



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Anchorage Field Office
4700 BLM Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-2591
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Kakaruk Reindeer Herd Grazing Permit

Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2014-0011-DNA

Case File, **F-030165**

DECISION RECORD

Background

Reindeer grazing permits on the Seward Peninsula are cooperatively managed under a Memorandum of Understanding amongst relevant stakeholders (See attached MOU 2010). The Kakaruk grazing permit is issued by the ADNR with input and concurrence from Bureau of Land Management. This project addresses an application from an experienced reindeer herder to take over the management of an existing reindeer herd that has not been effectively managed for several years. This Decision Record and attached Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) will serve to provide the concurrence needed, as well as mitigations that address our issues and concerns with the Kakaruk reindeer range.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water (ADNR) has provided a thorough history of reindeer grazing specific to the Kakaruk range on the Seward Peninsula and the permit administration background to date (see attached Memorandum of Decision LAS 29315). As described in depth, the Kakaruk reindeer herd management has been in a state of flux with the passing of elderly herd managers and subsequent absence of management. The most recent permit expired October 2012, with none of the herd owners willing to take on the duty as permit holder and responsible herd manager for the entire Kakaruk reindeer herd.

Through the Kawerak Reindeer Herders Association and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Mr. John Walker, the permit applicant, purchased a significant number of the Kakaruk reindeer herd and has been approved to be the herd manager. Mr. Walker submitted a grazing permit application to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining Land and Water in September 2013.

While we have a new grazing permit application to address, as well as new permit stipulations to add to existing and new grazing permits, the existing NEPA analysis remains adequate for our permit administration and environmental compliance needs.

Invasive species are becoming more and more of concern to our Alaska ecosystems as more species have been inadvertently introduced and spread across the landscape, typically via transportation corridors and human development. BLM Alaska issued an Instruction Memorandum regarding Invasive Species Management Policy in 2010 (IM No. AK-2010-001). Best management practices for the prevention, management and treatment strategies for invasive species are outlined in this IM, and therefore I have developed new stipulations to be added to existing and new grazing permits relating the use of BLM-managed public land.

Furthermore, additional stipulations have been developed for the reindeer grazing permits which require the herder/permittee to provide herd location data as well as range health condition observations. This is a result of our need to demonstrate accountability with permitted use of public land as well as prompting permittees to conduct range health monitoring for optimal grazing range management, respectively.

The BLM Anchorage Field Office has reviewed Mr. Walker's proposed grazing operations. I am required to make management decisions to prevent the undue and unnecessary degradation of the natural resources and environment on BLM managed lands. We have conducted our environmental review of the proposal, and approve of some elements but not others. These are discussed below and in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) we have written for the permit authorization and case file. These documents will be provided, with cover letter, to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining Land and Water, for inclusion with the issuance of the grazing permit to Mr. Walker for the Kakaruk Range.

Decision

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action described in the attached Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) Worksheet, DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2014-0011-DNA, corresponding with Alternative B as described in the Programmatic Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-AK-010-2009-0007-EA, Reindeer Grazing Permits on the Seward Peninsula, Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact, and with the revised 2014 BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations.

Specifically, I approve (concur with) the issuance of a 5-year reindeer grazing permit to Mr. John Walker for a maximum of 3,000 reindeer in the Kakaruk range. I am requiring that the overgrazed areas of BLM-managed land in the western half of the range, as well as in the eastern portion of the traditional grazing area, as shown on the maps provided by the NRCS, are excluded from grazing for any reason until our in-house monitoring displays adequate recovery. This may take anywhere from 12-40 years. My decision also requires that the revised 2014 reindeer grazing permit stipulations and requirements discussed here within to be incorporated into the new permit.¹

The following issues and concerns brought up during interdisciplinary review are to be mitigated as follows:

¹ *Furthermore, I intend to take additional administrative action to apply the 2014 revised reindeer grazing permit stipulations to all other reindeer grazing permits currently in place on the Seward Peninsula.*

1. Overgrazing: BLM monitoring of grazing utilization in the Kakaruk range over the past 5 years, 2009-2013, has revealed areas of heavy to severe overgrazing with frequent observations of Grazed Class 5 and higher in the western portion of the range. Furthermore, as displayed on the range health maps produced by Natural Resource Conservation Service, a large portion of the western range and a smaller portion in the east are of ecological concern due to heavy grazing by reindeer and caribou, respectively, and not suitable for grazing at any level, even for “emergency” or “safe” areas. These areas display apparent negative trend of range health, low similarity index of the plant community to what would be present without grazing, and observed utilization of Grazed Class 5 or higher. Considering the history of annual caribou migration into the eastern portion of the Kakaruk range, and the historic tendency for Kakaruk herd managers to use the western portion of the range for year round grazing and as the safe/emergency area during the annual caribou migration, we are concerned about the suitability of this landscape to accommodate further reindeer grazing use at any level. The western portion of the range has been used for grazing year round, with no effective herd rotation, resulting in overgrazing that has compromised the ecological integrity of the landscape. Therefore, BLM is requiring Mr. Walker to implement one or a combination of the three options as outlined in the 2008 Programmatic Environmental Analysis for Reindeer Grazing on the Seward Peninsula as well as in BLM stipulations:
 - Rest and defer grazing in the identified overgrazed areas of concern for 12 – 40 years to allow adequate lichen recovery from historic overgrazing. These areas are displayed on the Trend map as “negative”, the Similarity map as “<25%”, and Utilization map as “Class 5”. It is important to move and keep the herd out of these areas as they are not suitable for grazing rotation and/or emergency/safe areas.
 - Reduce the reindeer herd size.
 - Supplemental feeding.
2. Size of reindeer herd: Mr. Walker indicates that he wants to grow the Kakaruk reindeer herd from the current estimate of 2,500 to 5,500. The overgrazed areas of concern cause BLM to question the viability of growing the herd to greater numbers than currently exists due to the risk of further ecological damage. BLM cannot agree to the proposed increased herd growth until the areas of concern have recovered to a positive apparent trend, similarity indices increase in these areas of concern, and monitoring utilization indicates Grazed Class 4 or less. BLM suggests Mr. Walker revise his proposed goal to a maximum of 3,000 reindeer, the number previously authorized for the Kakaruk range. If careful herd and range management displays adequate range health recovery, BLM will consider a higher number of reindeer authorized in the future.
3. Revised permit stipulations: Attached are the revised 2014 BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations. These stipulations, as well as the direction in this Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), will be incorporated into the grazing permit issued by the State Department of Natural Resources, as per the 2010 Memorandum of Understanding for Management of Reindeer Grazing Permits in Northwestern Alaska.
4. This Decision does not include the authorization of additional facilities/range improvements Mr. Walker has proposed: corrals, cabins, and fuel caches. These elements need to be more thoroughly fleshed out with more accurate locations and descriptions before further analysis can occur. If these facilities are on BLM managed

lands, they are to be considered for environmental analysis and review and permitted under different authorization permit forms. BLM is enclosing the appropriate forms for Mr. Walker to follow through with application to BLM for review and consideration.

This decision provides for continuation and management of reindeer grazing in the Kakaruk range, as approved in the 2009 Programmatic EA and FONSI. Therefore, a new FONSI is not necessary because the 2009 FONSI made the finding that the selected alternative would have no significant effects. No further environmental analysis is necessary.

Rationale for the Decision

Reindeer grazing has been occurring in the Kakaruk range for more than a century, and has been managed under State and Federal land owner permits for several decades. This Decision is to issue (concur with) a grazing permit to Mr. John Walker, for an existing reindeer herd that has gone without effective management for several years, with the former permit issued to Julia Lee expiring in 2012 without renewal by a responsible party.

The decision to issue Mr. Walker a grazing permit to utilize BLM-managed lands for grazing Kakaruk reindeer was chosen over the alternative of allowing grazing on BLM-managed lands without a valid permit because otherwise the herd would be in trespass. BLM AK does not have policy or statute addressing such trespass, and we have no tangible tools to effectively keep the reindeer off the BLM-managed lands. In addition, Mr. Walker has shown significant interest and positive intent to effectively manage the Kakaruk reindeer herd in cooperation with the terms and conditions of the multi-agency permits and stipulations.

Laws, Authorities, and Land Use Plan Conformance

The DNA and supporting documentation have been prepared consistent with the requirements of various statutes and regulations, including but not limited to:

- A. The goals of the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Record of Decision and Approved Management Plan, September 2008:
 - 1. Resolve conflicts between livestock grazing, wildlife, and subsistence.
 - 2. Maintain and improve the quality of the range conditions.
 - 3. Manage for a sustainable level of livestock grazing with deference given to maintaining habitat needed to support desired populations of wildlife.
 - 4. Determine appropriateness of grazing of livestock for species other than reindeer.

- B. Required Operating Procedures identified in the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Approved Management Plan relative to reindeer grazing state:

ROP Veg-2i Permitted livestock grazing will be conducted in a manner that maintains long term productivity of vegetation. Animals will not be picketed in riparian areas. In areas of low grass production, operators will pack in weed-free hay or concentrated feed.

ROP Veg-2j Require Special Recreation Permit holders, reindeer herders, dog mushers, and other Bureau of Land Management permit holders to use certified weed-free products on Bureau of Land Management lands.

- C. The Programmatic Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-AK-010-2009-0007-EA, Reindeer Grazing Permits on the Seward Peninsula, Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact, which provides for authorization of reindeer grazing in the Kakaruk traditional grazing range.
- D. Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Management of Reindeer Grazing Permits in Northwestern Alaska 2010.

Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land and Water, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game have been consulted and involved with the proposal and subsequent permit stipulations.

Appeal Opportunities

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR § 4. To appeal you must file a notice of appeal at the BLM Anchorage Field Office, 4700 BLM Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99507, within 30 days from receipt of this decision. The appeal must be in writing and delivered in person, via the United States Postal Service mail system, or other common carrier, to the Anchorage Field Office as noted above. *The BLM does not accept appeals by facsimile, email, or other electronic means.* The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition pursuant to regulation 43 CFR § 4.21 (58 FR 4939, January 19, 1993) for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards: (a) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied, (b) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits, (c) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and (d) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR § 4.413); Office of the Regional Solicitor, Alaska Region, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4230 University Drive, Suite 300, Anchorage, Alaska 99508; at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

/s/ Alan Bittner

4/21/2014

Alan Bittner
Anchorage Field Manager

Date

Attachments

1. Determination of NEPA Adequacy, DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2014-0011-DNA for Kakaruk Reindeer Grazing Permit
2. Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact, Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-AK-010-2009-0007-EA, Reindeer Grazing Permits on the Seward Peninsula
3. Maps: Utilization, Similarity, Trend, Monitoring
4. Rangeland Maps and Monitoring Explanations
5. BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations (Revised 2014)
6. Memorandum of Understanding concerning Management of Reindeer Grazing Permits in Northwestern Alaska, AK-2010-001.
7. State of Alaska DNR, DMLW, Land Use Permit Application and supplemental documents submitted by John Walker
8. State of Alaska DNR, DMLW, Memorandum of Decision LAS 29325 – Reindeer Grazing Permit
9. State of Alaska DNR, DMLW, Proposed Land Use Permit LAS 29325 for John Walker



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DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA) WORKSHEET

Proposed Action Title/Type: Kakaruk Reindeer Herd Grazing Permit

NEPA Register Number: DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2014-0011-DNA

Case File Number: F-030165

Location / Legal Description: Seward Peninsula, Kakaruk Reindeer Range. See attached Land Status Table

Applicant (if any): John Walker

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is to issue a grazing permit to Mr. John Walker, for the Kakaruk reindeer herd and traditional grazing range. The Kakaruk herd has gone without effective management for several years, with the former permit, issued to Julia Lee expiring in 2012 without renewal by a responsible party.

Mr. Walker is an experienced reindeer herd manager and holder of an existing grazing permit on a vacant (absent from reindeer) grazing range (Walker Range). He has been approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Kawerak Reindeer Herders Association and the multiple reindeer owners to manage the Kakaruk reindeer herd. Mr. Walker has also purchased a significant portion of the Kakaruk herd in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Affairs legislative authorities governing purchase and ownership of these reindeer.

Mr. Walker has submitted an application for a reindeer grazing permit involving the Kakaruk reindeer herd and traditional range on the Seward Peninsula. His application includes a map identifying seasonal grazing areas in the eastern half of the Kakaruk range, an “emergency/rest” area encompassing nearly the entire western half of the range, and range improvements he wants to install – a corral and cabin near Windy Cove in Imuruk Basin. While the grazing management plan Mr. Walker submitted also indicates that he wishes to grow the reindeer herd from the estimated 2,500 population to 5,500 reindeer, the BLM is proposing to authorize a maximum of 3,000 reindeer as previously authorized.

The grazing management plan, seasonal grazing locations and herding management schedule Mr. Walker is proposing for the Kakaruk herd is encouraging. The following issues and concerns brought up during interdisciplinary review of the proposal, however, require mitigation as follows:

1. Overgrazing: BLM monitoring of grazing utilization in the Kakaruk range over the past 5 years, 2009-2013, has revealed areas of heavy to severe overgrazing with frequent observations of Grazed Class 5 and higher in the western portion of the range. Furthermore, as displayed on the range health maps produced by Natural Resource Conservation Service, a large portion of the western range and a smaller portion in the east are of ecological concern due to heavy grazing by reindeer and caribou, respectively, and not suitable for grazing at any level, even for “emergency” or “safe” areas. These areas display apparent negative trend of range health, low similarity index of the plant community to what would be present without grazing, and observed utilization of Grazed Class 5 or higher. Considering the history of annual caribou migration into the eastern portion of the Kakaruk range, and the historic tendency for Kakaruk herd managers to use the western portion of the range for year round grazing and as the safe/emergency area during the annual caribou migration, we are concerned about the suitability of this landscape to accommodate further reindeer grazing use at any level. The western portion of the range has been used for grazing year round, with no effective herd rotation, resulting in overgrazing that has compromised the ecological integrity of the landscape. Therefore, BLM is requiring Mr. Walker to implement one or a combination of the three options as outlined in the 2008 Programmatic Environmental Analysis for Reindeer Grazing on the Seward Peninsula as well as in BLM stipulations:
 - Rest and defer grazing in the identified overgrazed areas of concern for 12 – 40 years to allow adequate lichen recovery from historic overgrazing. These areas are displayed on the Trend map as “negative”, the Similarity map as “<25%”, and Utilization map as “Class 5”. It is important to move and keep the herd out of these areas as they are not suitable for grazing rotation and/or emergency/safe areas.
 - Reduce the reindeer herd size.
 - Supplemental feeding.
2. Size of reindeer herd: Mr. Walker indicates that he wants to grow the Kakaruk reindeer herd from the current estimate of 2,500 to 5,500. The overgrazed areas of concern cause BLM to question the viability of growing the herd to greater numbers than currently exists due to the risk of further ecological damage. BLM cannot agree to the proposed increased herd growth until the areas of concern have recovered to a positive apparent trend, similarity indices increase in these areas of concern, and monitoring utilization indicates Grazed Class 4 or less. BLM suggests Mr. Walker revise his proposed goal to a maximum of 3,000 reindeer, the number previously authorized for the Kakaruk range. If careful herd and range management displays adequate range health recovery, BLM will consider a higher number of reindeer authorized in the future.
3. Revised permit stipulations: Attached are the revised 2014 BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations. These stipulations, as well as the direction in this Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), will be incorporated into the grazing permit issued by the State

Department of Natural Resources, as per the 2010 Memorandum of Understanding for Management of Reindeer Grazing Permits in Northwestern Alaska.

4. This DNA does not include analysis for the additional facilities/range improvements Mr. Walker has proposed: corrals, cabins, and fuel caches. These elements need to be more thoroughly fleshed out with more accurate locations and descriptions before further analysis can occur. If these facilities are on BLM managed lands, they are to be considered for environmental analysis and review and permitted under different authorization permit forms. BLM is enclosing the appropriate forms for Mr. Walker to follow through with application to BLM for review and consideration.

B. LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE

The proposed action is in conformance with the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, September 2008, Livestock Grazing page 24:

I-2: Allocations

1. Allow reindeer grazing only in the following allotments: Sheldon, Karmun, Goodhope, Buckland River, Mt. Wick, Weyiouanna, Davis, Kakaruk, Kougarok, Koyuk, Ongtowsruk, Olanna, Shaktoolik, Baldwin Peninsula, and Mt. Bend (Map 10).

I-3: Management Decisions

1. Consider applications for grazing permits on a case-by-case basis, considering conflicts with wildlife and subsistence.
2. Limit the type of livestock permitted under a grazing permit to reindeer only.
3. Screen new livestock grazing permit applications for potential conflicts with existing reindeer allotments, wildlife and subsistence uses. Reject applications where significant conflicts are likely to occur.
4. Decisions identifying lands available, or not available, for livestock grazing may be revisited through a plan amendment or revision if the grazing preference or permit on those lands has been voluntarily relinquished, or if there are outstanding requests to voluntarily relinquish the grazing preference.
5. If an evaluation of the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards identifies an allotment or group of allotments where Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards cannot be achieved under any level or management of livestock use, then decisions identifying those areas as available for livestock grazing need to be revisited.
6. Develop allotment management plans for open and actively used allotments that include grazing systems and fire management.
7. Allow incidental grazing of pack animals associated with SRPs on a case-by-case basis consistent with the permitting process for special recreation use permits, Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A, and the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards (Appendix D).
8. Grazing permits will be subject to Required Operating Procedures listed in Appendix A.
9. Allow grazing within portions of designated ACECs that fall within grazing allotments that are open to use (Map 10).

C. IDENTIFY APPLICABLE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) DOCUMENTS AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS THAT COVER THE PROPOSED ACTION.

The Programmatic Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-AK-010-2009-0007-EA, Reindeer Grazing Permits on the Seward Peninsula, Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact.

Since the 2009 EA and FONSI Decision, BLM Alaska established the 2010 Invasive Species Management Policy. Grazing permit stipulations that were in the 2009 EA did not include language on preventing/managing invasive species. Therefore the 2009 reindeer grazing permit stipulations were updated to incorporate best management practices and requirements as outlined in the 2010 BLM Alaska Invasive Species Management Policy. These revised 2014 reindeer grazing permit stipulations were also updated to better address HAZMAT requirements, requiring the permittee to provide reindeer location data with their annual reports, as well as requiring the permittee to do range monitoring and report these findings in their annual reports.

D. NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Yes, the new proposed action is essentially the same as an alternative analyzed in the 2009 Programmatic EA because it is relevant to the same reindeer range and same reindeer herd. The only difference is the new reindeer herd manager and thus a new permittee, with clarified/refined permit stipulations and an additional permit stipulation addressing invasive species due to the new IM for invasive species management. The revised permit stipulations are not substantially different because they address the same issues as in the existing NEPA document, with the addition of a detailed stipulation addressing invasive species. The 2010 IM addressing invasive species was not in place when this permit was issued to Julia Lee in 2006.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Yes. The new proposed action is within the range of alternatives analyzed in the 2009 Programmatic EA because it is the same reindeer range and same reindeer herd with the same issues. The only difference is the new reindeer herd manager and thus a new proposed permittee, with revised permit stipulations that better address the same issues and concerns. The stipulations in the 2009 Programmatic EA were common to all alternatives analyzed. The new (revised 2014) stipulations will be applied to all other reindeer grazing permits on the Seward Peninsula.

3. *Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?*

Yes. The existing analysis is still valid in consideration of range monitoring data and permit stipulations. The analysis would be the same for the new proposed action to issue a reindeer grazing permit to Mr. John Walker instead of to Ms. Julia Lee. All issues are the same with the proposed action as they are with the existing NEPA document. There are no new endangered species listings and no new sensitive species listings in the area.

4. *Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?*

Yes. The direct, indirect, and cumulative effects are quantitatively and qualitatively the same as those analyzed in the existing NEPA document. The BLM is authorizing the same number of reindeer as previously analyzed and permitted in the Kakaruk range.

5. *Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?*

Yes. The public involvement and interagency review associated with the existing NEPA document is adequate for the current proposed action. The same parties are involved with the review of the proposed action to issue a permit for reindeer grazing in the Kakaruk range to Mr. John Walker.

E. PERSONS, AGENCIES, AND BLM STAFF CONSULTED

Note: Refer to the EA/EIS for a complete list of the team members participating in the preparation of the original environmental analysis or planning documents.

The below listed BLM Alaska employees participated in the development of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-AK-010-2009-0007-EA, Reindeer Grazing Permits on the Seward Peninsula, Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact:

Bruce Seppi	Wildlife Biologist, BLM
Geoff Beyersdorf	Subsistence Coordinator, BLM
James Moore	Planning and NEPA Coordinator, BLM
Laurie Thorpe	Natural Resource Specialist, BLM
Thomas Sparks	Natural Resource Specialist, BLM

F. CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation identified in Part C of this DNA Worksheet fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM’s compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

/s/ Alan Bittner

4/21/2014

Alan Bittner Anchorage Field Manager

Date

Note: The signed Conclusion on this worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM’s internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR § 4 and the program-specific regulations.

BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations (Revised 2014)

Reindeer Grazing on Bureau of Land Management Land

Stipulations discussed here within are applicable to Bureau of Land Management (BLM) managed land including BLM unencumbered, State Selected and Native Corporation Selected land.

The number of permitted reindeer identified on the grazing permit is the maximum number for the entire grazing range regardless of multiple land managers involved with any range. Herders must, in advance, submit written requests to the BLM for an increase of the number of reindeer permitted, construction of corrals, supplemental feeding areas, and any other associated facilities or range improvements on BLM managed lands so appropriate resource assessments and determinations can be made.

Land Use

The BLM manages State Selected and Native Corporation Selected lands as described in the permit authorization. Until these lands are conveyed to the respective entities, BLM management will continue the same as the BLM unencumbered lands. This permit will be reduced by acreage any land that is conveyed to the State or Native Corporations as a result of the implementation of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, December 8, 1971.

Permittee assumes all responsibility, risk and liability for all activities of permittee, its employees, agents, invitees, contractors, subcontractors, or licensees directly or indirectly conducted in connection with this permit. Permittee shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), its employees, and agents from and against any and all suits, claims, actions, losses, costs, penalties, and damages of whatever kind or nature, including all attorney's fees and litigation costs, arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any act or omission by permittee, its employees, agents, invitees, contractors, subcontractors, or licensees, unless the sole proximate cause of the injury or damage is the negligence or willful misconduct of BLM, or anyone acting on the BLM's behalf. Within 15 days permittee shall accept any such cause or action or proceeding upon tender by the BLM. This indemnification shall survive the termination of the permit.

Resource Protection

All activities will be conducted so as to avoid or minimize disturbance to vegetation. Campsites related to this authorization shall be located on durable lands. Blading or removal of vegetation cover is prohibited. Movement through willow stands shall be avoided whenever possible. No cuts shall be made in any stream banks. There shall be no vehicles or equipment operated within the open water of any river, stream, or lake unless waived by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

All operations shall be conducted in such a manner as to not cause damage or disturbance to any cultural areas or subsistence uses. The Archeological Protection Act prohibits the appropriation, excavation, injury or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any other object of antiquity situated on lands owned or controlled by the United States. If any such site be discovered during the course of field operations,

BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations (Revised 2014)

the permittee shall notify Bureau of Land Management.

Where and when protection of stock necessitates destruction of predator species or other game animals, e.g. black bear, grizzly bear, wolves, etc., the permittee shall notify ADF&G immediately and comply with ADF&G salvage requirements (5 AAC 81.375). The permittee should note that all practical means to protect livestock and property must be exhausted before predators or any game species may be legally destroyed or otherwise harassed.

Required Operating Procedures

Permitted reindeer grazing will be conducted in a manner to maintain the long term productivity of vegetation. Permittee is responsible for monitoring grazed conditions and incorporating data from BLM, NRCS, and ADNR into grazing management plans and herd rotation activities for sustainable rangeland health and productivity. Heavily grazed areas (Grazed Class 5 or higher) will be rested and deferred from grazing until ample time has allowed for range health recovery. Implementing one or a combination of the following three options is required to help mitigate overgrazing impacts:

1. Reduce the number of reindeer in the permitted area;
2. Move and keep reindeer out of the area(s) of concern until adequate lichen recovery occurs;
3. Supplemental feeding. Herders may be authorized to provide supplemental feeding, however, proposals must be submitted to the BLM prior to authorization for site specific analysis and consideration. Herders are required to use certified weed-free products.

Reindeer will not be picketed in riparian areas.

Annual Reports

Permittee will submit an annual report every year of grazing operations by April 1 for the preceding year. Locations of seasonal herd movement will be displayed on a range map, described in the report, and provided to BLM for the previous year operations. If collar data is available for the herd, this will be provided to BLM as well.

Permittees are required to report utilization of range by reindeer, range health conditions, as well as any new information about invasive species in the permitted grazing area.

BLM will provide the herders with the Reindeer Herder Annual Report Form and Map to assist the herder in displaying where and when reindeer grazing and herding activities took place.*

**Reindeer location data considered proprietary by herders will be maintained by BLM as proprietary and used for permit administration, not available for public disclosure.*

BLM Reindeer Grazing Permit Stipulations (Revised 2014)

Grazing Management Plans

Grazing management plans are required to insure the permitted activities are conducted in a manner that maintains long term productivity of vegetation.

- New reindeer grazing applicants are required to develop and submit grazing management plans and maps for review with their application for a reindeer grazing permit.
- Existing permittees with no reindeer, but with intent to graze reindeer in permitted area, must submit a grazing management plan for interagency review and analysis one year prior to putting reindeer on the permitted grazing range.
- Existing permittees with reindeer must update grazing management plans and maps a minimum of every 5 years or sooner if directed by the BLM.

Grazing management plans should be developed in collaboration with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and land managers, and must include:

1. Locations of facilities associated with the grazing operations: corrals, cabins, slaughtering areas, fuel caches, etc. on a map.
2. Identify the seasonal grazing rotation schema on a map and describe it in the Plan. For example: Winter/summer/calving habitat, safe areas, etc.
3. Range health conditions of winter grazing areas displayed on a map. The grazing management plan needs to describe the current condition of the winter grazing areas (slightly grazed, moderately grazed, heavily grazed) and how monitoring data is being used for strategic, seasonal herd rotation and sustainable rangeland health. For example: Heavily grazed areas will be rested/deferred from grazing until monitoring reveals adequate recovery to return to grazing rotation.
4. The methods of herding reindeer should be described in the plan, (i.e. helicopter, airplane, rollagon/nodwell, ATV, snow machine). Identify access routes on the map.
5. Include known invasive species infestations on the map; Describe methods and measures to prevent the introduction and spread of non-native invasive species to the permitted range. For example: I will wash and clean equipment that may have been used in weed-infested areas prior to transport and use in my permitted grazing range; I will conduct Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) actions to eradicate new weed infestations before they become established and overtake the native flora. (See Non-native Invasive Species Prevention and Management section below)

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Non-native Invasive Species Prevention and Management

Permittee is required to be on the lookout for non-native invasive plants in the permitted area. Known existing non-native invasive species data can be found at <http://akweeds.uaa.alaska.edu/>, and <http://www.eddmaps.org/alaska/>.

Permittee is required to develop and implement a non-native invasive species prevention, monitoring and management plan for the permitted area. Non-native invasive species prevention and management will be incorporated into grazing management plans which should be reviewed and updated as necessary for effective mitigation.

Permittee will implement best management practices (BMPs) described below to prevent non-native invasive species introduction and spread in the permitted area:

- All vehicles, transport equipment used in access, construction, maintenance and grazing operations in the permitted grazing area must be thoroughly cleaned prior to moving equipment across or into permitted area. Washing and/or brushing equipment to remove material that can contain weed seeds or propagates helps to insure equipment is weed and weed seed free. High pressure washing is recommended to treat the insides of bumpers, wheel wells, undercarriages, inside belly plates, excavating blades, buckets, tracks, rollers, drills, buckets, shovels, any digging tools, etc., to remove potential weeds, seeds and soil.
- Prevent the spread of any existing non-native plant species in the project area. Work weed-free sites first, then move into infested areas so as to not transport propagules into weed free areas. Clean earth-disturbing equipment thoroughly after working in weed infested areas.
- Work with land managers, area residents and communities, and other public land users in the Nome/Unalakleet Cooperative Weed Management Area to contain, reduce and eradicate any existing non-native plants in the permitted area. When new invasive species infestations are found, a prompt and coordinated containment and eradication response effort can reduce environmental and economic impacts. This action results in lower cost and less resource damage than implementing a long-term control program after the species is established. Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) is necessary. Early detection of new infestations requires vigilance and regular monitoring of the managed area and surrounding ecosystem. Permittee is required to report new non-native invasive species infestations to the BLM in the annual use reports for strategic, collaborative eradication.
- Promote disturbed site reclamation with indigenous plant species. All revegetation and stabilization efforts must use native and/or Alaska certified weed free products. Sources for weed free products can be found by calling the Plant Materials Center: 907-745-4469. Revegetation Guidance can be found at: <http://plants.alaska.gov/>

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Invasive species management is best addressed proactively as a design element in grazing management plans, using the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) protocol. While HACCP plans are typically used for food services and chemical hazards, the principles and protocols are applicable for effective prevention and management of invasive species in any activity.

Web searches reveal the 7 basic HACCP principles with suggested examples for invasive species management in a grazing range:

Principle 1: *Conduct a hazard analysis.*

- Permittees determine the invasive species hazards and identify the preventive measures they can apply to prevent and control introduction and infestation. For example: Learn to recognize the known invasive species are in the vicinity of your grazing range – in your community, yard, transportation corridors, airstrips, cultivated gardens. Learn the risks and treatment options associated with each species so you know which ones to be concerned about and how to manage them.

Principle 2: *Identify critical control points.*

- A critical control point (CCP) is a point, step, or procedure in a management process at which control can be applied and, as a result, invasive species infestations can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to an acceptable level.

For example: Have invasive species become prevalent along roadsides and have potential to move into adjacent disturbed or bare ground in your range? Are you getting soil from a weed infested area? Are you using heavy equipment or digging tools that has previously been used in a weed-infested gravel pit or yard and has not been thoroughly washed before transport and use in your range? Where does cleaning occur for vehicles, machinery and tools that may have invasive species propagules on them from working in weed-infested areas? The point of origin would be the critical control point to take action on: Wash equipment prior to transport. Are equipment staging areas becoming infested with non-native invasive species? These areas should be monitored periodically to detect the presence (or absence) of invasive species introductions.

Principle 3: *Establish critical limits for each critical control point.*

- A *critical limit* is the maximum or minimum value to which a physical, biological, or chemical hazard must be controlled at a critical control point to prevent, eliminate, or reduce to an acceptable level.

For example: If low risk species like lambsquarters or dandelions are found in your yard, you may not feel compelled to eradicate them because they are not as aggressive or ecologically damaging as other species. But if species like white sweetclover or orange hawkweed are found in your yard or work area, you should be concerned because their propagules are easily transported on the soles of boots, tire

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treads, and other vectors into your grazing range. These species are very aggressive, spread rapidly, create monocultures and outcompete native vegetation, threatening the productivity and integrity of your grazing range in a relatively short period of time.

Principle 4: *Establish critical control point monitoring requirements.*

- Monitoring activities are necessary to ensure that the prevention and mitigation process is effective at each critical control point. Each monitoring procedure and its frequency should be listed in the HACCP plan.

For example: Are cleaning techniques effective at removing all mud, debris and materials that may contain invasive species propagules or seeds?

Principle 5: *Establish corrective actions.*

- These are actions to be taken when monitoring indicates a deviation from an established critical limit. A HACCP plan should identify the corrective actions to be taken if a critical limit is not met.

For example: Do you need to implement different equipment cleaning techniques? Dry brushing versus high-pressure washing? Conduct Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) activities at critical control points to remove and or contain invasive species infestations before they out-compete native vegetation and cause ecological damage. Remove plants by hand pulling, digging, or mowing. Contain the propagules/seeds/reproductive parts, dispose of in the landfill.

Principle 6: *Establish record keeping procedures.*

- The HACCP protocol promotes to maintain records of invasive species occurrence, treatment methods and frequency, treatment effectiveness, and results of monitoring and treatment activities.

For example: Keep a journal with notes about what you have observed and done for preventing the introduction and spread of non-native invasive species into your grazing range.

Principle 7: *Establish procedures for verifying the HACCP system is working as intended.*

- *Validation* ensures that the plans do what they were designed to do; that is, they are successful in ensuring the production of safe product. Permittees will be required to validate their own HACCP plans. Validation procedures may include such activities as review of HACCP plans, CCP records, monitoring and control activities.

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Wastewater

Human waste will be disposed only in a Pit Privy (outhouse) that is constructed in accordance with Alaska Administrative Code Title 18, Chapter 72 (18AAC72), Wastewater Disposal: The Pit Privy shall not be placed in an area prone to flooding, be within 100 feet (measured horizontally) of the high water mark of any body of water, wetland, or drinking water source, and the bottom of the pit must be at least four (4) feet above the water table's annual highest level. Pits will be sprinkled with lime and backfilled with a minimum of two-feet of cover material when the pit has reached capacity or the permit is terminated. If the above standards prescribed by 18AAC72 cannot be met, an alternative method such as, but not limited to, using an incinerating toilet or backhauling to a proper disposal site must be used.

Grey water (wash water) will not be dumped in a Pit Privy; it may be filtered then disposed of on the ground at least 100 feet (measured horizontally) from the high water mark of any body of water, wetland, or drinking water source. Construction of a septic system/leaching field will require permitting from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC).

Solid Waste

The permit area must be kept clean and litter free from activities associated with reindeer grazing operations. All non-hazardous refuse that cannot be completely burned will be transported and disposed of in an ADEC approved landfill. Non-hazardous combustible materials may be burned or incinerated on-site as permitted by State Law. Burning of batteries is prohibited. Pouring or dumping of fuel or oil in a pit for any reason, to include fire starting/trash burning, is prohibited. There will be no burial of garbage. At least once a year, all waste (e.g. empty fuel drums, used batteries, used oils, ash, scrap metal) will be removed to a recycle center or waste disposal site approved by ADEC for that purpose, unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

Fuel and Hazardous Material Storage and Use

- Fuel and other petroleum products (oil) and hazardous substances shall be stored in containers designed to hold that product, identified with the owner's name, the contents, and date of purchase (e.g. Full Metal Minerals Ltd., Lube Oil 5W30, June, 2007). Fuel tanks shall be located at least forty (40) feet from any building and 150 feet from surface waters.
- All oil storage (equipment, tanks, drums, etc.) in 55 gallon drum(s) or greater require secondary containment. Smaller containers (jerry cans, jugs, paint cans, etc.) that are situated where a spill may potentially reach any type of water body (ground and/or surface water) or watercourse requires secondary containment. Secondary containment is defined as a diked, impermeable impoundment capable of permanently containing 100 percent of the volume of the largest independent container plus sufficient freeboard for accumulation of rain/snowmelt water. Secondary containment can be factory made or in-field constructed. Snow/water collected within the secondary containment must be removed before quantity negates the containment area's ability to contain spill of the single largest container.

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- Appropriate spill response equipment and supplies must be on hand when oil and/or hazardous substances are stored or used. It is recommended that secondary containment or drip pans be placed under all fuel container inlet and outlet points, hose connections and hose ends during fuel transfers.
- When oil is stored, handled, or used on-site there must be at least one person present who has appropriate training to properly respond to a release. Occupational Safety and Health Administration rules require all persons who may use or handle oil or hazardous substances, or are required to conduct emergency spill response to be properly trained. Emergency spill response training standards (HAZWOPER) are provided at 29 CFR 1910.120(q).
- All spills of oil or hazardous substances shall be reported to ADEC at 800-478-9300, with copy to BLM Spill Reporting Official at 800-478-1263. Spill reporting requirements are: Spills of any amount of oil or hazardous substances to water outside secondary containment, or greater than 55 gallons inside secondary containment must be reported as soon as possible after becoming aware of the spill. Spills of more than 55 gallons to land must also be reported as soon as possible after becoming aware of the spill. Spills to land of more than 10 gallons but less than 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours of becoming aware of the spill. For spills of less than 10 gallons, the permittee will submit a written report to ADEC summarizing those spills during that month. All spills shall be cleaned up immediately taking precedence over all other matters except the health and safety of personnel.
- Above-ground storage of fuels or other petroleum products exceeding an aggregate above ground storage capacity of 1,320 gallons; or any facility which, due to location, could reasonably expect spilled fuels to reach waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, must prepare and maintain a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) in accordance with 40 CFR 112 regulations. A current copy of the SPCCP must be on-hand at the facility and on file with BLM.

Damages to Natural Resources

The permittee shall be liable for damages to the natural resources of the United States resulting from his/her negligent management of petroleum products and/or wastes, hazardous materials and/or wastes, and solid materials and wastes. All spills of oil or hazardous substances shall be completely cleaned-up following the cleanup rules found in Title 18 Alaska Administrative Code Chapter 75, Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control. Should the permittee/responsible party not completely clean up the spill to the satisfaction of the BLM, BLM may choose to do so and then seek cost recovery from the permittee/responsible person.

Reindeer Herder Annual Report
Due April 1 of each year

Herder Name	Herder Signature	Date
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Do you have any reindeer? Please circle yes or no.

Yes / No

If Yes, please write in estimated number of reindeer: _____

If you circled "No", no further information is needed. You can now mail or hand deliver this form to the BLM Nome address on the back side of this report form. Thank you

If you circled "Yes", please fill out the rest of this form then mail or hand deliver to the BLM Nome address on the back side of this report form.

Did you have a round-up or handling this year? Please note the date(s) and activities conducted:

How did you address overgrazing in your reindeer range? Please describe how you managed your herd to avoid areas of Grazed Class 5 and higher. Please show on the map where your reindeer were managed on a seasonal basis. If you have satellite collar data, please include that with your report.

Describe what monitoring you did to assess the rangeland health in your permitted area:
Please show your monitoring/observations on the map.

Did you discover any non-native invasive species in or near your permitted grazing range? If so, please explain what you found and show the location on a map. If you have a GPS point(s) of the location(s), please enter that here:

Were there heavy snow or ice events, fires, predator problems, caribou presence/migrations in your range, or other circumstances that affected your herd management activities?
Please explain:

Please explain your herd and range management plans for the next year:

Thank you ~ please mail your report and map to:

**Bureau of Land Management
Nome Field Station
P.O. Box 925
Nome, AK 99762**

Reindeer Grazing Management Plan

This grazing management plan will be revised at a minimum of every five years.

Name of permitted herder: _____ Date: _____

Number of reindeer authorized in permit: _____

Current herd size: _____

Desired herd size five years from now: _____

Current Bull/Cow/Calf ratio: _____

Desired Bull/Cow/Calf ratio by 2016: _____

Range Management

The reindeer herd is managed in a manner that maintains the long-term productivity of vegetation to optimize herd management goals while allowing adequate grazing opportunities throughout the year. Based on local and traditional knowledge of the range, utilization and trend information provided by the University of Alaska Fairbanks Reindeer Research Program, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management and other sources, the herd is managed to avoid overgrazing and address relevant land owner issues and concerns.

The herd is moved seasonally or as needed to make best use of grazing resources, safe areas, range health and trend, and weather events (snow depth, icing events, fire, etc.). A range rest-rotation system is normally applied to allow adequate time for winter range resources recovery from overgrazed conditions.

Using maps and information from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, the University of Alaska Fairbanks Reindeer Research Program, other sources and local knowledge, the reindeer herd is monitored and/or moved to avoid conflict with and being swept away by the Western Arctic Caribou Herd (WACH) migration. There may be situations that require intentional reindeer herd movement into areas that have been previously heavily grazed in order to protect them from threats of integration and/or being swept away with the WACH, or other unforeseen problems that would preclude the use of normal reindeer herd and range management strategies.

Herd Management

Reindeer round-ups are conducted as needed to get an accurate count of herd numbers and composition, provide inoculations, tagging/collaring, harvest, castrate inferior bulls, and cull deer as necessary. Reindeer herd protection from predators is conducted in accordance with regulations of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Annual Reports

Annual Report Forms and Maps provided by the BLM may be used for ease of reporting requirements. Every reindeer herder must provide Annual Reports with accompanying descriptive maps to the agency that issues the Grazing Permit - Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or Alaska Department of Natural Resources, by April 1 of each year. These will be shared amongst the four parties to the MOU. In addition to filling out the Annual Report form, the following items are to be identified on the map:

1. Line cabins, corrals, fuel caches and slaughtering locations
2. Seasonal grazing areas – Summer, Fall, Winter, Spring, Safe areas
3. Observed range health, monitoring findings
4. Supplemental feeding areas
5. Areas with severe weather events that affected grazing operations – heavy snow, icing events, fire.

Check all boxes next to your herd management goals and objectives that apply, and add other goals and objectives for your herd and range:

✓ **Goals and Objectives**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintaining a healthy herd at current number for personal use only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing the size of the herd for antler/other product and red meat production and profit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reducing herd size to address over-grazed conditions in my range
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reducing herd size to zero due to economic conditions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplemental feeding to address lack of adequate winter range, over grazing of winter range, and/or to protect from being swept away with migratory caribou
<input type="checkbox"/>	Starting a new herd
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keeping herd out of Grazed Class 5 or higher areas to allow adequate time for healthy range recovery
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Do you need or plan to install range improvements – fencing, corrals, line cabins, slaughtering facilities? If yes, please describe here:

Please circle all the methods you use to access your herd, and show access routes on map:

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Foot | Snow machine | Airplane | Satellite collar monitoring |
| ATV | Boat | Helicopter | Other (Please explain) |

Please describe how you dispose of waste from slaughtering activities:

Please describe your seasonal grazing rotation schema and show seasonal grazing areas on the map (winter, spring, summer, fall, calving):

Please describe the range health conditions in your permitted area, and show on the map where you kept your reindeer on a seasonal basis, including during the winter and caribou migration events:

Please describe how you are preventing non-native invasive species from becoming introduced and spread into your permitted grazing area. Describe any actions you have taken to eradicate or control invasive species infestations. If you have developed a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point plan, please include a copy with your grazing management plan. Show on the map any control points where equipment or tools are inspected and/or cleaned to prevent potential invasive species transport and infestation. Also show on the map any known and/or new infestations you have discovered; provide lat/long GPS locations if possible:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0019
Expires: September 30, 2013

APPLICATION AND APPROVAL FOR
RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMIT
FOR REMOVABLE AND/OR TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENTS

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State Code..... _____
Office Code..... _____
Authorization Number..... _____
Allotment Number..... _____
Project Number..... _____
Date Filed _____

INSTRUCTIONS - Type or print plainly in ink. Applicant completes form through "Signature of Applicant" and "Signature Date." Signatures must be handwritten in ink. Applicant then submits permit application to the appropriate Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office for approval. Upon approval, BLM returns the original to the applicant, and files one copy in the applicant's grazing case record and one copy in the BLM project record.

Name (last, first, middle initial) _____ Mailing Address (include zip code) _____

Applies for a permit to construct, maintain, and use maintain and use in connection with the applicant's grazing permit or lease, and subject to the permit conditions set forth below, the following described removable and/or temporary improvement on public lands:

The purpose, need, and use for such improvement is as follows:

If this permit is for a new project, specifications for this improvement must accompany this application.

The improvement is to be located in Section _____, Township _____, Range _____, Meridian _____

County of _____, State of _____ The location is shown on the diagram on page 2 hereof.

Estimated cost of improvement is: \$ _____, for labor and/or, \$ _____, for materials which will be paid for or furnished by the applicant.

Estimated present value of the improvement is \$ _____

Signature of Applicant _____ Signature Date _____

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

FOR BLM USE ONLY
PERMIT CONDITIONS AND APPROVAL

A permit is hereby issued subject to the following conditions:

1. The permit will cover only such portions of temporary or removable range improvements and livestock handling facilities as are actually located upon public lands. Examples of removable or temporary facilities and improvements are: corrals, creep feeders, loading chutes, and portable storage tanks and troughs for hauled water.
2. The permit does not convey right, title, or interest in any lands or resources held by the United States.
3. The permit is subject to cancellation in whole or in part if the lands or portions thereof are disposed of or devoted to a public purpose which precludes livestock grazing.
4. The permittee must maintain the improvement in good working order and in an aesthetic state. The permittee will comply with laws of the State within which the improvements are listed.
5. Any public lands or livestock waters will be available for wildlife use, wild horses and burros, and open to the public for hunting and fishing in accordance with State regulations. Such lands and water will also be open for other authorized public use to the extent that such use is consistent with the multiple-use management objectives for the area.
6. The permittee must comply with the construction specifications attached and any special conditions made a part of the permit. Special

conditions and/or specifications attached: Yes No

7. BLM may modify or cancel this permit if the improvement no longer serves the purpose for which it was installed or if the improvement is not compatible with the multiple-use objectives for the area. BLM may cancel this permit if the permittee does not comply with the regulations under which the improvement is authorized (43 CFR Part 4100).
8. Within **thirty (30) days** after completion of the improvement, the permittee must advise the BLM in writing: (a) the date the job was completed; and (b) total cost of the job, specifying separately the cost of labor and materials.
9. This permit is subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended, which set forth the nondiscrimination clauses. A copy of this order may be obtained from the BLM.
10. If the permit is for construction of any improvement, it will become void without further notice if the improvement is not constructed by:

(Month) (Day) (Year)

Approved by BLM (printed name, signature, and title) _____ Date Approved _____

NOTICES

The Privacy Act and 43 CFR 2.48(d) require that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 315, 43 U.S.C. 1752, 43 U.S.C. 1181d, and 43 CFR subpart 4120 permit collection of the information requested by this form.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to develop a permit for the construction, use, and maintenance of range improvements on its public lands.

ROUTINE USES: The BLM will only disclose this information in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, the Debt Collection Improvement Act, and the provisions at 43 CFR 2.56(b) and (c), consistent with the System of Records Notice in effect at the time of completing this application.

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Submission of the requested information is necessary to obtain or retain a benefit. Failure to submit all of the requested information or to complete this form may result in delay or the rejection and/or denial of your application.

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form:

The BLM collects this information in accordance with the statutes and regulations listed above, and for the purposes listed above. Submission of the requested information is necessary to obtain or retain a benefit.

You do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: The public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. You may submit comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0019), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

