevations of the White River Valley along State Highway 318.

### **Land Use Plan (Plan) Conformance**

Land Use Plan (LUP) Name:	Ely Resource Management Plan (RMP) (2008)
Date Approved/Amended:	August 20, 2008

The proposed project is consistent and in conformance with the decisions and/or Best Management Practices (BMPs) contained within the LUP.

The following BMPs are found in Appendix A, Section 1 of the Ely RMP under the headings indicated:

#### Fish and Wildlife

- Install wildlife escape ramps in all watering troughs, including temporary water haul facilities (#1).

#### Special Status Species (#9)

- Place salt at least .5 mile from any water source including troughs.
- Limit water hauling to existing roads when possible.

#### Livestock Grazing (#2)

“Based on allotment situations and circumstances associated with livestock grazing and multiple use management, implement any or all of the following appropriate management practices on winterfat dominated ecological sites.

- Develop grazing systems to control or rest grazing use on winterfat sites after March 1 or when the critical growing season begins. Allow spring grazing use during the critical growing period if a grazing rotation system that provides rest from grazing during the critical growing period at least every other year for all areas is in place. Utilization during the critical growth period should not exceed 35 percent under any circumstances.
- Place salt and supplements at least 0.5 mile away from winterfat dominated sites. Base placement on site-specific assessment and characteristics such as riparian, topography, cultural, special status species, etc.”

**Compliance with NEPA:**

The Proposed Action is categorically excluded from further documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with 516 DM 11.9 D (2), which lists actions Eligible for a Categorical Exclusion (CX) and states:

“Placement and use of temporary (not to exceed one month) portable corrals and water troughs, providing no new road construction is needed”.

This categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation, because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment. The proposed action has been reviewed, and none of the extraordinary circumstances described in 43 CFR 46.215 apply.

**Screening for Extraordinary Circumstances That May Apply to Actions Normally Eligible for Categorical Exclusion**

<b>An EA or EIS must be prepared if any of these extraordinary circumstances apply to the proposed action (Check the Appropriate Box).</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Would the proposed action:</b>		
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety?		X
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (Executive Order 11990); floodplains (Executive Order 11988); national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas?		X
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA Section 102(2)(E)]?		X
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?		X

5.	Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?		X
6.	Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects?		X
7.	Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by either the bureau or office?		X
8.	Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species?		X
9.	Violate a Federal law, or a State, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?		X
10.	Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898)?		X
11.	Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007)?		X
12.	Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112)?		X

I considered the following:

- The Interim Management Guidance, WO-IM No. 2008-050 (December, 2007) which states, “Best Management Practices (BMP) to avoid or minimize the possibility of the unintentional take of migratory birds should be applied to all practices and projects.”

To be consistent with the guidance, minimization of impacts to nesting migratory birds will be accomplished through project implementation and grazing outside of the primary period of the migratory bird nesting season of May 15 – July 15 as cited in the IM; or through surveys performed by a qualified wildlife biologist to identify and avoid active nests of migratory birds.

The grazing use period on the allotment, as per the current term grazing permit, would occur outside this window period.

- A noxious weed assessment was completed on January 13, 2012 (Appendix A). The Ely District weed 2009 inventory data was consulted. No known noxious weeds have been found within the allotment where cattle graze.
- A Cultural Inventory Needs Assessment was completed on January 12, 2012 which identified that a Class III inventory needs to be conducted prior to any ground disturbance. This inventory will take place prior to the use of these locations. All impacts to cultural

resources will be avoided by moving the water troughs far enough away that any disturbance caused by increased cattle use will also be avoided.

- The BLM Best Management Practices contained in the Ely District Resource Management Plan (2008) in Appendix D (pg. 201), which suggests restricting permitted activities within two miles of an active sage-grouse lek from March 1 through May 15.

Within the Timber Mountain Allotment, there are no active or inactive sage grouse leks according to 2009 data provided by the Nevada Department of wildlife (NDOW); or priority habitat according to the 2011 Ely District sage grouse data (as developed in conjunction with NDOW).

- The information listed under the LUP conformance section, above.

**D: Signature**

Authorizing Official:

/s/ Victoria Barr  
(Signature)

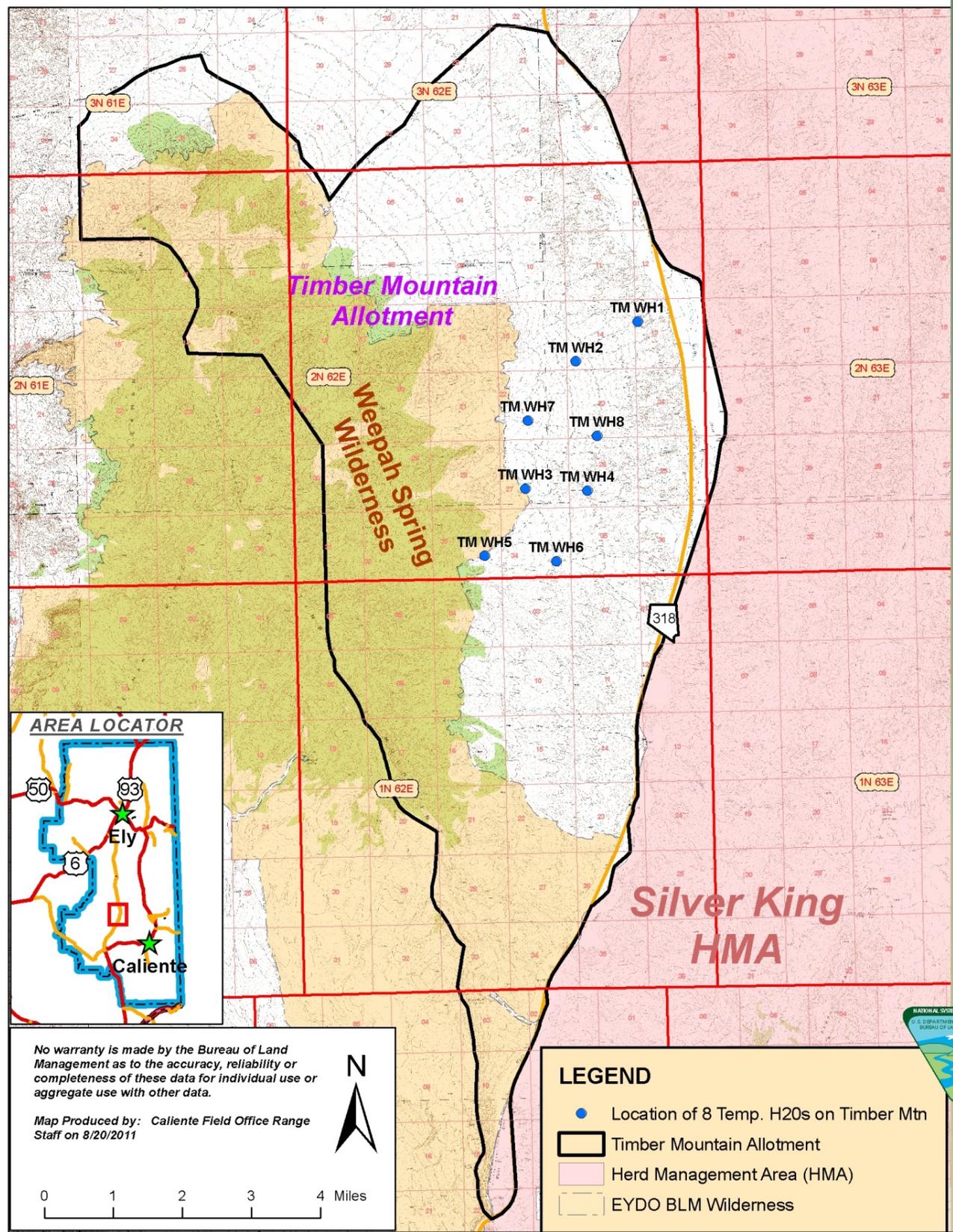
1/19/2012  
Date:

**Contact Person**

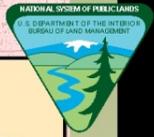
For additional information concerning this CX review, please contact:

Domenic A. Bolognani  
Range Management Specialist  
Caliente Field Office  
P.O. Box 237  
Caliente, Nevada 89008  
(775) 726-8100

# Location of Eight Proposed 30-Day Temporary Water Hauls on the Timber Mountain Allotment.



Ely District Office



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

Map Produced by: Caliente Field Office Range Staff on 8/20/2011



0 1 2 3 4 Miles

### LEGEND

- Location of 8 Temp. H2Os on Timber Mtn
- ▭ Timber Mountain Allotment
- ▭ Herd Management Area (HMA)
- ▭ EYDO BLM Wilderness

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Weed Risk Assessment**

# **RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NOXIOUS & INVASIVE WEEDS**

## Eight 30-Day Temporary Water Hauls on the Timber Mountain Allotment (#1004)

On January 3, 2012, a Noxious & Invasive Weed Risk Assessment was completed for the Timber Mountain Allotment in Lincoln County, Nevada.

Mr. Gary Sprouse of the Blue Diamond Oil Corporation, permittee, has requested the authorization of eight temporary 30-day water haul sites, on the east facing alluvial fan below the west foothills of the Timber Mountain Allotment (Map #1). The project area consists of black sagebrush/Wyoming sagebrush communities on an alluvial fan. The Timber Mountain Allotment is currently permitted for 40 cattle from 11/1 to 4/10 (2,368 AUMs). However, Mr. Sprouse often grazes a higher number of cattle for a shorter period of time with such grazing primarily occurring during the winter months (Dec to mid-April). Blue Diamond Oil is also permitted for winter sheep use on the allotment with the same said period of use. However, he hasn't used the sheep portion of the permit in recent years.

Each water haul site would be located immediately adjacent to an existing road. One to two corrugated steel water troughs would be placed at each water haul site. With the exception of the footprint of the troughs, there would be no additional mechanical ground disturbance occurring during installation. Only two or three of the water haul sites would be utilized in any given winter; and in a manner which would render maximum livestock distribution across the allotment. Watering locations would be rotated, so that those used during one winter would not be used the next. This would improve grazing management on the allotment by utilizing the higher elevation sagebrush benches of the allotment while relieving grazing pressure on the more sensitive and fragile winterfat range sites in the lower elevations of the White River Valley along State Highway 318. Bird ladders would be installed in all troughs.

Some water hauling, to a lesser scale than the proposed action, has been authorized already in the allotment over the last 20 years; and, has proved to be successful in getting cattle to use the sagebrush bench.

The project would be located in the White River Valley in the White River South Watershed (160C). A small portion of the south tip of the allotment falls within the Silver King Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The mostly steeper, higher elevations in the west approximate one-third of the allotment falls within the Weepah Spring Wilderness Area.

### **Proposed Project legal description:**

T.2 N., R.62 E., secs. 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33 and 34.

No field weed surveys were completed for this project. Instead the Ely District weed 2009 inventory data was consulted. Currently, the following noxious weeds are documented within the allotment along Highway 318. It is located adjacent to the highway which is fenced and where cattle do not graze.

*Lepidium spp.*           Whitetop/Hoary Cress

While not officially documented, the following non-native invasive weeds probably occur in or around the allotment: cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*).

**Factor 1 assesses the likelihood of noxious/invasive weed species spreading to the project area.**

None (0)	Noxious/invasive weed species are not located within or adjacent to the project area. Project activity is not likely to result in the establishment of noxious/invasive weed species in the project area.
Low (1-3)	Noxious/invasive weed species are present in the areas adjacent to but not within the project area. Project activities can be implemented and prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the project area.
Moderate (4-7)	Noxious/invasive weed species located immediately adjacent to or within the project area. Project activities are likely to result in some areas becoming infested with noxious/invasive weed species even when preventative management actions are followed. Control measures are essential to prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds within the project area.
High (8-10)	Heavy infestations of noxious/invasive weeds are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, are likely to result in the establishment and spread of noxious/invasive weeds on disturbed sites throughout much of the project area.

For this project, the factor rates as Moderate (4) at the present time. Grazing can increase the populations of the invasive weeds already within the permitted areas and could aid in the introduction of weeds from surrounding areas. However the design features of the proposed action will help to prevent weeds from establishing or spreading.

**Factor 2 assesses the consequences of noxious/invasive weed establishment in the project area.**

Low to Nonexistent (1-3)	None. No cumulative effects expected.
Moderate (4-7)	Possible adverse effects on site and possible expansion of infestation within the project area. Cumulative effects on native plant communities are likely but limited.
High (8-10)	Obvious adverse effects within the project area and probable expansion of noxious/invasive weed infestations to areas outside the project area. Adverse cumulative effects on native plant communities are probable.

This project rates as Moderate (5) at the present time. If noxious weed infestations establish within the permitted area this could have an adverse impact those native plant communities however, the proposed action includes measures to increase native plants and to help prevent weeds from establishing. An increase of red brome could alter the fire regime in the area.

**The Risk Rating is obtained by multiplying Factor 1 by Factor 2.**

None (0)	Proceed as planned.
Low (1-10)	Proceed as planned. Initiate control treatment on noxious/invasive weed populations that get established in the area.
Moderate (11-49)	Develop preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction of spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the area. Preventative management measures should include modifying the project to include seeding the area to occupy disturbed sites with desirable species. Monitor the area for at least 3 consecutive years and provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.
High (50-100)	Project must be modified to reduce risk level through preventative management measures, including seeding with desirable species to occupy disturbed site and controlling existing infestations of noxious/invasive weeds prior to project activity. Project must provide at least 5 consecutive years of monitoring. Projects must also provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.

For this project, the Risk Rating is Moderate (20). This indicates that the project can proceed as planned as long as the following mitigation measures are followed:

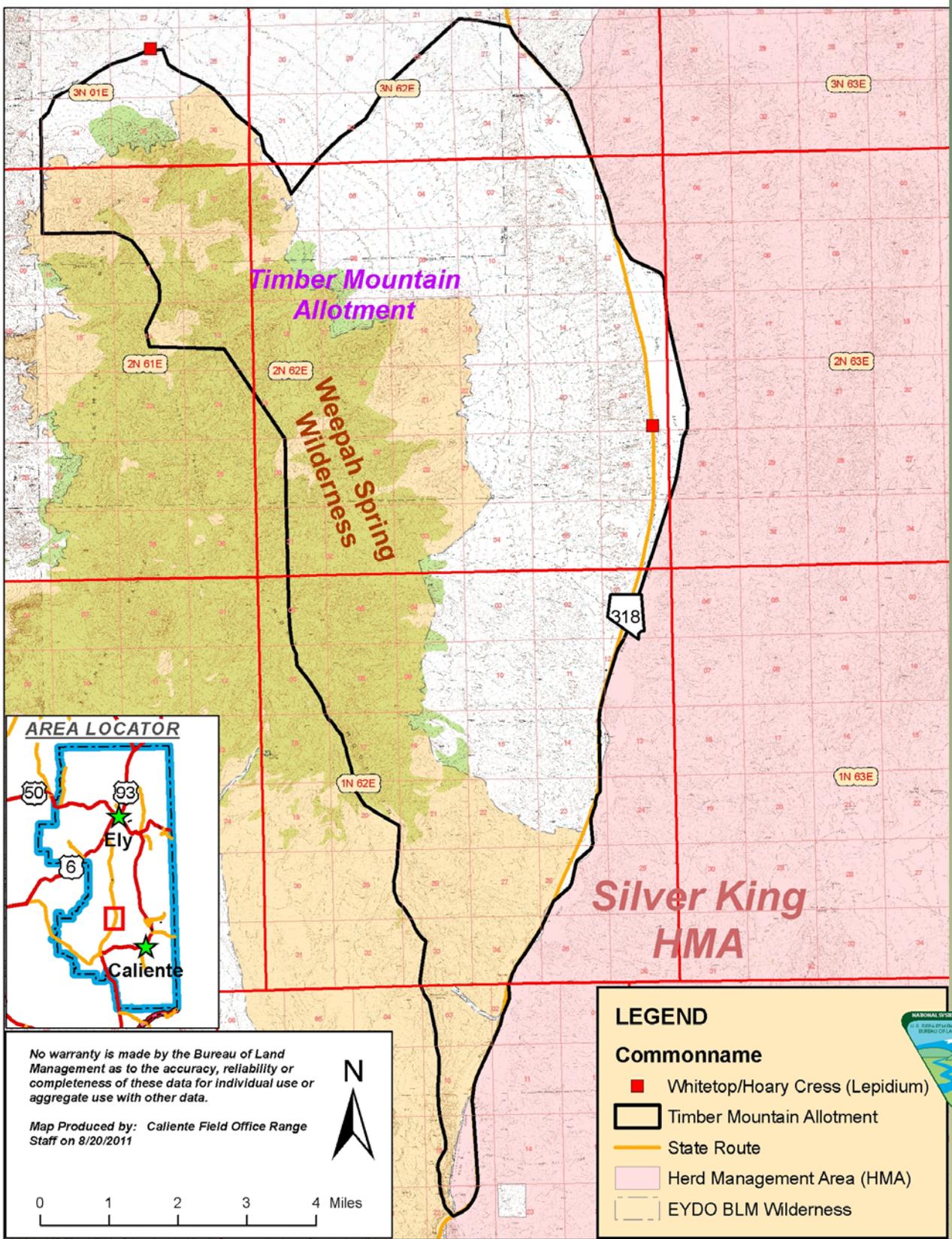
- To eliminate the introduction of noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes all interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, hay/straw, or other organic products used for feed or bedding will be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Ely District Office.
- Prior to entering public lands, the BLM will provide information regarding noxious weed management and identification to the permit holders affiliated with the project. The importance of preventing the spread of weeds to uninfested areas and importance of controlling existing populations of weeds will be explained.

- The range specialist for the allotment will include weed detection into project compliance inspection activities. If the spread of noxious weeds is noted, appropriated weed control procedures will be determined in consultation with BLM personnel and will be in compliance with the appropriate BLM handbook sections and applicable laws and regulations.
- Grazing will be conducted in compliance with the Ely District BLM noxious weed schedules. The scheduled procedures can significantly and effectively reduce noxious weed spread or introduction into the project area.
- When necessary, control or restrict the timing of livestock movement to minimize the transport of livestock-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes between weed-infested and weed-free areas.
- Any newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds discovered will be communicated to the Ely District Noxious and Invasive Weeds Program for treatment.

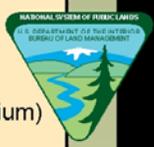
Reviewed by: /s/ Cameron Boyce  
Cameron Boyce  
Natural Resource Specialist

1/13/2012  
Date

# Noxious Weeds Found within the Timber Mountain Allotment



Ely District Office



### LEGEND

#### Commonname

- Whitetop/Hoary Cress (Lepidium)
- Timber Mountain Allotment
- State Route
- Herd Management Area (HMA)
- EYDO BLM Wilderness

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

Map Produced by: Caliente Field Office Range Staff on 8/20/2011

