

PRELIMINARY PLANNING CRITERIA

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) planning regulations (43 CFR 1610) and National Park Service directives (Director's Order #2) require preparation of planning criteria to guide development of all resource management plans. Planning criteria are the constraints, or ground rules, that guide and direct the development of the plan and determine how the planning team approaches the development of alternatives and, ultimately, the selection of a Preferred Alternative. They ensure that plans are tailored to the identified issues and ensure that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided. Planning criteria are based on standards prescribed by applicable laws and regulations; agency guidance; consultation and coordination with public, other Federal, state and local agencies and government entities, and North American Indian tribes (the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes); analysis of information pertinent to the planning area; and professional judgement.

The National Park Service (NPS) and the BLM jointly developed the planning criteria that follow, though the authorities of each of these agencies differ. Each agency's authorities have their origin in separate and different enabling legislation. As a result, some planning criteria are specific to one agency or the other. On the other hand, some laws, such as the Clean Water Act, apply equally to both agencies and require the same planning criteria. The agencies' goal is to develop a single set of criteria that will be used by both agencies to guide the development of a single management plan. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, in developing the Management Plan, will consider the program-specific planning criteria included here.

Overview of the Monument Proclamation

Presidential Proclamation 7373 was signed on November 9, 2000. The Proclamation set forth specific land use management directives. The Proclamation identified the lava flows and other geologic phenomena, as well as kipukas and other features, as the purposes for Monument expansion. The Proclamation withdrew the federal lands within the Monument from all forms of entry, appropriation, application, selection and disposal except for voluntary land exchanges, which would resolve ownership-related and use conflicts. The proclamation prohibits off-road mechanized vehicle use except for emergency or administrative purposes. It also withdrew federal lands from location under mining laws, the operation of mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and the mineral material disposal law. Mineral materials subject to disposal are an exception and may be removed from existing sites.

PRELIMINARY PLANNING CRITERIA BY TOPIC

Impairment

The fundamental purpose of the National Park System, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve monument resources and values. Managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values.

Although management discretion may allow certain impacts within park units, impairment of park resources and values is not permitted unless specifically authorized by law. A determination on impairment is made in the *Environmental Consequences* section for each impact topic.

Current laws and policies require the analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions would impair Monument resources.

| Desired Condition | Source |
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| While Congress has given the NPS the management discretion to allow certain impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement (enforceable by the federal courts) that the NPS must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. | Proclamation 7373; NPS Organic Act; NPS and BLM Management Policies |
| The impairment that is prohibited by the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. Whether or not an impact meets this definition depends on the particular resources and values that would be affected; the severity, duration, and timing of the impact; the direct and indirect effects of the impact; and the cumulative effects of the impact in question when considered with other impacts. | |

Archeological Resources

Current laws and policies require that both agencies achieve the following conditions for archeological resources in the Monument:

| Desired Condition | Source |
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| Archeological sites are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented. | National Historic Preservation Act; Executive Order 11593; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; Archeological Resources Protection Act; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); BLM and NPS Management Policies; National Environmental Policy Act |
| Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. | |
| In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and salvaged. | |

Historic Properties

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument for historic properties (e.g., buildings, structures, roads, trails, cultural landscapes):

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|---|
| Historic properties are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register criteria. | National Historic Preservation Act; Executive Order 11593; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); NPS and BLM Management Policies; National Environmental Policy Act |
| The qualities that contribute to the eligibility for listing, or listing, of historic properties on the NRHP are protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable). | |

Indian Trust Resources

Secretarial Order 3175 requires that any anticipated impacts to Indian trust resources from a proposed project or action by Department of Interior agencies be explicitly addressed in environmental documents. The federal Indian trust responsibility is a legally enforceable fiduciary obligation on the part of the United States to protect tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights; and it represents a duty to carry out the mandates of federal law with respect to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Anticipated impacts to Indian trust resources are addressed in environmental documents. | Secretarial Order 3175; Department of Interior ECM 95-2, NPS and BLM Management Policies |

Ethnographic Resources

Certain contemporary American Indian, and other, communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of resources with which they are traditionally associated. Both agencies plan and execute programs in ways that safeguard cultural and natural resources while reflecting informed concern for the contemporary peoples and cultures traditionally associated with those resources.

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|---|
| <p>Ethnographic information will be collected through collaborative research that recognizes the sensitive nature of such information.</p> | <p>BLM and NPS Management Policies</p> |
| <p>All agencies shall accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites.</p> | <p>Executive Order 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites; National Environmental Policy Act</p> |
| <p>The agencies acknowledge that American Indian tribes, including native Alaskans, treat specific places containing certain natural and cultural resources as sacred places having established religious meaning and as locales of private ceremonial activities. Consistent with E.O. 13007, the agencies will, to the extent practicable, accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by religious practitioners from recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.</p> | <p>BLM and NPS Management Policies; E.O. 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites</p> |
| <p>Other federal agencies, state and local governments; potentially affected Native American and other communities; interest groups; State Historic Preservation Officers; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be given opportunities to become informed about, and comment on, anticipated actions at the earliest practicable time.</p> | <p>National Historic Preservation Act; Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); Executive Order 11593; American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites; Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, on Government-to-Government Relations with Tribal Governments; BLM and NPS Management Policies</p> |
| <p>All agencies shall consult with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. These consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals. Agencies will regularly consult with traditionally associated native Americans regarding planning, management, and operational decisions that affect subsistence activities, sacred materials or places, or other ethnographic resources with which they are historically associated.</p> | <p>American Indian Religious Freedom Act; Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, on Government-to-Government Relations with Tribal Governments; NPS and BLM Management Policies</p> |
| <p>Certain research data may be withheld from public disclosure to protect sensitive or confidential information about archeological, historic, or other resources when doing so would be consistent with FOIA. In many circumstances, this will allow the agencies to withhold information about ethnographic resources.</p> | <p>BLM and NPS Management Policies</p> |

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| Native Americans and other individuals and groups linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable human remains will be consulted when remains may be disturbed or are encountered on Monument lands. | BLM and NPS Management Policies; Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act |
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Collections

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument for museum collections:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|---|
| All museum objects and manuscripts are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented. | National Historic Preservation Act; American Indian Religious Freedom Act; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; Archeological Resources Protection Act; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; NPS and BLM Management Policies |
| The qualities that contribute to the significance of collections are protected in accordance with established standards. | |

Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act, the Craters of the Moon Wilderness is designated a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Class I area. The goal for Class 1 areas is to remedy existing visibility impairment and prevent future visibility impairment. BLM-administered lands are Class II. Class II allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. All lands within the planning unit will be managed in compliance with applicable local, state, tribal and federal air quality laws, statutes, regulations, standards and implementation plans, including the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality regulations and the Montana/Idaho Smoke Management Program.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument for air quality:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Air quality in the Monuments meets national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants. | Clean Air Act; BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| Monument activities do not contribute to deterioration in air quality. | Clean Air Act; BLM and NPS Management Policies |

Water and Soil Resources

Water resources within the Monument are ephemeral and relatively rare, with the exception of the northernmost end which contains small spring fed streams. The Plan will describe the desired future condition of those types of water sources that occur within the Monument.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument for water resources:

| Desired Condition | Source |
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| Both agencies will perpetuate surface waters and groundwaters as integral components of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. | Clean Water Act; Executive order 11514; BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| The agencies will determine the quality of surface and groundwater resources and avoid, whenever possible, the pollution of waters by activities occurring within, and outside of, the Monument. | Clean Water Act; Executive Order 12088; BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| Natural floodplain values are preserved or restored. | Executive Order 11988; Rivers and Harbors Act; Clean Water Act; NPS and BLM Management Policies; National Environmental Policy Act |
| The natural and beneficial values of wetlands are preserved and enhanced. | Executive Order 11990; Rivers and Harbors Act; Clean Water Act; BLM and NPS Management Policies |

Section 319 of the Clean Water Act obligates federal agencies to be consistent with State Nonpoint Source Management Program Plans. Section 313 requires compliance with the State Water Quality Standards. Both agencies will coordinate with the State of Idaho DEQ regarding their Total Maximum Daily Load program and other relevant water quality programs. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards.

The Plan will also identify any Best Management Practices necessary, or desirable, to protect watersheds or to maintain or enhance soil conditions in order to maintain long-term productivity of soils. Any actions identified will apply primarily to BLM-managed land, as the NPS-managed lava flows support minimal amounts of soil. Moving soils are displaced primarily by wind erosion, especially after wildfire.

Vegetation

Vegetation will be managed to achieve desired plant communities or desired future condition. Ecological site potential will be considered, providing for biodiversity; protection and restoration of native species; and non-consumptive uses, including plant protection, visual quality and watershed protection. The desired plant communities will provide both wildlife habitat and forage for livestock and wildlife. Plant maintenance, watershed protection and stability, and wildlife habitat needs will be a primary goal. The Plan will identify and describe desired plant communities and those actions necessary to achieve that desired future condition.

Domestic livestock will use forage on BLM rangeland. The BLM will manage grazing according to Idaho's Standards for Rangeland health and ecological site potential. Prescribed fire and other treatment methods, consistent with approved fire management plans, will be considered as management tools to manipulate and restore native vegetation.

Geologic Resources

Current laws and policies require that the following condition be achieved in the Monument for geologic resources:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Natural soil resources and geologic processes function in as natural a condition as possible, except where special management considerations are allowable under policy (areas of special management considerations will be determined through management zoning decisions in the RMP/GMP). | Monument's enabling legislation; NPS and BLM Management Policies |

Caves & Paleontology

Significant cave resources will be identified and protected pursuant to 43 CFR, Part 37. Cultural sites found in caves that meet the National Register criteria will be protected and nominated for inclusion of the register. Both agencies will coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer on issues dealing with historic or cultural resources. Agencies should identify significant caves on federal lands and regulate, or restrict use of, significant caves (Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988). Paleontological resources will be considered and management recommendations will be developed as appropriate.

Special Designations: Wilderness, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic Rivers

Approximately 70% of the Monument is in Wilderness Study Area status or designated Wilderness. The four Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are: Great Rift (ID-33-17), Bear Den Butte (ID-57-14), Little Deer (ID-57-11), and Ravens Eye (ID-57-10). The Craters of the Moon Wilderness is south of Highway 26 within the original Monument. The designated wilderness contains 43,243 acres. A substantial portion of each of the WSAs includes lava flows administered by NPS. The remaining portions are managed by the BLM. Under the Wilderness Act, Proclamation 7373 directs both agencies to manage WSAs under section 603 (c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701-1782). Detailed guidance for this requirement is found in the BLM's "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review" and will be described in the Plan as part of current management.

Four Research Natural Areas (RNAs) have been designated with the Monument. Three of the four were nominated and designated by BLM prior to 1991: the Big Juniper Kipuka RNA, the Brass Cap Kipuka RNA and the Sand Kipuka RNA. Carey Kipuka, a 170.3-acre kipuka located within the Craters of the Moon lava field 14 miles east of Carey, Idaho, was nominated and designated by NPS in 1993. All four RNAs feature kipukas, an area of older vegetated landscape surrounded by recent lava flows.

There is currently one designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) within the Monument. The Brass Cap ACEC is a small kipuka designated by the BLM, as part of the Monument RMP in 1985, for its pristine native vegetation. Since the Brass Cap ACEC is in the middle of a large lava flow, the National Park Service now has primary management authority for this resource. A planning decision will be made as to whether or not continued, or new, ACEC designations are

necessary or desirable. One ACEC is proposed in north Laidlaw Park for its undisturbed native plant communities.

The Great Rift System Natural Landmark was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1968 for its geological significance and enlarged in 1980 in recognition of its biological significance. The Idaho Conservation Data Center has nominated two areas for National Natural Landmark status. There are no Wild and Scenic Rivers within the Monument.

Species of Special Concern

Management actions authorized, funded or implemented by BLM or NPS will be conducted in a manner that will not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed, threatened or endangered plant or animal species. Management actions should not result in the destruction or modification of habitat for State-, BLM- and NPS-designated sensitive species. Species proposed, or candidates for, federal listing will be given the same consideration as listed species. Planning criteria will protect and maintain the intrinsic and recreational values associated with native, and appropriate non-native, species; identify habitat needs in consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game; integrate Biological Opinions, Conservation Agreements, and Strategy Plans; protect Federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species, including protection of critical habitat; protect BLM sensitive species; and consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved for species of special concern in the Monument:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Federal- and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are sustained. | Endangered Species Act; BLM and NPS Management Policies; National Environmental Policy Act |
| Populations of native plant and animal species function in as natural a condition as possible except where special management considerations are warranted. (Areas with special management considerations will be determined through management zoning decisions in the GMP.) | Monument's enabling legislation; BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| Both agencies will strive to restore extirpated native plant and animal species when specific criteria are met. | Monument's enabling legislation; NPS and BLM Management Policies |
| Management of populations of exotic plant and animal species, up to, and including, eradication, will be undertaken wherever such species threaten Monument resources or public health and when control is prudent and feasible. | BLM and NPS Management Policies; Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species |

Fish & Wildlife

There are no fisheries within the Monument, although some vernal ponds support fairy shrimp. Terrestrial wildlife species are a diverse and important part of the ecosystem. The Plan will acknowledge the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's role in managing fish and wildlife populations. The Plan will closely coordinate goals and objectives for wildlife management with those developed for vegetation management, livestock management, fire management, wetlands, and recreation (including guides and outfitters).

Fire Management

Fire management will be in accordance with the BLM Upper Snake River District Fire, Fuels and Related Vegetation Management Direction Plan Amendment and the new Monument RMP/GMP, which are being developed concurrently, and the Agency Fire Management Plans. The planning criteria will include enforcing safeguards for the public and firefighters while protecting natural resources, historic properties, and private property; implementing current and future Fire Management Activity Plans; coordinating with other local cooperators in developing plans; and implementing the National Fire Plan DOI/USDA Cohesive Strategy.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved regarding wildland fire in the Monument:

| Desired Condition | Source |
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| Fire management programs will be designed to meet resource management objectives while ensuring that firefighter and public safety are not compromised. All wildland fires will be effectively managed through application of the appropriate strategic and tactical management options. | BLM and NPS Management Policies; National Fire Plan |

Night Sky/Lightscape Management

The Monument's night skies are features that contribute to the visitor experience.

| Desired Condition | Source |
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| Both agencies will preserve, to the greatest extent possible, the natural lightscapes of the Monument, which are natural resources and values that exist in the absence of human-caused light. Recognizing the roles that light and dark periods and darkness play in natural resource processes and the evolution of species, the agencies will protect natural darkness and other components of the natural lightscape in the Monument. To prevent the loss of dark conditions and of natural night skies, the agencies will seek the cooperation of visitors, neighbors, and local government agencies to prevent or minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene of the ecosystems of The monument. | Proclamation 7373; NPS Management Policies |

Natural Soundscapes

An important part of the NPS mission is to preserve or restore the natural soundscapes associated with national parks and monuments. The sounds of nature are among the intrinsic elements that combine to form the environment of our national parks and monuments. The natural ambient soundscape is the aggregate of all the natural sounds that occur in parks and monuments, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds. Natural sounds occur within and beyond the range of sounds that humans can perceive and can be transmitted through air, water, or solid materials. Natural sounds are slowly disappearing from most NPS units.

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Both agencies will preserve, to the greatest extent possible, the natural soundscapes of the Monument. The agencies will restore degraded soundscapes to the natural condition wherever possible, and will protect natural soundscapes from degradation due to noise (undesirable human-caused sound). | Proclamation 7373; NPS Management Policies |
| Using appropriate management planning, superintendents will identify what levels of human-caused sound can be accepted within the management purposes of the Monument. The frequencies, magnitudes, and durations of human-caused sound considered acceptable will vary throughout the Monument, being generally greater in developed areas and generally lesser in undeveloped areas. In, and adjacent to, the Monument, the agencies will monitor human activities that generate noise that adversely affects Monument soundscapes, including noise caused by mechanical or electronic devices. The agencies will take action to prevent, or minimize, all noise that, through frequency, magnitude, or duration, adversely affects the natural soundscape or other Monument resources or values, or that exceeds levels that have been identified as being acceptable to, or appropriate for, visitor uses at the sites being monitored. | |

Visitor Experience, Visual Resources and Monument Use Requirements

Public lands will be managed to enhance appropriate recreation opportunities and visual resources. Either agency may identify special recreation management areas within a Park Development or Special Use Planning Zone as a part of the planning process. Some areas may be subject to special measures to protect resources or reduce conflicts among uses. By BLM policy, all Wilderness Study Areas are designated as Visual Resources Management Class I. The Plan will contain Visual Resource Management designations for the remainder of the Monument.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument regarding visitor experience and Monument use:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|---|
| Visitor and employee safety and health are protected. | BLM and NPS Management Policies; National Environmental Policy Act |
| Visitors understand and appreciate Monument values and resources and have the information necessary to adapt to Monument environments. Visitors have opportunities to enjoy the Monument in ways that leave resources unimpaired for future generations. | NPS Organic Act; Monument's enabling legislation; NPS Management Policies |
| Visual resource values are maintained. | BLM Manual Section 8400, Visual RM; BLM and NPS management policies. |
| Monument recreational uses are promoted and regulated; and basic visitor needs are met, in keeping with Monument purposes. | NPS Organic Act; Monument's enabling legislation; Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations; NPS Management Policies |
| All reasonable efforts will be made to make NPS and BLM facilities, programs, and services accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities. | Americans with Disabilities Act; Architectural Barriers Act; Rehabilitation Act; NPS Management Policies |
| Visitors who use federal facilities and services for outdoor recreation may be required to pay a greater share of the cost of providing those opportunities than the population as a whole. | NPS Management Policies; 1998 Executive Summary to Congress, Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, Progress Report to Congress, Volume I – Overview and Summary (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service) |
| The Monument has identified implementation commitments for visitor-carrying capacities for all areas of the unit. | 1978 National Parks and Recreation Act (P.L. 95-625); NPS Management Policies |

The NPS-administered portion of the Monument was a pilot site for the National Fee Demonstration Program. Entry fees will continue to be charged for entry into the north end of the Monument via the "Monument Loop Drive."

Under the 1978 National Parks and Recreation Act (P.L. 95-625), NPS is required to address the issue of carrying capacity in its general management plans. The concept of carrying capacity is intended to safeguard the quality of park resources and visitor experiences. Identifying desired resource conditions and visitor experience by zone is part of general management planning. At this level of decision making, the desired resource conditions and experiences describe carrying capacity in qualitative terms. These qualitative terms are then translated into quantitative standards over time during implementation planning.

Relations with Monument Neighbors and Other Agencies

The Monument is managed as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system.

Current policy requires the following:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Public participation in planning and decision-making will ensure that both agencies fully understand and consider the public's interests in the Monument, which is part of their national heritage, cultural traditions, and community surroundings. The agencies will actively seek out, and consult with, existing and potential visitors, neighbors, people with traditional cultural ties to Monument lands, scientists and scholars, concessioners, cooperating associations, gateway communities, other partners, and government agencies. The agencies will work cooperatively with others to improve the condition of the Monument, to enhance public service, and to integrate the Monument into sustainable ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic systems. | BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| In the spirit of partnership, the Interior agencies will also seek opportunities for cooperative management agreements with state or local agencies that will allow for more effective and efficient management of the Monument, as authorized by §802 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998. | BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| Possible conflicts between the proposed action and land use plans, policies, or controls for the area concerned (including local, state or Indian tribe conflicts), and the extent to which the Monument will reconcile the conflict, are identified in BLM and NPS environmental documents. | National Environmental Policy Act |

Sustainable Design/Development

Sustainability can be described as the result achieved by doing things in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for present and future generations. Sustainable practices minimize the short- and long-term environmental impacts of development and other activities through resource conservation, recycling, waste minimization, and the use of energy efficient and ecologically responsible materials and techniques.

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Facilities will be integrated into the Monument landscape and environs with sustainable designs and systems to minimize environmental impact. Development will not compete with, or dominate, Monument features, or interfere with natural processes, such as the seasonal migration of wildlife or hydrologic activity associated with wetlands. | BLM and NPS Management Policies |
| Any facility development, whether it be a new building, a renovation, or an adaptive re-use of an existing facility, should include improvements in energy efficiency and reduction in "greenhouse gas" emissions for both the building envelope and the mechanical systems that support the facility. Maximum energy efficiency should be achieved using solar thermal and photovoltaic applications, appropriate insulation and glazing strategies, energy-efficient lighting and appliances, and renewable energy technologies. Energy-efficient construction projects should be used as an educational opportunity for the visiting public. | |

Environmental Justice

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved regarding environmental justice:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|--|
| Incorporate environmental justice into NPS and BLM missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations and communities. | E.O. 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" |

Socioeconomic

Both agencies understand the need to promote social and economic diversification and resiliency in Southeastern Idaho and recognize the increasing demand for outdoor recreational opportunities and the dependency of local community economies on goods and services from public lands. Livestock production on public lands also makes a contribution to the health of local and rural economies. Population growth continues to increase and shift the demand on public lands for many uses including recreation opportunities. This demand and shift in the kinds of uses of public lands may contribute to changes in the economies of the counties and communities within the Monument area.

Land Protection/ Land Tenure Adjustments

Proclamation 7373 prohibits all forms of disposal except exchanges that further the purposes of the Monument. The Proclamation also acknowledges that lands (State or private) may be acquired.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument regarding land protection:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|--|--|
| Plans will be developed, and periodically reviewed and updated, for the Monument containing nonfederal lands or interests that may be subject to acquisition. The plans will identify the alternative methods that will provide for the protection of resources, for visitor use, and for development; identify the minimum interests necessary for those purposes; and establish priorities for acquisition of land or interests in land. | NPS Management Policies; NPS Land Acquisition Policy Implementation Guideline (NPS-25); the Department of the Interior's "Policy for the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund" (FR 47:19784); the NPS "Land Protection Plan Instructions" (FR 48:21121); the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (42 USC 4601 et seq.); and Executive Order 12630, "Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights" |
| Acquisitions are voluntary. Federal acquisitions of private land will require a willing seller. Acquisitions may be accomplished through exchange, direct purchase or application of LWCF funds for acquisition of private inholdings. | Proclamation 7373, FLPMA sec 205 and 206, 43 CFR 2100 and 2200 and FLTFA. |

Rights-of-Way and Telecommunication Infrastructure

BLM-administered lands are generally available for transportation and utility rights-of-way (ROW) subject to Monument compatibility determinations and NEPA evaluation, except where specifically prohibited by law or regulation or in areas specifically identified for avoidance and exclusion to protect significant resource values. Other types of ROW may be restricted. Major differences in ROW authority exist between BLM and NPS. The Plan should establish how potential conflicts might be resolved.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the Monument:

| Desired Condition | Source |
|---|--|
| Monument resources or public enjoyment are not degraded by nonconforming uses. | 16 USC 5; 16 USC 79; 23 USC 317; 36 CFR 14; BLM and NPS Management Policies; Director's Order 53A, Wireless Telecommunications |
| Telecommunication structures are permitted in the Monument to the extent that they do not jeopardize the Monument's mission and resources. | |
| ROW are restricted. ROW will only be permitted with specific statutory authority and approval by management, and only if there is no practicable alternative to such use. | |

Minerals and Energy

Presidential Proclamation 7373 withdrew lands within the Monument from location under the general mining laws, and the operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and from the mineral material disposal law, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Monument.

Noxious Weed Control

Both agencies will work with state and county governments and Cooperative Weed Management Areas to monitor the location and spread of noxious weeds. The agencies will control the occurrence and spread of noxious weeds on public lands where economically feasible, and to the extent funds are available, to comply with E.O. 13112 Invasive Species (February 1999). Noxious weed control is conducted in accordance with the integrated weed management guidelines and design features identified in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS of 1985 and the USDI-BLM Final Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in 13 Western States (May 1999).

Livestock Management

The Monument Proclamation provides for continued livestock grazing on that portion of the Monument administered by the BLM under 43 CFR 4100 which addresses rangeland health and grazing administration. The Idaho State Director of the BLM, in consultation with the Resource Advisory Council, established under 43 CFR Part 1780, Subpart 1784, developed standards and guidelines to be applied to livestock grazing. The Plan will reference the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

On Monument lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, livestock will be managed in accordance with Idaho's Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in reference to ecological site potentials. Rangeland health assessments presented in the Plan will guide issuance of grazing decisions in accordance with applicable BLM regulations and policy.

On National Preserve lands administered by the National Park Service, Special Use Zones may be designated as areas available for grazing. Designation will focus on specific issues associated with livestock management. This zone may be further subdivided based on the needs of vegetation, watershed, wildlife and visitors.

Transportation

Proclamation 7373 specifically directs the agencies to prepare a transportation plan that addresses any actions, including road closures or travel restrictions, necessary to protect monument resources. Except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, the proclamation prohibits all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road.

In consultation with the respective county and transportation districts, the planning team will incorporate transportation planning in the monument management plan by providing broad guidance on travel within the monument. Any specific long-term road closures or travel restrictions will be carried out after completion of the management plan. The agencies will inform the public of travel opportunities and restrictions within the monument by providing a monument travel map, road signing as appropriate and by other means.

The BLM and NPS will follow existing agency policies in determining and describing road and trail definitions and standards. The planning team will develop criteria for use in determining how roads and trails of different standards will fit into a comprehensive transportation system.

Forestry

There are no commercial forest resources within the Monument.

Wild Horses and Burros

There are no wild horses or burros or Herd Management Plans within or near the Monument.

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