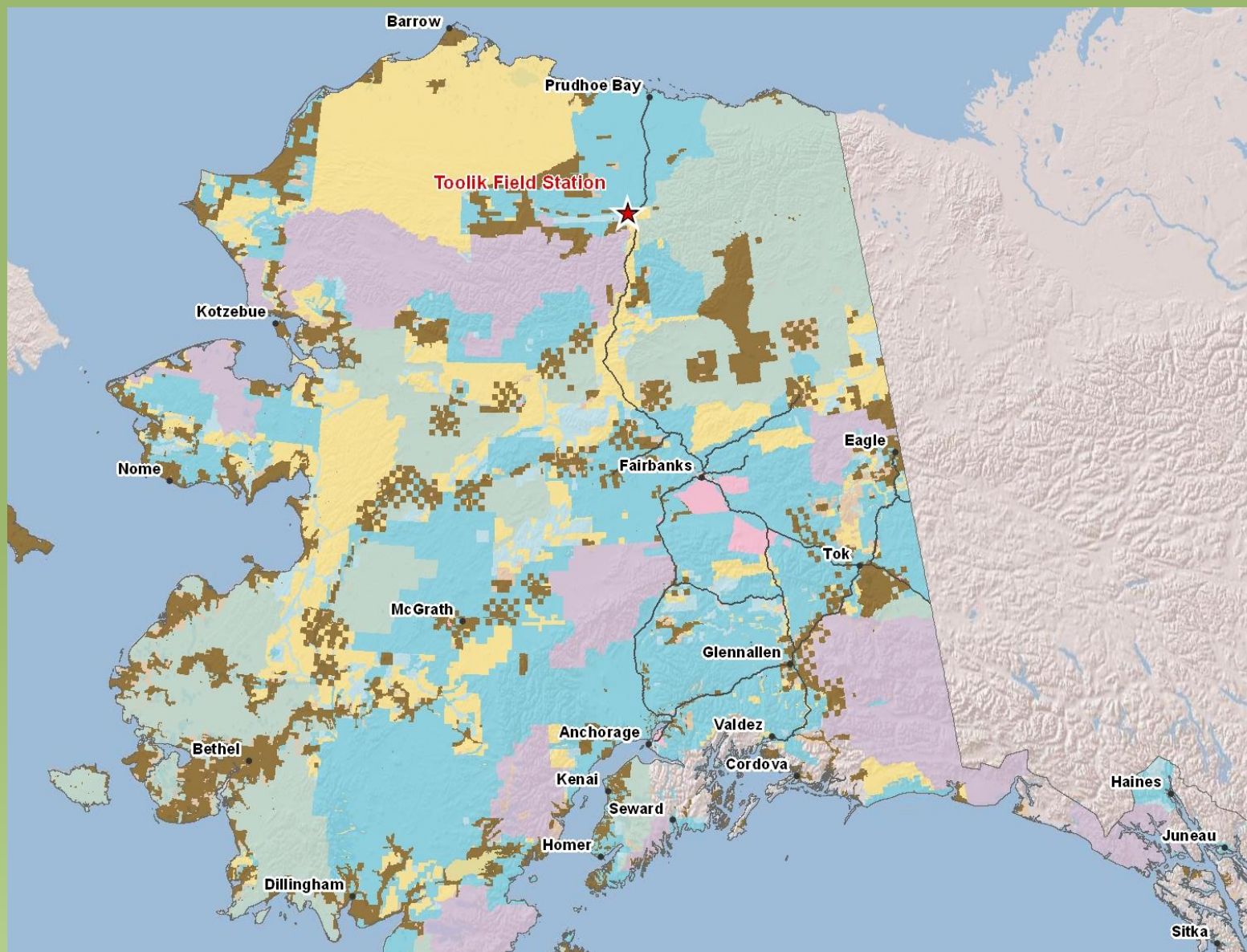
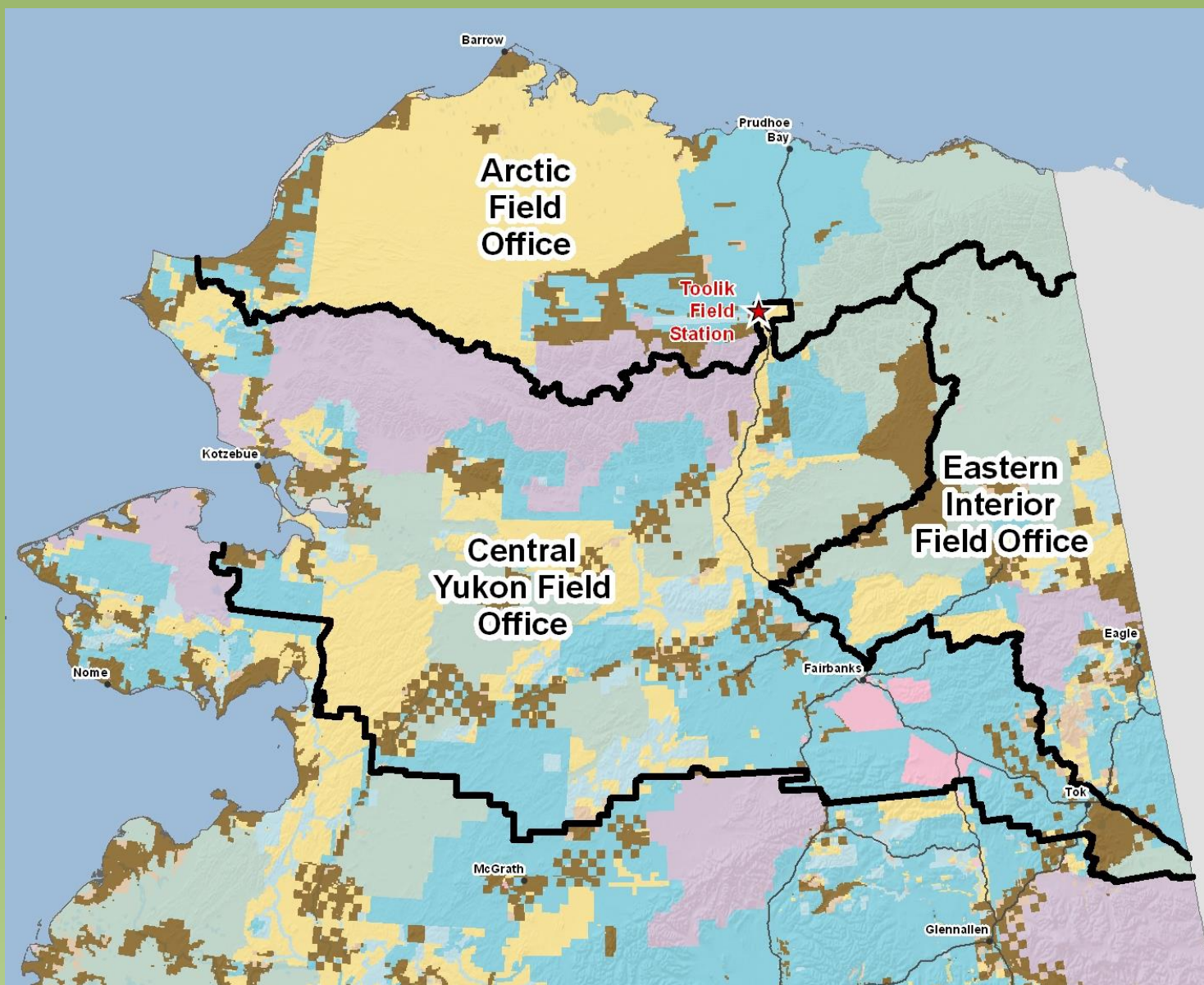


BLM's Planning and Permitting at Toolik Lake Field Station

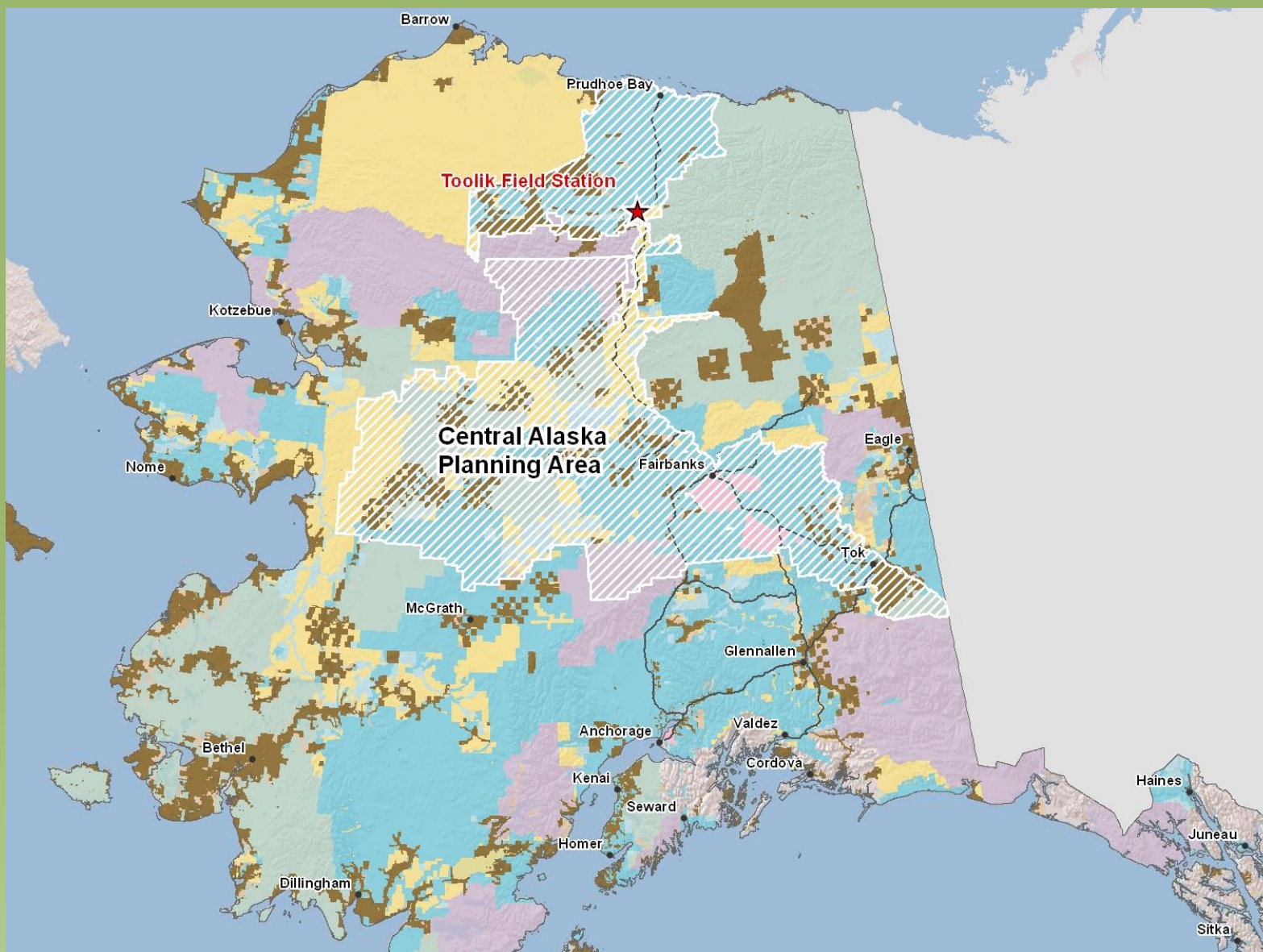


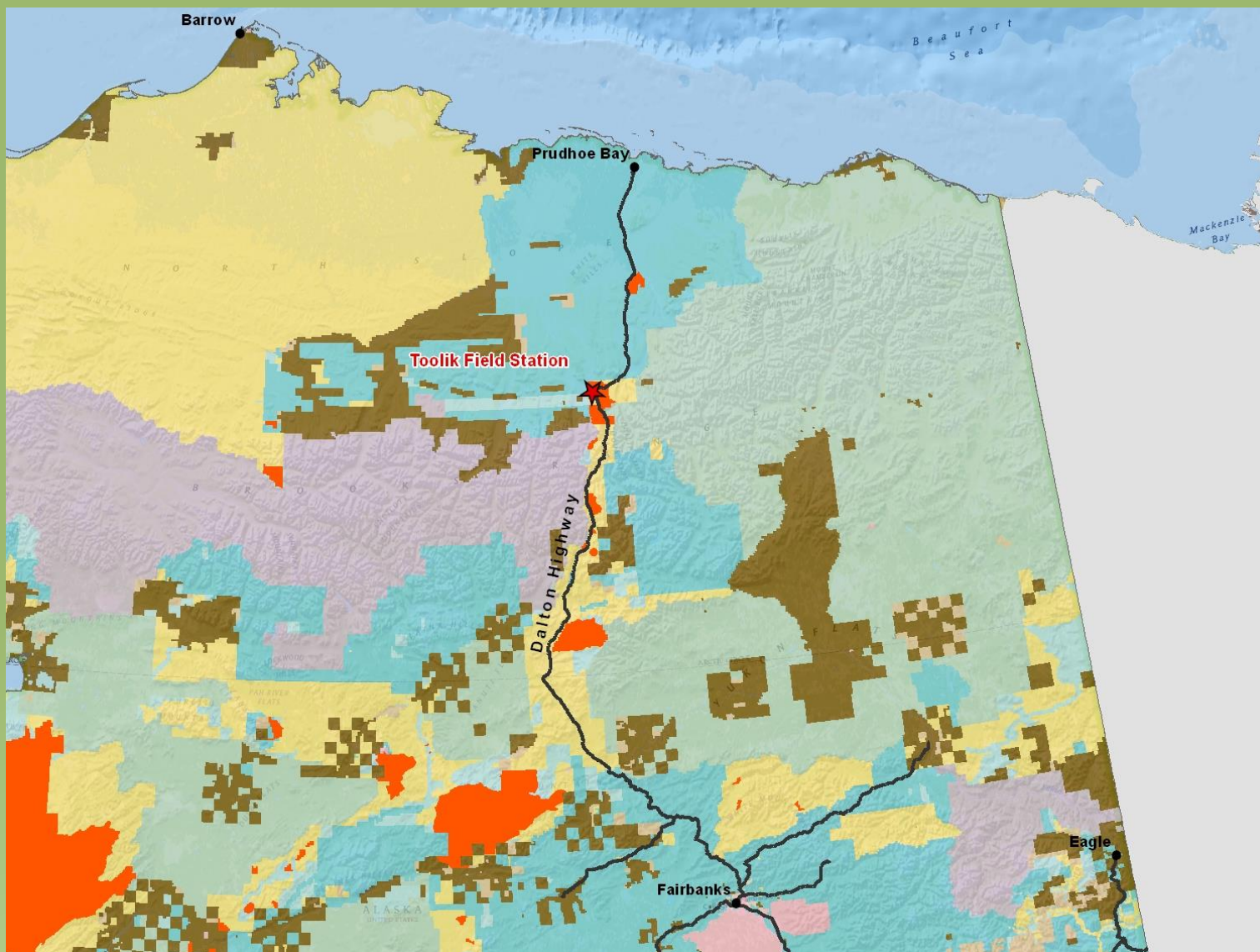


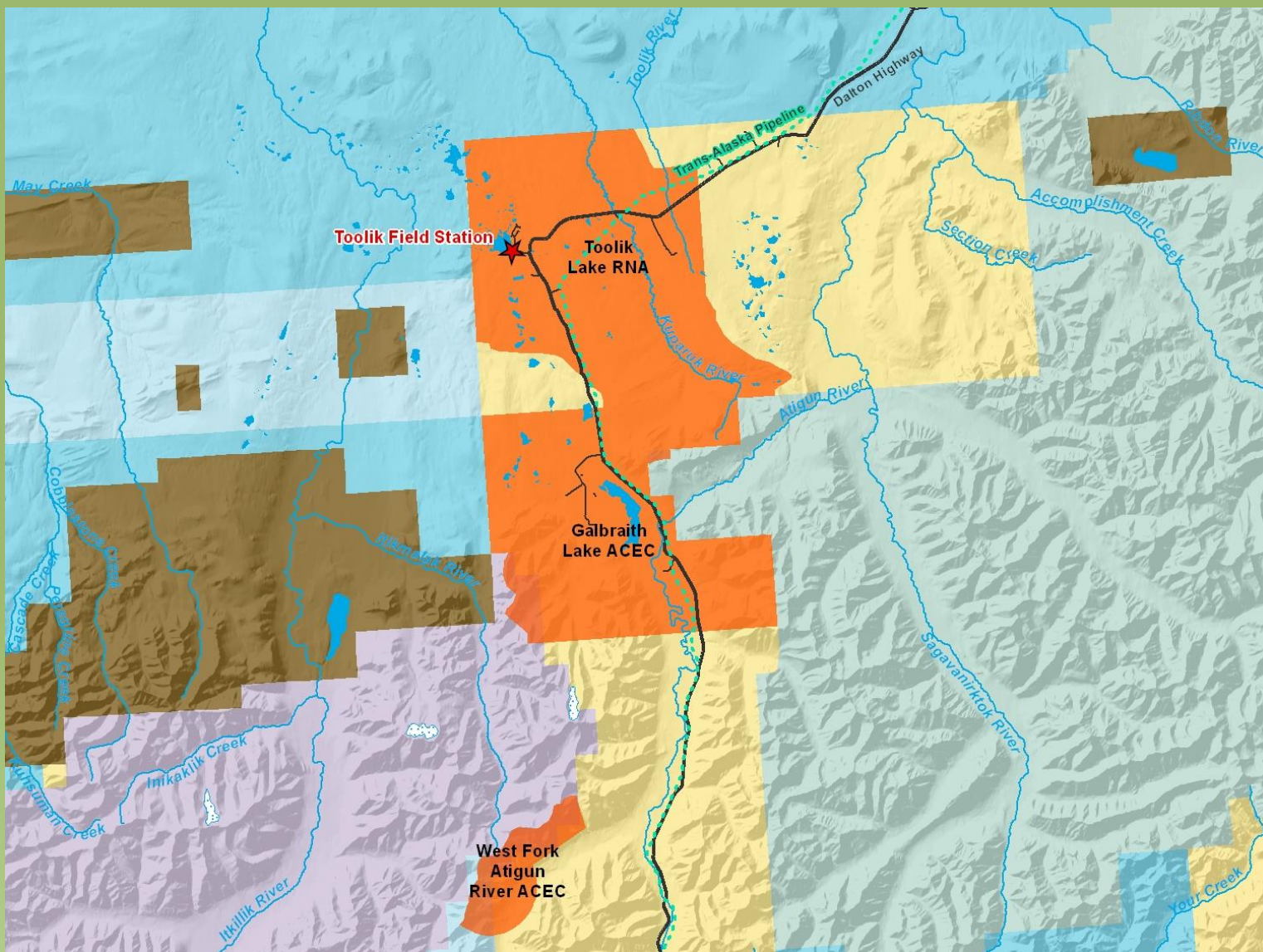


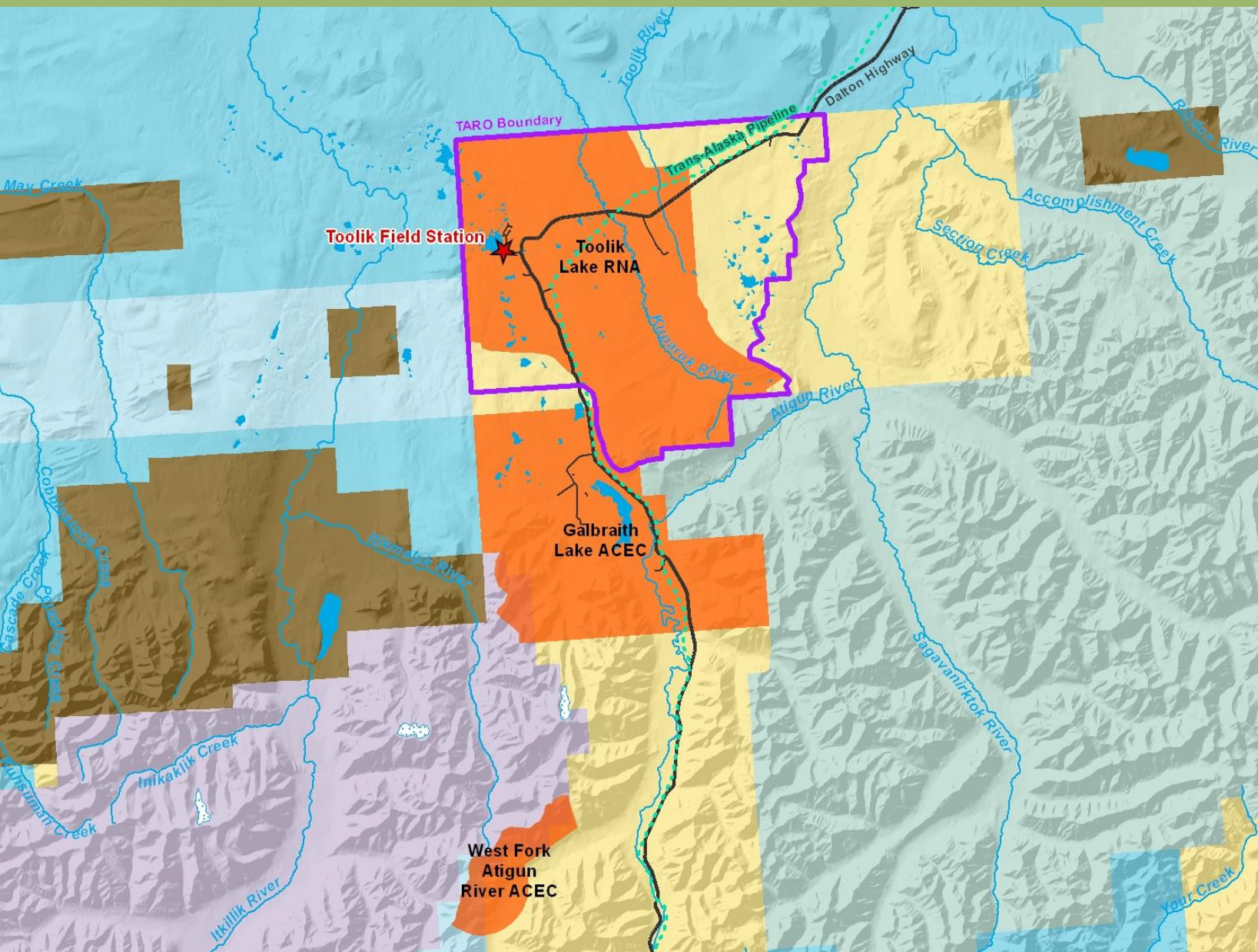
Planning

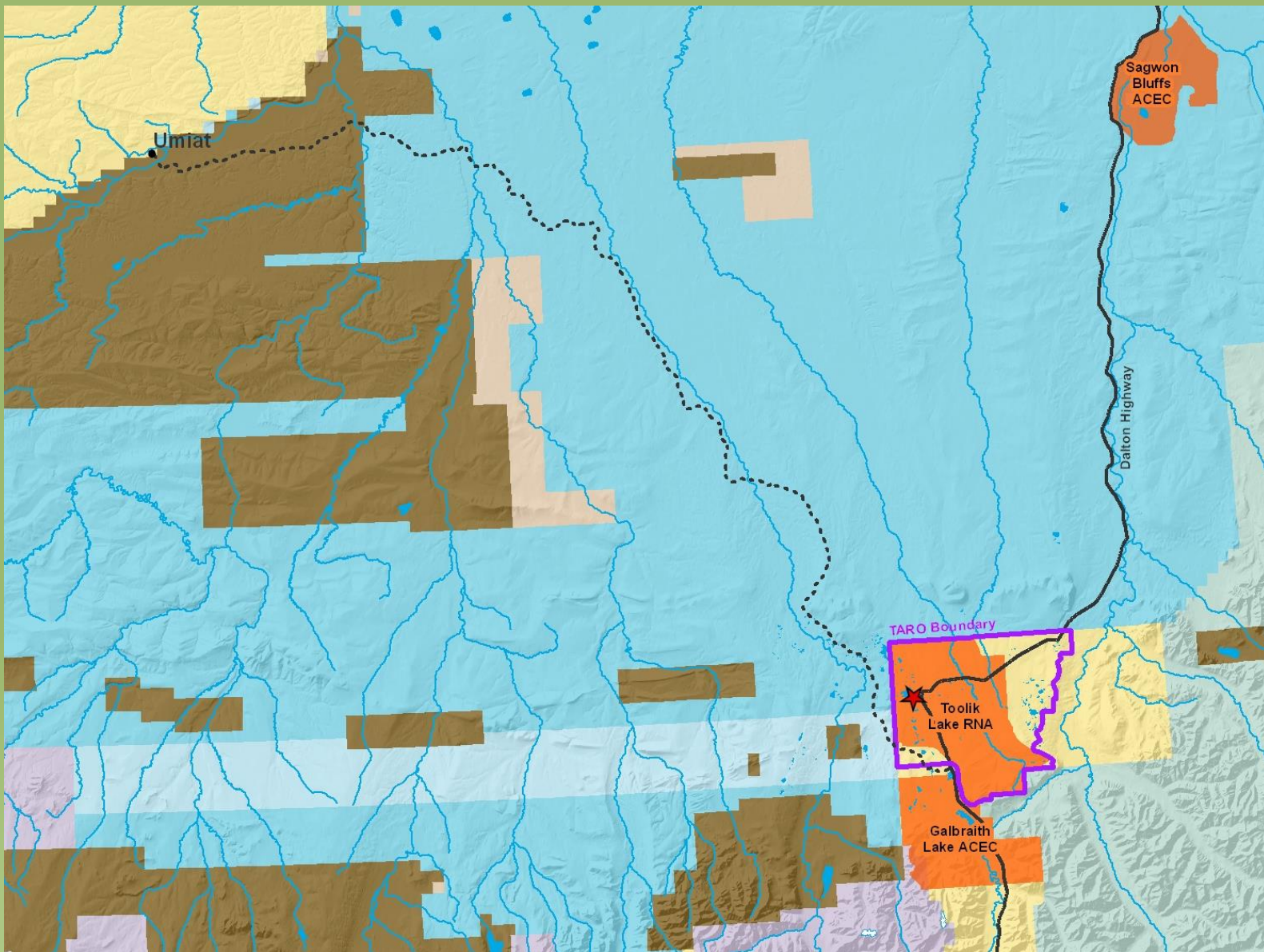












Permitting



- **National Environmental Policy Act
(NEPA)
And
Federal Land Policy and
Management Act (FLPMA)**

The Bureau of Land Management's
'Organic Act'

That **establishes** the Agency's multiple-use
mandate to serve present and future generations

Sections 302, 303, and 310 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations providing for the use, occupancy and development of the public lands through leases, permits, and easements.

The NEPA process

Required for each application & permit

Elements requiring review:

Air Quality	Essential Fish Habitat
ACEC	Subsistence
Cultural Resources	Fisheries
Farm Lands	Wildlife
Floodplains	Vegetation
Native American Religious Concerns	Recreation
Threatened & Endangered Species	Visual Resource Management
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	Geology
Water Quality	Engineering
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Hydrology
Wild & Scenic Rivers	Realty / Access
Wilderness Characteristics	Planning
Invasive, Non-native Species	Socio-Economic
Environmental Justice	Fire

Specialists Who Review:

- Fisheries Biologist
- Archeologist
- Wildlife Biologist
- Geologist
- AML & Hazmat Coordinator
- Natural Resource Specialist
- Civil Engineer
- Fire Management Specialist
- Realty Specialist
- Interpretive Specialist
- Outdoor Recreation Planner

Additional Required Clearances:

- Section 106 Cultural Review
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Section 810 Analysis
- E.O. 11990 & 11988

Keys to a Successful Permit Application Process

- **Get your application in to BLM early!**

If you follow the recommendations on the Toolik Field Station Website, you should be in good shape.

- **Give us the right kind of information!**

What we need to know is NOT the goal & purpose of your research, but the physical actions you will be taking on BLM lands.

What to include in your application:

- Dates – beginning through ending
- Location – be precise, GPS coordinates are best
- Will you be doing any destructive sampling, or anything that will disturb the surface?
- Dispersing of any chemicals on land or water
- Mode of access – by foot? Boat? Helicopter? Off road vehicles?
- Mitigation measures or permitting for each

What to include in your application: (continued)

Your Equipment

- Technical Specifications are VERY IMPORTANT
- Pictures or diagrams are extremely helpful
- Hazardous Materials & precautions you will take
- Will you be leaving any equipment on site, and for how long
- Each permit states that the permit number is to be marked on your equipment

Example of a good descriptive graphic

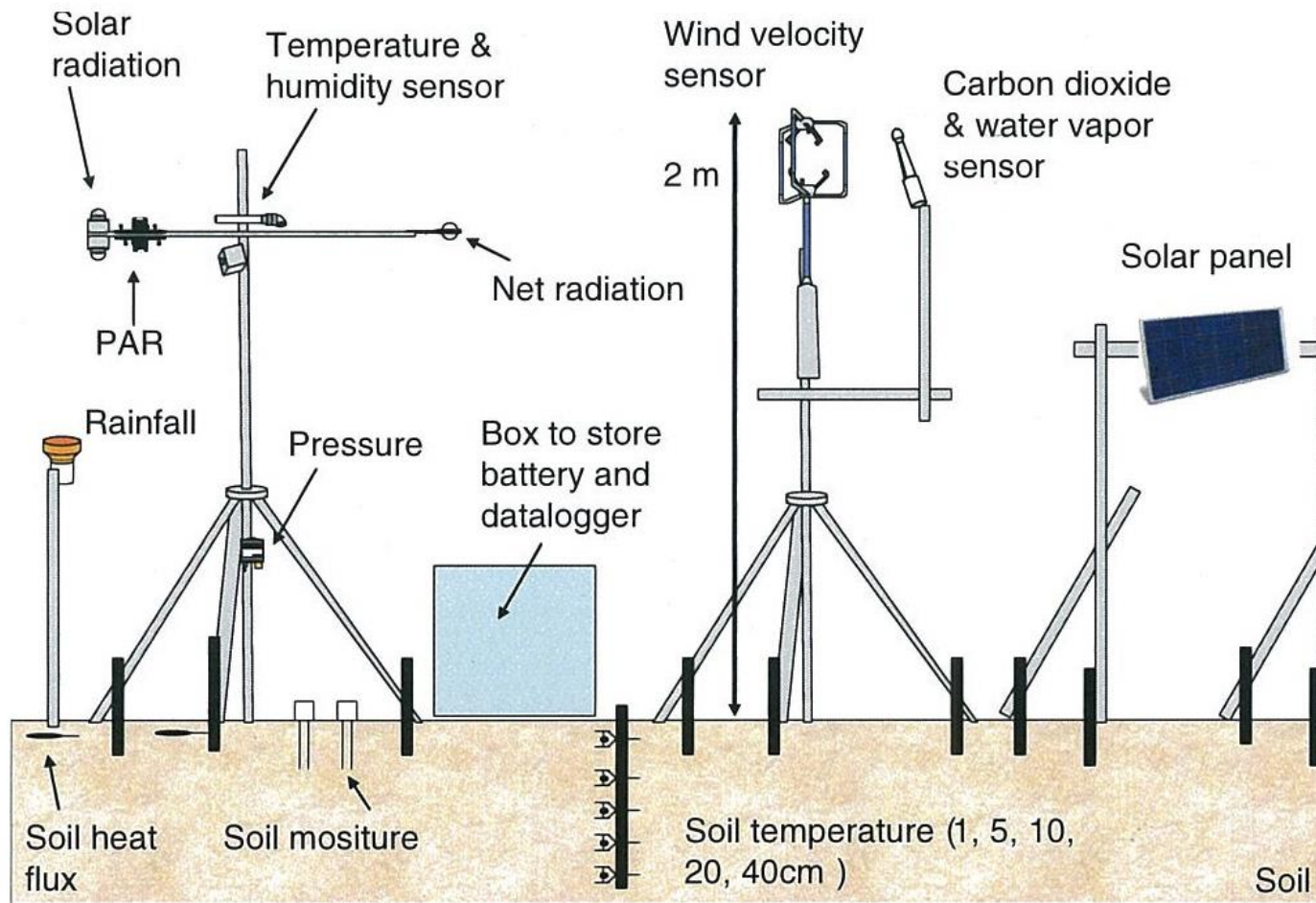


Figure 2. Installation of the instruments

. . . and the good verbal description submitted with that good graphic

- **Installation of the instruments:** Please see also Figure 2 below. The instruments are fixed to metal masts, which are supported using tripods. We insert metal bars (1/2 inch diameter, 50 cm long) into the ground, to which the feet of tripods are fixed using metal wire.
- Soil moisture sensors have 30-cm long needle with 2 mm diameter, which will be inserted into the ground.
- Will place soil heat flux plates in the soil at the depth of a few centimeters. To bury these sensors, will dig holes (3 cm deep, 4cm diameter) in the ground and place the sensors, then the holes will be refilled with the soil just removed from the ground.
- Soil temperature sensors are attached to a wood bar (50 cm long, 2 cm diameter), and the wood bar is inserted into the ground to the depth of 40 cm.
- To investigate the soil layer structure after wildfire, we will dig a hole (1 m depth, 60 cm diameter). Immediately after the investigation, this hole will be refilled with the soil just removed. The investigation takes just about one hour, and will occur just one time during the observation duration.

Having an Authorized BLM Permit is NOT 'Carte Blanche'

READ YOUR PERMIT

You are only authorized for the activities stated on your permit. If you do things that are not authorized by your permit, you could find yourself in trespass on federal lands.

There may be obligations placed on you by the permit that you need to be aware of, generally in the form of terms, conditions, and stipulations. If you fail to meet these obligations, you could find yourself in non-compliance.

Examples of Terms, Conditions, & Stipulations

- **13.** Permittee agrees to have the serial number of this permit marked or painted on each advertising display or other facility erected or maintained under the authority of such permit.
- **15.** Permittee acknowledges, by signing below, that he/she knows, understands and accepts the terms and conditions under which this permit is issued.
- There shall be no additions to this site without the written approval of the Authorized Officer.
- All equipment used in this project shall be removed from the public lands within 30 days of expiration of this permit.

Permitting Co\$t\$

43 CFR §§2804.14 & 2805.16

Processing/Monitoring fees

Rental Amounts

Category	hrs	Fee
1	>1 & ≤8	\$
112		
2	>8 and ≤24	
\$ 394		
3	>24 and ≤36	\$
742		
4	>36 and ≤50	
\$1063		
5	Varies	

\$200 per Site

Minimum \$250 per Permit

Consequences of Trespass

- Damage to the environment from unpermitted activities without benefit of any mitigation measures
- Conflict with other users
- Potential removal of the activity that is in Trespass

Questions?

