



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Release

6-85

Date

12/23/81

Subject

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Explanation of Material Transmitted: This release updates policy and procedures for the development of activity plans for the Bureau of Land Management's wildlife program. These specific plans are referred to as Habitat Management Plans and will serve as "comprehensive plans" developed cooperatively with the various State agencies under authority of the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452).
2. Reports Required: Habitat Management Plan Statistics, Form 6780-3, R-6780-1.
3. Material Superseded: The Manual Section superseded by this release is listed under "REMOVE" below. No other directives are superseded.
4. Filing Instructions: After the attached sheets have been filed as directed, this Transmittal Sheet may be disregarded.

REMOVE:

None

INSERT:

6780

(Total 22 sheets)

Deputy Director, Lands and Renewable Resources

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.01 Purpose. This Manual Section establishes policy, procedures, and guidelines for the preparation and implementation of Habitat Management Plans (HMPs).

.02 Objectives. The overall objective of HMP implementation is to manage habitats on the public lands for the conservation and rehabilitation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources consistent with multiple-use management principles. To meet this objective it is necessary to:

A. Provide procedures for preparation and implementation of HMPs with defined management actions or prescriptions to protect, improve, and maintain wildlife habitat.

B. Define specific BLM wildlife activity planning and on-the-ground project implementation procedures.

C. Provide continuity in developing HMPs and correlate wildlife population goals and objectives proposed by State wildlife agencies with BLM wildlife habitat management goals and objectives.

D. Ensure that HMPs meet the requirements of "comprehensive plans" as presented by Title II, Sec. 201(a) of the Sikes Act, as amended (P.L. 93-452; 16 U.S.C. et. seq.). (See BLM Manual Section 6525.02.)

E. Promote the development and implementation of HMPs for the conservation of sensitive, threatened, and endangered plants and animals officially listed by Federal or State agencies.

.03 Authority. (See BLM Manual Section 6500.03)

.04 Responsibility. (See also BLM Manual Sections 6500.4 and 6525.04.)

A. The Director and Associate Director are responsible for overall HMP program coordination and its interactions with all other Bureau programs. They are also responsible for determining Bureauwide priorities for HMP funding and implementation. These responsibilities are exercised through the Deputy Directors.

B. Deputy Director for Lands and Renewable Resources, within their assigned areas of responsibility, is responsible for the overall coordination and integration of HMP policies and procedures. They provide policy and program interpretations, direction, leadership, and line management to assure consistency of field implementation for HMPs.

C. Assistant Director, Renewable Resources, is responsible for HMP policies, procedures, and programs that are consistent and coordinated with similar action plans for Rangeland Management, Wild Horses and Burros, Water Resources, and Forest Management. They identify, address, and reconcile HMP issues and conflicts within and between programs under their responsibility.

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D. Chief, Office of Budget, is responsible for ensuring that requests for new authorization or appropriations transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Congress are supportive of the Director's and Administration's funding and employment decisions for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of HMPs.

E. Chief, Division of Administrative Services, is responsible for ensuring that procurement and assistance procedures used to implement HMPs are in legal compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Sikes Act, Public Rangelands Improvement Act, Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act, Economy Act, OMB procedures, and Interior Department and BLM procurement regulations.

F. Chief, Division of Wildlife, is responsible for developing and issuing guidelines for the preparation and implementation of HMPs and ensuring that they are consistent with principles of ecosystem management and coordinated with other resource activity plans. The Chief also is responsible for compiling Bureauwide HMP statistics, providing such information as is deemed necessary to support relevant budget requests, and being responsive to public inquiries.

G. Chief, Division of Rangeland Resources, is responsible for ensuring that policies and guidelines for the preparation and implementation of live-stock grazing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) are coordinated with HMPs and consistent with principles of ecosystem management.

H. Chief, Office of Planning and Environmental Coordination, is responsible for the coordination of HMP-related guidelines and procedures with the Bureau's planning, inventory, and NEPA compliance systems through the Chief, Division of Wildlife, and that such systems are consistent with the principles of ecosystem management.

I. Other Division and Office Chiefs are responsible for ensuring that policies and guidelines for their respective resources' activity plans are coordinated with HMPs (e.g., Forest Management Plans, Mining Plans, Wilderness Management Plans) and are consistent with principles of ecosystem management.

J. State Directors are responsible for quality control of HMPs, for establishing priorities for HMP preparation, implementation, and funding within their respective States, and for submitting the annual HMP Statistics Report (Form 6780-3) to the Director (240) in a complete and timely manner. State Directors also are responsible for ensuring that HMPs are implemented and coordinated with their respective State agencies. A State Director has the option to approve and/or sign HMPs in coordination with the State agency Director.

K. District Managers sign and approve HMPs upon completion and ensure that requirements for Resource Management Plan (RMP) or Management Framework Plan (MFP) objectives and decisions are met. They also ensure that HMP statistics are submitted to the State Directors.

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L. Area Managers are responsible for HMP preparation and on-the-ground habitat management and implementation of HMPs and for ensuring that such plans meet the specified objectives, planned actions, and evaluations so prescribed in planning documents. They also recommend approval of HMPs, provide the required line management supervision for their preparation, revise/update HMPs as needed, and conduct coordination with local State agency personnel.

M. District and Resource Area Staff Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists and Botanists assist Area Managers in the preparation and coordination of HMPs with appropriate local State agency personnel. Staff biologists and botanists should ensure that the biological components of the plans are adequate, that they fulfill ecosystem management requirements, and that fish, wildlife, and threatened or endangered plant and animal management priorities are established and scheduled in the HMP.

.05 Definitions. (See also BLM Manual Section 6525.05.)

A. Crucial Habitat: Habitat which is absolutely basic to maintaining viable populations of fish, wildlife, or plants during certain seasons of the year or specific reproduction periods.

B. Ecosystem Management: The integration of different land management goals to ensure that the integrity of the ecosystem will be maintained. Ecosystem management is directed toward habitat management rather than species management, the concept being that species will be maintained naturally if a proper mosaic of habitats exists. Ecosystem management encompasses featured species and species diversity to ensure compliance with existing laws; prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered; and provide values and uses for the public. The overall goal of ecosystem management for wildlife is retention or management of all natural habitats in sufficient quantities to support viable and self-sustaining populations of all native wildlife; e.g., riparian areas, cliffs, wetlands, and old-growth forests.

C. Habitat Development: All actions to improve; protect; and maintain fish, wildlife, and threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals and their habitats. This includes funds, equipment, and personnel for: project survey and design; contract preparation; on-the-ground project work; project supervision; maintenance; onsite, pre- and post-project treatment studies and monitoring; and those public affairs programs necessary to explain habitat development and to denote HMP locations and purposes.

D. Habitat Management Plan: A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies wildlife habitat management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to RMP/MFP planning document decisions. Different terminology used for HMPs is as follows:

1. Sikes Act HMPs are prepared and implemented jointly with State agencies under authority of the Sikes Act, Title II and are thus the same as "comprehensive plans." Such plans are denoted as Sikes Act HMPs in writing within the HMP itself and through the BLM-State agency Master Memorandum of Understanding or Supplements thereto.

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2. Other HMPs are those not covered under the Sikes Act, which were either prepared prior to the Act's passage in 1974 or for some reason have not been designated as such.

3. Implemented HMPs are those which have been approved for funding support and policy direction by the State Director and/or District Manager. In essence, they become implemented once funds and/or staffing have been obligated to accomplish habitat management actions on the ground. Funds so obligated can include State agency contributions as well as those of BLM and other Federal agencies.

4. Completed HMPs are those for which at least 90 percent of the total funds required for implementation have been obligated toward originally planned habitat improvement and protection actions and they are essentially in a maintenance phase.

5. New HMPs are those which have just been, or are being, prepared and can be ready for on-the-ground implementation and funding support during upcoming fiscal years (FYs); e.g., those classified as "new" at the end of FY 1982 can be implemented beginning with FY 1983.

6. Revised HMPs are those which have undergone updating and complete or partial revision to bring them within acceptable legal and policy standards.

E. Priority Species and Habitats: Those fish, wildlife, and plant species or habitats that have been identified in the MFP, RMP, or through special studies as having special significance for management. These may include endangered, threatened, or sensitive species, species of high economic or recreational value, and aquatic or riparian habitats. Also included are individuals or populations of animals and/or plants that are recognized as significant for one or more factors, such as density, diversity, size, disjunct occurrences, or age (e.g., the 11-12,000-year-old creosote bush rings in the California Desert Conservation Area; the high diversity and density of nesting raptors in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area; or an area such as Ash Meadows in Nevada which supports a high concentration of rare plants and animals).

F. Reasonable Numbers: Population numbers of a species which are estimated to currently exist in a specific geographical area or are projected at a certain population level based on a long-term average. Reasonable population numbers are usually determined to assess allocation of forage for big game species. These numbers are derived from State agencies' input and subsequent management is mutually agreed upon by BLM and the State agency.

G. Wildlife: All species of aquatic, marine, avian, and terrestrial animals, both native and exotic, normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burros are excluded.

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H. Wildlife/Plant Habitat. All elements of a wild organism's environment which the organism's needs to complete its life cycle normally and naturally, i.e., to maintain a healthy life and perpetuate its population through normal reproduction. These elements may include, but are not limited to: nutrition, cover, water, and living space, in the amounts, qualities, and locations which the organism requires to complete its life cycle.

.06 Policy. In meeting Bureau responsibilities for fish and wildlife activity planning and related habitat management on BLM-administered lands, it is Bureau policy that:

A. All HMPs must be prepared and implemented in consultation and coordination with State agencies or other appropriate agencies in the case of plants. HMPs also will serve as "comprehensive plans" as provided for in Title II, Secs. 202(a)(2) and (b) of the the Sikes Act, if so determined mutually by the BLM and the State agency. It is recommended that as many HMPs as possible be covered under Sikes Act authority. (See BLM Manual Section 6525.06C).

B. An RMP or MFP must normally be completed prior to the development and approval of an HMP. Where special circumstances so warrant, an HMP may be prepared and implemented prior to the development of an RMP or MFP if it is so approved by the State Director. Such special circumstances include habitat conditions requiring actions to:

1. Conserve Federal and State listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants and animals.
2. Protect or enhance fragile wetland and riparian habitats.
3. Reestablish and/or prevent extinction of an endemic State wildlife or plant species.
4. Protect or enhance crucial biological use areas; e.g., strutting grounds, rookeries, calving areas, nesting sites.
5. Protect or enhance anadromous fish and other species of exceptionally high social or economic value.
6. Protect or enhance habitats of individuals or populations of special significance.

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C. HMPs are prepared and implemented to concentrate on priority species and their habitats. Subsequently, the geographic areas covered by HMPs are generally more limited in size in order to focus the required special management attention. It may not be necessary to prepare HMPs for all fish, wildlife, or plant habitat and geographic areas within a State or District assuming that such habitat is properly considered and included within an activity plan for another resource. If such is the case, the relevant activity plan will prescribe those actions necessary to improve, protect, and maintain the habitat and species involved and define the funds and personnel required to implement the actions. HMPs and Allotment Management Plans (AMP) should be coordinated for preparation and implementation to the fullest extent possible to avoid duplication of effort and save costs.

D. Funding priority for habitat development project work is given to those HMPs implemented under the Sikes Act, unless otherwise justified by the State Director and subsequently approved by the Director.

E. State Directors and District Managers should strive to establish a balanced mix of "new," "completed," and "implemented" HMPs, such that varied geographic locations can receive habitat development funding and attention during different FYs. In addition, these officials should prepare long-term schedules of project survey and design actions to precede actual, on-the-ground project work. This not only demonstrates positive accomplishments but indicates readiness for future work.

F. HMP project work must receive proper maintenance, within allocated fund availability, to protect BLM, State agency, and other investments and the improved habitat conditions which result.

G. Wildlife habitat development work and related fund expenditures are usually limited to areas covered by HMPs. However, such work may be completed outside HMP areas if deemed appropriate and so approved by the State Director; e.g., improvement of wildlife habitat within AMP areas. Other circumstances warranting such action include those previously defined under Section .06B.

H. Consultation with other Federal agencies, State agencies, and local governments is required during HMP preparation and implementation where their administrative lands are adjacent in the habitat management area. A special effort should be made to coordinate BLM Sikes Act HMPs with similar plans of the U.S. Forest Service. It may also be necessary to obtain HMP input and review from organizations, universities, or private individuals if their particular expertise is essential to successful HMP implementation.

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.1 Determining Needs and Priorities.

.11 Plan Objectives and Actions. Specific HMP objectives and actions are based upon decisions obtained through the resource management planning process. This also includes approved MFPs, where they still exist.

.12 Priorities for Development. State Directors establish HMP preparation and implementation priorities based on BLM District and State critical issues and resultant programs for development and implementation of HMPs within their respective States. These priorities must be in accordance with Section 202 of the FLPMA of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712), Title II of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. et seq.), and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1803).

.13 State Agency Planning Coordination. Many State agencies have developed long-term, Strategy Plans for the management of wildlife species and their populations. State Directors must ensure that such State agency planning efforts are consulted, coordinated, and referenced in HMPs (see Illustration 1). If deemed appropriate, BLM, State, and other Federal agency wildlife planning efforts may be combined at a State or regional level in the form of comprehensive or strategic plans. This can help ensure broad, coordination efforts and assist in the synchronization of HMPs affecting multi-agency lands and resources.

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.2 Scope of Plan. Habitat management areas are established to encompass the biological requirements of priority species, regardless of land status. These areas are managed on an ecosystem basis.

.21 Management Considerations.

A. Priority Species and Habitats. Each plan must consider the requirements of priority species and habitats. These may include Federal or State-listed endangered or threatened species; fish, wildlife, or plants of significant economic or recreational value; species highly sensitive to land-use changes; individuals or populations of special significance; and aquatic or riparian areas or other habitats of special significance. Priority species and priority habitats normally are established in cooperation with appropriate State management agencies.

1. Big Game Populations. Existing MFPs may not contain specified population numbers or vegetation allocation allowances for big game species. In such cases, population levels should be established in the HMP and coordinated with the State agency. These population levels must be consistent with social and economic needs, habitat sustenance capability, and multiple-use management objectives for the area concerned.

2. Threatened and Endangered (T/E) Plants. The responsibility for T/E plants is an integral part of the Bureau's wildlife program. Thus, activity planning for these plants is to be accomplished within HMPs. (See BLM Manual Section 6840.13.)

B. Ecosystem Management. It is important that managing for or maintaining desired ecosystems be the primary consideration in the development of HMPs. If an HMP is intended to help a particular wildlife or plant species, the primary objective must be to preserve the ecosystem upon which the species depends. This means that all proposed management practices must be designed to ensure the maintenance of a natural or desired diversity of plants, animals, and habitats. The quantity and quality of nutrients, water, food, cover, living space, and the proper mixture of these to meet desired levels of abundance and diversity are major considerations for management attention in the HMP. Human intrusion, climate, topography, and other habitat determinants must also be considered. An HMP should prescribe methods for improving manageable habitat that is a deteriorating condition, and also should specify procedures for maintaining manageable habitat that is already in satisfactory condition.

.22 Administrative Considerations. Habitat management area boundaries are established by the District Manager to address BLM-administered habitat management needs and to facilitate the administration of law enforcement, visitor management, and other administrative programs related to habitat management. Habitat management areas and boundaries should not overlap, except in special cases which require separate HMPs for aquatic habitats. As HMPs are revised and updated, any overlap in boundaries should be eliminated.

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.A Areas of Reserved Federal Mineral Estate. Reserved Federal mineral estate lands (private ownership/Federal minerals) are treated as other non-Federal surface lands within the HMP area. The exception is that the HMP must identify, for recommendation purposes, general types of mitigating measures and lease stipulations for surface land management to protect, improve, and maintain wildlife habitat components. The stipulations then can be used in the formulation of alternatives and mitigating measures in environmental assessments or impact statements. BLM has the responsibility of ensuring that protection measures are taken to prevent detrimental environmental impacts on adjacent non-Federal surface lands and compliance with the Endangered Species Act. (See BLM Manual Section 6840.13.)

B. Other Land Ownerships. The Bureau's habitat management responsibility and HMP program applies only to BLM-administered surface lands, except as noted under .22A, above. Where other land ownerships are involved, the HMP may include appropriate habitat management recommendations and be used as a guide to encourage the respective landowner(s) to implement practices to improve, protect, and maintain wildlife habitat.

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.3 Development and Design of Habitat Management Plans.

.31 Plan Components and Format. The following components and format should be used for every HMP. The order in which they are presented generally fits most field situations. Deviations from the format can be made, if necessary, to accommodate local conditions. HMPs are identified and indexed based on guidance and instructions provided in BLM Manual Section 1555. Where appropriate, information used in the formulation of objectives, planned actions, and evaluation methods should be properly referenced to the literature or source of expertise.

A. Cover. Prepare a cover for the HMP that illustrates the HMP name, State and District, and priority species and habitats of concern or some other standard design applicable to the District or State involved (see Illustration 2). For example, inexpensive covers with attractive artwork and lettering combined with a three-ring notebook design are durable, provide easy revision and updating, and serve as a valuable public affairs tool.

B. Title Page. Give the name, number, effective date, and geographic location of the HMP.

C. Abstract. Prepare a suitable abstract of the HMP, not to exceed one page, which highlights the priority species, habitat, objectives, planned actions, implementation time frame and estimated total cost, and cooperating agencies.

D. Table of Contents. Prepare a table of contents, showing the HMP's major sections and page numbers.

E. Location Map. Prepare a well designed and legible map of proper scale to show the HMP area and its relative location to State and District boundaries. Include public land status, scale, RMP/MFP boundaries, and indicate North direction.

F. Checklist for Preparation and Review. Complete Form 6780-1 (see Illustration 3) and include it after the Location Map. This will immediately inform the reader of pertinent review and approval status.

G. Introduction.

1. Reasons for Preparation. Concisely describe the reasons for preparing the HMP, such as public concern and demand for preservation of endangered species habitats, important social and economic values, coordination with other resources, or national or regional priority. Include any pertinent documentation, such as newspaper articles, letters, highlights of public meetings, in the appendix (see .31R).

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2. Ecosystem Description. Briefly describe the ecosystem within the HMP using information collected through inventories and planning system documents (RMP, MFP) for more detailed backup information. Refer to fish and wildlife habitats, biological use areas, relative abundance, and seasonal occurrence by Habitat Sites, Standard Habitat Sites, or Vegetation Types (BLM Manual Section 6602). Prepare maps for illustration as necessary and include in the Appendix.

3. Relevant Constraints. Summarize relevant RMP/MFP decisions, laws, Bureau, and--if pertinent--Departmental policies or other general program constraints under which the HMP is prepared.

4. Sikes Act Authority. State whether the HMP is to be implemented under the Sikes Act and cite the appropriate master memorandum of understanding or supplement(s) and dates approved. Once the HMP is signed, approved, and so designated by BLM and the State agency, the HMP is then considered to be "under Sikes Act authority" and all funds spent to prepare, implement, and monitor the HMP are considered to be "Sikes Act Funds." (See BLM Manual Section 6525.05A.)

H. Land Status/Administration. Prepare a tabulation of land status, showing acres and miles of habitat under BLM, State, Forest Service, Private, and other administration or ownership.

I. Management Objectives.

1. Objective Statement. State the habitat management objectives as contained in the approved RMP or MFP and approved Recovery Plans for T/E species. Objectives are to be realistic and quantified in terms of time and location by habitat site and/or priority species. Do not confuse planned actions or evaluations with objectives. State vegetation allocation allowances made for big game population "reasonable numbers" and other wildlife species which were established in the RMP/MFP planning document. Include map references where necessary.

2. Examples of Specific Objectives.

a. "Reestablish pronghorn antelope in Puddle Valley by 1984 and provide forage and cover annually to support an average, annual population of 500 mature animals."

b. "Maintain 200,000 acres of cliff habitat to support 15 breeding pairs of peregrine falcons in the Piceance Basin Habitat Management Area to achieve an annual natural production of 20 peregrine falcons by 1985."

c. "Maintain a healthy, viable population of Malheur wire-lettuce (Styepanomeria malheurensis) within a 160 acre tract in Harney County by 1985."

d. "Provide forage and cover annually to support 500 elk during the winter season of November through March in Game Management Unit 22."

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e. "Protect 30 miles of riparian vegetation on Indian Creek in order to reduce turbidity from 400 mg. per liter to 50 mg. per liter, thus increasing the population of Colorado cutthroat trout from 25 fish per mile to 200 fish per mile by 1983."

f. "Increase ground cover from 10 percent to 20 percent to protect and improve 10,000 acres of riparian habitat associated with Berger Meadows in Cassia Creek drainage to provide key habitat for 320 species of nongame and small game wildlife as identified in the Cassia-Twin Falls RMP."

g. "Improve the quality of mule deer winter and spring habitat on 100,000 acres of sagebrush-bitterbrush habitat in the Beef Basin area to provide for a net annual average production of 50 fawns per 100 does."

3. Objective Summary. Summarize objectives on Form 6780-2 (Illustration 4).

J. Planned Actions. This section provides detailed management prescriptions for achieving objectives described under .31I.

1. Description of Actions. Address the following and include in the planned action section:

a. Illustrate existing and planned improvements and any other information needed to summarize planned actions. Include a map or reference to the Appendix, as necessary.

b. State and describe in a logical sequence, priority order, and in sufficient detail for implementation those methods and planned actions required to achieve each objective. Planned actions include the following categories:

(1) Direct actions (e.g., chaining and seedings, gabions, fencing, including cost and staffing needs by project to meet specified wildlife objectives.

(2) Supporting or facilitating actions (e.g., roads, fire protection, cadastral survey, land exchange, or withdrawals) to permit the direct action to be implemented, including cost and staffing needs for the appropriate subactivity involved.

(3) Mitigation and/or protection actions.

c. Define feasible alternative or optional methods requiring a minimum of funds and conflicts with other resources (e.g., prescribed burning, livestock grazing management systems, development of food patches by woodland product sales and permits, installation of livestock waters with wildlife considerations).

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d. Cross-reference title and file location of allotment management plan (AMP) or other activity plans in effect on the area. HMPs should not duplicate the content of other resource activity plans.

e. Specifically list rules and regulations needed for visitor management to be applied in the HMP area and the enforcement program to be implemented (e.g., memoranda of understanding with State, Federal, or local agencies, BLM law enforcement agreements). Refer to BLM Manual Section 8322.33D for specific guidance on visitor management.

f. Tabulate planned actions on Form 6780-2, Habitat Management Progress Report. (See Illustration 4.)

2. Information Sources to Support Actions. In most cases, State wildlife agencies have the responsibility for managing and regulating resident wildlife populations. Include pertinent sport harvest techniques or other population management programs as they are defined by the State wildlife agencies and are pertinent to the success of the HMP. Also include planned population rehabilitation programs (e.g., desert bighorn sheep restoration programs in Nevada) or other introductions, reestablishment, and wildlife release programs proposed by the State (see BLM Manual Section 6820). Refer to the appropriate RMP or MFP to be consistent with respective decisions and constraints. Precise details and habitat project design should be obtained from the BLM Manual and State Office Manual Supplements. Chapter 20, Wildlife Habitat Improvement Techniques published by The Wildlife Society (4th Edition, 1980) may be used as a basic reference. (See Illustration 5 for examples of habitat improvement, protection, and maintenance techniques.)

3. Water Right Considerations. Before the Bureau allocates funds for maintenance, development, or construction of any water-related facilities involving nonreserved water for which a State appropriative water right is required, the Bureau must determine whether the United States can obtain the State water right. If this is a realistic possibility, the action may proceed. If the water right is unattainable, then the Bureau must determine on a case-by-case basis if the expenditure should be made. Relevant factors to be considered are: Magnitude of expenditure involved, quantity of water needed, time estimated for quantification and adjudication of the Bureau's claim, the number of beneficiaries, and the method of protecting the Federal investment. When a decision is made to proceed without the water right, the Director (240) should be notified.

K. Evaluation and Monitoring. Include a description of studies and analyses used to evaluate and monitor progress of planned actions to accomplish objectives as stated in .31I. Summarize these with objectives and planned actions on Form 6780-2 (Illustration 4). Include estimates of personnel, workmonths, season, and costs needed on an annual basis to achieve evaluation and monitoring.

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L. Habitat Management Plan Progress Report. After HMP Objectives, Planned Actions, and Evaluation and Monitoring efforts have been prepared and included on Form 6780-2, include this Progress Report immediately after the Evaluation and Monitoring section. This provides the HMP preparation specialist and management personnel the opportunity to view and compare these three principal HMP sections together and verify their coordination. It also permits all parties to "track" HMP progress throughout its implementation.

M. Coordination With Other BLM Programs, Agencies, and Organizations.

1. Other BLM Programs.

a. Coordination of HMP development with other BLM resource programs is necessary to ensure multiple-use management consistent with RMP/MFP decisions. This requires scheduling and arrangement for timely input of other concerned disciplines and interests. When it is known that other resource activity plans will be implemented within the HMP, correlate, and cross reference to them and ensure that priority species and their habitat management objectives are properly included.

b. Define the priority species habitat needs and practices which other activities must consider to ensure that HMP objectives are met. Develop these in close coordination with other staff specialists. The following paragraphs provide the basic concept for how these interrelationships might be developed and presented:

(1) Describe the harvest methods and silvicultural procedures in sufficient detail to provide adequate guidance in the development of appropriate forest management plans for timber and wood products. Define management objectives and programs as they related to wildlife management. Include forest management program constraints affecting wildlife (e.g., "Clearing 40-acre patches in pinon-juniper or leaving buffer strips along streams," etc.). Show the location, size, and shape of these areas on a map of appropriate scale and include in the Appendix.

(2) Spell out details for livestock grazing management applicable to the wildlife program in appropriate AMPs. Where this is not possible, include them in the HMP. Coordinate HMP livestock management objectives with rangeland program summaries, completed AMPs, and planned AMPs. Where it is considered applicable, the livestock grazing schedules or system should be included in HMP appendix. Reference any existing livestock grazing EISs and their date(s) of completion. Examples of required coordination with the Rangeland Resources Program and AMPs are:

(a) Key vegetation species for management on big game ranges must include grasses and forbs in the spring and shrubs for browse in the winter.

(b) Livestock control fences must be designed to allow free access and seasonal movement of wildlife (see BLM Manual Section 1737).

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(c) Streambanks must be protected to minimize erosion, siltation, and preserve riparian vegetation.

(d) Grazing management systems must be designed to perpetuate special habitat features, such as aspen groves, mountain mahogany thickets, and willow stands.

(e) Water development must be developed or constructed to provide use by wildlife and protect them from injury, e.g., wildlife escape ramps in drinking troughs and water accessible to wildlife use, with sufficient protective cover.

(f) Wet meadows and other significant plant and animal habitats must be protected from over utilization and trampling by livestock.

(g) Vegetation must be allocated to provide food and cover for reasonable numbers of big game species.

(h) Endangered, threatened, or sensitive species of plants and animals must be conserved and their habitats protected or improved.

(i) Big game and livestock animal unit months of forage must be consistent with those prescribed in approved Records of Decision and AMPs.

(3) Refer to recreation objectives within MFPs/RMPs or pertinent recreation activity plans to define recreation, visual, and cultural resource programs in relation to wildlife. Describe site plans, roads, interpretive programs, landmarks, other recreational developments, off-road vehicle (ORV) use, special recreation permits, etc. Relate the recreation program to wildlife values and describe wildlife outputs needed to satisfy recreation demands and objectives (e.g., "2,000 additional deer and 50,000 acres of improved habitat are needed to produce 16,000 additional hunter days.")

(4) Describe those fish and wildlife values and uses important to wilderness designation and eventual wilderness management. Be sure that HMP planned actions will be compatible with known wilderness values.

(5) Summarize and illustrate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which affect the HMP. If appropriate, give rationale for designating the HMP area itself as an ACEC.

(6) Prescribe HMP objectives, planned actions, and evaluations related directly to soil, water, and air resources. Describe relationships between water and air quality standards to priority species and habitats and define desired criteria to benefit habitat conditions (e.g., acidity levels (pH); dissolved oxygen (parts per million); air particulates and pollutants (micrograms per cubic meter)).

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(7) Define free-roaming wild horse and burro relationships to priority species' habitat. Specifically address vegetation allocation and water use. Include the management goals for wild horse and burros populations and refer to existing or planned wild horse and burro management plans.

(8) Describe energy/minerals development activities, e.g., oil shale, coal, geothermal steam, oil and gas, existing or planned in the habitat management area. Relate energy development methods to wildlife ecosystem management and mitigative efforts.

(9) Describe the fire management program in terms of the role of fire in meeting habitat objectives. Give details on suppression standards and limitations. Include when and under what conditions prescribed fire is used and identified by resource activity. Define fire management objectives and programs as they relate to wildlife management and include fire management program constraints due to RMP/MFP decisions (e.g., restriction on tractor fire lines). Show the location and size of any restrictive areas on a map of appropriate scale and include in the Appendix. Specify protection objectives and prescribed fire needs in terms of dollars and personnel. Where appropriate, consider prescribed burning as a possible means of habitat improvement.

(10) Identify those subactivity needs for cadastral survey, road, trail, and building construction, and land and easement acquisitions required to support HMP implementation. Specify support needs in terms of FYs, dollars, and workmonths. Although the wildlife budget subactivity itself does not directly pay for these costs, the HMP serves as a budgetary vehicle to obtain funds for support activities. If appropriate, describe in detail those land and realty actions that are needed, including acquisitions (exchange or other acquisition authority) or protective withdrawals. Be as specific as possible in providing details for the actions requested. List acquisition priorities by year and delineate in detail on map overlays/ attachments. Specify all agencies and private parties involved. Land classification actions needed to implement the HMP should be specified by location and described within a time frame.

→ (11) Describe any other areas of coordination or actions needed which are not covered above. Specifically list any directives, uncodified rules, or restrictions needed which are authorized by regulation and require public notice (e.g., ORV closures, firearm restrictions, use of fires). Remember, ORV regulations require Federal Register notice for closure of designated roads and trails. Roads can be closed for certain purposes, such as degradation, wet weather, fire danger, and vandalism to adjacent private property without Federal Register notice. ←

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2. Other Agencies and Organizations. Briefly describe the roles and responsibilities of other Federal and State agencies having jurisdiction within the HMP. Define HMP coordination steps taken with these agencies. Address input from nongovernmental organizations (e.g., The Wildlife Society, California Native Plant Society, Audubon Society, American Fisheries Society). Include reference to Recovery Plans for threatened or endangered species.

→ N. Wildlife Economics. The final, approved HMP must represent either the least costly approach for accomplishing precisely specified objectives or the most beneficial approach to solving the general problems or goals identified in the plan. In other words, the plan must be an efficient plan as demonstrated by some economic analysis which accounts both for the priced and non-priced accomplishments of the plan. Individual elements of a plan and the plan as a whole must be analyzed for economic efficiency.

1. Methods. Benefits of a plan are based on an analysis of wildlife and fisheries productivity with the plan and without the plan. The purpose of wildlife and fisheries productivity analysis is to estimate the increase or decrease in the numbers of a particular species that may occur as a result of a project or other proposed action. Least-cost analysis is to be employed when the principal benefits of the plan can be estimated in biological terms but not in monetary terms. The purpose of least-cost analysis is to demonstrate that alternatives have been examined for achieving the specified objectives and that the recommended plan is the least costly alternative considered. Benefit/cost analysis is to be employed when the principal benefits of the plan can be estimated in monetary terms. Estimating the monetary value of benefits is possible if the fish and wildlife produced by the plan are used recreationally or commercially. The purpose of benefit/cost analysis is to demonstrate that the plan is the most beneficial plan for resolving the problems and opportunities identified in the planning unit. The most beneficial plan is the plan that will produce the highest present net value of benefits.

a. Monetary values for wildlife must be available if a benefit/cost analysis of a habitat management plan is to be performed. BLM maintains its estimates of the value of fish and wildlife recreation in the BLM price file, which is maintained by each State Office. If HMPs are analyzed using the SageRam benefit/cost program, the State price file will automatically be used to calculate the total value of wildlife benefits. The State price file may be used for other types of benefit/cost calculations where SageRam is not used. ←

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→ b. BLM subscribes to the willingness-to-pay theory of wildlife valuation. That is, a user day of wildlife recreation is worth what the user would pay if an access fee were charged for the recreation. The principal methods for estimating willingness to pay are the travel cost demand method, the contingent value survey method, and the market appraisal method. Where functioning markets exist for fish and wildlife as in commercial fishing, fur trapping, and pay hunting, market prices may be used as the value of wildlife. These methods and the basis for BLM's policy are discussed in the Wildlife Economics and Productivity Analysis Guidebook, available from the Denver Service Center.

c. Least-cost analysis does not require prices for the benefits of wildlife habitat improvement. When management objectives are solely concerned with non-priced effects on fish and wildlife productivity such as protecting populations of threatened and endangered species, least-cost analysis is appropriate.

d. When management objectives concern priced and non-priced wildlife, a benefit/cost analysis can be applied to the priced outputs or effects of the management plan. The non-priced outputs can be addressed as additional evaluation factors to be considered in evaluating and ranking projects or plans. The procedure for evaluating priced and non-priced outputs is specified in Handbook H-1740-1, Chapter 6. The non-priced factors which are used are listed in section .06B of this Manual.

e. The economic analysis of plans must be conducted during the preparation of HMPs and included in the plan document. The economic analysis of individual habitat improvement projects to be included in annual workplans can be reevaluated as necessary at the time annual workplans are being developed. The economic procedures employed for evaluation and reevaluation of plans and projects must be based on established, accepted standards as defined and described in Handbook H-1740-1. ←

→ 2. Sources of Information. Summarize data relevant to consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of wildlife resources (e.g., game harvest, hunter and fish person days, sport and commercial fisheries harvest, subsistence use). Such information should be developed cooperatively with the State and/or District Recreation Planner(s). State wildlife agencies must be consulted for relevant fish and wildlife harvest and other wildlife use data. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can often provide information on migratory wildlife species. The National Survey of Fishing and Hunting provides information on consumptive and nonconsumptive use of wildlife on Federal lands. Private organizations and knowledgeable individuals may be able to assist with development of information on populations of high public interest to non-users. ←

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0. Public Affairs.

1. Program Content. Develop a comprehensive public affairs action program with the appropriate District/State Office staff personnel to inform State and Federal agencies and other interested public groups or individuals of HMP objectives and planned actions. As a minimum, this program should address funds, personnel, equipment, and required activity needs for:

- a. Printing, publication, and distribution of the HMP or a suitable abstract;
- b. Entrance signs for the HMP area and signs to explain on-the-ground actions (see Illustration 7);
- c. Public land identification and property lines;
- d. Slide shows, movies, tapes, and recordings;
- e. Brochures, leaflets, etc.;
- f. Graphics; and
- g. Cartography.

2. Distribution. Copies of HMPs should be distributed to cooperating agencies and groups and, to the extent practical, to the public upon request. In accordance with Section 201 of the FLPMA of 1987 (43 U.S.C. 1711), public land boundaries should be determined and identified with signs and maps as a technique in achieving public awareness and support. An information brochure should be prepared for public distribution upon the implementation of each HMP. Such a brochure should focus on Sikes Act coverage and the overall benefits derived from the plan rather than those achieved for priority species only. Include benefits to specific wildlife species, groups, and habitats such as raptors, songbirds, furbearers, wet meadows, and wetland/riparian habitat, etc. Any rules and regulations pertaining to the restriction of public activities must also be included in the brochure.

P. Costs and Funding Needs. The HMP provides the most site-specific and accurate estimate of funds, personnel, equipment, and procurement needs. As such, it becomes the principal vehicle to request such needs through the AWP and FLPMA 4-Year Authorization for the wildlife subactivity and associated support activities. Prepare a summary of funds and personnel needs by fiscal year which adequately and clearly portrays the varied costs involved. The basic format for this summary is presented in Illustration 8. It may be altered as necessary to accommodate specific HMP funding display situations.

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Q. Concurrence and Approval.

1. BLM. The District Manager must approve and sign plans and changes (see .04K). At the option of the State Director, a special memorandum of understanding with the State agency can be prepared to specify responsibilities, cost sharing, maintenance, and other items. Upon completion of the plan, the required information must be listed on HMP Statistics Form 6780-3, in accordance with the instructions (see Illustration 9).

2. State Agencies and Others. Obtain the signatures of authorized State agency personnel. Any agreements with the State agency should be consistent with the BLM Master Memorandum of Understanding and, if applicable, the Sikes Act Supplement. Approval by the State Director, the director of the appropriate State agency, and other organizations as appropriate is suggested for the first Sikes Act HMP in each State. Subsequent HMPs may be approved and signed by the BLM District Manager and local authorized State and Federal officials. A copy of each HMP for which funds have been requested for implementation may be sent to the Director (240) for information and backup to AWP preparation.

R. Appendix.

1. Supporting Information. Include important maps, overlays, inventory analysis, or attachments integral to the plan in the Appendix. All maps and overlays must be dated, initialed, and properly indexed to the HMP narrative.

2. Environmental Assessment. An EA must be prepared and be structured according to approved procedures to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. The habitat management objectives and planned actions identified in the HMP are the items to be addressed in an environmental analysis. If the EA reveals no potentially significant impacts to the environment, documentation must be made on a separate page attached to the EA revealing a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was determined. If the analysis reveals that the habitat management objectives and planned actions will produce significant impacts, an environmental impact statement may be required. In light of the significance of many HMP proposals, interdisciplinary team input into the EA is encouraged along with appropriate reviews by other agencies and public prior to HMP approval. Include EA and FONSI documentation in the Appendix.

3. Job Documentation Reports (JDRs). Include all prepared JDRs for new project work and maintenance within the Appendix. As new ones are prepared or old ones revised, include accordingly. This will facilitate programming habitat development.

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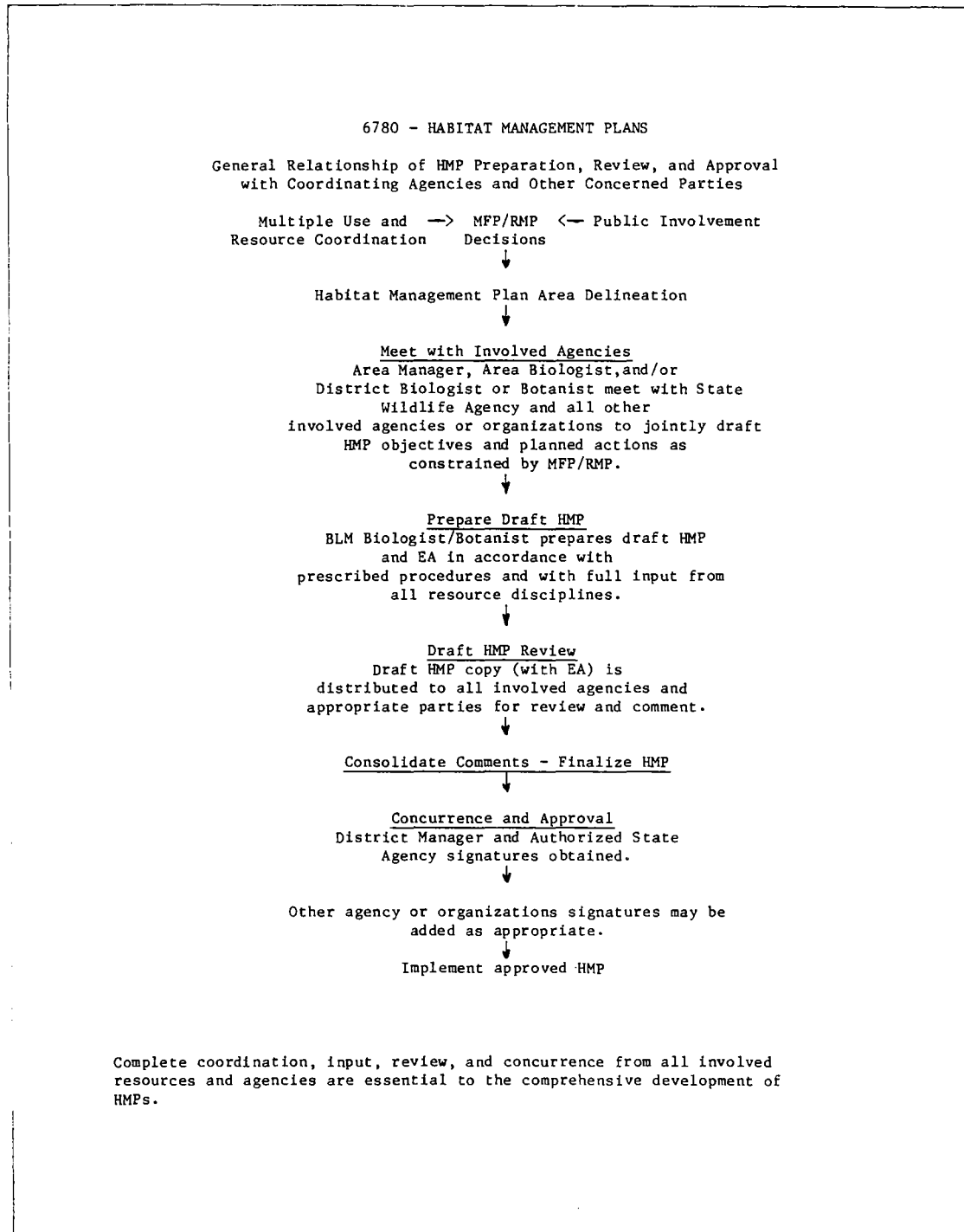
4. Other. Include other detailed information and documentation in the Appendix if it is necessary to explain or complement the HMP (e.g., maps, forms, data recapitulations, evaluation summaries, review and modification records, detailed special project plans, inventory forms). Also include copies or abstracts of pertinent State wildlife plans and reports of consultant firms, universities, or private organizations.

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.4 Habitat Management Plan Statistical Report. An annual summary report of HMP statistics must be prepared by District Managers. State Directors then consolidate District reports and submit one final copy to the Director (240) by November 15 for the preceding FY. This report is to be completed on Form 6780-3 (Illustration 9). It is imperative that this report be prepared carefully and submitted on time and in complete detail, since it is the principal data backup source for Bureau budget justifications and requests. It also serves as a public information document for Congress, other agencies, and interested organizations. Data presented in the HMP Statistical Report will be available for use through the Bureau's Automated Data Processing (ADP) system. Submission of legible, handwritten reports using dark ink or pencil is encouraged. This facilitates entry of data and ADP processing.

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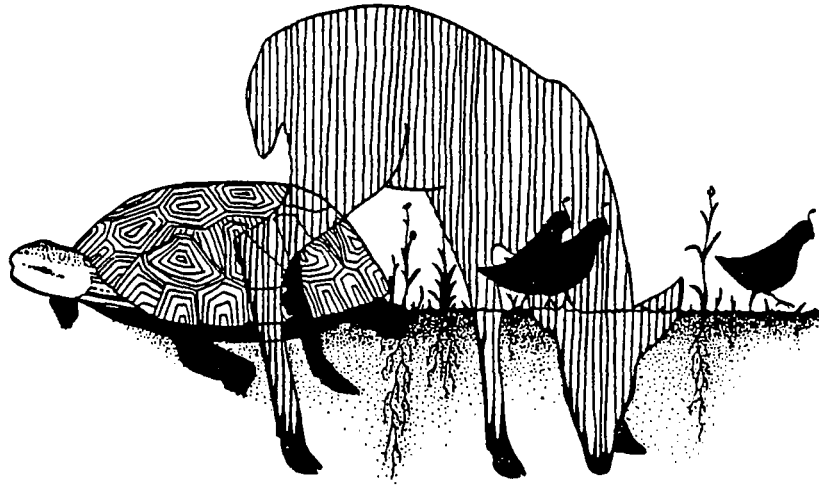
General Relationship of HMP Preparation, Review, and Approval
with Coordinating Agencies and Other Concerned Parties



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Example of an Habitat Management Plan Cover Design

**BEAVER DAM SLOPE
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN**
Dixie Resource Area
Cedar City District



**A SIKES ACT COOPERATIVE FEDERAL - STATE
MANAGEMENT PLAN TO IMPROVE FISH AND
WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS.**



U S Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

October 1980

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Checklist for Preparation and Review

Of Habitat Management Plans

Form 6780-1
(July 1981)
(formerly 6620-1)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CHECKLIST FOR PREPARATION AND REVIEW
OF HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

State New Mexico
District Socorro
Resource Area Jornada
HMP Name and Number Elep. Butte Marsh
BLM-NM-PT-82-004-6780
HMP Prepared by
W. Anderson / B. Mills

REVIEW CHECKLIST	SURNAME	DATE
1. Master Memorandum of Understanding, Sikes Act Agreement and/or Supplemental with State Agency.		10/17/78 (MOU) 1/30/76 (Sikes Act)
2. Preliminary meeting(s) with State Agency (or other appropriate cooperators) to jointly discuss HMP objectives.		5/15/81
3. Endangered Species Act Compliance completed by	J. Conna	6/10/81
4. Review by District Resource Area Specialists		
Range	RPM	7/1/81
Wild Horse and Burro	wom	7/1/81
Hydrologist	cdc	7/3/81
Forestry	-	-
Fisheries/Botanist/Wildlife Biologist	J.W. Anderson W. Anderson	6/30/81
Lands	wks	7/6/81
Minerals	-	-
Recreation	KRC	7/7/81
Wilderness ACEC	KRC	7/7/81
Cultural	PBS	7/8/81
Visual	-	-
Environmental Coordinator (previous EAs)	FMA	7/8/81
Support (Chief of Operations - Fire Management)	H. Smith	7/9/81
Others (Public Affairs)	L.V. Lindell	7/11/81
5. Reviewed by Area Manager	R.D. Cardell	7/13/81
6. Reviewed by Chief of Resource Management	J. Farrell	7/15/81
7. Draft HMP and EA reviewed by State Agency authorized officer (or other cooperators).	J. B. L.	7/20/81
8. Final review (if appropriate) by State Director	G.W. Luedha	8/20/81
9. Reviewed and approved by District Manager	A. P. Komechy	9/1/81
10. Approved by State Agency authorized officer	J. B. L.	9/10/81
Remarks	Revision to Old HMP (1974)	

* U.S. Government Printing Office: 1981-780-779/692 Rev. 8

Form 6780-2
(July 1981)
(formerly 6620-3)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	DATE COMPLETED	PLANNED ACTIONS	DATE COMPLETED	EVALUATION/MONITORING	DATE COMPLETED
Improve 2,000 acres of marsh habitat in Blanca Valley to produce 30 breeding pair of Canada geese by 1982.	6/15/82	Close the area to public entry from March 1-June 1 to protect nesting habitat	2/10/80	Local State agency conservation office to patrol major roads; BLM RA biologist to evaluate nesting conditions and goose populations in cooperation with State agency.	6/30/80 and Continuing
		Construct five nesting islands and establish vegetation cover.			
		Construct two, five acre ponds and fill with artesian well water.	6/10/80	District and State Office engineers and biologists inspect work with contract supervisor.	6/15/80
		Install 10 goose nesting platforms.	8/3/80	Conduct IHICS and special wetland vegetation analysis procedures.	5/1/81 and continuing
Improve three miles of riparian and aquatic habitat along Elk Creek to increase rainbow trout populations from 100 fish per mile to 500 fish per mile and riparian vegetation canopy cover from 20% to 60% by 1983.	9/10/83	Construct four miles of protective fence.	5/1/81	Install 20, permanent photopoints to measure vegetation improvement. Electroshock fish in 300 feet intervals at selected locations to measure fish population increases. Conduct IHICS and special SO riparian inventory procedures.	6/1/81
		Install 10 gabion structures.	6/20/81		
		Plant willows in five selected locations.	4/20/82		
		Reseed bare soil areas with tall wheatgrass, yellow sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy.	5/15/82		

INSTRUCTIONS

- List specific HMP objectives as developed from RMP MFP planning documents or as otherwise approved.
- List specific planned actions to be initiated to meet each specific objective.
- List scheduled evaluation/monitoring study(s) planned to evaluate accomplishments.
- Enter completion date for each objective, action, or evaluation/monitoring study as accomplished.

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Examples of Planned Action Techniques

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Examples of Planned Action Techniques

Listed below are examples of planned action techniques to protect, improve, and maintain habitats for various group(s) of wildlife, fish, and plant species. Planned actions for habitat management and development should be listed by the following categories and their priority order for accomplishment indicated:

1. Big Game.

- a. Pinon-juniper control by chaining and prescribed burning in irregular patterns to reestablish perennial grass and forbs from 10 percent of the plant composition to 60 percent. Sufficient trees left standing to provide cover.
- b. Timber clearcuts on small areas to provide habitat "edge."
- c. Conversion of livestock class to reduce forage competition (e.g., changing from sheep to cattle).
- d. Change in season of use by domestic livestock to allow for an increase in key browse species from 20 percent to 40 percent of the total shrub composition.
- e. Water developments to obtain better wildlife and livestock distribution and more efficiently utilize forage.
- f. Fence modification to allow better antelope passage.
- g. Public use closures to maintain elk winter habitat availability.
- h. Livestock grazing closures on crucial use areas.
- i. Protection of elk calving areas, antelope kidding grounds, and bighorn sheep lambing areas from disposal actions or mineral development.
- j. Easements acquisition to provide access for hunters and other recreationists.
- k. Trapping and transplanting of desert bighorn sheep with State agencies to reestablish historic herds.

2. Small Game, Waterfowl, and Nongame Wildlife.

- a. Use restrictions on Critical Habitats or essential habitats for threatened or endangered species or on shorebird and raptor production areas/sites.
- b. Protection of ACEC associated with threatened or endangered species from mineral and disposal laws.
- c. Bird watering devices on pipelines.
- d. Installation of "guzzlers" for sage grouse, chukar, and quail.

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Examples of Planned Action Techniques

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e. Maintenance of vegetative density and/or diversity to preserve wildlife cover through livestock management.

f. Placement of wildlife escape ramps in watering troughs.

g. Prescribed burning to attain desired seral stage of vegetation.

h. Construction of dikes, wells, meadows, and nesting islands for waterfowl.

3. Fish.

a. Acquisition of water rights to maintain minimum pools or flows.

b. Construction of reservoirs or access acquisition for public use on existing reservoirs.

c. Reduction of sedimentation by improving streambank cover by control of livestock and leaving buffer strips in timber areas.

d. Improvement of stream pool riffle ratio by use of gabions and trash catcher devices.

4. Threatened or Endangered Plants

a. Control competing weedy exotic plants.

b. Construct fences to control livestock grazing.

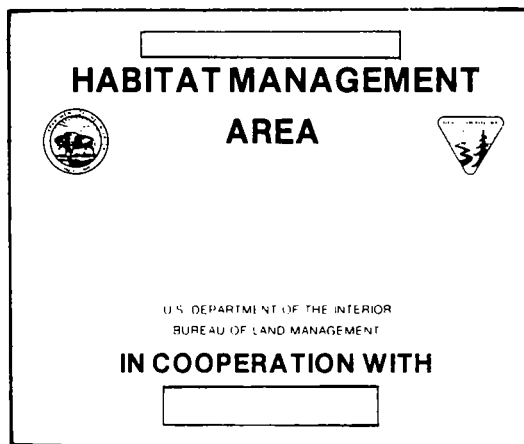
c. Acquisition of water rights to ensure availability.

d. Close area to ORVs to prevent destruction of plants and surrounding habitat conditions.

07 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Examples of Entrance and Boundary Signs

(Lettering) for HMPS



BOUNDARY SIGN



ENTRANCE SIGN

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State Colorado
District Canon City
Resource Area San Luis
Name of HMP Blanca /FY Prepared 1971

FORMAT FOR SUMMARY OF HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT COSTS

COST ITEM	Estimated Costs (\$000's) and Workmonths (W/M) by Development Year											
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total 5 Year Costs	
	No. W/M	\$000	No. W/M	\$000	No. W/M	\$000	No. W/M	\$000	No. W/M	\$000	No. W/M	\$000
ADMINISTRATION AND PREPARATION (Incl. Updating and Revision of HMP)	2	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.2
IMPLEMENTATION:												
Project Survey and Design	20	80	10	30	1	15	-	-	-	-	31	125.0
Project Work	10	50	10	100	10	100	5	25	2	25	37	300.0
Public Affairs (Signs, Brochures, etc.)	1	2	2	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	15.0
Support (Roads and Trails, Easements, Rights-of-Way, Building Construction, Access and Cadastral Survey).	10	20	5	15	2	10	-	-	-	-	17	45.0
MAINTENANCE	-	-	2	10	2	10	1	13	2	20	7	50
EVALUATION AND MONITORING (Incl. Pre/Post Treatment Studies)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	8
RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	////	25	////	25	////	-	////	-	////	-	////	50
TOTAL BLM COSTS	44	186.2	30	192	16	140	7	40	4	45	101	603.2
ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS:												
State Wildlife Agency	////	-	////	10	////	10	////	-	////	-	////	20
Federal Agencies	////	-	////	-	////	10	////	20	////	-	////	30
Other	////	5	////	-	////	-	////	-	////	-	////	5
Total Contributive Costs	////	5	////	10	////	20	////	20	////	-	////	55

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS
Format for Summary of Habitat Management Plan
Development Costs

Development Costs
Format for Summary of Habitat Management Plans

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Form 6780-3
(July 1981)
(formerly 6610-3)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN STATISTICS

Page 1 of 1
State Idaho
District Resource Area Burley District
Date Current Through Fiscal Year 1981

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN		PRIORITY SPECIES	TYPE				APPROVED (Date)	PUBLIC LAND HABITAT PLAN COVERAGE		ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTED FUNDS TO DATE (\$000's)	CUMULATIVE ESTIMATED COSTS TO DATE (\$000's)					ESTIMATED TOTAL COSTS NEEDED TO COMPLETE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (\$000's)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE TO DATE (%)
NAME	NUMBER		S	L	O	X		NO. STREAM MILES	ACRES		PREPARATION	IMPLEMENTATION	MAINTENANCE	EVALUATION MONITORING	TOTAL COST		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Curlw	WA-20-PP 76-001-6780	Mule Deer	X	X			Aug. 1976	16,180			\$ 11.2	\$ 77.1	\$ 2.0	\$ 21.6	\$ 112.9	\$ 262.6	83
Cass. / Zinn Pulls	WA-20-PT- 77-023-6780	Pheasant	X				Jan. 1977	5,658			10.8	563.0	10.0	10.0	623.8	561.4	90
Milner	WA-20-PP 77-012-6780	Pheasant/Waterfowl	X				Feb. 1979	1,992			10.8	91.4	9.6	10.0	101.8	93.7	92
Owta Canyon	WA-20-PP 76-005-6780	Bald Eagle	X	X			July. 1981	10,959			8.1	0	0	0	8.1	78.3	10
Pocotella	WA-20-PP 76-008-6780	Mule Deer/upland Game Birds	X	X			Sept. 1981	21,196			8.1	0	0	0	8.1	881.4	1
GRAND TOTAL									200,885	\$	\$ 99.0	\$ 681.5	\$ 22.6	\$ 101.6	\$ 854.7	\$ 1,877.4	96

TOTAL OF ALL APPROVED PLANS (Fiscal Year)													
ITEMS	1981	Subtotal 78-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	Subtotal 82-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	Subtotal 86-89	TOTAL Through 1989
Plans Prepared	2	5											
Sikes Act Plans	2	5											
Public Land Stream Miles	0	0											
Public Land Acres (000's)	33.2	200.9											
BLM Cost (\$000's)	16.2	859.7											
Contributed Funds (\$000's)	0	0											
TOTAL COST - Sikes Act Plans (\$000's)	16.2	813.9											

(Instructions on reverse)

Wildlife Habitat Management Plan Statistics

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

6780 - HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Wildlife Habitat Management Plan Statistics

General and Specific Instructions

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. To be filled out by Resource Area, District, and State Office Biologists, updated and placed in 6780 file.
2. District Office Biologists consolidate Resource Area from data at the end of each fiscal year (FY) and submit to State Office Biologist by October 30 for the preceding FY.
3. State Office Biologists must consolidate District Office submissions and submit copy to the Director (240) by November 15 for the preceding FY.
4. Director (240) prepares an annual Bureauwide analysis for use in end-of-year reports and other programs as appropriate.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Items not listed are self-explanatory)

Item	Item
<p>4 through 7 - TYPE OF PLAN - Categorize each HMP according to the following letter codes (<i>more than one code may be used</i>).</p> <p>(S) - Plan was cooperatively prepared with State agency under the Sikes Act.</p> <p>(L) - Plan was completed within a grazing environmental impact statement area.</p> <p>(G) - Plan was completed within an environmental impact statement area other than livestock grazing.</p> <p>(X) - Plan was cooperatively prepared with organizations, groups, and agencies other than a State agency.</p>	<p>12 through 15 - CUMULATIVE ESTIMATED COSTS TO DATE - Categorize each according to the following.</p> <p><i>Preparation</i> - Include costs for writing the plan, publishing/printing, related meetings, and distribution of copies.</p> <p><i>Implementation</i> - Include costs for project work, survey and design, construction, access, signs, land acquisition and rights-of-way, and public affairs programs.</p> <p><i>Maintenance</i> - Include costs for maintenance of all project work and other developments.</p> <p><i>Evaluation/Monitoring</i> - Include costs for studies and analyses to measure progress in accomplishing objectives.</p>
<p>11 CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTED FUNDS TO DATE - Includes funds contributed by agencies, organizations, or groups other than BLM to implement plan.</p>	<p>18 ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE COMPLETED TO DATE - Indicate plan progress completed to date. This should reflect an estimated percentage of actual funds expended vs. total estimated funds required to fully implement plan.</p>