

APPENDIX Q - MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Q.1 MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

Q.1.1 WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION RESTRICTIONS

The following suppression restrictions will be applied to all suppression actions occurring throughout the Planning Area, consistent with NFP policy and LUP direction:

Fire Management

- A Wildland Fire Situation Analysis will be initiated as per the Redbook (Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations).
- Interagency cooperation will be maintained to facilitate coordinated fire management activities across administrative boundaries.
- Wildland fire suppression activities will continue to exercise Tribal trust responsibilities.
- In the event a wildland fire escapes initial attack, a BLM resource advisor will be assigned to ensure that resource management concerns are adequately addressed and that necessary mitigation occurs. If one of the following is being threatened or has the potential to be threatened, the appropriate manager will be notified with the following information and a resource advisor will be dispatched: 1) Public health and safety, 2) WUI, 3) Sage grouse habitat and, 4) Any ACEC, Resource Natural Area (RNA), congressionally delegated watershed or any other area of significant concern.
- Prior to wildland fire season potential areas of conflict between archeological resources and wildland fire suppression activities should be identified.

Cultural Resources and Historic Trails

- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of playas or dry lakebeds to protect cultural resources. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from playas and dry lake beds are preferable.
- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of known historic trails, cultural sites, National Register of Historic Places Districts, Landmarks, and ACECs designated for cultural resources.
- Through the Field Office Manager (FOM) or Resource Advisor, an archaeologist will be notified to: 1) provide technical expertise, 2) identify cultural resources that may be encountered, and 3) identify best cultural protection practices to be used during suppression activities. Examples of cultural protection practices may include but are not limited to:
 - Manual reduction of fuels from vulnerable sites/features; disposal of debris away from cultural features.

- Creation of fire breaks near or around sites.
- Wrapping of structures in fire proof materials or use of retardant/foam to protect structures.
- Flush-cutting and covering of stumps with dirt, foam, or retardant where subsurface cultural resources could be affected.
- Identification of and reduction of hazard trees next to structures.
- Use of low intensity, backing fire in areas near historic features.
- Saturation of ground/grass adjacent to vulnerable structures with water, foam, or gel before burning.
- Covering of rock art or wrapping of carved trees, dendroglyphs, and other such features in fire retardant fabric.
- Limbing of carved trees to reduce ladder fuels.
- Reduction of fuels and smoke near rock art.
- Covering of fuels near rock art with foam, water, or retardant, avoiding the rock art.

Noxious Weeds

- To minimize spread of noxious weeds, equipment used for extended attack or Type I/II incidents should be cleaned before arriving on-site and prior to leaving the incident. Staging areas and fire camps should avoid sites with noxious weed infestations.

Recreation

- Developed recreation sites and structures on public lands will be protected.
- Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) guidelines will be followed where appropriate as identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (USDA and USDI 2006).

Note: NPS are converting to the term Minimum Impact Techniques (MIT)

Riparian Areas

- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of perennial streams unless approved by the authorized officer. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from riparian areas are preferable.
- Application of retardant or foam, adjuvant/surfactant should be avoided within riparian areas and 300 feet adjacent to riparian areas and waterways.

Special Designations (WSAs, ACECs)¹

- Within Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), wildland fire management activities would follow BLM Manual H-8550-1, Interim Policy for Lands under Wilderness

¹ These restrictions do not apply to the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Refer to the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve General Management Plan and Record of Decision (September 2006) for specific management restrictions.

Review. The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas requires approval of the authorized officer.

- Fire camps and staging areas should be placed outside of special management areas.
- Use of natural firebreaks and existing roads and trails to contain a wildland fire would be encouraged.
- The resource values, hazards present, and management prescriptions within specific areas would be evaluated when applying guidelines to ACECs.

Vegetation

- Blading should occur on existing roads where possible. Blading through undisturbed areas, especially those supporting native cover types, should be avoided unless necessary to protect life, property, or resource values.

Wildlife

- When conducting fire suppression actions, species with recovery plans, conservation agreements, Partners in Flight species, and Birds of Conservation Concern will be protected as specified in their respective plans/agreements.
- Establishment of control lines, base camps, and support facilities in known SSS habitat will be avoided unless life and property are threatened.

Q.1.2 FIRE AND NON-FIRE VEGETATION TREATMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following fire and non-fire vegetation treatment restrictions will be applied to site-specific restoration and hazardous fuels reduction treatment actions occurring throughout the Planning Area, consistent with NFP policy and LUP direction.

Vegetation Management

- No chemical treatment would conflict with existing or future national vegetative treatment guidance. To reduce potential resource impacts from chemical treatments, herbicide use would conform to application criteria described in the 1991 document, Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States or in subsequent revisions and/or replacements of this document. Use would conform to instructions from BLM Manual 9011 Chemical Pest Control, as well as label restrictions and current policies and state statutes. In addition, the prescription for herbicide application (desired, optimum environmental conditions) would evaluate off-site migration and non-target species by assessing wind speed and direction, temperature, precipitation forecast, soil infiltration potential, constraints on overland water transport due to precipitation or flooding, establishment of riparian buffer strips, and risk to special status species. Fishery and/or wildlife biologists would assist project planners in selecting appropriate herbicides for use among or near terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna sensitive to herbicides.

- The economic effects of alternative fuels management practices would be considered. Local involvement and economic benefits from fuels reduction projects would be promoted.
- Collaboration with local partners to assess WUI areas would be continued, and existing mitigation plans would be updated to implement fuels treatments.
- There would be no Healthy Forest Restoration Act treatments in old-growth forests.
- Vegetation treatment activities would continue to exercise Native American Tribal trust responsibilities.
- Fuels treatments would be utilized to reduce the overall threat of the establishment and spread of noxious/invasive plant species.
- The economic effects of alternative fuels management practices would be considered. Local involvement and economic benefits from fuels reduction projects would be promoted.
- Collaboration with local partners to assess WUI areas and to update existing County Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) would continue.

Air Quality

- All fire activities on BLM-administered lands would be coordinated with the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group Smoke Management Program. Under this program, RxFire and WFU could be restricted when regional or local air quality is compromised, or if the project would negatively affect visual quality in Class 1 Airsheds (Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Bridger Wilderness, Sawtooth Wilderness, and Craters of the Moon Wilderness), Non-attainment Areas, and sensitive receptors.

Cultural Resources and Historic Trails

- The FO will ensure that required and appropriate cultural resource inventories/surveys are completed prior to implementing site-specific fuels projects to meet BLM policy.
- A Class II or Class III inventory will be conducted for all proposed RxFire areas unless previous inventory has been deemed adequate in consultation with the SHPO and Native American Tribes.
- All Rxfires and fuels projects will be subject to further site-specific analyses and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance and consultation.
- All proposed fire and non-fire (mechanical, chemical, and seeding) vegetation treatment actions will be assessed in consultation with the SHPO and Native American Tribes for their potential to affect cultural resources. Where previous inventory has been sufficient to identify vulnerable cultural resources, no inventory should be needed. However, where adequate inventory is lacking, appropriate and required inventory of the area as determined in consultation with the SHPO will be conducted.

- Fire project planners should coordinate with the archeologist to incorporate, as necessary, best cultural protection practices in burn plans. Examples of cultural protection practices to be considered may include but are not limited to:
 - Manual reduction of fuels on vulnerable sites/features; disposal of debris away from cultural features.
 - Use of low-intensity backing fire in areas near historic features.
 - Saturation of ground/grass adjacent to vulnerable structures with water, foam, or gel before burning.
 - Pre-burning of site(s) at lower intensity than planned for surrounding areas.
 - Limiting fire intensity and duration over vulnerable sites.
 - Use of a fast-moving, higher intensity fire over lithic scatters, where rock materials are vulnerable to longer-duration heating.
 - Creation of fire breaks near or around sites.
 - Wrapping of structures in fire-proof materials or use of retardant/foam to protect structures.
 - Flush-cutting and covering of stumps with dirt, foam, or retardant where subsurface cultural resources could be affected.
 - Identification of and reduction of hazard trees next to structures.
 - Covering of rock art or wrapping of carved trees, dendroglyphs, and other such features in fire retardant fabric.
 - Limbing of carved trees to reduce ladder fuels.
 - Reduction of fuels and smoke near rock art.
 - Covering of fuels near rock art with foam, water, or retardant, avoiding the rock art.
- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of known historic trails and cultural sites.

Hazardous Materials and Abandoned Mine Sites

- Hazardous materials and abandoned mine sites identified within any specific fuels management or vegetation treatment area would be avoided.

Livestock Grazing

- All treatment areas would be rested from livestock grazing until project-specific monitoring identified in site-specific project plans and/or NEPA documents show that resource objectives have been met. Resumption of grazing would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Placeholder Species

- Plant materials used in re-vegetation actions would be native when appropriate and practical. However, desirable non-native species may be used in re-vegetation actions on harsh or degraded sites, when native seed is not available, or where

they would structurally mimic the natural plant community and prevent soil loss and invasion by exotic annual grasses and noxious weeds. The species used would be those that have the highest probability of establishment on these sites. These "placeholders" would maintain the area for potential future native restoration. Native seed would be used more frequently and at larger scales as species adapted to local areas become more available.

Recreation

- Treatments in developed or high-use recreation areas would be designed to minimize impacts to the recreational resource or users.

Riparian Areas

- No dozer blading should occur within 300 feet of perennial streams. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet are preferable.

Special Designations (WSAs, ACECs)²

- Within WSAs, fuels and vegetation treatments and WFU should follow BLM Manual H-8550-1, *Interim Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review*. The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas requires approval of the authorized officer; however, minimizing use of tools is the preferred practice.

Visual Resources

- Treatments occurring in areas classified or inventoried as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I and II would consider visual qualities to preserve the landscape character. Wherever possible, landscape modifications would replicate the natural line, form, color, and texture found in the surrounding area. Treatments that result in long-term disruption of natural visual qualities (e.g., drill seeding that establishes vegetation rows) should be avoided or hidden by design.

Wildlife

- Seasonal guidelines may be applied if needed to mitigate the impacts to big game species from planned fuels management and vegetation treatments as specified in the LUPs identified in Table 1.2.
- Restrictions may be imposed on fuels management and vegetation treatment projects in areas supporting nesting raptors as per amended LUPs (Table 1.2). Treatment proposals would be coordinated with IDFG.
- Species with recovery plans, conservation agreements, Partners in Flight species, and Birds of Conservation Concern will be protected as specified in their respective plans/agreements.
- Habitat Conservation Assessment and Conservation Strategies have been prepared and are currently being implemented for the following BLM sensitive species:

² These restrictions do not apply to the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Refer to the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve General Management Plan and Record of Decision (September 2006) for specific management restrictions.

Townsend's big-eared bat, wolverine, spotted bat, white headed woodpecker, trumpeter swan, northern goshawk, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, greater sage grouse (Idaho plan pending), mountain quail, Idaho dunes tiger beetle, Bonneville cutthroat trout, bull trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, red band trout and leather sided chub.

- Vegetation treatments proposed in areas supporting sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse would be coordinated with IDFG and would be implemented under LUP guidance or restrictions.
- Seasonal guidelines may be applied to mitigate the impacts to big game species from planned vegetation treatments as specified in LUPs.

Q.1.3 EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION (ESR) RESTRICTIONS

- The Field Office Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan contains ESR restrictions that would be applied to all site-specific ESR actions.

Q.2 MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS COMMON TO ACTION ALTERNATIVES

Q.2.1 WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION RESTRICTIONS

The following suppression restrictions will be applied to all suppression actions occurring throughout the Planning Area, consistent with NFP policy and LUP direction.

Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species

The following restrictions apply to proposed T&E and Candidate species and to designated critical habitat.

- Fire fighter safety and public safety are top priorities in response to fire suppression. At no time will the activities described in this EIS compromise fire fighter safety and public safety.
- The BLM will coordinate annually with the USFWS to update species status in the planning area.
- Field Managers will ensure resource staff initiates emergency consultation with the USFWS whenever suppression activities may impact listed species habitat and, more specifically, during emergency suppression actions to protect life and property.
- Control lines, base camps, support facilities, and other suppression-related facilities should not be established within:
 - 1/2 mile of known bald eagle or yellow-billed cuckoo nests (February 1-August 15)
 - 1 mile of occupied gray wolf den sites (April 15 - June 30)
 - 300 feet of occupied Ute ladies'-tresses habitat

- 300 feet of all water bodies and springs occupied by T & E and Candidate species
- Secure habitat within designated grizzly bear management unit (BMU).
- Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) guidelines will be followed in occupied T&E and Candidate species habitat where appropriate (Appendix T in Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations, 2005). MIST guidelines direct suppression techniques, procedures, tools, and equipment that least impact the environment. Wet-lining (using water to soak/saturate fuels) is the preferred fireline construction tactic.
- Field Managers will assign a Resource Advisor or other designated representative as per the current Red Book guidance.
 - BLM will notify USFWS when appropriate to discuss T&E species mitigation within the suppression area to assure conservation practices are being followed to avoid adverse effects.
 - When Incident Management Teams (IMTs) are required, the Resource Advisor will brief the IC about conservation measures needed to avoid adverse effects.
- Where grizzly bears may reasonably occur:
 - The BLM Resource Advisor will brief all fire crews on general operating procedures including proper bear safety, sanitation, and food storage.
 - Incident Commanders, Fire Management Officers, and Scouts should be equipped with and trained to use bear deterrent spray.
 - Garbage should be disposed of in bear-proof containers when possible and removed from camps daily, preferably in the evening.
- No water-dipping by helicopters will occur within 1/2 mile of any occupied bald eagle nest.
- Fuel storage, fuel trucks, and refueling activities will not occur within 300 feet of live waters containing T&E and Candidate species. The current Planning Area Hazardous Material plan will be followed to ensure T&E and Candidate species and habitat will not be adversely affected in the event of a spill.
- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of perennial streams or their tributaries occupied by T&E and Candidate species.
- Drafting equipment for pumps will be properly screened to prevent entrapment of T&E fish species. Maximum screen mesh size shall be 3/32-inch diameter.
- Any sump created by blocking flow in any occupied T&E habitat will be performed in coordination with a natural resource specialist to prevent dewatering.
- If chemical products will be injected into the system, water will not be pumped directly from the streams. If chemicals are needed, water will be pumped from a portable tank, or a backflow check valve will be used.

- Application of retardant or foam (aerial or ground) will be avoided within 300 feet of perennial streams or their tributaries occupied by T&E and Candidate species pursuant to the current Red Book guidance.
- To minimize spread of noxious weeds, equipment used for extended attack or Type I/II incidents should be cleaned before arriving on-site and prior to leaving the incident. Staging areas and fire camps will avoid sites with noxious weed infestations.

TES Reporting Requirements

Because of the programmatic nature of this EIS process, the exact timing, site-specific suppression methods, location, and size of fires are currently unknown. In order to monitor the impacts of wildland fire-suppression activities as part of the FMDA, the Level I team will meet immediately after the fire season to review a summary of activities (fire suppression) that may have occurred in or adjacent to T&E and Candidate habitat. If the Level I team identifies fire-suppression activities for which more information is needed to ascertain potential effects to the environmental baseline for a particular listed or candidate species, BLM will provide a report providing the necessary information identified by the Level I team to the USFWS Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office or the Eastern Idaho Field Office no later than December 31 for the preceding 12-month period. The types of information that may be needed include:

- The location, timing, size, intensity, and suppression activities used for each fire.
- Any mitigations used during fire-suppression activities to avoid effects to T&E and Candidate species and habitat, any T&E and Candidate species or habitat affected, and the estimated extent of effects.
- Results of post-fire reviews and monitoring.

Q.2.2 FIRE AND NON-FIRE VEGETATION TREATMENT RESTRICTIONS

Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species

The following restrictions apply to proposed habitats occupied by T&E and Candidate species and designated critical habitat.

- Treatment activities may occur near or adjacent to T&E and Candidate species habitat and will be designed to minimize or mitigate impacts to habitat occupied by T&E and Candidate species and designated critical habitat so that the species or their habitats will not be adversely affected. All FMDA related fire and non-fire vegetation treatment activities in areas that may affect T&E and Candidate species would be conducted in consultation with USFWS. Further, all such activities would be designed and implemented in such a manner that potential impacts to T&E and Candidate species from disturbance or habitat modification would be extremely unlikely to occur or would be so small as to not be meaningfully measured, detected, or analyzed.
- T&E and Candidate species with recovery plans, conservation agreements, and conservation strategies will be protected as specified in their respective

plans/agreements/strategies. These protections include such measures as adequate habitat and range for a given species, including mitigation measures for multiple land use activities authorized by the BLM.

- Herbicide applicators will obtain a weather forecast for the area prior to initiating a spraying project to ensure no extreme precipitation or wind events could occur during or immediately after spraying. Aerial application of herbicides will not occur during periods of inversion. Spraying will follow label instructions.
- Fuels management and vegetation treatment activities would be conducted according to standards and guidelines in The Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan, 1986. The planning area within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem would conduct fuels management and vegetative treatments according to standards and guidelines in the Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Management Plan (Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Working Group 1996). No vegetation treatment activities associated with the FMDA EIS would occur within a one-half-mile radius of bald eagle nesting zones from February 1 to July 31. No activities associated with the FMDA EIS would occur within one half mile (direct line of site) or one quarter mile of winter bald eagle concentration sites from November 1 to March 1.
- Riparian cottonwood forests with willow understories that may be impacted by fuels management and vegetation treatments would be surveyed for yellow-billed cuckoos prior to initiating project activities. When developing vegetation treatment projects, no ground-based application of herbicides would occur from May 1 to August 31 within 200 feet of occupied yellow-billed cuckoo habitat.
- Aerial application of chemicals would not occur from May 1 to August 31 within one-half mile of occupied yellow-billed cuckoo habitat.
- Fuels management and vegetation treatment areas within the BMUs would be coordinated with U.S. Forest Service activities to comply with road density restrictions and number and juxtaposition of management activities with BMUs, as provided for in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan (USFWS 1993) or the Final Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Yellowstone Area (USFWS 2003).
- When developing vegetation treatment projects, open and total motorized access routes or trail density within BMUs would not increase. When developing vegetation treatment projects within BMUs, the Bureau will coordinate with the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee to develop/implement sanitation guidelines.
- Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) populations in the area, which includes portions of the Planning Area, have been designated as experimental/nonessential. Presence or absence of gray wolf dens or rendezvous sites in fuels management or vegetation treatment areas would be determined prior to initiating projects. In the event active den or rendezvous sites are established within the planning area, vegetation treatments would be designed and implemented to minimize noise disturbance or habitat modifications within one mile of the den or rendezvous sites from April 15 to June 30.
- Fuels management and vegetation treatments that may occur within the Little Lost River drainage would be conducted according to standards and guidelines

developed for bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas on BLM lands within the geographic range of bull trout (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1999a, 2002).

- No aerial application of herbicides would occur within one half mile of all water bodies and springs containing listed snails, Columbia spotted frog, and bull trout.
- No ground-based applications of herbicides, surfactants, or adjuvants would occur within 100 feet of perennial streams or their live water tributaries occupied by listed snails, Columbia spotted frog, and bull trout.
- Dozer blading would not occur within 300 feet of streams that have habitat occupied by T&E or Candidate Species.
- Ground-disturbing activities other than tree and shrub planting will not occur within 300 feet of all water bodies and springs containing listed snails, Columbia spotted frog and bull trout.
- No aerial application of herbicides would occur within one-half mile of all water bodies and springs containing listed snail, Columbia spotted frog and bull trout species.
- Treatments will follow PACFISH/INFISH guidelines in bull trout habitat.
- For those portions of the Snake River drainages where fuels management and vegetation treatments have the potential to effect populations of T&E Snake River mollusks, the Bureau will consult with the Service to ensure mitigation measures are adequate to avoid adverse effects to Snake River mollusks.

Cultural Resources and Historic Trails

- Cultural resources will be given full consideration during subsequent site-specific NEPA processes. This consideration provides for review of existing literature on previous inventories, field inventory of unsurveyed areas, documentation and evaluation of identified sites, analysis of site-specific effects, application of appropriate management actions to reduce anticipated adverse effects, and consultation with the SHPO.
- The FO will ensure that existing cultural and paleontological data and information will be reviewed and that required appropriate cultural resource inventories/surveys will be complete prior to implementing site-specific fuels projects to meet BLM policy.
- Dozer blading should not occur within 300 feet of known historic trails, cultural sites, Register of Historic Places Districts, Landmarks and ACECs designated for cultural resources.
- All proposed fire and non-fire (mechanical, chemical and seeding) vegetation treatment actions will be assessed in consultation with the SHPO for their potential to affect cultural resources. Where previous inventory has been sufficient to identify vulnerable cultural resources, no inventory should be needed. However, where adequate inventory is lacking, appropriate and required inventory of the area, as determined in consultation with the SHPO, will be conducted.

- All Rx Fires and fuels projects will be subject to further site-specific analyses and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance and consultation.
- A Class II or Class III inventory will be conducted of all proposed Rx Fire areas unless previous inventory has been deemed adequate in consultation with the SHPO.

Recreation

- Treatments would be designed to minimize impacts to character of the managed recreation setting and to the recreation experiences and benefits desired by the recreation participant. In areas where the character of the setting and/or the desired benefit outcomes are not defined, treatments would be designed to minimize impacts to the recreational resource or users.

Wildlife

- During implementation, the Proposed Plan Amendment directs collaboration with the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to promote public education on species at risk, including their importance to the human and biological community and the rationale behind the protective measures that would be applied to their habitats.

Hazardous Materials

The use of hazardous substances (e.g., retardant, foam, gasoline in riparian zones, and explosives) for fire control would be avoided whenever practical.