

Staff Exhibit Y

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Release  
6-121  
Date  
1/19/01

Subject

6840 - Special Status Species Management

1. Explanation of Material Transmitted: This release revises BLM Manual 6840.
2. Reports Required: None
3. Materials Superseded: Manual pages superseded by this release are listed under "REMOVE" below. No other directives are superseded.
4. Filing Instructions: File as directed below.

REMOVE

All of 6840 (Rels. 1-116)

(Total 13 Sheets)

INSERT

6840

(Total 26 Sheets)

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DOCKETED  
USNRC

2003 FEB -5 AM 9: 21

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Staff X IDENTIFIED X

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ RECEIVED X

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SECY-02

## 6840 - SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES MANAGEMENT

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Glossary of Terms

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**conference report:** document issued by the FWS and/or NMFS as a result of conference process that includes conclusions and advisory recommendations to the Federal agency and applicant.

**conservation** (also **conserve** and **conserving**): 1) Definition from ESA Section 3(3) and as applied to threatened, endangered and proposed species in this policy: to use, and the use of, all methods and procedures that are necessary to bring a listed species to the point at which the measures of the ESA no longer apply. Methods and procedures of conservation include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transportation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking of animals. 2) As applied to other special status species, to use, and the use of, methods and procedures such that there is no longer any threat to their continued existence or need for continued listing as a special status species.

**conservation agreement:** A formal written document agreed to by FWS and/or NMFS and another Federal agency, State agency, local government, or the private sector to achieve the conservation of candidate species or other special status species through voluntary cooperation. It documents the specific actions and responsibilities for which each party agrees to be accountable. The objective of a conservation agreement is to reduce threats to a special status species or its habitat. An effective conservation agreement may lower species' listing priority or eliminate the need for listing.

**conservation recommendations:** non-mandatory suggestions by the FWS and/or NMFS in biological opinions which will reduce any adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, or which will assist the BLM in complying with its obligations under Section 7 of the ESA, especially Section 7(a)(1) [see 50 CFR 402.02].

**consultation with tribes:** As defined in BLM Handbook H8160-1, the active, affirmative process of (1) identifying and seeking input from appropriate Native American governing bodies, community groups, and individuals and (2) considering their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM's decision making process.

**critical habitat:** (1) the specific areas within the geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the ESA, on which are found those physical or biological features (i) essential to the conservation of the species and (ii) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon determination by the FWS and/or NMFS that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Critical habitats are designated in 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226. The constituent elements of critical habitat are those physical and biological features of designated or proposed critical habitat essential to the conservation of the species, including, but not limited to: (1) space for individual and population growth, and for normal behavior; (2) food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological

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requirements; (3) cover or shelter; (4) sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and (5) habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic geographic and ecological distributions of a species.

cumulative impact (ESA definition): Effects of future State or private activities, not involving Federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the Federal action subject to consultation. 50 CFR 402.02. (For reference purposes, the NEPA definition is: The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. BLM Manual H-1790-1).

-D-

designated critical habitat: see critical habitat.

destruction or adverse modification: direct or indirect alteration of critical habitat which appreciably diminishes the value of the habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical.

direct effect: see effects of the action.

discountable effect: effects that are extremely unlikely to occur.

-E-

early consultation: a component of the consultation process that has been requested by Federal agency on behalf of a prospective applicant after it has been determined that the proposed action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat.

effects of the action: the direct and indirect effects of an action on the species or critical habitat that will be added to the environmental baseline. It includes the direct and indirect effects of the Federal action under consideration together with the effects of actions that are interrelated or interdependent with the action. Direct effects are those that are caused by the proposed action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are those that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Interrelated actions are those that are part of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification. Interdependent actions are those that have no independent utility apart from the action under consideration.

endangered species: see special status species.

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experimental populations: an introduced population (including any offspring arising solely therefrom) that has been so designated in accordance with the procedures of 50 CFR Subpart H Section 17.80 but only when, and at such times as, the population is wholly separate geographically from non-experimental populations of the same species. Where a part of an experimental population overlaps with natural populations of the same species on a particular occasion, but is wholly separate at other times, specimens of the experimental population will not be recognized as such while in the area of overlap. That is, experimental status will only be recognized outside the areas of overlap. Thus, such a population shall be treated as experimental only when the times of geographic separation are reasonably predictable; e.g. fixed migration patterns, natural, or manmade barriers. A population is not treated as experimental if total separation will occur solely as a result of random and unpredictable events.

essential experimental population: an experimental population whose loss would be likely to appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival of the species in the wild. All other experimental populations are to be classified as nonessential.

nonessential experimental populations: those populations whose loss would not appreciably affect the continued existence of the species.

-F-

fish or wildlife: see animals.

formal conference: see conference.

formal consultation: a component of the consultation process under Section 7 of the ESA that commences with the BLM's written request for consultation after it has determined that its action may affect and is likely to adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitats.

-H-

habitat: the place where an organism (plant or animal) lives. There are four major divisions of habitat, namely, terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine, and marine.

habitat conservation assessment: A comprehensive, state-of-knowledge technical document that describes life history, habitat requirements and management considerations for a species or group of species throughout its occupied range on the lands managed by the cooperating agencies. Habitat conservation assessments are often done as a forerunner to preparation of a conservation agreement.