

§4190.1

is promoted by the restoration and maintenance of their habitats;

(ix) Native species are emphasized in the support of ecological function;

(x) Non-native plant species are used only in those situations in which native species are not readily available in sufficient quantities or are incapable of maintaining or achieving properly functioning conditions and biological health;

(xi) Periods of rest from disturbance or livestock use during times of critical plant growth or regrowth are provided when needed to achieve healthy, properly functioning conditions (The timing and duration of use periods shall be determined by the authorized officer.);

(xii) Continuous, season-long livestock use is allowed to occur only when it has been demonstrated to be consistent with achieving healthy, properly functioning ecosystems;

(xiii) Facilities are located away from riparian-wetland areas wherever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function;

(xiv) The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect the ecological functions and processes of those sites; and

(xv) Grazing on designated ephemeral (annual and perennial) rangeland is allowed to occur only if reliable estimates of production have been made, an identified level of annual growth or residue to remain on site at the end of the grazing season has been established, and adverse effects on perennial species are avoided.

[60 FR 9969, Feb. 22, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59835, Nov. 25, 1996; 71 FR 39508, July 12, 2006]

Subpart 4190—Effect of Wildfire Management Decisions

§4190.1 Effect of wildfire management decisions.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of 43 CFR 4.21(a)(1), when BLM determines that vegetation, soil, or other resources on the public lands are at substantial risk of wildfire due to drought, fuels buildup, or other reasons, or at immediate risk of erosion or other damage due to wildfire, BLM

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may make a rangeland wildfire management decision effective immediately or on a date established in the decision. Wildfire management includes but is not limited to:

(1) Fuel reduction or fuel treatment such as prescribed burns and mechanical, chemical, and biological thinning methods (with or without removal of thinned materials); and

(2) Projects to stabilize and rehabilitate lands affected by wildfire.

(b) The Interior Board of Land Appeals will issue a decision on the merits of an appeal of a wildfire management decision under paragraph (a) of this section within the time limits prescribed in 43 CFR 4.416.

[68 FR 33804, June 5, 2003]

Group 4200—Grazing Administration; Alaska; Livestock

PART 4200—GRAZING ADMINISTRATION; ALASKA; LIVESTOCK

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 316, 316a–316o; 32 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*

§4200.1 Authority for grazing privileges.

The BLM is authorized under the Alaska Livestock Grazing Act (Act of March 4, 1927, 43 U.S.C. 316, 316a–316o) to lease to qualified applicants the grazing privileges on the grazing districts established in Alaska.

[63 FR 51855, Sept. 29, 1998]

Group 4300—Grazing Administration; Alaska; Reindeer; General

NOTE: The information collection requirements contained in subpart 4320 of Group 4300 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned clearance number 1004–0024. The information is being collected to permit the authorized officer to determine whether an application to utilize the public lands in Alaska for reindeer grazing should be granted. The information will be used to make this determination. The obligation to respond is required to obtain a benefit.

[48 FR 40890, Sept. 12, 1983]