

## **APPENDIX D            Bull Trout Conservation Measures (CM)**

CM-1: In-Channel or Riparian Disturbance Practices – For projects involving in-channel or riparian disturbance (e.g., excavation or construction within the bankfull channel or a 35-ft buffer each side of channel) the following timing stipulations will apply as the period when activities are allowable to minimize adverse impacts: (1) July 1 to September 30 in foraging, migration or over-wintering habitats; and (2) May 1 to August 31 in spawning and rearing habitats. Due to variability in stream-specific migration and spawning periods of bull trout in Montana, in all cases the individual project dates must be agreed upon with local or regional MT FWP fisheries biologists. All in-channel disturbance practices, plus those riparian disturbance practices that cannot meet the timing stipulation, require formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-2: Forestry Practices – No commercial harvest activity (MT ARM 36.11.302) or mechanical ground disturbance within 50 ft stream management zone (SMZ) on slopes <35%, or within 100 ft SMZ on slopes >35%. Adherence to the SMZ requires formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-3: Ground Disturbance Practices in Riparian Management Zones – including projects involving new road or trail construction, no ground disturbance within riparian management zones on streams known or suspected occupied by bull trout or with designated critical habitat; no activity within outer edge of riparian vegetation, or two site-potential trees, or 300-ft slope distance, whichever distance is greatest (INFISH 1995). If unable to meet buffer requirements, initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-4: Ground Disturbance Practices in Wetland Management Zones – including projects involving new road or trail construction, no ground disturbance within wetland management zones with connectivity to streams known or suspected occupied by bull trout or with designated critical habitat; no activity within outer edge of riparian vegetation, or the extent of seasonally saturated soils, or one site-potential tree, or 150-ft slope distance from edge of wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest (INFISH 1995). If unable to meet buffer requirements, initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-5: Road Construction Practices – No new road construction where existing road density is high (e.g., >1.7 mi/mi<sup>2</sup>; ICBMP 1997) unless existing road density is reduced such that following new construction total density is <1.7 mi/mi<sup>2</sup>. Road density measure applies within the 6<sup>th</sup> HUC of the subject property, or within outer boundary of subject property when less than the entire 6<sup>th</sup> HUC. Require fish passable structures at all new or reconstructed stream crossings. If road density will remain high or fish passage cannot be provided, initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-6: Fence Practices – TREATED WOOD - No chromated copper arsenate (CCA) treated wood may come into contact with water sources (wetlands, streams, high water tables, etc.); POWER FENCE - The voltage and ground must be carried through to both sides of stream, or provisions made to bring that portion of the fence to similar standards.

CM-7: Chemical/Organic Application Practices – No applications within 300-ft slope distance of perennial streams, OR follow label instructions (chemicals) and Montana Extension Service recommendations, OR applicable state law (MT ARM 4.5.501, 4.10.314, 36.11.445, 36.11.447). If unable to meet buffer requirements, initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-8: Water Diversion/Conveyance Practices – Require approved screening to prevent fish entrainment at point of diversion and/or fish passage where appropriate. If screening and/or passage at the point of diversion cannot be provided, initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CM-9: Biologist Review – Require on-site project/practice review by state or area biologist, with documentation in project file. If no biologist review, then initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.