

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1849 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

February 26, 1992

IN reply refer to:
9011 (230)

Information Bulletin No. 92-271

To: All State Directors and Service Center Director

From: Director

Subject: Development of Environmental Analysis (EA) for Site Specific
Vegetation Treatment Projects

Attached is an outline for the subject use. This outline should be viewed as minimum and should be fitted to analysis of the specific site as closely as possible.

Some additional comments for the use of this outline are as follows:

1. The "Need for the Proposal" section should be project specific; clearly stating why the project is necessary, what its objectives are and why it needs to be done. The provided statement is fine, but the section should be expanded to fit specific projects
2. Alternatives are strongly encouraged and must be site specific. Be sure that the proposed action is consistent with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to which it is tiered, and fully displays the area considered for treatment.
3. All EA's should stress tiering coordination/cooperation efforts to the local area. An effort should be made to solicit public input on a local basis before implementing the project, and to document that this has been done. Ensure that the proposed action is adequately cross-referenced to the statewide EIS and Record of Decision.

/s/ Mike Penfold
Michael J. Penfold
Assistant Director, Land and Renewable Resources

1 Attachment

1 - Analytical Outline for Vegetation Treatment (6 pp)

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE FOR VEGETATION TREATMENT

Environmental Assessment Tiered to the _____
_____ Program EIS
for Fiscal Year _____

I. Need for the Proposal

The _____ District/Resource area propose to implement a vegetation treatment _____ program consistent with (state) _____ Record of Decision dated July 1991. This decision meets the proposed and Need set forth in the Vegetative Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen States. Final EIS (FEIS) of May 1991. The statutes, policy and planning criteria for that decision are set forth in the FEIS and Record of Decision (ROD).

II. Description of Proposed Action

The proposed integrated vegetation treatment program for the _____ District/Resource Area would be as detailed below:*

Treatment (be consistent with Table 1 FEIS) Acres

Chemical

Aerial

Ground Vehicle

Ground Hand

Manual (by type)

Mechanical (by type)

Biological

Domestic Animal

insects

pathogens

Prescribed Burning

Total

* address only those above treatments proposed.

Management treatments and project design features relating to vegetation treatment activities are presented in the FEIS pages 1-33 to 1-35. (Included district map(s) showing areas to be treated.) All mitigation measures adopted in the ROD are incorporated as additional project design features.

Estimated _____ Acreage or Chemical Treatment
by Method Would be as Follows for FY_____.

Herbicide	Major Trade Name	Expected Maximum Rate of Application 1/	Estimated Annual Acreage
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Aerial

Ground Vehicle

Ground Hand

Alternatives considered byt not analyzed

The alternatives of No Use of Prescribed Burning, No Aerial Herbicide Application, No Use of Herbicides, and No Action, have been analyzed in the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands FEIS and considered in the ROD. Further discussion in this EA is unnecessary since site specific conclusions and impacts would be essentially the same.

Interrelationships

The _____ District/Resource Area Coordinates and interacts with other Federal, State, County and local agencies on a continuing basis concerning vegetation treatment activities. Pages 1-42 tho 1-44 of the FEIS contains an overview of this interatction. Local agencies and organizations coordinated withare listed below:

III. Affected Environment

The _____ District/Resource Area is located in the _____ portion of the state (see attached map). A general Description of the affected environment may be found in the FEIS. Site specific components which could be affected by the proposal are as follows:

- Examples of items appropriately identified include:
Specific vegetation type in area, Visual Resource Management (VRM) class of lands, threatened and endangered species found, special unique or critical area, and important wildlife areas.

(Note: It is only necessary to identify specifics which are shown to be impacted in the next section.)

IV. Environmental Consequences

The actions described in Section II of this assessment will cause environmental impacts are presented in Chapter 3 and summarized in Table 1-9 (Alternative 1) of the FEIS. Analysis discussions in that EIS have no impacts of importance upon the following resources; climate, topography, minerals, utilities, communication sites and energy use.

No impacts have been identified which exceed those addressed in the FEIS and the decision referenced in Section I of this assessment. The following are impacts of importance based upon site specific analysis of the proposal.

Example Only

Air

The anticipated burning of _____ acres of vegetation could result in temporary, occasional smoke intrusions in specific areas.

Soils

- Indicated site specific impacts consistent with those discussed beginning on page _____ of the FEIS.

Water

- Indicated site specific impacts consistent with those discussed beginning on page _____ of the FEIS.

Vegetation

- Indicate site specific impacts on non-target vegetation (include T&E plants and plants related to native American activities) consistent with those discussed beginning on page ____ of the FEIS.

Animals

- Indicate site specific impacts on wildlife, livestock and wild horses consistent with those discussed beginning on page ____ of the FEIS.

Fish

(Note: Fishery values are not expected to be adversely impacted from implementing the proposed action.)

- This section is optional, we suggest that any discussion related directly to impacts on water resources identified earlier in this section of the assessment.

Cultural

- Indicate site specific impacts consistent with those discussed beginning on page_____of the FEIS.

Social and Economic

A description of the social and economic impacts are discussed on pages _____ of the FEIS. Site specific conclusions would be essentially the same.

Human Health

A detailed hazard analysis was conducted for each of the _____ herbicides proposed here for use in the EIS (See Appendix E). Additionally, a worst-case analysis was conducted for three of the herbicide use. It has been determined that the worst-case is that someone would get cancer from exposure to herbicides used in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Vegetation Treatment program. The probability of occurrence was projected for two basic populations considered at: risk (occupational and general public). The highest probability of cancer for workers in the extreme-case is on the order of one out of 10,000 workers exposed under the lifetime exposure scenario. The highest probability for the general public is on the order of one out of 10 million individuals exposed in the extreme case scenario presented.

VRM

- Indicate consistency with the VRM objectives.

Wilderness/Areas of Critical Environmental Concerns/Special

Areas

- Indicate site specific impacts consistent with those discussed beginning on page 48 of the FEIS.
- Other

V. Agencies and Individuals Consulted

- Make a listing (include county weed distraict authorities).
- Include a section for Participating staff here as well.
- Include a section for Participating public.

Attachment 1-5

Appendix (A)*

Date_____

_____ District

Treatment Area_____Resource Area_____

Legal
description:_____

1) Vegetation to be controlled:

2) Treatment method and time of control:

3) Type of chemical and application rates

4) Special of unique features requiring protection:

5) Who will conduct treatment:

- > > > > Contract > >
- > > BLM > > > > Other (specify)

* Note - Be sure to attach appropriate map(s)

IV. TREATMENT SITE: (Describe land type or use, size, stage of growth of target species, slope and soil type) _____

ESTIMATED ACRES _____

V. SENSITIVE ASPECTS AND PRECAUTIONS: (Describe sensitive areas [e.g., marsh, endangered, threatened, candidate and sensitive species habitat] and distance to treatment site. List measures taken to avoid impact to sensitive areas)

VI. NONTARGET VEGETATION: (Describe impacts to nontarget vegetation in the project area). _____

VII. INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT (Describe other aspects of the IWM program that are being used in addition to this chemical application in the project area). _____

Originator's Signature: _____

Date: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Originator's Company Name: _____

Certified Pesticide Applicator's Signature: _____

BLM Office WeCd\Pesticide
Coordinator's Signature: _____ Date: _____

BLM Manager's Approval: _____ Date: _____

State Coordinator's Signature _____ Date: _____

Deputy State Director's Approval: _____ Date: _____

- _____ CONCUR OR APPROVED
- _____ NOT CONUR OR DISAPPROVED
- _____ CONCUR OR APPROVED WITH MODIFICATIONS

Modifications, Any changes to this proposal by the State Pesticide Coordinator will be listed in an attached memo to the manager requesting approval from the Deputy State Director,

Instructions for Pesticide Use Proposal Submissions

A pesticide use proposal (PUP) package contains a copy of the site specific environmental assessment (EA) where each proposal was assessed, copies of labels of any chemicals and surfactants proposed for use, MSDS's Material Safety Data Sheets for any chemicals and surfactants proposed for use, and a properly and completely filled out proposal including any specific attachments,

The PUP is a Departmental form and its purpose is to enable the bureaus or agencies in the Department of the Interior to pass specific information about pesticide use on lands administered in those bureaus or agencies back to the Department. The form is designed to provide the Department with precise information on pests, chemicals, rates of application, locations of application, and how sensitive Situations are handled. One proposal is not designed to cover all the general weed problems in one Resource Area or District. A proposal that provides site specific information is more likely to meet Department, Bureau, and State Office standards for pesticide Use than a proposal that generalizes about weed situations and potential pesticide use.

Instructions on how to fill out each section of the proposal are included below. The examples in this information concerning specific labels and products are current in January 1994, but labels do change on a regular basis.

Proposal Number

The proposal number is one used to track each proposal. Typically, each office keeps a log. The office Pesticide Coordinator assigns a unique number based on year, state, office code, and the number of proposals issued in that office each year. This number needs to be written on both pages of the proposal. The Stat. Pesticide Coordinator will not approve a proposal without a current proposal number.

EA Number

This number cites the number of the EA in which this pesticide application was specifically addressed. This number needs to be written on both pages of the proposal. The State Pesticide Coordinator will not approve a proposal without an EA number listed in this section of the proposal. The Colorado Record of decision for the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States requires Site specific analysis for all pesticide use. If you are using an Administrative Determination, each proposal must have a unique AD number.

Location

Refers to the Specific site (township, range, section, and portion of a section where this application will take place.) More than one site is possible per PUP if the same chemical in the same amount is to be sprayed at each site. If several sites will be covered with one PUP, list the exact locations and the estimated acreage of each site to be sprayed on a separate page. Label the page with the proposal number and the reference number and attach the sheet to the PUP. In oil and gas fields, rather than listing the location of each pad, provide a location of the field and include a map. Estimate the number of acres to be sprayed in each field. Maps of the location(s) of each application are not necessary in other proposal submissions, however, they do provide a good framework for impact analysis, especially cumulative impact analysis across space.

Duration of Proposal

The State Pesticide Coordinator will approve proposals for up to three years. If more than one year 5 approval is desired, state the years in which the herbicide will be reapplied.

I. Pesticide Application (include mixtures and surfactants)

Mixtures of herbicides can be approved if at least One of the labels States that mixture is comatible and if the mixture, or one of the chemicals in the mixture, is labeled to control the Specific pest listed on the proposal.

Trade Name(s)

The trade name is the same as the brand name and is listed on the herbicide label, For example, the trade name of the most commonly used tebuthiuron for sagebrush control 20P Spike 20P. "Spike" alone is not the trade name. Dow/Elanco also makes Spike 80w, Spike 5a, Spike 1G, Spike 40P, and Spike Bush Pellets. Provide the information for any surfactants requested as well as for any chemicals.

Common Name(s)

The front page of every label has a section that states what the active ingredient in the herbicide is. On the Spike 20P label, tebuthiuron is the common name. It is followed by the chemical name N-(5-(1,1-dimethylethly)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-N,N'-dimethylurea. It is not necessary to put the chemical name on a PUP. The Banvel label lists its active ingredient as "disethylamine salt of dicamba." The Colorado Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatment of BLM Lands on Thirteen Western States shortened the common name to "Dicamba." Only those active ingredients listed in the Colorado Record of Decision on page 3 as "herbicidee Approved For Use" can be approved by the State Pesticide Coordinator,

EPA Registration Number

All herbicides are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The registration number is one of the best ways a specific product can be identified. All herbicide labels have an EPA registration number; it is typically listed on the front page of a label. As with most other information on herbicide labels, EPA registration numbers can change. If you are not using the most currently available herbicide supply, include both the new number and state with the old number that you are using previously registered herbicide material, and include both the old and the most recent labels in your proposal package.

Manufacturer(s)

The manufacturer is the company which produces the herbicide. The manufacturer's name is always listed On the front page of a herbicide label. Some of the manufacturers who produce herbicides approved in the Colorado Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatment of BLM Lands on Thirteen Western States include DuPont, Ciba-Geigy, Dow/Elanco Platte Chemical, Cornbelt Chemical, PBI/Gordon, Sandoz and Monsanto.

Formulation

The type of formulation is listed on the label. Emulisifible concentrates, solutions, flowables, aerosols, invert emulsions, and fumigants are considered "liquid" formulations. "Dry" formulations include dusts, baits, granules, pellets, wettable powders, Soluble powders, microencapsulation, and water-dispersible granules.

Method of Application

There are numerous types of application equipment, including hand sprayers, small motorized sprayers, generators, foggers, fumigators, dusters, wiper applicators, etc. If you will be using a sprayer attached to a type of aircraft, please state you will be using aircraft. Certain herbicides sprayed by aircraft require Washington Office approval because of the increased potential drift problems. For more information on applicators, see Applying Pesticides Correctly, A Guide for Private and Commercial Applicators.

Maximum Rate of Application

The maximum rate of application refers to the maximum amount of herbicide

in measurable amounts (use unit on label) and inactive ingredients that a label states can be used for specific target weed species listed as the pest on the proposal. The maximum amount of active ingredient is a ratio calculation. When calculating the rates of application, do not round numbers up. Rounding up may result in stating a number on your proposal that exceeds the label or BLM maximum. Refer to the EIS in your area for Maximums.

Use Unit on Label

Typically, labels have several different species lists with different rates of application. For example, if a proposal states you will be using Escort to control common mullein, the maximum rate of application is 1/2 ounce per acre. The "Escort" label also states that 4 ounces of product may be used to control Kudzu. But this information is irrelevant for this proposal, since the target species is common mullein. Another example: if the target species on a proposal to use "Banvel" is bull thistle, the maximum rate of application use Unit on label on pasture, rangeland and non-cropland areas is 3 pints. Bull thistle a biennial (it is on the list of biennials that "Banvel" will control). The maximum amount of product that may be used for biennials on the label is 3 pints for those that are bolting.

Pounds (or Ounces) of Active Ingredient Per Acre

Active ingredient is typically listed in pounds per acre. There is a trend in the chemical companies to manufacture chemicals which require introducing as little chemical as possible into the environment, because of public concern over chemical use. There are many chemicals now that have rates of application in ounces. If the active ingredient is listed in ounces, it is not necessary to convert that number back to pounds. In the Active and Inert Ingredients section on a label of a liquid formulation of a herbicide, there is a statement about how many pounds per gallon of active ingredient may be found in the herbicide. For example, the Banvel label states that this product contains 4 pounds per gallon of active ingredient. If the target species on the proposal to use "Banvel" is bull thistle, and the maximum rate of application use unit is 3 pints, then the maximum amount of active ingredient per acre is the amount of active ingredient contained in 3 pints of Banvel. (If there are 4 pounds active ingredient in a gallon, there is one pound in a quart of Banvel and 1/2 pound in a pint of Banvel.) Therefore, the maximum rate of application pounds of active ingredient per acre is 1 and 1/2 (1.5) pounds for control of bull thistle.

On labels of dry formulations of herbicides, there isn't always a statement about how many pounds of active ingredient per pound is found in the herbicide. The "Spike 2OP" label does state that the product contains 0.2 pounds of active ingredient per pound, but the "Escort" label simply states that by weight, the active ingredient makes up 60 percent of the product. If you propose to use 1/2 ounce per acre, as the "Escort" label states is the maximum for control of common mullein, the maximum amount of active ingredient that may be applied per acre is 0.3 ounce.

Intended Rate of Application

Herbicide labels state a range of amounts including the maximum amount of material that may be applied. Often, depending on soil type, organic

matter, amount of soil moisture, air temperature and humidity at the time of application, etc., it is more cost-effective and environmentally sound to use less than that maximum amount of herbicide to control the pest. In this section, state the amount of herbicide you actually apply per acre. Table E2-3 in the EIS lists the maximum rates allowed on BLM. The intended rate of application may not exceed the rates listed in table E2-3. End of the Year reports require reporting the amount of active ingredient that has been applied per acre. You may also want to do that ratio calculation here, to simplify the reporting process later.

II. Pest (List specific target pest(s) and reason for application.)

When deciding which herbicide to use it is critical to identify the target pest(s) so that the most useful and cost-effective application may be chosen. If target pest(s) are not identified, the proposal will not be approved by the state pesticide coordinator. Herbicides are rigorously tested and their labels list a number of species that the product is known to control. If the specific target pest(s) are not listed on the label, attach documentation from a recent scientific source stating that the product proposed is known to control the specific target species. For example, if you desire to control the target species of showy milkweed with Banvel, you will note that the Banvel label lists several milkweeds, but not showy milkweed. The 1993-94 Montana, Utah, Wyoming Weed Control Handbook does list dicamba or Banvel with four pounds of active ingredient per gallon as a known treatment for showy milkweed. Documentation must be attached for species not listed on the label, for approval of the proposal by the State Pesticide Coordinator. Documentation must also be supplied for mixtures, if the mixture is not listed on the label as one that controls the specific target pest(s). The Western Society of Weed Science has published a book called Weeds of the West by Tom D. Whitson, Larry C. Burrill, Steven A. Dewey, David W. Cudney, B.E. Nelson, Richard D. Lee and Robert Parker which lists standardized common plant names. Chemical companies are also using the standardized names more often now when printing labels. Use the standardized common names of plant pest species or their scientific names in this section of the PUP. List the specific reason for this pesticide application.

III. Major Desired Plant Species Present

List the species which define the natural plant community at the site where the chemical is to be applied. If the natural plant community is not what the site is being managed for, also list the key management species, or state that you are managing for bare ground.

IV. Treatment Site

Describe the land uses in the treatment area, the stage of growth of the target pest species, the slope and soil type and other factors that relate to specific information found on the chemical label.

Estimated Acres

Estimate the number of acres to be treated chemically at each specific site. (This will be included on an attached sheet when one pup covers more than one site.) The size of the acreage to be treated determines who the final authorizing official will be. This section of the PUP must be completed for approval by the State Pesticide Coordinator.

V. Sensitive Aspects and Precautions

Describe any sensitive areas, including wetlands and riparian areas, endangered, threatened, candidate and sensitive species habitat, and

distance to the treatment Site. List measures to be taken to avoid impact to any sensitive areas. If an Administrative Determination is used and documented in the EA Number section of the proposal, this section of the PUP must be filled out before the State Pesticide Coordinator will approve the PUP.

VI. Nontarget Vegetation

Since chemicals are not selective at a species level, there will be some loss of species that are considered desirable. Describe the associated and cumulative impacts and mitigations associated with the loss of non target vegetation on the site where this chemical application is occurring. If an Administrative Determination is used and documented in the EA Number section of the proposal, this section of the PUP must be filled out before the State Pesticide Coordinator will approve the PUP

VII. Integrated Pest Management

The ROD and the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in 13 Western States says that we want to take an integrated vegetation management approach. The techniques proposed for use in an integrated management program include. Preventive actions, biological control, mechanical control such as prescribed burning, cultural control, such as changing grazing time, numbers, or type of grazing animal, manual practices, such as hand pulling or mowing, chemical control, and restoration practices. Vegetation management priorities (page 2 ROD): preventive, nonchemical, combination of preventative, nonchemical and chemical, then sole chemical use in that order. Because of these priorities, please document what is being done besides this chemical application to manage undesirable species in the project area. If an Administrative Determination is used and documented in the EA Number section of the proposal, this section of the PUP must be filled out before the State Pesticide Coordinator will approve the PUP.

Originators Signature

The originator is the person who first asks for approval to do a chemical treatment. It may be a Bureau employee such as a range conservationist who will apply the chemical himself in an allotment he manages, or an employee, such as a realty specialist who fills out the form for a utility company when weed control is part of the approval for a permit. It may also be someone from outside the Bureau, such as a county weed supervisor or an oil and gas company representative. It is always best if someone within the BLM provides guidance to our customers as they supply information required by the BLM and the Department of Interior.

Originators Company

If the project is initiated by BLM employees, the originator's company is not applicable. In all other cases, State the company or firm who holds the BLM permit, such as Conoco, Moffat County, etc. This space is not intended to document an originator's contractor.

Certified Pesticide Applicators Signature

This is the signature of the person who will oversee the pesticide application on the ground. This person must be currently certified by the Bureau (in NTC Course 9000-0 that is offered once yearly in Lakewood and

is coordinated by the Bureau Weed Specialist) or must have a current state certification. If a customer plans to contract out this pesticide application and does not know who the applicator will be at the time the proposal is submitted, then a BLM Certified applicator may sign and require that the customer send a copy of a State certification of the chosen applicator to the BLM office's Pesticide\Weed coordinator before the pesticide application takes place. The State Office Pesticide Coordinator keeps a list of currently certified BLM employees and will not approve a proposal if the Certified Applicators signature is missing or if it is signed by someone whose certification has expired.

BLM- Office Pesticide/Weed Coordinator's Signature

This is the signature of the person in the District or Resource Area Office who has been assigned the duty of reviewing that office's proposals before they are forwarded to the State Office. This person should also keep a file of copies of State Certifications and is responsible for submitting Annual Pesticide Use Reports to the the District Office.

Managers Approval

The Resource Area Manager or District Manager, or one acting for the manager must sign this proposal. The State Pesticide Coordinator will not approve any proposal that does not have a manager's signature

State Pesticide Coordinator's Signature

The State Office Coordinator will sign here after reviewing the proposal. The State office must be currently certified by the BLM. (not state)

Deputy State Director's, Approval

The Deputy State Director will sign in this blank. Once the PUP has been approved, the original PUP will be returned to the Office requesting approval. If the PUP is not approved, or must be modified, the DSD will sign, and the State Pesticide Coordinator will submit a memo with the concerns in the proposal to the DSD who will send the memo to the Manager whose office originated the PUP. The EA, labels, material safety data sheets, and any attachments will not be returned. They will be kept on file in the State office with a copy of the original PUP so that the State Office can answer as many information requests as possible without asking the Districts or Resource Areas to re-supply that information.

3/3/94

BUREAU O~ LAND MANAGEMENT PESTICIDE APPLICATION RECORD

1. a. Project Name: _____
b. Operator: _____
a. Pesticide Use Proposal Number: _____
d. Reference Number: _____
2. Name of Applicator of Employee(s) Applying the Pesticide:

3. Date(s) of Application: _____
(MONTH, DAY, YEAR)
4. Time Frame of Application: _____
5. Location of Application: T. _____, R _____, Sec. _____
County _____
6. Type of Equipment Used: _____

7. Pesticide(s) Used:
a. Company or Manufacturer's Name: _____

b. Trade Name: _____

c. Type of Formulation:
Liquid _____/ Granular _____/
8. Rate of Application Used:
a. Active Ingredient per Acre _____
b. Volume of Formulation per Acre _____
9. a. Actual Area Treated: _____
b. Total Project Area: _____
10. Primary Pest(s) Involved: _____

11. Stage of Pest Development: _____

12. Site Treated: _____/ Native Vegetation _____/ Seeded Vegetation
_____/ Other

13 Weather Conditions:

- a. Wind velocity: _____
- b. Wind direction _____
- c. Temperature _____:

14. Monitoring Record (IF INSUFFICIENT SPACE-CONTINUE ON BACK):

* This record is required and must be completed except for monitoring within 24 hours after completion of application of pesticides. This record must be maintained for minimum of 10 years.

BLM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Release
9-306

MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date
10/30/90

Subject

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

1. Explanation of Material Transmitted: This release transmits a new Manual Section which sets forth policy, direction, and requirements for use of Biological Control Agents On Public Lands.
2. Reports Required: Biological Control Agent Release Proposal
Biological Control Agent Release Record
3. Material Superseded: None.
4. Filing Instructions: File as directed below.

REMOVE:

None

INSERT:

9014

(Total: 11 sheets)

/s/ Michael J. Penfold
Michael J. Penfold
Assistant Director for Land and
Renewable Resources

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

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- 1. Ecological Criteria for Bio-Agency Control
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9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

.01 Purpose. This Manual Section outlines policy, defines responsibilities, and provides guidance for the release, maintenance, and collections of Biological Control Agents for Integrated Pest Management programs on the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

.02 Objectives. The objective is to provide guidance and procedures for planning and implementing Biological Control in Integrated Pest Management programs. This Manual Section prescribes procedures for transportation, release, maintenance, collection, and recordkeeping.

.03 Authority.

- A. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
- B. Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1987.
- C. Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974.
- D. Departmental Manual Parts 611, 612, and 517.
- E. Carlson-Foley Act of 1968.
- F. Executive Order 11987, Exotic Organisms.

.04 Responsibility.

A. The Director and Deputy Director. The Director formulates the BLM policy within limits set within the above authorities, assuring that the BLM Biological Control Agent Integrated Pest Management program conforms with the Department of Interior policy and legislative mandates. This responsibility is exercised through the Assistant Director, Land and Renewable Resources.

B. The Chief, Division of Forestry. Acting for the Assistant Director, Land and Renewable Resources, the Chief is responsible for overseeing the Integrated Pest Management program of which Biological Control Agents is a part, and he also reviews and monitors the release, establishment, and collection of Biological Control Agents on BLM lands. Additionally, the Chief, Division of Forestry provides technical information, advice, and coordination both inter and intra Department of Interior for the BLM.

C. Other Washington Office Division Chiefs. Other Washington Office Division Chiefs are responsible for coordinating and ensuring specific guidelines are met and providing Integrated Pest Management programs in their area of responsibility.

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

D. State Directors. State Directors are responsible for ensuring adherence to BLM policy and procedures developed in this Manual Section. The State Director and his immediate State Office staff are solely responsible for approving or authorizing the release, establishment, and collection of Biological Control Agents on BLM lands within his/her state under the concept of the BLM Integrated Pest Management program.

E. Each District Manager. Is responsible for planning and implementing Integrated Pest Management programs utilizing biological control agents within his/her area of responsibility in conformance with existing policy guidelines. The District Manager coordinates and secures from the BLM State Office and State Agencies necessary approvals and authorizations as may be required.

.05 References. (See Departmental Manual Parts 517-Pesticides, 609-Weed Control Program, and 611-Forest Pest Control Program; and BLM Manual Sections 1745-Introduction, Transplant, Augmentations, and Reestablishment of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants, and 1740-Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment, 5800-Forest Protection and Forest Pest Management, and 9011-Chemical Pest Control.

.06 Policy. Policies governing the use of biological control agents on lands administered by the BLM are set forth below to guide pests management efforts determined as needed to reach management objectives.

A. Encourage the use of parasites, predators, and pathogens in Integrated Pest Management programs to reduce pest organism populations to meet management objectives. This may include domestic livestock to manage vegetation.

B. Participate in cooperative Integrated Pest Management programs in area-wide efforts.

C. Support efforts to develop new biological control agents to the level possible as one of the tools in a balanced Integrated Pest Management program.

D. Collect and quantify all inventory and monitoring data for all pest management efforts and evaluate the success or failure of the program.

.07 Files and Record Maintenance. Establish and maintain files in accordance with BLM Manual Section 1274. Release or redistribution of biological control agents records should be maintained for a minimum of seven years.

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

.1 Guidelines for Release and Management of Biological Control Agents. Consideration and approval of the use of biological control agents involves many facets of review, monitoring, inventorying, and informing the public of what the BLM intends.

.11 Education and Awareness on the subject of pests, especially noxious weeds, is a facet of any long range management plan within the BLM. Three groups should be targeted for information: the visiting public, local residents, and our own BLM staff. The visiting public needs a clear explanation of the pest problem and information material. Demonstration plots may be established in areas where the general public can easily view and participate when possible.

.12 Control Priorities are the same for biological control agents use as for any Integrated method of control. Prevention strategies are to be employed where feasible and biological control employed after a problem is defined and options explored.

.13 Inventory and monitoring Procedures should be developed and clarified in the State Integrated Pest management Plans and environmental analyses. An Inventory of the pest problem should be available for an area prior to the use of biological control agents. Success or failure in survival, control, and spread should be monitored and noted.

.14 Ecological Criteria for proposed releases win be evaluated with consideration given to factors on the Appendix 1 check list.

.15 Coordination is essential prior to release of biological control agents. Coordination encompasses at a minimum, the approval by the State Office of a Biological Control Agent Release Proposal, notification of a planned release to the State agency involved in pest management, and coordination with other involved agencies such as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) which permits interstate transportation of agents, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) which often is the source of biological control agents, and adjacent landowners. A Memorandum of Understanding exists between the BLM and APHIS and also between BLM and ARS which describes the interaction between the two Agencies. (See Appendix 2.)

.16 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance is provided for the use of biological control agents release and redistribution by the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) which Performs an environmental analysis prior to permission to release by the interagency Technical Advisory Group on Introduction of Biological Control Agents of Weeds. The BLM will acquire copies of these documents when considering site specific projects for control of pests on lands administered by BLM, and consult with the APHIS State Officer in charge to determine applicability. The BLM will perform environmental analysis on the impacts of a site specific project.

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.2 Transportation of biological Control agents across State lines requires a permit from the APHIS which gets concurrence from the receiving State. Contact the receiving State APHIS Officer in Charge to get necessary clearances.

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Rel. 9-306
10/30/90

.3 Biological Control Agent Propagation Sites Protection, Maintenance, and Collection should be monitored by the State Director. Prior to initiating projects in an area of the biological control agents, propagation sites, and projects should be analyzed for adverse impacts to the continued survival of the insectary.

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4 Reporting of the proposed release, establishment, and collection of biological control agents to the State Director is required. Concurrence of the State Director or his staff is required for proposed releases on the Biological Control Agent Release Proposal (Illustration 1). Notification of the actual release should be reported to the State Directors staff on the Biological Control Agent Release Record (Illustration 2). Collections from these release sites shall be recorded on (Illustration 2), noting the date and number of agents collected. The State Office will maintain a permanent record of all releases and location.

PROPOSAL NUMBER _____

REFERENCE NUMBER _____

IV. Major Desired Plant Species Present: _____

V. Release site: (DESCRIBE LAND TYPE AND USE, SIZE, STAGE OF GROWTH OF
TARGET SPECIES. SLOPE AND SOIL TYPE).

_____ ESTIMATED ACRES _____

VI. Sensitive plants and precaution: (DESCRIBE SENSITIVE AREAS [E.G.
ENDANGERED SPECIES PRESENT] AND DISTANCE FROM RELEASE SITE. LIST
MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID IMPACT TO SENSITIVE PLANTS).

VII. Steps taken to ensure that release sites are protected from the USC of
pesticides that would harm the biological control agents: _____

VIII. Other: _____

I will ensure that the proper state and Federal permits are obtained prior to any movement or
release of the biological control agents.

Originator's Signature _____ Date _____
Telephone Number _____

Reviewer's Signature _____

Resource Area Managers Approval _____ Date _____

District Manager's Approval _____ Date _____

State Pest Management Specialist Approval _____ Date _____

_____ Date _____
State Director or DSD, L&RR Concurrence

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT RELEASE RECORD

1. a. Project Name: _____
 b. Operator: _____
 C. Biological Control Release Proposal Number: _____
 d. Reference Number: _____
 e. Biological Control Agent: _____
2. Name of Employee(s) Releasing the Biological Control Agents: _____
3. Date(s) of Release: _____
 (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)
4. Location of Release: T. _____, R. _____, Sec. _____
 State _____ County _____
 Longitude _____ Latitude _____
5. Method Used to Protect the Biological Control Agent: _____

6. a. Actual Area of Release: _____ Acres
 b. Total Project Area: _____ Acres
7. Pest Species the Biocontrol Agent is Released on: _____
8. Stage of Pest Development: _____
9. General Soils Texture: /___/ Sandy /___/ Silty /___/ Clayey
10. Release Site: /___/ Native Vegetation /___/ Seeded Vegetation
 /___/ Other
11. Weather Conditions:
 a. Wind velocity: _____ b. Teiperature: _____
 C. Precipitation: _____
 d. Other weather conditions: _____

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT RELEASE RECORD

12. Monitoring Record: _____

13. Site Collection on Record of Date and Number of Biological Control Agents: _____

This record must be completed except for monitoring within 24 hours after release of the biological control agent. Maintain these records for a period of 10 years.

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR 310-AGENT CONTROL

1. LOCATE AND PLOT ON MYLAR, COUNTY MAP, USGS QUAD ETC. AT 1:24000 MINIMUM, THE AREAL EXTENT OF NOXIOUS WEEDS. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO OVERLAY ONTO A STANDARD ORDER 2 SCS SOIL SURVEY. WE WILL THEN BE ABLE TO:
2. CHARACTERIZE BY:
 - A. NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES (PHENOTYPE IF KNOWN)
 - B. SOIL MAPPING UNIT(S) AND PAGE # OF _____ CO. SOIL SURVEY
 - C. STREAM ORDER & NAME (E.G. 2ND, SPRING CRK. TO JUDITH RIVER TO MISSOURI RIVER)
3. REFINE FURTHER BY:
 - A. SOIL SERIES, USE SCS-232 FOR MAJOR SOIL(S) AT RELEASE SITE
 - B. ASPECT (USE COMPASS HEADING) AND ELEVATION
 - C. SLOPE (MAJOR BREAK(S) WILL BE AT MAYBE 15 OR 25%)
 - U. ECOLOGICAL SITE(S)
 - E. PRECIPITATION (YEARLY AND BY GROWING SEASON MONTHS)
 - F. CROWING DECREE DAYS
 1. 32 F
 2. 40 P
 3. 55 F
 4. YEARLY PRECIP
 5. PRECIP BY MONTHS
 6. GROWING SEASON
 7. AVG. FROST DATE
 - A. LAST FROST DATE
 - B. FIRST FROST DATE
 - C. INFLUENCE OF CHINOOKS (FOEHNS) NUMBER AND DURATION BY MONTHS
 - H. LANDOWNER/PERMITTEE
 1. AWARENESS AND COOPERATION (GOOD, POOR, ETC.)
 2. LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, ETC.)
 - I. GRAZING MANAGEMENT STYLE
 1. SAVORY
 2. REST ROTATION
 3. DEFERRED
 4. OTHER
 5. TYPE OF LIVESTOCK
 6. AGE OF LIVESTOCK
 - J. GENERAL SIZE OF AREA (300x1200)
4. BLM ALLOTMENT CATEGORY
 - A. I
 - B. M
 - C. C
5. PROXIMITY TO A REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION (RAWS) OR OTHER SOURCE OF WEATHER INFORMATION (I.E., 13 MILES TO NNE).
6. REQUIREMENTS OF THE BIO AGENT IF KNOWN
 - A. SOIL TYPE (SANDY, LOAMY, CLAYEY, ACIDIC, CALCAEROUS, ETC.)
 - B. CLIMATE (DRY, MOIST, WARM, HOT, COOL, -ETC.)
 - C. OTHER

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR BIO-AGENT CONTROL

7. LOCATION:

A. LEGAL

3. LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

8. CULTURAL PRACTICES

A. PRESENT (HEAVY, CONSISTENT SPRING GRAZING)

B. PAST (E.G., FARMED IN 35-37, CALVING AREA, HAYED, ETC.)

C. CHEMICAL TREATMENTS (TYPE, RATE, DATE(S))

D. PREVIOUS BIO-AGENT? (I.E., HAWKMOTH IN 87, GOATS IN 83 TO 89)

9014 - USE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF PESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

12-34-81-0130-mu

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF BIOLOGICAL
CONTROL AGENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to establish and maintain biological control agents for the control of undesired plants on public lands.

II. AUTHORITIES

This MOU is made under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701-1782), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801-2813), and Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 (7 U.S.C. 150aa-150jj).

III. OBJECTIVES

The primary purpose of this MOU is to foster cooperation between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in the establishment and maintenance of biological control agents for controlling undesired plants on public lands.

IV. STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT

A. BLM and APHIS mutually agree to:

1. Cooperate in the transportation, establishment, and maintenance of biological control agents on public land administered by BLM.
2. Insure that insectary sites are isolated from all pesticide applications.
3. Insure that all introduced agents are parasite and disease-free.
4. Jointly select sites for the introduction of biological control agents.

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BLM agrees to:

1. Obtain the proper Stat. and Federal permits for transportation of biological control agents.
2. Provide biological control insectary sites for use by APHIS.
3. Provide sites for the release of biological control agents on public lands administered by BLM.

C. AFHIS agrees to:

1. Promptly provide BLM the necessary Federal permits for the interstate transportation of biological control agents.
2. Provide and release approved biological control agents on public lands.
3. Provide a written description of the sites and the released agents.
4. Notify BLM within 1 week of the agents release date.
5. Obtain BLM approval prior to disseminating or collecting biological control agents from public lands.

V. EFFECTIVE DATE/MODIFICATION AND DURATION

This MOU shall become effective upon the date of the last signature. The MOU shall be jointly reviewed annually. Modifications may be proposed by either Agency and becomes effective after approval by both Agencies. This MOU may be terminated by either Agency upon 90 days written notification.

Acting APHIS Administrator

BLM

Date

Date

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B. Coordinating with Other Agencies.

1. Specialists of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service), and the Environmental Protection Agency provide consultation and assistance on problems of medical, agricultural, and environmental importance (i.e., disease and pest control, quarantine control, fish and wildlife protection) upon request. Personnel in State Offices coordinate and request consultation and assistance as needed from local agency representatives. For further guidance in Animal Damage Control, see BLM Manual Section 6831.

C. Seeking Public Involvement. If an action is controversial, review the proposed program with user groups and the general public.

D. Employing Protective Measures. Establish definite boundaries for the treatment area and leave a buffer strip along streams, near residences, and other sensitive areas. Width depends on the pesticide used, method of application (aircraft, ground, etc.), climatic conditions (windspeed, etc.), and form applied (invert emulsion, solution, bait, etc.). Adhere to protective measures described on the label of the pesticide planned for use.

E. Training and Certification.

1. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1972, as amended, Public Law 92-516 requires that all personnel applying restricted-use pesticides are certified in the use of these pesticides or under the direct supervision of certified applicators. Additionally, it will be the policy of the BLM that all nonrestricted pesticides will be applied by certified applicators or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. All personnel involved in planning, reviewing, supervising, or applying pesticides must be adequately trained to handle pesticide and equipment properly. This ensures that control measures are applied with maximum safety, efficiency, and economy. Continued training, periodic examinations, and appropriate certification of personnel are required to safeguard against misuse, prevent contamination of the environment, and protect public lands.

2. To ensure adequate training and certification is the responsibility of the Washington Office. The Assistant Director, Lands and Renewable Resources, has the responsibility for all pesticides used within BLM.

3. Prior to participating in pest control operations, each lead pesticide individual in the District must attend a Pesticide Certification Training School sponsored by the BLM except as provided in 4g and h as follows.

9011 - CHEMICAL PEST CONTROL

4. All Federal agencies must closely scrutinize pest control programs to ensure that new techniques are utilized whenever justifiable to reduce the adverse environmental effects of pesticides. The procedure for qualifying and certifying pest control personnel provides a sound method for meeting the training requirements on a regular basis. The State Office officials ensure selection of personnel who can be adequately trained so as to receive pest control certification. Sound candidate evaluation minimizes the high cost of training and personnel turnover. The certification of supervisory and lead operational pest control personnel is accomplished as follows:

- a. Applicant prepares for certification by attending pesticide training.
- b. Applicant successfully completes a comprehensive, written, certification examination.
- c. Upon completion of the above requirements, Washington Office (WO-230) officials recommend certification of the applicant to the Assistant Director, Lands and Renewable Resources.
- d. A certificate of competency is awarded. Certificates are valid for a period not exceeding 3 years.
- e. Recertification requires reexamination and retraining. Retraining may be accomplished by attending training programs approved by the EPA. The District Manager administers a prepared, written certification examination and forwards test to WO-230 for evaluation.
- f. Certification is issued by WO-230 and a roster of certified pesticide applicator personnel is maintained in the Washington Office.
- g. State certification is acceptable Only where the State has an EPA approved program, and is valid only in the State issued.
- h. Where more than One certified applicator per District is needed, State certification is acceptable for additional applicators.
- i. For non-BLM employees, valid State certification is required from the State in which the work is to take place, unless formal reciprocity has been granted by the State.