

– PREPARATION PLAN –

**FIRE, FUELS AND RELATED VEGETATION
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION
FOR AMENDING
LAND USE PLANS
OF THE
UPPER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UPPER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT OFFICE
1405 HOLLIPARK DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401-2100**

This final FFVMD Pre-Plan incorporates changes identified at the 12/17/01 ISO briefing, specifically, inclusion of the “Vegetation Treatment EIS” (paragraph 3, p 2) and INEEL Issues (paragraph 1, p 11).

PREFACE: Purpose of the Preparation Plan:

The purpose of the preparation plan (pre-plan) is to identify objectives and issues, define work priorities, assign planning team participants and identify their contributions, establish a project schedule that includes public involvement, and estimate costs for completion of writing new fire, fuels and related vegetation management direction (FFVMD) and associated NEPA analysis to amend the existing land use plans (LUPs) in the Upper Snake River District (USRD). The pre-plan will be dynamic and allow modification as new situations arise during the planning process.

Land use plan decisions establish goals and objectives for resource management (i.e., desired future conditions, protective measures, or best management practices), the activities needed to achieve these goals and objectives, and parameters for uses on public lands. Land use plan decisions are made on a broad scale and subsequently guide site-specific project-level implementation decisions.

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PREPARATION PLAN**

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Date

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Date

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A. Introduction and Background

Wildland fires have recently increased throughout the western USA. In the year 2000, over 7.2 million acres of the western US burned at a cost of over 2 billion dollars (Flood 2001). In 1996, 1999 and 2000, burned acres in the west exceeded the 1960 – 2000 average (BLM 2001). In the Upper Snake River District¹ (USRD) (Figure 1), about 13.5 % (730,759 acres) of the district burned between 1996 and 2000; in the year 2000, about 7.7 % (385,651 acres) of the district burned. These burned acreages in the USRD exceeded the 1990–2000 yearly average of 2.9 %.

In addition to threatening human life and property, wildland fires also disrupt hydrology, soils, plants, animals and ecological relationships. Conversely, wildland fire may aid in ecosystem regeneration and landscape renewal. The BLM must consider how wildland fires affect resources on public lands. The USRD BLM's goal is to reduce the number of unplanned wildland fires, thus reducing the need for fire-fighting efforts, providing for increased safety to the public and local communities, reducing operational costs and putting fire crews less frequently at risk. Furthermore, the BLM aims to reduce hazardous fuels in a concerted effort to reduce negative impacts from wildland fire, reducing the need for rehabilitation and restoration of burned-over acres and maintain what native habitats remain.

The USRD is developing a new direction in public lands management. This new direction in fire and fuels management will integrate several disciplines and emerging technologies that were not available when the District's existing land use plans (LUPs) were originally prepared. These include recent developments in landscape science (e.g., Geographical Information Systems - GIS), current ecological theory regarding ecosystem states and transitions, wildlife strongholds and the impacts of fragmented habitats on wildlife populations, as well as recently developed, and future, technologies will be utilized to improve the health of public lands.

The USRD proposes to amend the District's twelve existing LUPs with new direction to coordinate fire and fuels management in the District. The amendments will form the foundation for revision of the District's fire management plans (FMPs), normal fire rehabilitation plans (NFRPs) and guidance for fuels and vegetation management. Amended LUPs will promote a more efficacious and economical managerial approach to improving the health of public lands.

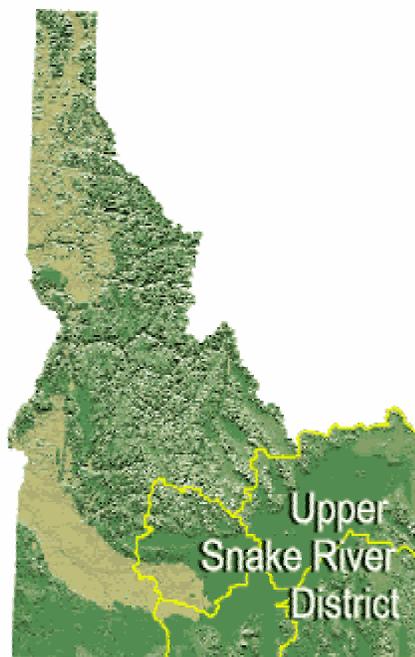


Figure 1. Upper Snake River District, Bureau of Land Management

¹ The USRD includes the Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Burley, and Shoshone Field Offices, as well as the Malad Field Station.

The LUP amendments will establish a broad-ranging, ‘big-picture’, landscape-level management direction recognizing that present ecological health is the cumulative product of past influences. Such influences include but are not limited to human development, land-use history, disruption of natural ecological processes, the impact of over 100 years of fire suppression, as well as the natural spatial and temporal variations in the environment. The new direction will attempt to return fire closer to its historic role in the ecosystem to benefit resources within the limitations of public safety, protection of private lands, and community protection.

The LUP amendments will be based on the Federal Fire Policy (1995) and the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2001) and will guide full implementation of the district’s FMPs and NFRPs. Currently, land use planning in the district does not incorporate direction from the Federal Fire Policies or current BLM policies and handbooks. Therefore, plan amendments and NEPA analysis are needed. An EIS will be prepared to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed management direction on critical elements and resources of the human environment such as wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, invasive plant species, socio-economics, and health and human safety, in compliance with NEPA and BLM policies and handbooks. There will be one Record of Decision (ROD) prepared that amends the District’s 12 existing LUPs.

Concurrent with this district-wide fire and fuels planning effort are the Vegetation Treatment EIS, a Lynx RMP amendment, the Pocatello RMP revision and the Craters of the Moon National Monument plan. The FFVMD amendments will be closely coordinated with the Vegetation Treatment EIS and the Lynx RMP. The amendments will also be linked with and will provide the broad, programmatic direction for fire and fuels management in the Pocatello RMP revision and the Craters of the Moon National Monument Plan.

B. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed LUP amendments is to enhance public and firefighter safety and reduce resource and property loss from catastrophic wildfire. To do this, we propose 1) to establish fire and fuels management guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions; 2) to identify resource goals and methods, including desired future condition (DFC)² for vegetation, and the management actions necessary to achieve objectives; and 3) to form the basis for updating FMPs and NFRPs.

Background to the Problem: Since 1996 wildfires have occurred in the USRD at an unprecedented rate. A total of 730,759 acres have burned in this time period; this is approximately 13.5 percent of the BLM lands in the district. Wildland fire has had a dramatic impact on the sagebrush ecosystem, in particular, which constitutes the major vegetation type

² DFC is based on ecological, social and economic considerations but is usually expressed as ecological status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (condition of soil cover, erosion, compaction, loss of soil productivity).

within the district. Additionally, the Wyoming big sagebrush portion of this ecosystem has been highly impacted by the proliferation of annual cheatgrass, Medusahead rye, and perennial noxious weeds. These invasive species have altered vegetation succession patterns. These species have also altered the historical fire cycle to the extent that the entire Wyoming big sagebrush ecosystem may be at risk by increased and extensive wildland fire occurrence. None of our existing LUPs adequately address the current status of this ecosystem. In addition, the scale of fire impacts and the scale of rehabilitation and restoration activities were not anticipated when the existing LUPs were written. Furthermore, the scale of fire impacts in the sagebrush ecosystem and the absence of fire in other ecosystems have created altered vegetation associations that were not addressed in these LUPs. It is the purpose of the FFVMD to address these changes, evaluate the impacts at the landscape scale, and propose a course of action to bring our ecosystems more in balance with their natural potentials and into a condition that brings wildland fire into a safe and less extensive/frequent condition.

The need for amending the existing LUPs arises from the following:

The Need for Improved Public and Firefighter Safety: The USRD's plant communities are combustible there is no doubt; it is not a matter of if they will burn but when they will burn. In some localities, fires have burned every three of five years. In several localities where annual cheatgrass, *Bromus tectorum* L. dominates, wildland fires have burned in sequential years on the same acres. Management direction is needed to reduce risks to public and firefighter safety by reducing the need for repeated fire fighting efforts in the same localities, by reducing the risk of wildland fires to urban/rural areas, and by reducing fire occurrence in these areas.

The Need for an Adaptive Fire Suppression Response Strategy: Tactical fire fighting responses and fire fighting resources often have to be prioritized when two or more fires are simultaneously burning. In some circumstances, wildland fire or prescribed burning may benefit plant communities and wildlife habitat; in other circumstances, fires are not desired, regardless of origin. An adaptive strategy allows for fire management to change as resource conditions change. Following rehabilitation of a burn area, for example, the fire suppression response strategy should change. Adaptive fire management direction is needed to establish and annually reassess objectives for fire suppression response strategies, taking into consideration tactical response, resource condition (e.g., plant community type, wildlife habitat), and goals for future desired condition.

The Need for Hazardous Fuels Treatments: Buildup of hazardous fuels and altered vegetation composition in forest, woodland, and rangeland communities has triggered a need for modification of community structure using prescribed fire, biological, chemical, and/or mechanical methods. Factors contributing to fuels problems vary in different habitats. In forest and woodland communities, the historical and current full-suppression policy has led to dense conifer stands and the invasion of juniper into shrubland communities. In rangeland communities, hazardous fuel loads, which are the product of invasive annual grasses such as cheatgrass and medusahead, have closed shrub interspaces, dominate many grassland communities and now form a continuous and highly flammable wildland fuel. Management direction is needed for use of fire and non-fire tools to treat hazardous fuels in the USRD.

The Need to Maintain or Enhance Sagebrush Steppe Communities: Wildlife management agencies and environmental groups are seriously concerned over the precipitous decline in populations of sage grouse and other sagebrush steppe obligate species in recent years. This decline has caused an increased demand for the protection of sagebrush steppe communities to preclude Federal listing of these species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Management direction is needed to establish objectives to properly utilize and/or suppress fire to maintain or restore sagebrush steppe communities, to apply other vegetation treatments to restore habitat previously lost in wildfires and to improve the health of remaining habitats.

The Need to Integrate Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation and Fuels Management and Rangeland Health: Post-wildfire treatments are sometimes required to stabilize burned sites against soils loss and weed invasion. Treatments may also be applied to establish a resilient perennial plant community that fulfills long-term management goals such as wildlife habitat and a sustainable forage source. Burned sites are fragile and several years may be required to reestablish vegetative cover, either naturally or via seeding. An important aspect of post-wildfire stabilization and rehabilitation is short and long-term management of the treated areas to protect sites against further degradation. Management direction is needed to establish criteria for resumption of multiple uses following wildfire to maintain low hazardous fuel densities and protect the health of the recovering community.

The Need for Wildland Fire in Natural Systems: Wildfire fire as a process is a necessary element in the development and maintenance of healthy ecosystems of southeastern Idaho and the Snake River Plain, and Great Basin. Since the adoption of the existing LUPs, the entire USRD has been under a full suppression fire policy while the use of fire for resource benefit was never fully implemented. Management direction is needed to establish objectives for fire's role in the ecosystem and to establish the proper use of wildland fire to meet management/ resource objectives.

C. Proposed Action

The proposed action (or proposed LUP amendments) will be described in four integrated components: 1) resource area-wide objectives, which are reflected in, 2) the delineation of fire polygons, 3) the identification of broad vegetation treatments by fire polygons, and 4) the general restrictions on fire management practices. Parameters for the use of wildland fire for resource benefit will be established in each land use plan, and will be available for implementation as a management response when an unplanned (or non-management ignited) wildland fire occurs. The anticipated level of acres treated by wildland fire for resource benefit is included in the descriptions of each fire polygon, as well as anticipated acres treated by prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments. The anticipated acres treated are our estimate at this time and do not constitute fire management plan decisions. Fire management plan decisions within each USRD resource area will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Aggressive fire suppression would be replaced by more balanced fire management that emphasizes safety and protection, and allows fire to function as a natural process within certain prescriptions in specific areas. The proposed action would allow fire managers latitude to

consider: 1) human safety, 2) protection of improvements, property, cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, and high value resources, 3) hazardous fuels reduction, 4) enhancement of natural resources that can benefit from careful application of fire, 5) return fire to its natural role in ecosystems, and 6) fiscal efficiency of fire management operations.

D. Planning Area Description

The USRD administers over 5.4 million acres of public lands in southeastern Idaho (Table 1). The district is bordered: on the west by the BLM Lower Snake River District, on the north by the Challis, Salmon, and Dillon (MT) Field Offices, on the east by the Kemmerer and Pinedale (WY) Field Offices, and on the south by the Elko (NV) and Salt Lake City (UT) Field Offices.

The USRD encompasses 22 southeastern Idaho counties: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Power, Teton, and Twin Falls. Major communities found throughout the planning area include: American Falls, Ashton, Blackfoot, Burley, Gooding, Idaho Falls, Malad, Montpelier, Pocatello, Preston, Rexburg, Rigby, Rupert, Saint Anthony, Shoshone, Soda Springs. Field Offices within the USRD manage numerous parcels of public land ranging in size from less than 40 acres to more than 100,000 acres.

Table 1. Land ownership within the Upper Snake River District		
Land Ownership	Acres (1000)	Portion (%)
BLM	5,418	28
USFS	4,084	21
Other Federal	715	4
Ft. Hall Reservation	521	3
State	899	5
Military	4.5	< 1
Water	197	1
Private	7,716	39
TOTAL	19,555	

Land ownership is mixed within the USRD (Table 1). BLM managed lands are adjacent to National Forests, State of Idaho lands, private lands, the Shoshone-Bannock reservation at Fort Hall, Craters of the Moon National Monument (NPS), and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (DOE). Currently, public lands administered by the Forest Service within the USRD are undergoing land use plan revisions. Efforts will be made to coordinate similarly managed activities by the Forest Service with the BLM during the EIS process.

The majority of the USRD is traversed by the Snake River and lies within the Interior Columbia Basin. The Snake River Plain, comprised of basaltic lava flows, dominates much of the USRD. Other landforms consist of broad valleys bordered by north-south running mountain ranges. The southeastern portion of the planning area is within the Great Basin and drains into the Great Salt Lake.

Major tributaries of the Snake River include Henry’s Fork, Blackfoot River, Portneuf River, Raft River, Salmon Falls Creek, Big and Little Wood Rivers, Big and Little Lost Rivers, Bannock Creek, Birch Creek, Blackfoot River, Camas Creek, Goose Creek, and Medicine Lodge Creek. In the southeastern portion of the USRD the Bear River, Malad River, and Deep Creek drain into the Great Basin.

Soils on the Snake River Plain generally are deep and well-drained loess deposits from wind-borne materials and water-borne materials laid over lava flows. Many of the soils are rich in

volcanic ash that provides for good agricultural and rangeland production. Most valley and foothills soils are water-deposited. Soils on the hills and mountains are moderately deep to shallow over limestone, quartzite, and lava.

Dominant vegetation communities include sagebrush steppe, perennial grasslands, pinyon juniper woodlands, and salt desert shrublands, with mountain shrub, aspen, and mixed conifer at higher elevations. Localized riparian and meadow communities are found throughout the area.

The District has significant infestations of cheatgrass and medusahead. These two annual exotic grasses are largely responsible for the present focus of fire, fuels and vegetation management through out the District. These annual weeds have invaded hundreds of thousands of acres, especially the sagebrush steppe community type, resulting in increased frequencies, intensities, and extents of wildland fires. Invasion of these species into native communities has disrupted natural ecological processes, diverted natural successional trends, reduced ecological resiliency, and caused the destruction of much wildlife habitat over large tracts of public lands.

E. Preliminary Planning Issues and Planning Criteria

The primary goal is to develop with public participation new fire and fuels management direction to amend the District's twelve LUPs. Updated LUPs will facilitate effective and unified fire, fuels and vegetation management programs to more effectively promote resource health on public lands. When the District's twelve LUPs originally were developed, a number of issues were not considered that are now important: increased wildland fire activity, hazardous fuels reduction, extensive fire rehabilitation, the use of wildland and prescribed fires to benefit resources where appropriate, population declines of sagebrush steppe obligate wildlife species, restoration of degraded wildlife habitat, the spread of invasive and noxious weeds, as well as the improved availability of native plant materials and improved technologies involving seeding and mechanical, chemical and biological treatments, among others. Developing management direction that integrates fire, fuels, and vegetation management activities will benefit both natural communities and multiple-uses on public lands throughout the USRD.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Air Quality

Air quality on public lands is often impacted by smoke and particulates from wildland fires, prescribed burns, and resource restoration activities. With an increased emphasis on the use of prescribed fire, management activities will have an increased risk of impacting air quality. While most BLM programs in the planning area have little affect on air quality, both wildland and prescribed fires can result in significant effects on a short-term basis. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to best protect air quality?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Comply with Clean Air Act (1963)**
- **Comply with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality regulations and the Montana/Idaho Smoke Management Program**

Water Quality

Several Idaho Section 303(d) listed streams that occur within the planning area may be affected by fire, fuels and vegetation management activities. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to protect or improve water quality?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Comply with Clean Water Act (1965)**
- **Comply with Idaho DEQ Total Maximum Daily Load Program**
- **Comply with Idaho Non-Point Source Management Program Plan**
- **Apply Best Management Practices**

Watersheds and Soils

Wildland fires and various activities associated with fire and fuels management may contribute to soil erosion. Maintaining the long-term integrity of watersheds and productivity of soils, as well as aquatic and riparian habitats, is at the core of sound land management practices. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to minimize soil disturbance and maintain soil productivity?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Maintain the long term productivity of soils**
- **Minimize soil erosion**
- **Utilize NRCS Soil Survey data: texture, permeability, erodibility, etc.**
- **Apply Best Management Practices**
- **Implement Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health & Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management**
- **Utilize guidance from the Scientific Assessment of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project**

Vegetation – Invasive and Noxious Weeds

The significant resources required to fight cheatgrass and noxious weed invasions in the USRD require the cooperation of all landowners in affected areas. Currently, funding for invasive and noxious weed treatment and monitoring is provided under the ESR and Noxious Weed programs. Because of the large costs associated with controlling weed infestations, e.g., treating, monitoring, and retreating as necessary, management direction is needed to provide for a coordinated response to address invasive weeds through rehabilitation and restoration efforts. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to promote the eradication or control invasive and noxious weeds?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Implement USDI-BLM (1991) Final Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States.**
- **Coordinate with county weed cooperatives**

Vegetation - Uplands

Upland plant communities are comprised of sagebrush steppe, grasslands, shrublands, forest and woodlands. Fire, fuels and vegetation management activities impact the natural function and condition of upland plant communities. Structurally diverse and healthy upland plant communities provide habitat for wildlife, forage for livestock, soil stabilization, increased infiltration of precipitation, and for moving clean water to adjacent streams. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to maintain or obtain healthy upland plant communities?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Maintain, rehabilitate, or restore native and non-native plant communities**
- **Maintain multiple-use and sustained yield of livestock forage allocations**
- **Implement Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health & Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management**
- **Identify wildlife habitat needs in consultation Idaho Department of Fish and Game**

Wildlife Habitat

The USRD contains a diversity of habitats crucial to the management of a variety of wildlife species. Overall, habitat quality is in decline as a result of wildfire, poorly managed livestock grazing and the growing rural/urban development adjacent to public lands. The keys to maintaining wildlife populations are to maintain diverse, healthy plant communities; maintain or improve connectivity within habitat; reduce conflicting uses; avoid damage during prescribed fires; stabilize habitats following wildland fires; and restore other degraded habitats. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to enhance wildlife habitat(s)?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Utilize data and management direction from the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project**
- **Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game**
- **Maintain & improve critical deer winter range and big game habitat**

Special Status Plants/Animals

Special status plant and animal species are listed under the Endangered Species Act as candidate threatened or endangered, and/or BLM's Sensitive Species list. The USRD contains habitat for a number of Federally listed and BLM Sensitive Species. Fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities may affect habitat(s) for special status species. How will these activities be conducted to promote recovery of listed species and prevent listing of additional species?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Follow guidance from Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Science Assessment**
- **Integrate Biological Opinions, Conservation Agreements, and Strategy Plans (i.e., Ute Ladies Tresses, Cutthroat and Bull Trout, Canada Lynx, Columbia Sharp-Tailed Grouse and Sage Grouse)**
- **Protect Federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species, including protection of critical habitat**
- **Protect BLM Sensitive Species**
- **Consult with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

Cultural Resources

The USRD contains many significant prehistoric, historic, and traditional cultural properties. Less than 20% of the District's area has been inventoried for historic and prehistoric resources. Traditional cultural resources are only beginning to be understood and identified. Fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities such as fire suppression, prescribed fires, rehabilitation, and restoration can be sources of cultural resource degradation and can impact the values of traditional cultural practices. How will these activities be conducted to ensure the protection of cultural resources?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Consult with Tribal Governments**
- **Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office**
- **Identify and protect historical & cultural properties**
- **Protect, Preserve, and Enhance sites listed or eligible for inclusion on the Register of National Historic Places**

American Indian Concerns

Because of the proximity of the Shoshone-Bannock and Duck-Valley reservations to the planning area, there is a probability of sacred, ceremonial and religious sites and landscapes, traditional cultural use areas, and other significant areas within the planning area. While some of these are known, there are doubtless others that have not been identified for protection. This may require inventory, protection, and interpretation to meet Section 110 responsibilities. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to ensure the protection of sacred sites, landscapes, traditional cultural use areas, and significant tribal historical areas?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Consult with federally recognized tribal governments**
- **Preserve values that are significant to tribal members**
- **Identify and protect cultural use areas in cooperation with the tribal governments**

Treaty Rights

The Shoshone-Bannock, Shoshone-Paiute, and the Northwestern Band of the Shoshoni Nation are federally recognized tribes that retain special legal rights to use public lands within the USRD. These rights may preclude or limit other recognized land uses. The original 1868 Fort Hall reservation boundary encompassed about 935,576 acres. The existing Fort Hall Reservation boundary (518,947 acres) was established in 1900 by ceded adjustment. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe retains certain rights of use on 70,131 acres in the ceded area, which the BLM manages. Cooperative management is the key to achieving management goals for all tribal people and BLM. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to ensure that treaty rights and Federal trust responsibilities are met?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Recognize the Fort Bridger Treaty (1868)**

Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) Interests

The INEEL, which is administered by the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE), occupies about 568,000 acres of public lands within the Idaho Falls field office. Numerous nuclear energy related facilities are situated within the INEEL reservation. The FFVMD amendment must consider the presence of these sensitive facilities within the USRD. The INEEL was designated as a National Environmental Research Park in 1975 and contains some of the best-preserved remnants of sagebrush steppe habitat within the USRD, including the recently dedicated 73,000-acre Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem Reserve. How will fire, hazardous fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted near the INEEL and on adjacent lands to ensure public safety while protecting sensitive facilities and conserving its unique ecological values?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Coordinate with DOE and the principle contractor, Bechtel in developing plans**
- **Consider sensitive facilities and unique ecological values**

Urban-Wildland Interface Fire Management

Wildland fires are a growing public issue with particular concerns at the urban-wildland interface, privately owned residences adjacent to public lands, and protection of remote rural communities. Good coordination among city fire departments, rural fire districts, and BLM fire personnel is essential to managing wildland fires and prescribed burns on public lands. How will fire, fuels and related vegetation management activities be conducted to minimize the risks associated with wildland fires?

Preliminary Planning Criteria

- **Enforce safety of the public and firefighters while protecting natural resources, historic properties, and private property**
- **Implement current and future Fire Management Activity Plans**
- **Coordinate with cooperators in developing plans**
- **Implement the National Fire Plan – DOI/USDA Cohesive Strategy**

F. Participants and Their Responsibilities

Management Team:

Management team members are listed in Table 2. The management team reviews and evaluates the development of the proposed fire management direction LUP amendments and the EIS process. The Project Manager and has primary responsibilities in public outreach, oversight on

contracts for the collection of data or directing inventory needs as well as ensuring data accuracy, alternative formulation, analysis and document preparation.

- # **Project Manager / Team Leader:** Carries out all day-to-day oversight activities to ensure that the proposed LUP amendments and EIS are developed according to schedule.

Table 2. Members of the Fire, Fuels, and Related Vegetation Management Direction (FFVMD) Planning Team		
Name, Title, Office		
Terry Smith,	Project Manager / Team Leader,	Pocatello FO
Jim May,	District Manager,	USRD, IFFO
Martha Hahn,	State Director,	ISO

- # **USRD District Manager:** Sets Planning Team priorities; provides overall direction to the interdisciplinary team; ensures final product is responsive, appropriate, and implementable; coordinates with the other agency managers; ensures that management of lands and resources along agency administrative boundaries is arrived at in a collaborative manner; helps develop issues and questions; keeps State Director up-to-date on progress and recommends solutions to keeping progress on track; approves the preparation plan analysis; recommends draft and final products to the State Director.

- # **BLM Idaho State Director:** Approves the proposed LUP amendments and signs the EIS Record of Decision (ROD); provides staff coordination and review; assists in protests; provides scarce skill specialists for the interdisciplinary team as needed.

Oversight Board

Oversight board members are listed in Table 3. The oversight board gives close-linked guidance and direction to the core team during the development of the LUP amendments, and the EIS process. The oversight board reviews progress of the project at all stages of the planning process.

Table 3. Members of the FFVMD Oversight Board		
Name	Title	Office
Jim May	District Manager	Idaho Falls FO
Bill Baker	Field Office Manager	Shoshone FO
Theresa Hanley	Field Office Manager	Burley FO
Joe Kraayenbrink	Field Office Manager	Idaho Falls FO

Jeff Steele	Field Office Manager	Pocatello FO
Paul Oakes	Planning & Environmental Coordinator	Pocatello FO
Rick Vandervoet	Project Manager, Craters of the Moon National Monument Plan	Shoshone FO
Terry Smith	Project Manager / Team Leader	Pocatello FO

Interdisciplinary Team (ID-team)

The ID-team is an interdisciplinary team composed of core members, extended members, and support members (Table 4); these three levels of membership reflect different levels of involvement in the planning and analysis processes. Core members are the principal personnel of the project. Core team members are expected to spend most of their time working on the project, through to completion at the end of the 4th quarter of FY2003. Extended and support members will provide specific skills, data, and resources to the core team as needed. Extended team members will devote specified workmonths (WM) to assist the core team (see: Table 8). Fire Use Specialists (support team) will also act as liaisons between core team members and field offices. Support members will be called on an “as-needed” basis.

All ID-team members will: attend ID-team meetings when appropriate; submit analyses that resolve issues and facilitate the development of the LUP amendments and the EIS; submit accurate and properly formatted information (and backup maps as needed) in electronic form to the Project Manager; coordinate and communicate with employees of other agencies to ensure that the analyses contain interdisciplinary, complete, and accurate information; consult with Project Manager in advance of deadlines; and provide maps at the appropriate scale for publication and use during the analysis period. The Project Manager directs the ID-team.

The extended team will also include members from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, The US Fish and Wildlife Service Level 1 Team, and interested members of the USRD Resource Advisory Committee (RAC).

Table 4. Interdisciplinary Teams, Members, Disciplines and Field Offices		
Members	Discipline	Field Office¹
Core Team		
Terry Smith	Range Management Specialist	PFO
Julie Hilty	Botanist	SFO
Eric Limbach	Range Management Specialist	BFO
Jeff Gardetto	Wildlife Biologist	IFO

Sara Heide	Fire Ecologist	PFO
Krista Waid	ISO Fuels Specialist	ISO
Diane McConaughy	ISO GIS Specialist	ISO
Denise Tolness	GIS Technician	BFO
Vacant	GIS Analyst	--
Extended Team		
Environmental Planner	Range Management Specialists (4)	
Fuels Technician	Economist	
Fire Use Specialists (4)	Cultural Resources Specialists (3)	
Assistant FMOs (3)	Editorial Assistant	
Wildlife Biologists (4)	Public Affairs Specialist	
Soil Scientist	Level 1 Team (2)	
Forester	Weed Specialist	
Fish Biologist, Level 1 Team	GIS Technicians (2)	
Recreation Planners (4)	Hazmat Specialist	
Watershed Specialist	Contract Administration (2)	
Support Team		
USRD GIS Coordinator	Environmental Planner, ISO	
Fire Management Officers (2)	ISO Specialists (+5)	
¹ BFO = Burley, IFO = Idaho Falls, PFO = Pocatello, SFO = Shoshone		

Collaborators

Input will be solicited from various federal, state and local entities throughout the process (Table 5). The East-side Level 1 Team will be used to consult with the Pocatello Office of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); the Boise Office of the FWS has approved this arrangement. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on Section 7 Programmatic Consultation and Coordination Among the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Marine Fisheries Service (August 2000), one of the first tasks will be the development of a Consultation Agreement for the project. The Consultation Agreement will: 1) determine the scope of the planned action, the appropriate level of signature authority, and scale of analysis necessary to accomplish the programmatic consultation, 2) designate staff and responsibilities, 3) determine necessary timeframes, 4) initiate early interagency staff coordination, and 5) establish a dispute resolution process. Under the MOA, the goal is to complete the Consultation Agreements early in the planning process, to coincide with the publication of the Notice of Intent in the Federal Register for the project.

Table 5. Potential FFVMD Collaborators	
County Commissioners (22 counties)	Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation
Congressional Delegation (3)	State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
State of Idaho, Governor's Office	U. S. Department of Energy, INEEL
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	U. S. Forest Service
Idaho Department of Fish & Game	U. S. National Park Service
Idaho Department of Lands	USRD Resource Advisory Committee
Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Government	Permittees and Users Groups
Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Government	... Others

Contractors:

Contractors will be used to reduce District staff workloads for plan analyses. District staff will still be needed for preparation of the existing situation/management situation analysis, formulation of proposed alternatives, review of submissions from the contractor, public meeting attendance, and consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Level 1 Team. It is expected that contracted services will significantly lessen the workloads of current district staff, aside from core team members.

G. Public Participation

Goals and Objectives of Public Participation

Active public participation is key to the success of any planning effort. The goal of the BLM is to actively seek to create an open environment for public involvement throughout the process. Among the objectives are:

- Use the *Federal Register* to publish a Notice of Intent and announce the draft and final documents.
- Publish press releases and updates as appropriate during the process.

Hold public meetings at key milestones (scoping, development of alternatives, and with the Draft EIS) and other times, as necessary, throughout the process. Additional meetings may be required with other federal agencies, state & local government entities, and other interest groups.

- Develop and maintain a website that contains available documents, periodic updates, and gathers public comments.
- Develop and maintain a mailing list database of individuals commenting on the plan or wishing to remain apprised of information.

Other strategies may be developed as situations warrant.

Tribal, Agency, Congressional and Public Participation

Input will be solicited from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal government, federal agencies and congressional delegations, state agencies, county and local government agencies, a variety of environmental and conservation groups, hunting and gun clubs, recreation and off-highway vehicle advocacy groups. Other interested public groups and private individuals will be identified throughout the planning process. The BLM will seek to provide information and gather input at key milestones.

Target Dates, Public Participation Milestones, and Updates

Key dates for gathering public input are identified in the time line (Table 6). Opportunities to gather public input, including planned printed material, include these milestones:

Identify Issues, Preliminary Planning Criteria and Management Concern

- Publish a *Federal Register* Notice of Intent, press releases, and website information regarding the project.
- Public Meetings with interested individuals to begin scoping and introduce the project.
- Public input will be gathered in verbal and written form at all meetings throughout the process, and during the 30 day scoping comment period.
- Initiate discussions with the office of the Governor, State of Idaho.
- Hold other meetings, as necessary, with Tribal governments, other federal agencies, state & local entities, and interest groups.

Inventory and Data Collection

- Coordinate with agencies to collect accurate data and identify data needs.
- Coordinate with USRD Field Offices, adjacent BLM offices, and the Idaho State Office for consistency during the process.
- Coordinate with ICBEMP Science Team for science data updates.

Formulate Alternative Actions

- Each alternative will provide different solutions for achieving the purpose of and need for the amendments and for resolving the identified issues.
- Press releases and the website will publish draft alternatives and invite public comments.

- Host meetings with interested groups, agencies and other key publics. Meetings will present potential alternatives, gather input, and resolve concerns.
- Invite the public to discuss options for analysis and methodologies used in the development of alternatives.

Publish Draft EIS (DEIS)

- Publish Notice of Availability of DEIS in the *Federal Register*, and in local press outlets.
- DEIS sent to those interested individuals and groups on mailing list.
- Host public meetings to gather input. 90-day comment period to gather written public comments.
- Produce a ‘Best Management Practices’ document, separate from EIS, to support fire rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction and resource restoration activities.

Publish Final EIS

- Notify Public.
- Consider public comments.
- Initiate public protest period. Solicit Governor’s consistency review.

The DEIS will be updated as public comments are gathered and considered throughout the process.

General Steps and Format

The format and outline for the proposed LUP amendments will follow BLM-NEPA planning and manual guidance. All legal and policy requirements will be met, including public notification and involvement, analysis of required critical elements, selection of alternatives, and distribution of documents. Public comments on the DEIS will be analyzed after a 90-day public review period.

Formulation of Alternative Actions

A range of alternative actions, including a no action alternative (i.e., full fire suppression as per existing LUPs), will be developed to respond to the issues identified during scoping. Each alternative will provide different solutions for resolving the identified issues. The objectives in alternative formulations will be to develop realistic, implementable solutions.

Internal Review Process

The BLM-NEPA guidebook EIS routing and review process will be used to produce the EIS. This process requires that the preparers collect baseline resource information from appropriate resource specialists on the ID-team and consolidate issues and other information resulting from public scoping meetings. The preparers then submit a preliminary internal review draft EIS for review by district and state office resource specialists. After internal review is completed the DEIS should be ready for public review and comment.

Accountability

Individuals working on this plan are accountable for completing their specific tasks on time. Management and supervisors will be made aware of progress. All efforts will be made by the project manager to keep team members and reviewers aware of the schedule. Being accountable for a job carries a responsibility for each individual involved to meet deadlines and submit the best product possible in the time allowed. Any situations that occur in which a delay appears imminent will be resolved immediately by collaboration between the project manager and ID-team members involved. The objective will be to evaluate the circumstances, ensure other team members are aware of the impacts, and take action to get back on schedule.

Contracting

The USRD is concurrently conducting three planning efforts. This puts a high demand on the District staff, especially those with scarce skills (e.g., GIS technician). Contracting will permit more efficient use of staff while completing the NEPA analyses and EIS within the allotted time. District staff will perform the existing situation/management situation analysis, review of the contract products, coordination of the project, and formulation of proposed alternatives. The rest of the analyses and activities can be contracted. Decisions to contract will be based on efficiency, effectiveness, costs, and the availability of staff to complete other high priority workloads. The entire public involvement process (e.g., publishing in the Federal Register, announcements, meetings, review of comments, etc.) could certainly be contracted.

H. Time Line

Table 6 identifies the interim steps and time line for completing the proposed LUP amendments and the EIS. The entire process is expected to take 18 to 24 months and be finished at the end of the calendar year 2003, end of 1st quarter of 2003 FY.

I. Data Needs

Resource Data and GIS Themes Needs

The USRD planning team has identified resource data and GIS themes required to analyze the proposed LUP amendments (Table 7). GIS theme maps are useful for quantifying resources, manipulating data, and developing proposed alternatives. Much of the existing data may need to be updated, compiled, and/or digitized to make the necessary analyses and resource maps. In addition, new data may be needed to corroborate existing resource information. All new data will have associated metadata in conformance with Bureau metadata standards.

Other Needs

We have not identified any other needs associated with developing the EIS at this time.

J. Projected Budget

Fire and Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) will fund the planning and analysis activities (Table 8). Table 9 presents estimates of operational costs for the last quarter of FY2001 through FY2003. A budget summary is presented in Table 10. Workmonth costs were estimated at \$ 6500/wm. Contractor costs listed include costs for scoping meetings, data collection, writing, printing, and mailing costs. Staffing assignments are detailed in Table 11. The total cost of this planning effort is estimated to be \$ 2,069,000.00.

K. Literature Cited

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- BLM. 2000.** Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1). U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- Federal Fire Policy. 1995.** Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy & Program Review. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 45 p.
- Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. 2001.** Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Association of State Foresters. 78 p.
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Table 6. FFVMD Planning Time Line

PLANNING STAGES	Fiscal Year									
	2001		2002				02/03			
	Qtr		Quarter				Quarter			
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1) PREPLANNING										
Identify Funding										
Prepare Preliminary Schedule										
Identify Project Teams and Cooperating Agencies										
Identify Preliminary Issues										
Identify Management Concerns										
Define Proposed Action										
Brief Local, State, and Tribal Governments										
List Data Needs										
Prepare Consultation Agreement with USFWS										
Identify Contract Options										
Prepare Public Participation Plan										
Prepare Pre-Plan										
2) IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES										
Publish Notice of Intent (Federal Register)										
Prepare Scoping Sessions & Allow Public Review										
Consultation with Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Government										
Conduct Public Scoping Sessions										
Analyze Public Scoping, Prepare Report										
Review Scoping Report										
Define Issues and Scope of LUP										
3) DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING CRITERIA										
Identify Scope of Decisions to be made										
Prepare List of Preliminary Planning Criteria										
Brief Local, State, and Tribal Government										
Convene FWS/BLM Consultation Planning Team										
Send Proposed Planning Criteria to Public										
Public Comment Period - Planning Criteria										
Review Public Comments - Planning Criteria										
Revise Planning Criteria										
DM Approves Planning Criteria										
4) COLLECTION OF DATA & INFORMATION										
Identify Preliminary Issues										
Link Data needs with Preliminary Issues										
Assemble Existing Data										
Identify & Collect Data Short Falls										

	Fiscal Year									
	2001		2002				2003			
	Qtr		Quarter				Quarter			
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5) ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT SITUATION										
Brief Local, State and Tribal Governments			X	X						
6) FORMULATION OF ALTERNATIVES										
Identify Specific Resource Requirements				X	X					
Specify Management Prescriptions by Alternatives				X	X					
Reconcile Management Prescription Conflicts				X	X					
Alternatives Developed and Ready for Analysis				X	X					
7) EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES										
Brief Local, State, and Tribal Governments						X	X			
Preliminary DEIS Assembled for ISO Review						X	X			
8) SELECTION OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE										
ISO Review of Preliminary DEIS							X	X		
Incorporate ISO Comments, Prep Camera-Ready Copy							X	X		
State Director Briefing and Approval							X	X		
Brief Local, State, and Tribal Governments							X	X		
Conclude Consultation where possible							X	X		
DEIS at Printer							X	X		
DEIS Filed with EPA							X	X		
9) SELECTION OF LUP AMENDMENTS										
90-Day Public Comment Period							X	X	X	
Review Public Comments							X	X	X	
Revise Documents Based on Public Comments							X	X	X	
Develop and Analyze New Alternative							X	X	X	
ISO Review of Preliminary FEIS							X	X	X	
Incorporate ISO Comments							X	X	X	
State Director Briefing and Approval							X	X	X	
Conclude Formal Consultation with SHPO							X	X	X	
Conclude Formal Consultation with USFWS							X	X	X	
FEIS at Printer							X	X	X	
FEIS filed with EPA (30-Day Protest Period)							X	X	X	
60-Day Governor Review										X
Respond to Protests										X
Prepare ROD										X
FEIS Approved, State Director Signs ROD										X
Approved FEIS prepared for Printer										X
Approved FEIS Available to Public										X
10) MONITORING AND EVALUATION										
On Going - Life										X

Table 7. Identified Data Needs, Data Analysis & Preparation, Estimated Costs, and Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Compliance

Planning Question	Available Data	Needed Data	Outputs / Products	Estimated Costs		Data Source	FGDC Compliant	Data Standards Met	Geographic Need
				WMs	\$k				
Watershed & Soils: Which USRD watersheds and/or soils are vulnerable to excessive erosion following FFVM activities?	- NRCS soil surveys, erosion factors - Surface hydrology - Topography and elevation	- Missing soil survey data - SURGO & STATSGO - Watershed condition	- Classification of Watersheds and Soils erosion potentials	2 <i>GIS technician</i>	13.00	- USDA, NRCS - USDA, NRCS - DRGs	Yes	Yes	District
Vegetation – Invasive and Noxious Weeds: Where are there concerns of invasive and noxious weed problems in conjunction with FFVM activities?	- Fuels Plot Data - Noxious weed distribution maps - Sage grouse planning polygons - Strategy X - Cheatgrass & Medusahead Occurrences - County Weed Data	- Wildland condition, and trend - Fire Occurrence - Vegetation Overstory - Cheatgrass and medusahead infestations	- Cheatgrass & Medusahead GIS Maps - Noxious Weed “hot spots” & distributions - Preliminary map of hazardous fuels	1 (<i>BLM Weed Spec.</i>) 3 (<i>weed contract</i>)	6.50 <u>19.50 (contract)</u>	- Counties - USRD FOs & ISO - IDA, Danielle Burns	Yes	Yes	County District State
Vegetation – Upland: Which vegetation types will respond well/poorly to FFVM activities?	- GAP vegetation types map - NRCS range site classification - Fire history	- Missing Range Site Classifications - Digitize old district fire data before 1990 - Juniper woodlands boundaries	- Existing Vegetation Types Map - Fire Frequency History Map - Revegetation Project History Map - Estimate of Juniper Expansion	5 (range sites) <i>GIS technician</i> 5 (fire freq. & reveg.)	32.50 (range sites) 32.50 (fire & reveg.)	- Jeppesen Range Sites - USRD FOs - USRD FOs - USRD FOs - Brainerd Forest Types	Yes	Yes	District State
Special Status Species: How will SSS, animals and plants, be affected by FFVM activities?	- Conservation Data Center (CDC) - Sage grouse planning polygons - CRP Lands (Sharptail Grouse) - Wildlife distribution maps (GAP data) - Raptor nest maps - Strategy X - Special status plant distributions - Special status animal distributions	- Digitize wildlife planning overlays - Updated distributions, ranges, linkages and corridors - Aerial photograph (B&W) and digitize of unburned stands within burned areas - Utility corridors, paved highways	- Wildlife planning overlays in GIS - Wildlife corridors & linkages in GIS - Estimate of loss of sagebrush habitat - Unburned vegetation within Burn Perimeters Maps	3 (digitize wildlife) 1 (digitize unburns) <i>BLM GIS technician</i> 8 (<i>wildlife contract</i>) Aerial photos as needed (<i>contract</i>)	26.00 <u>52.00</u> <u>10.00 *</u>	- CDC Data Base - USDA / NRCS - BLM Sage Grouse Working Group - Contract	Yes	Yes	District State
Wildlife Habitat: How will wildlife habitats be affected by FFVM activities?	- Sage grouse planning polygons - GAP data - Big game winter range maps - Sharp-tail grouse distribution maps	- Pronghorn habitat condition - Digitize big game habitat maps	- Big game habitat maps in GIS	1 <i>BLM GIS technician</i>	6.50	- IDFG - USFS - BLM	Yes	Yes	District State
Fire Management: What are the concerns for FFVM activities?	- Fire history (location, frequency, return) - Fuels inventory - Fire management areas (A-D, F) - Fuel models & Fire hazard potentials - Utility corridors - Transportation - Special management areas - County boundaries - Population center polygons - Strategy X watershed prioritizations - Prescribed fire history	- Analysis of District’s Fire History - Post-fire rehabilitation history - Mechanical treatments - Chemical treatments - Seeding mixtures - Updated fuels inventories - Fire Management Polygons (A-D, F) - Greenstrip locations - Wildland/Urban interface areas	- Fire Management Areas - Fire History, esp. in sagebrush steppe - Urban interface, communities at risk	4 (<i>BLM FUSEs</i>)	26.00	- BLM - USFS	Yes	Yes	District State
:: TOTALS ::				22.00 BLM 11.00 Contract	\$ 143,000.00 BLM + \$ 71,500.00 Contract + \$ 10,000* = \$ 224,500.00				

Table 8. Workmonths and Costs, FY2001-2003 (see: Table 11 for details on staffing).

ID Team	Fiscal Year Workmonths			Fiscal Year Costs (\$1000)			Fund Source
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
CORE TEAM							
Program Manager	5	10	10	32.50	65.00	65.00	Fire
Botanist	4	5	4	26.00	32.50	26.00	Fire
Range Mgt Specialist	4	10	8	26.00	65.00	52.00	Fire
Wildlife Biologist	--	10	8	0	65.00	52.00	Fire
Fire Ecologist	--	3	3	0	19.50	19.50	Fire
ISO Fuels Specialist	2	2	2	13.00	13.00	13.00	Fire
ISO GIS Specialist	--	3	2	0	19.50	13.00	Fire
GIS Specialist	--	10	4	0	65.00	26.00	Fire
GIS Analyst	--	5	3	0	32.50	19.50	Fire
<i>Subtotals</i>	15	58	44	97.50	377.00	286.00	
EXTENDED TEAM							
Environmental Planner	2	3	2	13.00	19.50	13.00	MLR
Fuels Specialist	--	2	1	0	13.00	6.50	Fire
Fire Use Spec. (4) ¹	2	8	2	13.00	52.00	13.00	Fire
Asst. FMO (3)	--	3	2	0	19.50	13.00	Fire
Wildlife Biologist (4)	--	6	3	0	39.00	19.50	MLR
Soil Scientist	1	2	--	6.50	13.00	0	MLR
Forester	--	2	1	0	13.00	6.50	MLR
Fish Biologist, Level 1 Team	--	2	1	0	13.00	6.50	MLR
Recreation Planner (4)	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	MLR
Watershed Specialist	--	2	--	0	13.00	0	MLR
Range Mgt Spec. (4)	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	MLR
Economist	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	MLR
Cultural Resource Spec. (3)	--	3	1	0	19.50	6.50	MLR
Editorial Assistant	--	4	4	0	26.00	26.00	MLR
Public Affairs	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	MLR
Level 1 Team (2)	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	MLR
Weed Specialist	--	1	--	0	6.50	0	MLR
GIS Technician (2)	--	14	4	0	91.00	26.00	Fire
Hazmat Specialist	--	1	1	0	6.50	6.50	MLR
Contract Administration	--	<2>	<1>	0	<13.00>	<6.50>	MLR
<i>Subtotals</i>	5	63	32	32.50	422.50	208.00	
SUPPORT TEAM							
GIS Coordinator	1	2	1	6.50	13.00	6.50	MLR
Fire Mgt Officers (2)	--	2	2	0	13.00	13.00	Fire
ISO Environmental Planner	--	<1>	<1>	0	<6.50>	<6.50>	ISO
ISO Specialists (~5)	--	<2>	<1>	0	<13.00>	<6.50>	ISO
<i>Subtotals</i>	1	4	3	6.50	26.00	19.50	
Grand Subtotals	21	125	79	136.50	812.50	513.50	
Grand Totals	225 WMs			\$1,462,500.00			

¹ Workmonths divided between / among number of individuals in parentheses
Numbers in <brackets> are not used in budget calculations

Table 9. Estimated Operational Costs, FY 2002-2003			
Operational Costs	Fiscal Year Costs (\$1000)		Totals
	FY02	FY03	
Laptop Computer (2)	6.00	--	6.00
Software, miscellaneous	3.00	--	3.00
Contract, public participation, DEIS, FEIS	200.00	75.00	275.00
Contract, sage grouse/sharptail biologist	52.00	--	52.00
Contract, aerial photography	10.00	--	10.00
USFWS/BLM Consultation	10.00	10.00	20.00
Draft EIS & Printing	--	50.00	50.00
Final EIS & Printing	--	50.00	50.00
Travel & Training	15.00	15.00	30.00
Administrative Costs	2.50	5.00	7.50
Totals	298.50	205.00	503.50

Table 10. FFVMD Planning & Amendments Budget Summary						
SUMMARY COSTS (\$1000)						
PLAN COMPONENT	FY2001		FY2002		FY2003	
	MLR	FIRE	MLR	FIRE	MLR	FIRE
BLM Staff baseline data collection, compilation and analysis	26.00	110.50	247.00	565.50	156.00	357.50
Operational Costs	--	--	--	298.50	--	205.00
	(19.1%)	(80.9%)	(22.2%)	(77.8%)	(21.7%)	(78.3%)
TOTALS	\$ 136,500.00		\$ 1,111,000.00		\$ 718,500.00	
GRAND TOTAL = \$ 1,966,000.00						

Table 11. FFRVMD ID-Team Assignments and estimated workmonths for FY 2002 - 2003.

Proposed ID Team (Specialty)	Incumbent Name	FY (Workmonths)	
		2002	2003
CORE TEAM:			
Project Manager	Terry Smith	10	10
Botanist	Julie Hilty	5	4
Range Management Specialist	Eric Limbach	10	8
Wildlife Biologist	Jeff Gardetto	10	8
Fire Ecologist	Sarah Heide	3	3
ISO Fuels Specialist	Krista Gollnick-Waid	2	2
ISO GIS Specialist	Diane McConnaughey	3	2
GIS Specialist	Denise Tolness	10	4
GIS Analyst	(Vacant or Contract)	5	3
<i>Subtotal</i>		58	44
EXTENDED TEAM:			
Environmental Planner	Paul Oakes	3	2
Fuels Specialist	Glen Burkhardt	2	1
Fire Use Specialist	Rance Marquez	2	1/2
Fire Use Specialist	Joe Russell	2	1/2
Fire Use Specialist	Greg Dawson	2	1/2
Fire Use Specialist	Bill Swann	2	1/2
Assistant FMO	Mike Aoi	1	2/3
Assistant FMO	Bob Mallet	1	2/3
Assistant FMO	Mark Wiseman	1	2/3
Wildlife Biologist	James Kumm	2	1
Wildlife Biologist	Paul McClain	2	1
Wildlife Biologist	Peggy Bartels	2	1
Soil Scientist *	Darwin Jeppesen	2	0
Forester	Ray Brainard	2	1
Fisheries Biologist – Level 1 Team	Pat Koelsch	2	1
Recreation Planner	Blaine Newman	1/2	1/2
Recreation Planner	Bill Boggs	1/2	1/2
Recreation Planner	John Curtz	1/2	1/2
Recreation Planner	(Vacant – Pocatello)	1/2	1/2
Watershed Specialist *	Dan Kotansky	2	0
Range Management Specialist	Elena Shaw	1/2	1/2
Range Management Specialist	Matt Rendace / Terry Smith	1/2	1/2
Range Management Specialist	Doug Barnum	1/2	1/2
Range Management Specialist	Glen Guenther	1/2	1/2
Economist	John Martin	2	2
Cultural Resources Specialist	John Lytle	1	1/3
Cultural Resources Specialist	Dick Hill	1	1/3
Cultural Resources Specialist	Lisa Cresswell	1	1/3
Editorial Assistant	(Vacant – Pocatello)	4	4
Public Affairs	Dave Howell	2	2
Level 1 Team Lead	Russ McFarling	1	1
Level 1 Team	Cleve Davis	1	1
Weed Specialist	LeRoy Cook	1	0
GIS Technician	Nancy Fetterman	7	2
GIS Technician	(Vacant - Shoshone)	7	2
Hazmat Specialist	Ken Knowles	1	1

Table 11. FFRVMD ID-Team Assignments and estimated workmonths for FY 2002 - 2003.

Proposed ID Team (Specialty)	Incumbent Name	FY (Workmonths)	
		2002	2003
Contract Administration	Kim Mathews / Pat Fort	<2>	<1>
<i>Subtotal</i>		63	32
SUPPORT TEAM:			
GIS Coordinator	Felicia Burkhardt	2	1
FMO	Andy Payne	1	1
FMO	Rick Belger	1	1
ISO Environmental Planner	Sharon Paris	<1>	<1>
State Office Specialists	Augsburger, Pellant, Sather-Blair, Zwang	<2>	<1>
<i>Subtotal</i>		4	3
TOTAL WORKMONTHS		125	79

* Based upon hiring a Watershed / Soils Specialist on the Core Team.