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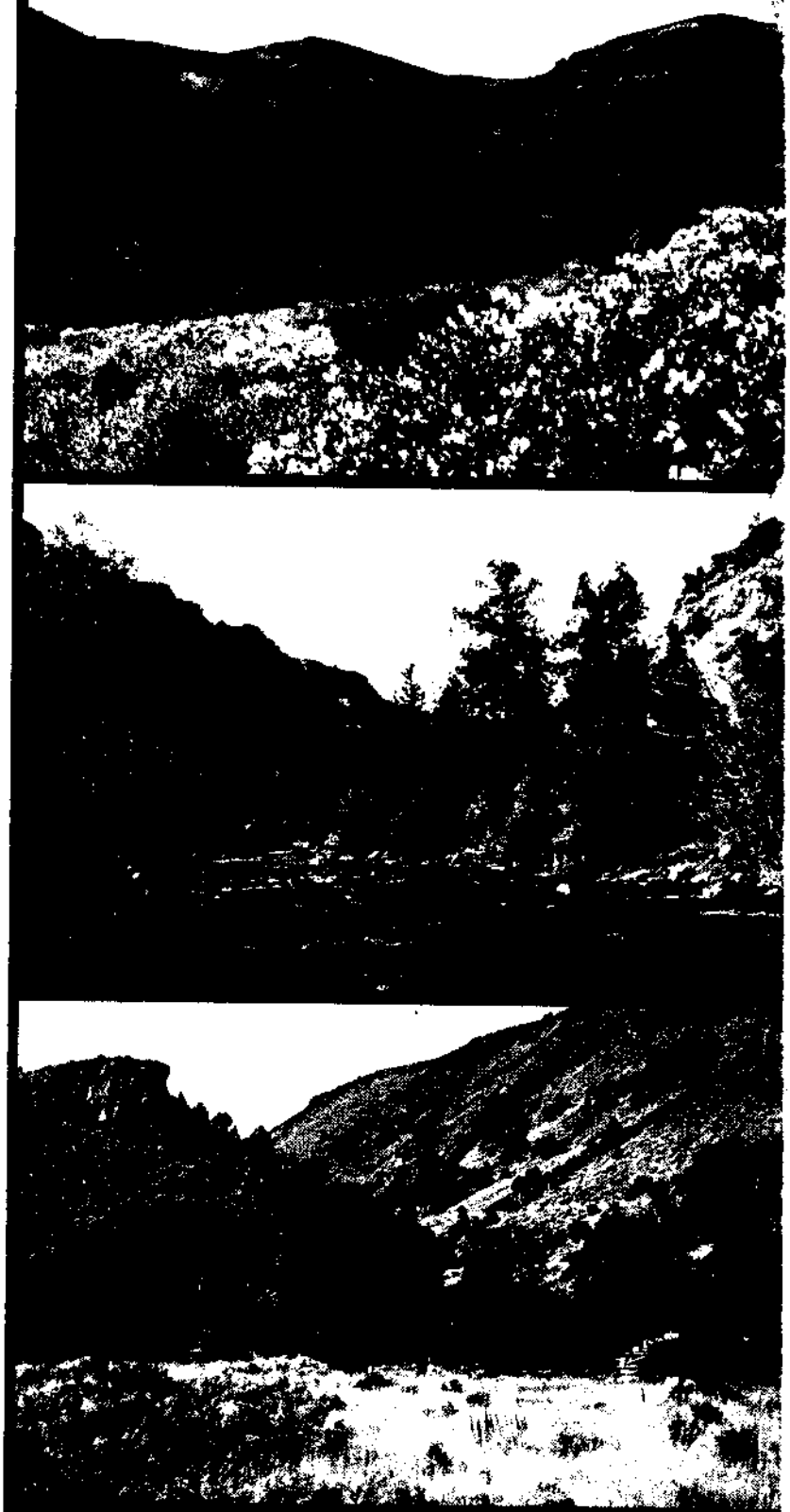
JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF DECISION



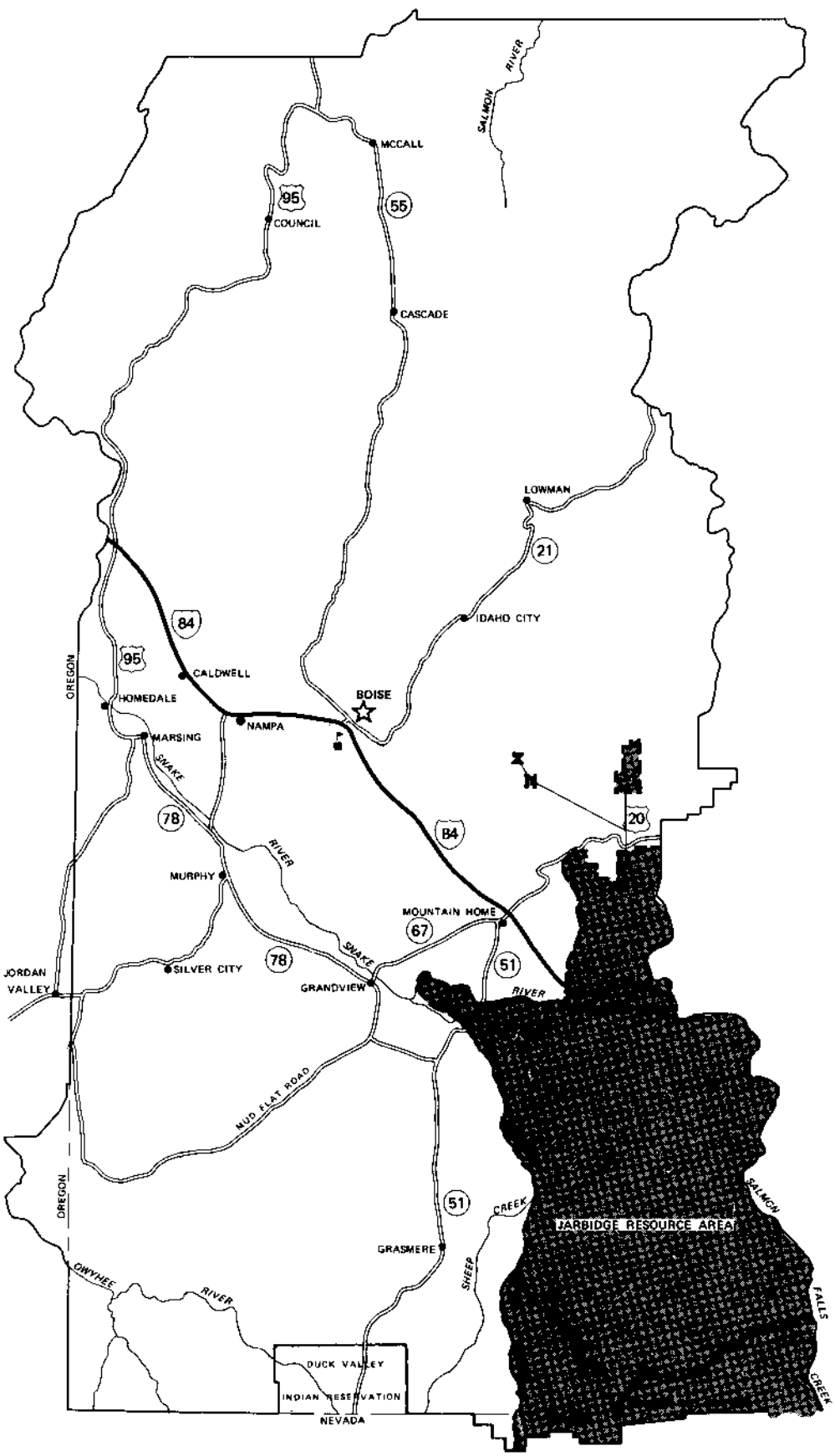
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Boise District, Idaho

1987

JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
GENERAL LOCATION MAP

MAP 1

IDAHO KEY



- STATE CAPITOL
- BLM DISTRICT OFFICE
- 84 INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- 95 U.S. HIGHWAY
- 67 STATE HIGHWAY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARY

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Boise District
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 1600

Dear Reader:

This document is the Record of Decision and the approved Resource Management Plan for the Jarbidge Resource Area. It was approved by the Idaho State Director on March 23, 1987. This plan will direct the management of the various resource values and uses which occur in the resource area over the next ten to twenty years.

The approved plan incorporates the public comments and suggestions from the Draft Plan and EIS prepared in August 1984. It also includes responses to comments and protests to the Final EIS and the proposed plan issued to the public in September 1985. The major change is that the reduced level of land treatment and project development described in Alternative B of the Draft Plan has been included in the approved plan. This change was made in response to protests received to the proposed plan.

Included in this plan is the Rangeland Program Summary for the resource area. This summary, located in Appendix D, summarizes the objectives and management actions for the range program.

I appreciate the time and effort that many of you spent in reviewing and commenting on the draft plan and the proposed changes to the proposed plan. Your comments were very helpful in allowing us to develop a final plan which protects and enhances important resource values yet allows an appropriate level of resource use to occur.

This plan will be periodically reviewed to determine if land use objectives are being met and if required actions are being implemented. It will be amended, if necessary, to incorporate new data or to modify resource objectives or management actions. We will notify you if we propose to amend any portion of the plan.

I look forward to working with you as we develop specific activity plans and project proposals to implement the plan. If you have any questions regarding the approved plan, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff.

Sincerely yours,

J. David Brunner
District Manager

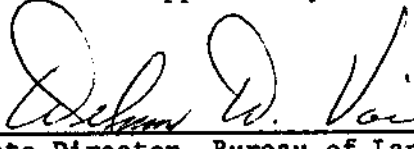
JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF DECISION

Prepared by

Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior

Approved by



Idaho State Director, Bureau of Land Management

March 23, 1987

Date

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PART I

RECORD OF DECISION

INTRODUCTION

This record of decision (ROD) documents approval of the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (RMP). The Jarbidge RMP is a land use plan that will guide resource management in the Jarbidge Resource Area for the next 15 to 20 years.

The Jarbidge Resource Area encompasses 2,100,519 acres of land in south-central Idaho and northern Nevada. Within this area, 81% (1,690,473 acres) are public lands administered by the BLM, 5% (102,509 acres) are state lands and 14% (307,537 acres) are private lands. The public lands are located in Elmore, Owyhee, and Twin Falls Counties in Idaho and in Elko County, Nevada.

The final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Jarbidge RMP was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on September 16, 1985. This record of decision meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 1505.2 pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

DECISION

The decision is to select the majority of Alternative C of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, as the approved Jarbidge Resource Management Plan. Actions relating to vegetative treatments and rangeland improvement projects (i.e., fencing and water development) for livestock grazing have been reduced from those levels described in Alternative C of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The selected levels of vegetative treatment and rangeland improvement projects correspond to the levels of treatment and projects that were addressed in Alternative B of the Draft RMP/EIS. The plan, as approved, is detailed in Part II of this document.

Decision Summary

The following section summarizes the approved plan.

Under the approved plan, the BLM will consider for transfer from federal ownership 1,240 acres of public lands through sales, 9,605 acres through sales or exchange, 6,080 acres through exchange only and 73,481 acres for potential agricultural development through the Desert Land Act and Carey Act. All land that is being considered for transfer will receive further site specific evaluation and will be retained in federal ownership if important wildlife, cultural, paleontologic or other resource values are present. Soil capability, economic efficiency and water availability criteria must also be evaluated and satisfied prior to any transfers for agricultural development.

Eighty-seven percent of the area will remain open for energy mineral exploration and development and 86% of the area will be kept open for

nonenergy mineral exploration and development. Utility lines and linear rights-of-way will be restricted on 13% of the area.

Subject to additional monitoring studies, livestock grazing could increase from 165,006 AUMs to 176,976 AUMs over a five year implementation period and to 280,501 AUMs by the end of 20 years. Sufficient habitat is provided and managed to allow big game numbers to increase and attain identified wildlife population goals. Special management actions are proposed to improve fisheries and riparian habitat on 70 stream miles. Land treatments are proposed on approximately 132,620 acres to improve rangelands for wildlife and livestock. An additional 18,200 acres of land treatment will be conducted to improve habitat primarily for wildlife. One hundred thirty miles of pipeline, 2 reservoirs/wells and 163 miles of fence will be installed.

Off-road vehicle use will be unrestricted on 70% of the area, limited on 22% of the area and closed on 8% of the area. Special designations will protect the Oregon Trail, the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers, Salmon Falls Creek and other areas having unique scenic, cultural and recreational values.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation is established for the Hagerman Fossil Beds, the Sand Point paleontological area and the Bruneau/Jarbidge River Area. The entire resource area will be managed under full fire suppression.

The approved plan recommends 20,800 acres of the Bruneau River - Sheep Creek WSA (5,600 acres in the Jarbidge RA and 15,200 acres in the Bruneau RA) and 16,740 acres of the Jarbidge River WSA (13,760 acres in the Jarbidge RA and 2,980 acres in the Bruneau RA) as suitable for wilderness designation. The plan recommends the remaining 171,293 acres of WSA land as nonsuitable for wilderness designation. Decisions on wilderness suitability will be made by Congress.

Modifications Between the Proposed RMP and the Approved RMP

Modifications between the proposed RMP and the approved RMP have been made to correct data and figures that were presented in the proposed plan and final EIS; provide additional protection for wildlife habitat, Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive plant species or other resource values; or to respond to protests received on the proposed RMP/final EIS. The environmental consequences of the approved RMP were documented in the draft and final EIS. The following discussion describes the changes that have been incorporated into the RMP:

Vegetative Treatment and Project Development

Several protests were received on the proposed RMP/final EIS which disagreed with the large acreages of land treatment proposed and the amount of rangeland improvement projects proposed. They asserted that the public had not had adequate opportunity to review and provide comments on the increased levels proposed. As a result of these protests we have selected the levels that were proposed and addressed in Alternative B of the Draft RMP/EIS. We have removed the provision that would allow chemical control of sagebrush. These changes are summarized below:

	Proposed Plan/Final EIS	Final Decision
Brush Control	142,085 acres	36,880 acres
Brush Control & Seeding	121,749 acres	15,600 acres
Seeding Only	40,156 acres	80,140 acres
Total Land Treatment	303,990 acres	132,620 acres
Fences	195 miles	163 miles*
Pipelines	194 miles	130 miles*
Wells/Reservoirs	4	2

* The miles of fence and pipelines correspond to the numbers proposed for individual multiple use areas (Appendix Table B-5, Draft RMP/EIS). The total figures for the resource area were incorrectly added in the Draft RMP/EIS.

Livestock Use Levels

The proposed level of livestock use has been reduced from 178,319 AUMs to 176,976 AUMs to provide additional forage for wildlife. This modification is made because the levels of livestock use, in conjunction with wildlife use, would have exceeded the current vegetative production. Because of this modification, the proposed level of livestock use for many of the multiple use areas (MUAs) and individual allotments (Appendix Table D-1) has been reduced. The proposed level of livestock use indicates the estimated level of livestock use that can be allowed while providing forage for watershed protection, plant maintenance requirements and wildlife needs. However, this proposed level of use is based primarily on a one-point-in-time inventory and it is against Bureau policy to base stocking levels on a one time inventory. Therefore, the actual level of use that is authorized will be based on additional data collected through monitoring and evaluation studies. Initially, permittees will be allowed to graze allotments at their grazing preference level, or the past five year average use level, whichever is greater. This provision for initial livestock use has not changed from that which was described in the proposed RMP/final EIS.

The potential livestock use level that could occur in 20 years has been reduced from 285,150 AUMs to 280,501 AUMs. The 20 year level has been reduced because the reduced level of vegetative treatments and project development create less additional forage. The provision in the proposed RMP which limited livestock use to 25% of the additional forage produced has been eliminated because the level of treatment has been reduced significantly. The RMP provides that wildlife goals and watershed needs will be satisfied prior to allowing increases in livestock use.

Management of Curlew Habitat

A provision has been added to the management prescription for MUA 7 which would prohibit the transfer of land within curlew habitat until an agreement between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the Idaho Department of Water Resources is reached, which adequately mitigates impacts to curlews.

Management of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Plant Species

The provisions for protecting these species has been expanded in the Resource Management Guideline section. The description of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species in the Bruneau/Jarbidge River ACEC has been modified to identify species present and to provide for their protection.

Minerals Management

The acres restricted or withdrawn from mineral entry in MUAs 2, 4, 7, 11 and 15 have been modified slightly to reflect corrected figures. Resource area acreage totals (Appendix Table B-3) have also been corrected.

Lands and Realty Management

The criteria used to determine the suitability classification of potential agricultural lands (Resource Management Guidelines section) has been modified to reflect current Bureau policy. The acreage totals for utility avoidance and areas closed to agricultural entry (Appendix Table B-3) have been modified to reflect corrected totals.

Off-Road Vehicles

The Off-Road Vehicle Designation map has been modified to reflect the ORV designations that were identified in the text portion of the RMP. The area limited to ORV use in MUA 10 has been reduced by 3,738 acres and the area closed to ORV use has been increased by 3,738 acres to reflect changes made in the acreage calculations for the wilderness suitability recommendations.

Wilderness

The acreage recommended as suitable for wilderness has been increased from 13,481 acres suitable to 16,740 acres suitable in the Jarbidge River WSA and increased from 17,929 acres suitable to 20,800 acres suitable in the Bruneau River/Sheep Creek WSA. The modification in the areas recommended as suitable is the result of refinement in acreage calculations and boundary definitions that surfaced during the preparation of the separate final wilderness EIS.

The recommendations concerning the amount of land treatment that could occur within the WSAs if Congress does not designate the areas as wilderness has been increased. In the Jarbidge River and Bruneau River/Sheep Creek WSAs the following development is recommended: 14,600 acres of prescribed burning and drill seeding or interseeding specifically for wildlife; 1,500 acres of brush control and seeding; 4.3 miles of pasture fence; one spring development; two reservoir developments and 1.4 miles of pipeline. In the King Hill WSA, the following development is recommended if Congress does not designate the area as wilderness: 2,200 acres of brush control; 1,010 acres of seeding and two spring developments.

The modification in the potential land treatments and project developments resulted from additional site specific evaluation of the improvement potential of the areas. The environmental impacts of this level of development are documented in the final Jarbidge Wilderness EIS. A final decision on the development within the WSAs will be made following Congress's action on the areas.

PROTESTS/RATIONALE FOR MODIFICATIONS

Following the release of the proposed RMP and final EIS, a protest period, extending from September 16, 1985 to November 4, 1985 was provided. During this period, eight protests were received on the proposed plan. Upon review of the protest letters and the planning records, it was concluded that the proposed RMP relating to livestock use levels, vegetative treatment, project development and the management of threatened, endangered and sensitive species should be modified as previously discussed.

One of the protest points was that the proposed RMP did not provide adequate rationale for changes in management proposals between the draft and proposed RMPs and that the public was not afforded adequate opportunity to review and comment on these changes. Changes were made between the draft and proposed plan for various reasons. The main reason is that the changes were responding to public comments on the draft plan. Changes were also made to correct data or material presented in the draft RMP/EIS. On those elements that the public felt they did not have the opportunity to review and comment on (land treatment and project development), the levels proposed have been reduced to levels that were addressed in Alternative B of the Draft RMP/EIS.

Because there was concern regarding the changes between the Draft and Proposed plans, we have included the rationale for these changes in this document as well as the changes made between the proposed RMP and the approved plan. The following discussion provides the rationale for the changes made in management proposals relating to vegetative treatments, initial livestock use, long term livestock use, pipelines and fences, fire suppression, wilderness suitability recommendations and the management of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive plant species.

Vegetative Treatment (Brush Control, Brush Control & Seeding, Seeding)

Many individuals who commented on the draft plan felt that the amount of range improvement was inadequate and that there was an unacceptable amount of range remaining in poor condition after 20 years. Reducing grazing use levels was considered in Alternative D as an alternate method of achieving additional range improvement. However, because of the lack of desirable perennial understory species, large areas of cheatgrass, harsh climatic factors and the low productivity of many sites, little additional improvement (above levels projected for the proposed action in the draft plan) was projected. Because additional improvement was not anticipated through grazing reductions we included additional land treatments in the proposed plan as a means to improve range conditions.

During the protest period, several individuals expressed concern that the public had not had the opportunity to review and comment on these increased levels. Consequently the level of treatment in the approved RMP has been reduced to correspond to the level of Alternative B in the draft RMP/EIS which was available for review and comment by the public. The reduced levels of treatment still allow for considerable improvement in poor condition rangeland throughout the area.

Initial Livestock Use

The initial forage level increased from 172,493 AUMs to 178,319 AUMs between the draft plan and the proposed plan to correct data presentation and because of additional evaluation and modification of allotment carrying capacities. The draft plan contained several inconsistencies in data compilation, data presentation, and allotment boundary descriptions. Part of the inconsistencies were identified by the public during the public review period and part were discovered internally by BLM during the preparation of Appendix Table F-4 for the proposed plan.

The AUM changes resulting from the modification of allotment carrying capacities were initiated by comments received from livestock operators during the public comment period as well as from informal discussions with the livestock operators. The carrying capacity of allotments in question were evaluated and the initial stocking levels increased if the actual grazing use (5 year average use) was resulting in low utilization levels, adverse impacts were not occurring or the majority of the range was in satisfactory condition.

On AMP and CRMP allotments, carrying capacities were evaluated and the initial stocking levels were adjusted to equal the active grazing preference or the five year average actual use, whichever was greater. These adjustments were made because these allotments are currently under grazing systems and appear capable of supporting the proposed level of grazing use. The adjustments on AMP and CRMP allotments resulted in grazing increases on six allotments, decreases on three allotments and no change on two allotments. These changes were initiated because of public comments received from the livestock operators.

Since the release of the proposed RMP/final EIS, proposed livestock use has been reduced from the 178,319 AUM figure to 176,976 AUMs. These adjustments were made to ensure sufficient forage is available for wildlife. These adjustments are described in the previous decision section.

Long Term Livestock Use

Changes between the draft and proposed plan in the forage use levels projected in 20 years resulted from the reevaluation and changes in the estimated carrying capacity of some allotments and because of the large increase in forage that would be available from increased land treatments. On an average, for every acre of land treated, the forage production was projected to increase by approximately .25 AUMs. However, a decision was made to allocate only 25% of the AUMs created from the additional land treatments to livestock. The remainder of the AUMs were made available for wildlife, watershed protection and other nonconsumptive uses.

The livestock use levels have been reduced from 285,150 AUMs in the proposed RMP to 280,501 AUMs in the approved RMP because the level of vegetative treatment has been reduced. The level of livestock use has not been reduced in proportion to the reduction in vegetative treatment because some areas contain excess forage and the restriction that allowed livestock to use only 25% of the increased forage has been removed.

The available use levels are within the estimated carrying capacity of the rangeland. Wildlife, watershed, and other resource needs have also been met within these use levels. There is currently excess forage available for livestock use on some areas and additional forage will be produced over the 20 year period because of 1) improvement in rangeland condition and production as a result of implementing grazing management systems, 2) water developments and fencing, which will make forage currently being produced available for livestock, and 3) the development of additional seedings and the removal of sagebrush through various treatment methods. Increased use would not be authorized unless monitoring studies indicate that the basic soil, vegetation and wildlife resources are being protected and additional forage is available.

Pipelines, Reservoirs/Wells and Fences

Additional miles of pipeline, reservoirs/wells and fences were included in the proposed RMP to respond to public comments and because of the need to implement effective grazing management on the additional acres of land treatment. These levels have been reduced in the approved RMP (to levels addressed in Alternative B of the Draft RMP/EIS) because some protestants felt that the public did not have adequate opportunity to comment on the increased levels.

Fire Suppression

The acreage managed under full fire suppression was increased from 1,301,743 acres to 1,690,743 acres between the draft and proposed RMP.

The rationale for managing the entire resource area under full fire suppression in the proposed RMP is that it would reduce the acreage burned each year and provide maximum protection for sage grouse, antelope and mule deer habitat. The Idaho Fish and Game Department expressed concern in their public comment letter on the Draft RMP/EIS regarding the large acreage of wildfire that has burned over the past several years and the resultant reduction in sagebrush habitat that is crucial to wildlife species. The Fish and Game Department felt that wildfires should be rehabilitated with species mixes and techniques that would benefit wildlife. Current BLM policy precludes rehabilitation measures on wildfires that burn in limited suppression areas. On full suppression areas, a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs can be used to rehabilitate resource values.

To respond to this concern, the entire resource area was placed under full suppression management. Under full suppression, a 5-10% reduction in the acreage burned is anticipated and the areas that burn can be considered for rehabilitation efforts.

Wilderness Suitability Recommendations

The change in the acres recommended as suitable for wilderness designation was the result of reevaluating WSAs in relation to the wilderness planning criteria and quality standards that are contained in the Bureau's Wilderness Study Policy.

In summary, the reason the King Hill Creek WSA recommendation was changed from 26,389 acres suitable to zero acres suitable is that the WSA was judged to be more valuable for optimizing other multiple uses, including semi-primitive motorized recreation and livestock grazing. It was felt that inclusion of the WSA in the Wilderness Preservation System would not add significantly to the quality of the ecosystem representation. Four wilderness areas currently designated contain the same physical aspect (vegetation/landform). Also, the WSA would not add significantly to preserving opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in close proximity to Boise. The Jarbidge Wilderness Area in northern Nevada and other WSAs recommended as suitable for wilderness designation in southwest Idaho have desert and semi-desert type opportunities of equal or greater quality.

The recommendation for the Jarbidge River WSA was changed from 49,881 acres suitable to 13,481 acres suitable in the proposed RMP because the entire plateau portion of the WSA was judged to be more valuable for other multiple uses, including semi-primitive motorized recreation and livestock grazing. It was felt that the plateau area would not add to the quality of ecosystem representation in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Sagebrush Steppe ecosystem present on the plateaus, is being recommended suitable for wilderness designation on eleven other WSAs in southwest Idaho. The ecosystem representation of these WSAs is of equal or greater quality than that of the Jarbidge River WSA. Also, the plateau areas of WSAs already recommended for wilderness designation in southwest Idaho have desert type opportunities of equal or greater quality. Likewise, these WSAs already add sufficiently to the geographic distribution of desert type wilderness areas in the northern Intermountain Basin.

Since the release of the proposed RMP the suitable acreage for the Jarbidge River WSA has been increased from 13,481 to 16,740 acres. The suitable acreage for the Bruneau River/Sheep Creek WSA has been increased from 17,929 to 20,800 acres. The changes since the proposed RMP are the result of refinements in acreage calculations and boundary delineations.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Information pertaining to threatened, endangered, and sensitive species was inadvertently left out of the draft RMP. In response to comments by several members of the public, the proposed plan and final EIS identified species present, management restrictions and projected impacts. As described previously in the decision section of this document, the management proposals for the protection of these species has been emphasized in the Resource Management Guideline section and the writeup for the Bruneau-Jarbidge River ACEC, which contains one Federal "Category 2" plant, one sensitive plant, and two uncommon plant species, has been modified to reflect the presence of, and management proposals for, these species.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Four alternatives and two sub-alternatives were developed for consideration in the selection of the Resource Management Plan for the Jarbidge Resource Area. Each alternative addressed the planning issues in a different way and was developed to cover a range of possible resource uses. The predicted environmental consequences of each alternative were available for consideration in selecting the RMP.

Alternative A

The "No Action" alternative would continue present management direction. Resource use levels would generally remain the same as present levels. Land could be considered for agricultural development on those areas where applications currently exist. Minor changes from the present uses could occur and management actions required to implement existing activity plans could be accomplished. New uses could occur subject to environmental review.

Alternative B

This alternative would favor production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorization. Management direction would favor higher livestock stocking levels, land disposal for agricultural development, and transfer of isolated or difficult-to-manage parcels out of federal ownership. Restrictions on mining, mineral leasing, mineral material removal, and off-road vehicle (ORV) use would be minimized. The level of land treatments and project developments addressed in the Draft RMP/EIS were selected in the approved plan.

Alternative C

The majority of this alternative was selected as the approved RMP. It is summarized previously in the discussion section.

Sub-Alternative C (Alternative C_1)

This alternative would be the same as Alternative C except that 26,389 acres in the King Hill Creek WSA, 75,118 acres in the Jarbidge River WSA and 17,929 acres in the Bruneau River/Sheep Creek WSA would be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation.

Alternative D

In this alternative, protection of fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preservation of natural systems and cultural values, and nonconsumptive resource uses would be favored. Management direction would favor habitat management to increase wildlife populations, protection of cultural resources, protection of wilderness qualities, and opportunities for general dispersed recreation.

Sub-Alternative D (Alternative D_1)

Proposed resource uses in Sub-Alternative D would be the same as for Alternative D in all respects except that there would be no livestock grazing. Therefore, no grazing preference would be proposed, no allotment management plans would be prepared, and no range improvements for livestock grazing would be accomplished.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

The alternatives considered in the EIS would all achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1) of NEPA and other environmental laws and policies. Each alternative is environmentally acceptable. Each of the alternatives is designed to use practicable means to create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, but the emphasis is different in each alternative.

In terms of effects on many of the biological and physical components of the environment, Alternative D_1 would be the environmentally preferable alternative. Alternative D_1 would preserve the most wilderness values, natural history values, and special values in ACECs. It would result in the greatest increase in wildlife populations. It would result in the most vegetation in good ecological condition and the greatest improvement in riparian and aquatic habitat conditions.

In terms of economic benefits, Alternative B would be the preferable alternative. It would generate the greatest increase in income and jobs for the Jarbidge Planning Area. It would make the most land available for transfer to private ownership and development for agriculture. The average erosion rate would be highest and wildlife populations would decrease.

In terms of social benefits, no alternative is clearly preferable to another. Alternative D_1 would protect the most high-density cultural resource occurrence areas from surface disturbance. Alternative B would have the highest level of grazing, but would also adversely affect the largest number of permittees by allowing transfer of significant portions of grazing allotments to private ownership for agricultural development.

Alternative C in conjunction with the levels of land treatment addressed in Alternative B of the Draft RMP/EIS, is the approved Jarbidge RMP. In comparison with the other alternatives considered, it would attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment while preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. The effects on the various resource uses and values would generally be between those of the other alternatives. Considering the effects of the alternative, including effects on biological and physical components of the environment, economic effects, and social effects, Alternative C as modified is the environmentally preferable alternative in terms of the overall human environment.

CONSISTENCY, CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

BLM's Resource Management Plans must agree with and support officially approved and adopted resource-related plans (or in their absence, policies or programs) of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes, so long as BLM's plans also agree with and support Federal law and regulations applicable to public lands. A special effort has been made to ensure that the proposed RMP is consistent with approved plans. No inconsistencies have been identified by the Governor of the State of Idaho, other agencies, governments, or Indian tribes.

MITIGATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Appropriate mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design specifications of individual management actions and resource management guidelines for the resource management plan. All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from implementation of the plan have been adopted.

The decisions outlined in the Jarbidge RMP will be implemented over a period of ten to twenty years or more, depending on the availability of funding and manpower. The effects of implementation will be monitored and evaluated on a periodic basis over the life of the plan. The general purposes of this monitoring and evaluation are:

(1) To determine if an action is fulfilling the purpose and need for which it was designed, or if there is a need for modification or termination of an action.

(2) To determine if plan objectives are being achieved.

(3) To discover unanticipated and/or unpredictable effects.

(4) To determine if mitigation measures are working as prescribed.

(5) To ensure that decisions are being implemented as scheduled.

(6) To provide continuing evaluation of consistency with state and local plans and programs.

(7) To identify new data of significance to the plan.

A specific monitoring plan will be written for the wildlife, watershed, and range programs. This plan will provide a framework for choosing the study methods that will provide the information needed to issue and implement specific management decisions which effect watershed, wildlife, and range. Monitoring efforts will focus on allotments in the Improve category. For the range program, methodologies are available for monitoring vegetative trend, forage utilization, actual use (livestock numbers and periods of grazing), and climate. The data collected from these studies

will be used to evaluate current stocking rates, to schedule pasture moves by livestock, to determine levels of forage competition, to detect changes in plant communities, and to identify patterns of forage use. If monitoring studies indicate that allotment or multiple use area objectives are not being met then management actions will be adjusted accordingly. For the grazing program, this may include adjusting livestock seasons of use, livestock stocking levels or the grazing system being used.

Minimum monitoring standards have been adopted by the State of Idaho, Bureau of Land Management. They are included in the Minimum Monitoring Standards for BLM-Administered Rangelands in Idaho. Appendix Table A-1 lists minimum data elements to be monitored for various resource values as described in the Handbook. New studies will be consistent with the minimum standards recommendations. More intensive or specialized studies may be utilized if a management need exists and funding is available.

Priorities for monitoring grazing allotments are identified in Appendix Table D-1. The methodology and intensity of study that is chosen for a particular allotment will be determined by the nature and severity of the resource conflicts that are present in that allotment.

For the wildlife program, monitoring will be directed at the biotic resource components using both temporary and permanent studies. The findings from these studies will be used to monitor responses in habitat condition and trend; forage availability, composition, and vigor; changes in cover and habitat effectiveness; and habitat management objectives.

Monitoring for the watershed program will mainly involve monitoring soil erosion, although trend in stream bank stability and water quality will be monitored for mining, forestry activities, and grazing activities.

Water quality constituents to be monitored will be determined at the activity planning level on a case by case basis by an interdisciplinary team.

Specific monitoring plans for other programs will be developed as the need arises.

The data collected from the monitoring and evaluation process will be analyzed and fed back into the decision making process. This will provide information regarding the effects of the land use decisions, the adequacy of mitigation methods, etc. If monitoring indicates that significant unexpected adverse impacts are occurring or the mitigating measures are not working as predicted, it may be necessary to amend or revise the RMP.

PART II

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This Resource Management Plan (RMP) is designed to guide the management of public land resources in the Jarbidge Resource Area and to ensure that the public lands and resources are planned and managed in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and other principles outlined in BLM planning regulations. The plan focuses on nine issues identified by the public: land tenure and adjustments; livestock grazing; management of wildlife resources (including riparian and aquatic habitats); wilderness management; recreation; soil, air, and water; energy and mineral exploration and development; fire management; and special designations. Special management concerns also addressed in the plan include cultural resource protection, paleontologic resource protection, timber management, and social and economic changes.

This chapter is organized into four sections. The first contains a summary of management proposals and decision rationale for each resource activity (ie., lands, wildlife, range, etc.). The second section (The Management Prescription) contains a description of objectives and management actions for 16 separate management areas called multiple use areas (MUAs). This section is followed by a description of management objectives and actions for three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The chapter is concluded by a description of resource management guidelines which identify guidelines and implementation procedures for implementing the plan.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE DECISIONS

Lands and Realty Management

The RMP identifies 90,366 acres of public land for possible transfer out of Federal ownership. Detailed analysis will be conducted on a case by case basis before decisions are made to transfer these lands through sale, exchange, or through appropriate agricultural entry laws. Those T4 lands found as unsuitable for DLE/CA and not needed for a public purpose may be considered for disposal through sale or exchange. The remaining 1,599,027 acres of public land in the Jarbidge Resource Area will be retained in Federal ownership unless amended at a later date. A legal description of lands identified for potential transfer is located in Appendix K.

Under this RMP, there would be 1,467,180 acres of public land open to rights-of-way application for utility lines or other projects needed for public or private use. A total of 223,293 acres will be protected against issuance of rights-of-ways. The military withdrawal for the Saylor Creek

Gunnery Range will be updated to reflect future management for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat needs.

Rationale

The RMP is designed to be responsive to public and private needs to acquire Federal lands. Lands identified for sale only (T1) are so designated because they met the Section 203 criteria of the FLPMA and because the parcel size and/or location in relationship to other lands made this the most viable method of disposal.

Lands identified for sale or exchange (T2) also meet the disposal criteria in the FLPMA, and are suitable for disposal through either method.

Lands identified for exchange only (T3) are designated because there are current exchange proposals involving them and they meet the Section 206 criteria of the FLPMA. Criteria for disposal through exchange is located in Appendix K.

Sufficient lands have been made available for agricultural entry (T4) to help meet goals for agricultural product needs in Idaho and Pacific northwest states.

Those lands identified for disposal for agricultural development (T4) will be subjected to further detailed analysis before the actual transfer is completed. Other resource uses and needs will be a primary consideration in those detailed analysis. Provisions for livestock grazing, the management of an established herd of wild horses, and the protection of significant cultural and paleontologic resources are important factors included in the plan in so far as agricultural development is concerned.

The RMP makes sufficient provisions for public and private needs for rights-of-ways. Major areas are maintained for linear rights-of-ways. Nine major areas with significant public values are protected through the following special designations and are identified as avoidance areas. These are:

1) Wilderness Study Areas,
2) Wild and Scenic River designation (proposed),
3) Birds of Prey (essential nesting habitat),
4) Oregon Trail,
5) Hagerman Fossil Beds,
6) Sand Point Paleontologic site,
7) Salmon Falls Creek Canyon,
8) Saylor Creek Gunnery Range, and
9) Suitable Bighorn Sheep Habitat.

Livestock Grazing Management

Introduction

Livestock grazing will be authorized on 79 allotments within the resource area. The Salmon Falls Creek Outstanding Natural Area and the

Hagerman Fossil Bed area will be closed to livestock grazing to protect natural values and paleontologic values.

The overall objective of the range program is to maintain or improve the soil, vegetation and watershed conditions within the resource area and to provide forage for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. Specific objectives for each multiple use area are identified in the Management Prescription Section. Future management actions, including activity plans and range improvements will be tailored to meet these objectives.

Activity Planning

New activity plans will be implemented on 39 allotments. These plans will be implemented on an allotment basis and will be designed to achieve the resource objectives identified for each multiple use area. Activity plans will be prepared and implemented on a priority basis as identified on Appendix Table D-2. They will identify allotment specific objectives, the level and season of grazing use, proposed range improvements and the monitoring and evaluation plan for the allotment.

Livestock Use Levels

Proposed stocking rates are designed to provide adequate forage for watershed protection, plant requirements, wildlife, livestock and other resource uses. The proposed use of 176,976 AUMs is a target level that will be reached over a period of several years and which may be adjusted based on monitoring and evaluation studies. If all components of the plan are implemented and all objectives are met, forage production will be at a level capable of supporting 280,501 AUMs of livestock use. However, if current trends in the livestock market continue, the level of use on public lands will be considerably lower than this figure. The increased use in 20 years results from the availability of additional forage from water developments, brush control and seeding projects and improvement in native range condition. Proposed livestock use by allotment is shown on Appendix Table D-1.

Season-of-Use

The current season-of-use, by allotment, is identified on Appendix Table D-2. Allotments or pastures that fall within MUA 2 will have the livestock season-of-use adjusted so that approximately 50% of the livestock use occurs during the spring period and 50% occurs during the fall. This is proposed to resolve forage conflicts between livestock, mule deer and elk. On the remaining allotments, the current seasons-of-use will be continued unless AMP development or monitoring and evaluation studies identify a need for modification. Priority will be given to evaluating the season-of-use on MUAs 10, 15, and 16. These MUAs contain large areas of crucial wildlife habitat. Season-of-use will be carefully evaluated in these areas and adjusted if necessary to resolve forage conflicts. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial habitat areas that are in poor ecological condition.

Rangeland Improvement Projects

Range improvements are proposed to improve resource conditions, implement grazing systems and to allow proper utilization of forage by livestock. Proposed improvements include 130 miles of pipeline, 163 miles of fence, two reservoirs or wells and up to 132,620 acres of land treatment.

The location of improvements is identified by multiple use area in the Management Prescription section and on Appendix Table B-5. The general location of land treatments is identified on Map 11. Normally, allotments in the "I" category will receive funding for improvements prior to those in the "M" or "C" categories. The implementation of range improvements will be guided by the procedures identified in the Resource Management Guidelines section.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Vegetative trend, forage utilization, actual use (livestock numbers and periods of grazing), and climate will be monitored. The data collected from these studies will be used to evaluate current stocking rates, schedule pasture moves by livestock, determine levels of forage competition, detect changes in plant communities, and to identify patterns of forage use. If monitoring studies indicate that allotment or multiple use area objectives are not being met, then management actions will be adjusted accordingly. This may include adjusting livestock seasons of use, livestock stocking levels or the grazing system being used.

Monitoring efforts will focus on allotments in the Improve category. The priority for monitoring by allotment is identified on Appendix Table D-2.

Rationale

The final plan for range improvement projects and livestock grazing management was selected because it provides for the maintenance or improvement of the soil, wildlife and vegetation resources. It provides for increases in livestock use only if monitoring studies indicate that these basic resources are protected or improved.

Livestock grazing constitutes a major component of the local economy. The Jarbidge Resource Area currently provides about 165,000 AUMs of forage for the livestock grazing program. In addition, the area contains significant acreage of rangeland with high potential for improvement through vegetation manipulation and improved livestock management techniques.

Wild Horse Management

One wild horse area will be managed under the approved plan. The Saylor Creek herd area will be about 82,000 acres in size (about 24,000 acres less than the current area) and will be managed to support 50 wild horses and other permitted livestock. Wild horses will be managed in accordance with the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

Rationale

The Saylor Creek wild horse herd area will be reduced in size to allow agricultural development to occur. The remaining 82,000 acre wild horse area has sufficient size and available forage to support 50 horses (the number that has been running in the area since the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act).

Wildlife Management

Wildlife habitat will be managed to maintain or increase wildlife numbers over the long term, and the total acres of unsatisfactory crucial habitat will be reduced over the long term. Localized adverse impacts will be avoided or reduced through interdisciplinary project planning and wildlife input into the development of allotment management plans and other specific resource activity plans. The plan addresses wildlife issues by providing habitat for present and future wildlife populations. Existing and potential bighorn sheep habitat on the Jarbidge and Bruneau River systems will be managed under an ACEC designation. Specific habitat improvement projects for wildlife will be initiated on 18,200 acres.

Existing fences will be modified where specific wildlife needs are not being met. All new fences will be built to allow for wildlife passage. Wildlife needs will be considered in all vegetative treatment projects. Seed mixtures will contain appropriate mixtures of grasses, forbs and shrubs to benefit wildlife. These modifications will be made over time on a priority basis depending on the location of fences and project maintenance schedules.

Rationale

Detailed standard operating procedures to maintain specific wildlife habitats are an integral part of the plan. Future activity planning and the incorporation of appropriate resource management guidelines into projects will enhance wildlife populations. Adequate forage has been provided to meet future wildlife population goals.

Riparian and Fisheries Management

The plan will enhance management of 53 miles of riparian habitat and 51 miles of fisheries habitat by implementing fencing/management practices. Because of riparian and fisheries overlap, a total of 70 stream miles would be treated. Specific areas for improvement are identified in Appendix E. Riparian habitat will receive priority consideration in all project proposals and/or developments.

Rationale

The value of riparian and fisheries habitat is recognized. Standard operating procedures are incorporated into all proposals to insure adequate protection and/or development for fisheries and riparian habitat.

Minerals Management

The plan maintains 1,478,104 acres open for mineral leasing. Withdrawal from mineral entry will apply to 242,507 acres. Restrictions on mineral development will apply predominantly in those areas proposed for wilderness or other special designation such as Wild and Scenic River. The existing Saylor Creek Gunnery Range is withdrawn from mineral entry and applies to 102,746 acres.

Rationale

No significant constraints are imposed on the availability of leasable minerals in areas where high values have been identified. Locatable minerals such as Bruneau Jasper will have some constraints applied in the proposed plan because of conflicts with wilderness proposals and other special designations such as Wild and Scenic River proposals. All existing local demands for minerals and/or materials can be satisfied in the plan. Surface occupancy restrictions only apply to about 24% of the mineral leases in the plan.

Recreation Management

Portions of the planning area are experiencing significant recreation demands because of their proximity to heavily populated areas of southern Idaho. These demands are increasing each year and the need for significant expansion in planning, development and user supervision is inevitable. Several areas have high potential to meet these future needs. The RMP provides 1.2 million acres open to off road vehicle (ORV) use. About 130,000 acres is closed to ORV use and 370,000 acres is available for limited ORV use. Seven Special Recreation Management Use Areas are established as follows:

1) Salmon Falls Creek SRMA,
2) Hagerman (National Natural Landmark and Owsley Bridge Area) SRMA,
3) Bruneau/Jarbidge Rivers (Wild and Scenic Rivers) SRMA,
4) Jarbidge Forks SRMA,
5) Bennett Hills Winter SRMA,
6) Oregon Trail SRMA, and
7) Upper Salmon Falls Creek and Canyon SRMA.

Rationale

The RMP includes provisions to accommodate increased demands for recreational resources. It also resolves several conflicts where heavy recreation use is not compatible with other resource uses and/or needs. Anticipated future needs for recreation use are provided for in the plan without incurring unacceptable environmental impacts.

Wilderness Management

There are currently 208,833 acres of public land being considered for wilderness designation within the planning area. The RMP recommends 37,540 acres as preliminary suitable for wilderness designation. Of the 37,540

acres, 19,360 acres lie within the Jarbidge Resource Area and 18,180 acres are in the Bruneau Resource Area. A separate final wilderness EIS will be released addressing these lands. Congress will make the decision regarding wilderness designation.

The proposed wilderness area will be managed in conformance with the BLM Wilderness Management Policy. Lands recommended nonsuitable for wilderness will continue to be managed under the BLM Interim Management Policy until released by Congress.

Rationale

The RMP proposes to recommend as preliminary suitable about 18% of the lands currently in wilderness study area status. The recommendation would protect the exceptional wilderness characteristics of the Bruneau River, Jarbidge River and Sheep Creek Canyons. The plan includes a wilderness proposal that compliments other protective land use designations including wild and scenic river designations and areas of critical environmental concern.

A separate final environmental impact statement and wilderness study report will be prepared for these WSAs. The wilderness study report will provide detailed WSA specific rationales for the selection of the preferred wilderness alternative.

Preliminary suitable recommendations will be finalized by the Secretary of Interior following the assessment of mineral and energy data received from the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines.

Special Designations

The RMP designates three areas of critical environmental concern; 1) Hagerman Fossil Beds, 2) Sand Point Paleontologic site, and 3) Bruneau/ Jarbidge River. Specific objectives and management actions for these areas are described on pages 62-71. Salmon Falls Creek is designated as an Outstanding Natural Area.

There are 47,537 acres of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (14,111 acres of essential nesting habitat) which will be protected. The RMP supports Wild and Scenic River designation on 29 miles of the Jarbidge River, 71 miles of the Bruneau River and 21 miles of Sheep Creek under the proposed plan (the Sheep Creek portion lies within the Bruneau Resource Area).

Special recreation management areas (SRMAs) will be established for six important recreation use areas.

Rationale

The RMP includes provisions to protect all sensitive resource values identified in the planning area. These resources will be protected and managed through appropriate special designation. The Hagerman Fossil Bed Area and the Sand Point Area offer highly significant paleontologic values. The Hagerman Area has already been established as an area of national

significance. The RMP outlines broad land use objectives for the protection of these two areas.

The Bruneau and Jarbidge River Systems offer unique ecological systems that have essentially been protected from extensive alteration by human presence in the past. The RMP sets out goals for future management of these areas. Salmon Falls Creek also exhibits unique ecological characteristics that will receive special management attention through designation as an Outstanding Natural Area.

The Birds of Prey Area will continue to be managed in accordance with Public Law 5777. Selected reaches of the Bruneau and Jarbidge River Systems will be managed to protect Wild and Scenic River values and will be recommended for designation and inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Fire Control Management

The RMP will use fire as a management tool to accomplish natural resource objectives in the most economical fashion possible. Full suppression on wild fires will be applied to the entire resource area. Fire rehabilitation and fire reduction actions/procedures outlined under the Resource Management Guidelines - Fire Management section (p. 88 and Appendix F) will be followed.

Rationale

The RMP incorporates the management of wildfires and prescription burning into the overall resource management scheme. Provisions for all resource values and needs will be a primary consideration in planning wildfire rehabilitation and prescription burning.

Cultural Resource Management

The RMP will protect 51 miles of the Oregon Trail through special "no surface disturbance" stipulations. Sixty-five cultural sites associated with dry lake beds and with the Bruneau River will receive protection through special management considerations. The Dry Lakes/Bruneau River complex is proposed for National Register Site District designation. The Oregon Trail and the Devil Creek Complex is proposed for National Register nomination.

The RMP identifies special management considerations to protect nine areas where cultural values are found in concentrated numbers. These areas and the known number of sites are as follows:

	Name of Area	Number of Sites
1)	Dove Springs Complex	2
2)	Pot Hole Complex	5
3)	Juniper Ranch Complex	4
4)	Clover Creek Complex	2
5)	Devil Creek Complex	230
6)	Cougar Creek Complex	11

7)	Post Office Complex	2
8)	Dry Lakes/Bruneau River Complex	65
9)	Oregon Trail Ruts (miles)	51.2

Rationale

The RMP identifies and protects cultural resource values in accordance with existing laws and regulations. Proposals for protection of cultural resources does not preclude the use and development of natural resources that share areas where cultural resources are found. Standard operating procedures and clearance procedures apply in critical protection areas.

Paleontologic Resource Management

The RMP will protect 4,394 acres within the Hagerman Fossil Bed Area and 815 acres in the Sand Point Paleontologic Site. A total of 431 individual sites are identified for special management consideration.

Forest Land Management

The RMP identifies 2,371 acres as commercial forest lands. Because of timber production restrictions, wildlife set aside areas and deferment because of economic conditions, 1,086 acres are available for harvest. Approximately 1,454 Mbdft of commercial timber is available for sale.

Rationale

The RMP identifies all available forest lands. The twenty year production plan in the proposed plan is designed to develop timber production to the extent possible, recognizing other resource uses and needs. Past interest in forest products has been relatively low in the planning area. The plan includes provisions to respond to increased interest and/or demands for forest products in the future.

THE MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

The Jarbidge Resource Area is divided into sixteen multiple use areas (MUAs) for purposes of organizing and presenting the planning decisions. The multiple use area generally contains lands having similar resource features and characteristics and can effectively be managed as a unit. Each multiple use area consists of one or more multiple use or transfer classes: moderate use class, limited use class, intensive use class, or transfer class.

Multiple use and transfer classes serve two purposes. The first is to describe overall resource opportunities and constraints by indicating what level of resource production and use is appropriate, what intensity of management is needed, whether there are sensitive and significant resources which must be protected, and whether BLM would consider transfer of public lands from its jurisdiction. The second is to provide a basis for considering unexpected proposals by supplementing the detailed resource management objectives and required actions established for the multiple use

area with general purpose and policy statements. This feature is intended to help keep the plan responsive to demands and to reduce the number of future plan amendments needed.

Prior to undertaking or approving any proposed resource management action on public lands in the Resource Area, BLM will ensure that such action is consistent with the purposes and policies of the multiple use or transfer class or classes involved.

The multiple use or transfer class assigned to each multiple use area is shown on Map 4 and identified in the multiple use area descriptions beginning on page 12. Public lands are placed in the multiple use or transfer class that best reflects the specific resource and management priority for the area. A description of these classes and their purposes and policies is as follows:

Moderate Use Class

Purpose - The purpose of a moderate use class is to delineate public lands which are suitable for a wide variety of existing and potential uses.

Policy - The first priority for managing a moderate use class is to provide for the production and use of forage, timber, minerals and energy, recreation, or other consumptive resources while maintaining or enhancing natural systems. These areas will be managed for a moderate intensity of use. These areas will generally be available for production and use of consumptive resources, subject to BLM standard operating procedures and other controls as needed. Sensitive and significant resource values, however, will be protected consistent with federal and state law. Public lands in a moderate use class are to be retained in federal ownership.

Limited Use Class

Purpose - The purpose of a limited use class is to delineate public lands where strict environmental controls are required to protect sensitive and significant resources.

Policy - The first priority for managing a limited use class is to protect and enhance key wildlife habitat, wild horse habitat, scenic values, wilderness, cultural resources, watershed, and other sensitive and significant resources, while providing for other compatible uses. These areas will be managed for relatively low intensities of use and with strict environmental controls to protect sensitive and significant values. A limited use class may be closed to or contain restrictions on ORV use, mineral and energy exploration and development, forest management practices, location of utility corridors and installations, livestock grazing, or any potentially conflict use. Because of the relatively significant environmental considerations in these areas, some uses may not be permitted. Special attention will be given to finding appropriate locations for compatible uses. Public lands in a limited use class will be retained in federal ownership.

Intensive Use/Development Class

Purpose - The purpose of an intensive use/development class is to delineate areas suitable for large scale intensive use and development.

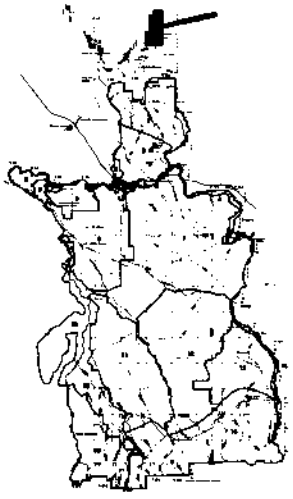
Policy - The first priority for managing an intensive use/development class is to provide for existing and projected demands for large scale intensive use and development. These areas will be managed for a high intensity of use. These areas will generally be reserved for major recreation sites or facilities, ORV intensive use areas, large scale mineral or energy extraction operations, military use areas, or major utility installations. Because of the potential for conflict with other uses in these areas, some uses may not be permitted. Protection of sensitive and significant resources, however, will be ensured consistent with federal and state law. Public lands in an intensive use/development class will be retained in federal ownership.

Transfer Class

Purpose - The purpose of a transfer class is to delineate public lands which may be considered for transfer out of federal ownership.

Policy - A transfer class is the only class in which public lands may be transferred out of federal ownership under this plan. Public lands declared eligible for transfer by their inclusion in this category meet the criteria for disposal under FLPMA are subject to detailed consideration prior to the final decision regarding transfer. Transfer classes are delineated in response to specific demands and needs identified during the planning process, such as agricultural development, community expansion, and other transfers, including transfers to the State of Idaho. Transfer classes will be managed on a custodial basis until transferred from federal jurisdiction. New public investments in these lands will generally be kept to a minimum.

There are four land disposal designations used in this plan. They are (T1) for disposal by sale only; (T2) for disposal by sale or exchange; (T3) for exchange only; and (T4) for disposal under DLE/CA. These designations are used in the narrative portion of the plan. However, because of the scale of the maps in this document, it would not be feasible to note each parcel with a "T" designation. These designations are shown on maps available at the Boise District Office. Appendix C identifies the legal descriptions and categories of land identified for transfer.



MUA-1 ANDERSON RANCH/BOISE RIVER

Description

The Anderson Ranch MUA is located 25 miles NE of the city of Mountain Home. The area contains 11,086 acres of public lands. It is mostly surrounded by land administered by the USFS (Boise National Forest). The dominant land form is steep south and west facing ridges between the Anderson Ranch Reservoir at the lower elevations (4200') and the National Forest boundary at the higher elevations (7000'). Vegetation is mountain big sagebrush with perennial bunchgrasses with areas of mixed mountain shrubs and Douglas fir. There are three grazing allotments in the MUA used mainly for trailing sheep owned by three permittees. No determination of ecological condition has been made.

The seven scattered parcels of public lands (720 acres), found along the South Fork of the Boise River, are bordered by USFS/Powersite Withdrawals and are important winter habitat for mule deer. The Boise River (S.F.) from Anderson Ranch Dam to Arrowrock Reservoir has scenic and recreational qualities which are recognized in existing State/Federal plans and studies for possible wild and scenic river designation.

The 10,366 acres of public lands around Anderson Ranch Reservoir are popular for scenic and outdoor recreation opportunities. The USFS manages camping and fishing access sites. BLM lands are important winter habitat for deer and elk, and support a high density of nesting and breeding habitat for bluegrouse, and contain 850 acres of commercial timber.

Objectives

Issue 406 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Maintain existing wintering habitat to support current levels of 250 mule deer and 100 elk. The current populations are 200 mule deer and 70 elk.

Protect the scenic and recreation values of the parcels along the Boise

River (S.F.) and public lands around the reservoir but under custodial type management.

Maintain the current condition of riparian habitat.

Make available 9,128 acres (82%) of the area for energy minerals exploration and development and 9,522 acres (86%) for nonenergy minerals.

Manage 142 acres of suitable commercial forest lands to maximize timber productivity; manage 465 acres of noncommercial forest land and 350 acres of unsuitable commercial forest land to maintain productivity through salvage and incidental harvest.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 11,086 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

406	Livestock Proposed	91	Elk
406	Livestock 20 year	54	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation: Not Applicable (N/A) to this MUA.

C) Lands

1. Utility (overhead, surface, underground) avoidance/restricted area - none.

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 11,086 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

6,586 open; 4,500 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Seasonal restrictions may be placed on over the snow vehicles on big game crucial winter range if Fish and Game determines harassment is occurring.

Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

9,128	acres open to entry for leaseables
+	acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No occupancy within 500 feet of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.
1,564	acres withdrawn from locatable entry

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 11,086 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - See Appendix F

G) Activity Plans - Timber Management Plan (TMP)

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian: None proposed. There are no existing seedings to be maintained.

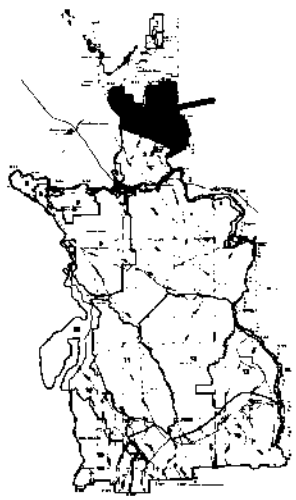
I) Special Designations: N/A

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1. Recommend South Fork of the of Boise River for study under the National Wild and Scenic River System.

2. Develop timber sale plans.

3. Continue to work with USFS on boundary adjustment proposals to improve management of public lands.



MUA-2 UPPER BENNETT HILLS

Description

The Upper Bennett Hills area is bordered by the Bruneau R.A. (BLM) on the west, Boise NF (USFS) on the north and Shoshone District BLM on the east. The southern boundary is formed by the northernmost east west utility ROW (overhead), the southern boundary of the Hammett #1 and King Hill Canyon Allotment. This is generally the lower range of wintering mule deer. Elevation ranges from 3000-7000'. Dominant vegetation is mountain big sagebrush-brush and bluebunch wheatgrass changing into big sagebrush and cheatgrass with Sandberg bluegrass on the southern end. Also found are extensive pockets of low sagebrush-Sandberg bluegrass throughout MUA. The area is important elk and mule deer winter range, and all or portions of

ten grazing allotments are used primarily by cattle owned by 12 permittees. The area contains about 1,415 acres of commercial timber with a potential harvest of 1,000 MBF. Land ownership is 62,228 acres BLM, 11,663 acres state, and 37,383 acres private.

The MUA contains 23,815 acres of the King Hill WSA. An additional 5,494 acres of WSA land lies in the Shoshone District. King Hill, Little Canyon, Cold Springs, Camas, Ryegrass and Thorn Creek are important streams in the area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is as follows:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	2,496	6,433	50,047	3,252	0	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer 40 acres of public lands via sale (T1) and retain 62,188 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Issue 4,983 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Manage big game habitat to support 3,350 winter mule deer and 350 the rest of the year and 200 elk (existing populations are 3,350 mule deer and 125 elk).

Improve 10.6 miles of fisheries habitat and 6.7 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Designate 56,680 acres as the Bennett Hills Winter Recreation Area (SRMA).

Make available 62,228 acres (100%) for energy and 62,133 acres (99%) for nonenergy mineral exploration and development.

Manage 944 acres of suitable commercial forest lands to maximize timber productivity; manage 880 acres of noncommercial forest lands and 415 acres of unsuitable commercial forest land to maintain productivity through salvage and incidental harvest.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 62,188 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 40 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

3,785	Livestock Proposed	473	Elk
4,983	Livestock 20 year	670	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation

0 acres recommended suitable -
23,815 acres recommended nonsuitable - (the 5,494 acres in the Shoshone District are also recommended nonsuitable)

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - none

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 62,188 acres

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

0 open; 62,228 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Seasonal, may be placed on over the snow vehicles on big game crucial winter range if F&G determines harassment is occurring.
Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

62,228 acres open to entry for leaseables
\+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy (seasonal) on deer winter range (12-1 through 4-30); & within 500 ft of perennial and intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs and King Hill WSA.
95 acres withdrawn from locatable entry - one site

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 62,228 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - Special fire suppression techniques required in WSA (no mechanical equipment) & consider role of fire as natural process in Fire Plan. See Appendix F.

G) Activity Plans -

RAMP for Bennett Hills Winter Recreation Area SRMA; TMP; Fire Plan; AMPs for Allotments 1033, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1101, 1130.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian (see J 4 below)

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	0	640		640			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					200	3,000	400
Aquatic							
Riparian							

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range			5	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian			gap	

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Bennett Hills Winter Rec Area	SRMA	56,680

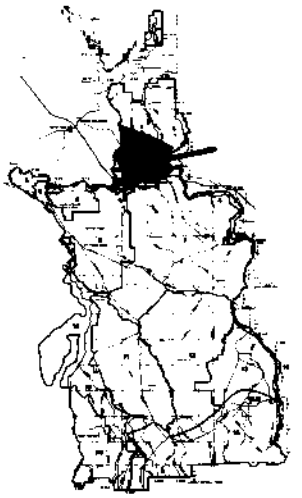
J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1. Change seasons of use on allotments that have greater than 50% of use made in the spring to 50% fall use.

2. Develop timber sales plans.

3. To resolve forage conflicts between livestock and wildlife (mule deer and elk), livestock season-of-use would be adjusted so that approximately 50% of the livestock use occurs during the spring period and 50% occurs during the fall.

4. In the King Hill WSA, the following development is recommended if Congress does not establish this area as wilderness: 2,200 acres of brush control, 1,010 acres of seeding and 2 spring developments. A final decision on the management of these Wilderness Study Areas is being deferred until after Congress decides to designate them as wilderness or releases them for other multiple use management. The above level of project development will also be addressed in the final Jarbidge Wilderness EIS.



MUA-3 LOWER BENNETT

Description

The Lower Bennett area consists of 49,791 acres of public lands, 2,404 acres of state lands and 24,068 acres of private lands. It is bordered on the north by MUA-2, on the south by the Snake River and the boundaries of the Bruneau R.A. and the Bennett Hills R.A. (Shoshone District) on the west and east respectively. Elevation ranges from 2900-4000'. Vegetation is primarily big sagebrush-cheatgrass-Sandberg bluegrass in poor condition with several large crested wheatgrass seedings. The terrain is predominantly low rolling foothills and flatlands. The area includes all or portions of 12 grazing allotments used primarily by cattle owned by 17 users. Some 142,194 acres of public land have been applied for through the DLE/CA process. A number of utility lines (gas and power) are dispersed through a 10-12 mile wide NW to SE corridor. The city of Glenns Ferry is located, in part, along the southern portion of the area, and portions of the Oregon National Historic Trail and the North Alternate of the Oregon Trail cross the area from SE to NW. Wintering mule deer, antelope, pheasants and sage grouse are found in the MUA. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	29,728	8,588	11,204	0	270

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 380 acres through sale (T1); 558 acres for exchange (T3), and 5,683 acres of suitable agricultural land for potential DLE/CA development (T4). Retain 43,170 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Continue soil stabilization practices on areas receiving critical erosion damage.

Maintain existing range vegetative improvements.

Improve land in poor ecological condition.

Issue 8,152 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Manage big game habitat to support 350 mule deer in winter and 75 mule deer yearlong and 25 antelope. Improve sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat by 2005. Existing populations are 300 mule deer in winter, 60 yearlong and 0 antelope.

Maintain the current condition of stream habitat and improve 2.2 miles of riparian habitat by 2005.

Protect and manage all remaining ruts and trail features of the Oregon Trail, the Sugar Bowl, Glenns Ferry and McGinnis Ranch Paleontologic sites and develop interpretive marker program for the Oregon Trail.

Make available 49,631 acres (99+%) of the area for energy leasing exploration and development and 42,511 acres (86%) for nonenergy minerals. Maintain 40 acres as a material use site.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 43,170 Moderate, 0 Intensive, 0 Limited, 6,621 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

6,689	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
8,152	Livestock 20 year	70	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	4	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - three paleontologic areas (Sugar Bowl, Glenns Ferry, & McGinnis Ranch) & Oregon Trail Ruts (7,200 acres/22.5 miles) to overhead & surface disturbance and underground utilities.

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 43,086 acres; Oregon Trail & 3 paleontologic areas (consisting of 38 sites).

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

42,591 open; 7,200 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Oregon Trail to designated Road and Trails (7,200 acres/22.5 miles)
Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

49,631 acres open to entry for leaseables

7,200+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy on Oregon Trail corridor; Sugar Bowl; Glenns Ferry and McGinnis Ranch Paleontologic sites. No surface occupancy within 500 ft of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.

7,280 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Oregon Trail (7,200 acres/22.5 miles), seek withdrawal; and other (80 acres).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 49,791 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - No mechanical equipment (wheeled) on Oregon Trail or 3 paleontologic sites; no fire lines (mechanized) across Trail segments or paleontologic sites.

G) Activity Plans -

Cultural & RAMP-Oregon Trail; Fire Mgt.; AMPs for Allotments 1033, 1034, 1036, 1124, 1129, 1130

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	11,204	4,640		6,600			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					300		100
Aquatic							
Cultural							

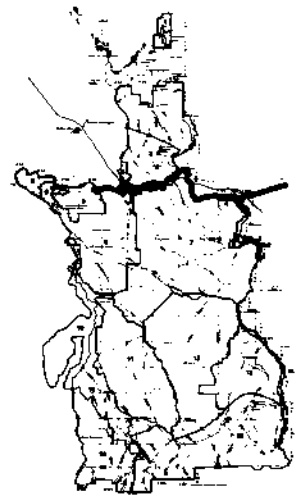
	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range			8	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Cultural				+

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Oregon Trail	Nat'l Historic Trail & Nat'l Register, SRMA	7,200/22.5

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Improve sage grouse brood rearing habitat (removal of sagebrush in small irregular areas and reseed) where canopy cover exceeds 20%.



MUA-4 SNAKE RIVER RIPARIAN

Description

The Snake River Riparian area occupies the lowland river corridor from Indian Cove on the west to the confluence of Salmon Falls Creek on the east. The northern boundary is the Union Pacific railroad line and the south boundary is near the 3000' elevation contour on the bluff near Salmon Falls Creek, and near the 2700' contour line at Indian Cove. The 51 mile long corridor contains important wildlife habitat for waterfowl, upland game, furbearers, nongame birds and raptors, and mule deer. It also contains the best known habitat for white sturgeon above Hells Canyon and habitat for other game and nongame fish. The islands provide important waterfowl nesting habitat. The area includes portions of two grazing allotments in which the vegetation is primarily big sagebrush-cheatgrass in poor condition. There are remnant areas of Indian ricegrass, Thurber needlegrass and inland saltgrass. Grazing use in this MUA is mainly by cattle owned by ten users. The area contains 9,068 acres of BLM, 152 acres of state and 9,419 acres of private land, used primarily for agriculture. The city of Glenns Ferry is located in part of this area. The Oregon National Historic Trail crosses the area at Three Island Crossing State Park about 1 1/2 miles west of Glenns Ferry. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	8,083	113	499	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 40 acres of public land through sale (T1), 118 acre through sale or exchange (T2) and make available 182 acres of land for potential DLE/CA development (T4). Retain 8,728 acres of public land.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 378 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Manage big game habitat to support 75 mule deer. Existing populations is 50 mule deer.

Protect and manage the Oregon National Historic Trail to preserve all remaining ruts and trail features (3.6 miles), and three major paleontologic areas consisting of about 75 sites and develop an interpretative marker program for the Oregon Trail.

Protect the aquatic habitat of sensitive and candidate species in the Snake River below Lower Salmon Falls Dam.

Maintain 34 miles of riparian habitat along public lands in current condition.

Make available 6,090 (67%) of the area for energy minerals exploration and development and 7,278 acres (80%) for nonenergy minerals.

Manage 65 acres for material use sites.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
8,728 Limited, 340 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

378	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
378	Livestock 20 year	24	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance area - Paleontologic sites at Glenns Ferry and Pasadena Valley (surface and underground); Sand Point and all rutted segments of Oregon Trail (overhead, surface and underground).

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 8,728 acres

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

7,481 open; 1,587 limited; 0 closed.

Type of Limitation - ORV use to designated roads and trails (Sand Point Paleontologic).

Areas closed -

E) Minerals Management

6,090 acres open to entry for leaseables

1,587 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy on Oregon Trail, Paleontologic sites & within 500 ft of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.

1,790 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area)-Paleontologic sites at Sand Point (435 acres) & Oregon Trail (1,152 acres); 203 acres other.

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 9,068 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions: No mechanized equipment (wheeled) and no fire lines across Oregon Trail segments or the 3 paleontologic sites found in the area.

G) Activity Plans

Cultural and RAMP for Oregon Trail; Fire Mgt. Plan; Paleontologic Mgt. Plan-Sand Point; Snake River Wildlife Tracts HMP.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	499						
Cultural							

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range				
Cultural				+

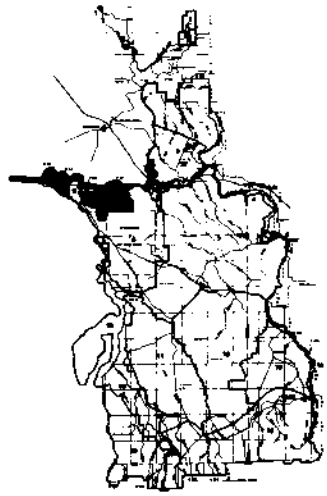
I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Oregon Trail	Nat'l Historic Trail & Nat'l Register, SRMA	1,152/3.6
Sand Point	ACEC	435

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Develop grazing systems to maintain condition.

2) Allow no actions (project developments or land treatments) to occur that would adversely affect the habitat of sensitive, candidate or endangered species.



MUA-5 SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY

Description

The Snake River Birds of Prey (BOP) area consists of two segments. One is located two miles north of Hammett and the other is bordered in the south by the Snake River from Indian Cove downriver to the confluence with the Bruneau River and upstream to the confluence of Buckaroo ditch and the northern boundary of the Saylor Creek Gunnery Range (the larger segment of the BOP is found down river in the Bruneau and Owyhee Resource Areas). There are 49,286 acres of public land, 6,116 acres of state land, and 10,873 acres of private land contained within the area. The terrain is rolling lowland and flat agricultural land and contains habitat for numerous raptors including several endangered/sensitive species (bald eagle, ferruginous hawk and burrowing owl) and important wetland/riparian areas along C.J. Strike Reservoir. The area includes portions of two grazing allotments grazed by cattle owned by six users. The vegetation is primarily big sagegrass-cheatgrass-Sandberg bluegrass in poor condition. The rim area contains a remnant population of salt-desert shrubs. The Bruneau Dunes State Park, the Oregon National Historic Trail and important cultural resource sites also lie within this area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	28,149	15,379	5,414	0	0	0

Objectives

Retain all public lands in federal ownership (49,286 acres).

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Issue 5,631 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Maintain existing range vegetative improvements.

Manage big game habitat to support 150 mule deer. Existing population is 50 mule deer.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat along the Snake River (12 miles) and C.J. Strike Complex (9 miles).

Protect the scenic and natural values surrounding the Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park.

Protect and preserve all remaining ruts and trail features of the Oregon National Historic Trail and develop an interpretative marker program for the Oregon Trail.

Make 49,286 acres (100%) of area available for energy mineral exploration and development and 33,671 acres (68%) for nonenergy minerals. Manage 50 acres as materials use sites.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
49,286 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

4,482	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
5,631	Livestock 20 year	32	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Rutted portions of Oregon Trail (1,504 acres) (overhead, surface, underground), and visual area around Bruneau Dunes State Park (overhead, surface).

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 49,286 acres

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

0 open; 49,286 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - No ORV activity around raptor nesting sites during nesting/fledging seasons and to designated roads and trails. Oregon Trail to designated roads and trails (1,504 acres/4.7 miles).

Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

49,286 acres open to entry for leaseables

15,615+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy around raptor nesting sites (14,111 acres); Oregon Trail-4.7 miles (1,504 acres) or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs

15,615 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area)-Oregon Trail (1,504 acres) & raptor essential nesting habitat (14,111 acres)

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 49,286 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanical equipment or fire lines in Oregon Trail and no fire lines around Bruneau Dunes State Park (visual area of park). See Appendix F.

G) Activity Plans

RAMP for SRBOP & Oregon Trail, Fire Mgt. Plan. AMP for Allotments 1056,1137

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	5,414			2,000			
Cultural							

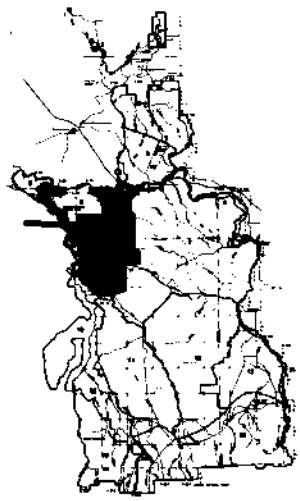
	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range				
Cultural				+

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Snake River Birds of Prey Area	Withdrawal Area	49,286/
Oregon Trail	Nat'l. Historic Trail Nat'l. Register, SRMA	1,504/4.7

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Decrease spring/summer use period and increase fall/winter grazing use.



MUA-6 SAYLOR CREEK WEST

Description

The Saylor Creek West area is bordered by the Snake River BOP and Snake River Riparian zone on the north, the Bruneau River and respective WSA boundary on the west, and the allotment boundary to the east and south. The area is generally flat to gently rolling hills with a few canyon areas. Elevation throughout the area averages around 3500'. The Saylor Creek Gunnery Range (102,746 acres) is located in the middle of the area. Vegetation is predominantly crested wheatgrass seedings with pockets of big sagebrush. A large part of the area has been burned and is presently in annual grass with Sandberg bluegrass. All or portions of 17 grazing allotments are contained within the area, used by cattle and sheep. The Pothole Cultural Resource Site complex is located in the northern part of this area. There are 176,859 acres of public lands, 9,226 acres of state lands, and 10,199 acres of private lands contained within the area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	25	75,208	25,519	75,107	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from public ownership 120 acres through sale (T1), 80 acres through sale or exchange (T2), and make available 4,473 acres of public lands for potential DLE/CA development (T4). Retain 172,186 acres of public lands in federal ownership. Adjudicate and divide the West Saylor Creek MUA into individual allotments by 1987.

Issue 47,772 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Manage big game habitat to support 40 mule deer. Existing population is 25 mule deer. Maintain present levels of upland game nesting and cover habitat.

Protect and manage the Sand Point Paleontologic area.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat.

Make 73,733 acres (42%) of the area available for energy minerals exploration and development and 73,733 acres (42%) for nonenergy minerals. Retain all public lands in the Bruneau KGRA. Manage 28 acres for materials use.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 69,440 Moderate, 102,746 Intensive,
0 Limited, 4,673 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

12,136	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
47,772	Livestock 20 year	29	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - 102,746 acres in Saylor Creek Gunnery (overhead, surface, underground) and Sand Point Paleontological Area (380 acres) (surface and underground).

2. Closed to agricultural entry-171,626 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

73,733 open; 380 limited; 102,746 closed.

Types of Limitations - To designated roads and trails (Sand Point Paleontologic Area).
Areas Closed - Saylor Creek Gunnery Range.

E) Minerals Management

73,733 acres open to entry for leaseables

103,126+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy in Saylor Creek Gunnery Range, Sand Point Paleontologic, or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.

103,126 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Saylor Ck. Gunnery (102,746); Sand Point Paleontologic Area (380 acres/18 sites)

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 176,859 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - The 102,746 acres in the Gunnery Range will be managed under contracted service with Mountain Home Air Force Base. No mechanized equipment (wheeled) on paleontologic sites.

G) Activity Plans

Fire Mgt. Plan, Management Plan for Sand Point Paleontologic Area, AMPs for Allotments 1056, 1137; Cultural Plan for Pot Hole Complex.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	75,107						
Wildlife							
Terrestrial							150

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		30	35	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				

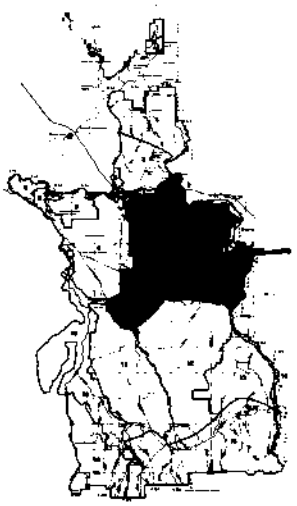
I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Sand Point	ACEC	380/

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Protection of critical erosion hazard area in the Narrows Carey Act project that could create erosion of the Sand Point Paleontologic deposits.

2) Special water runoff (return irrigation flows) stipulations on transferred lands to protect public lands adjacent to and downslope of transfer lands. Establish legal allotment boundaries.



MUA-7 SAYLOR CREEK EAST

Description

The area contains 347,530 acres of public lands, 14,356 acres of state lands and 82,211 acres of private lands. It is bordered on the west by the Saylor Creek West Allotment, by the riparian zone of the Snake River to the north and northeast, Salmon Falls Creek on the east and Balanced Rock/Clover Road and Clover Creek Canyon on the south and southwest. This MUA contains the 106,469 acre Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd Area. Topography is generally flat to gently rolling hills with significant amounts of developed agricultural land (farms in the north and eastern parts of the area). A number of DLE/CA applications have been filed on potentially suitable agricultural lands. The soils show significant potential for agricultural productivity. Vegetation is predominantly cheatgrass, crested wheat and big sagebrush grazed by sheep and cattle belonging to 24 permittees in one allotment. A substantial percentage of the area has been burned with the biggest burn

occurring in 1976. Remnant native perennial grasses include Thurber needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail. Mule deer, antelope, sage grouse, and upland game are found in the area. Wildlife tracts have been developed in the farming area to provide cover, nesting habitat, and food for upland game. Fifteen thousand acres have been set aside thus far under Sikes Act for this purpose. Significant paleontological and cultural resource sites in Pasadena Valley, Dove Springs, and Roosevear Gulch have been recorded and the Oregon National Historic Trail traverses the northern portion of the area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	315	123,921	46,278	155,612	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from public ownership 420 acres through sale (T1), 8,122 acres through sale or exchange (T2); 85 acres through exchange (T3); and 63,143 acres of public land for potential DLE/CA development (T4). Retain all remaining lands, 275,760 acres.

Issue 70,113 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005, and provide forage to support a herd of 50 wild horses in the 83,540 acre Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd Area.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Manage big game habitat to support 100 mule deer and 30 antelope. Existing populations are 50 mule deer and 15 antelope. Maintain existing upland game nesting and cover habitats. Manage 3,990 acres of the cheatgrass study area for curlews.

Maintain current condition of riparian and fish habitat.

Manage the Oregon Trail to preserve remaining ruts and trail features and nominate to national register and develop interpretive signing and facilities to serve trail users and protect Dove Spring complex.

Protect the 96 paleontologic sites in Pasadena Valley, Roosevear Creek and Gulch, Dove Springs, Deer Gulch, Pilgrim Spring and Stage, and Glenns Ferry.

Make 329,166 acres (95%) of the area available for energy minerals exploration and development and 335,066 acres (96%) for nonenergy minerals. Manage 24 sites containing 524 acres as material use sites.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 192,178 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
83,582 Limited, 71,770 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

37,097	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
70,113	Livestock 20 year	32	Mule Deer
600	Wild Horses	4	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Oregon Trail 5,888 acres (overhead, surface, underground); Dove Springs (160 acres) and 96 paleontologic sites (surface and underground).

2. Closed to agricultural entry - 275,920 acres (96 paleontologic sites and Dove Springs Cultural site; 83,540 acres wild horse habitat area).

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

341,642 open; 5,888 limited; 0 closed.

Types of Limitation - Oregon Trail: to designated roads and trails (5,888 acres/18.4 miles).

Areas Closed - None

E) Minerals Management

329,166 acres open to entry for leaseables

18,364 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy on cultural & paleontologic sites or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.

12,464+ acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Oregon Trail (5,888 acres) & 96 sites located in 9 Paleontologic Areas & Dove Springs (160 acres) cultural resource site, and 6,416 other acres currently withdrawn.

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 347,530 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanized equipment (wheeled) on Oregon Trail; no fire lines (mechanical) surface disturbing across trail segments.

G) Activity Plans

Cultural (Dove Springs), RAMP for Oregon Trail; Fire Mgt. Plan, Wild Horse Management Plan, AMP for Allotment 1056.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

Activity	Seedings Maintained	Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
		Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	155,612						
Cultural							

Activity	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range	2	100	100	
Cultural				+

I) Special Designations

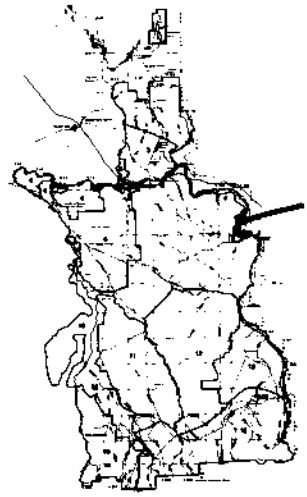
Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Oregon Trail	Nat'l Historic Trail & Nat'l Register, SRMA	5,888/18.4
Saylor Creek Wild Horse	Wild Horse Herd Area	83,540

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Design fences so as to minimize wild horse movement conflicts.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope passage in areas where their needs are not being met.

3) Transfer of land within the curlew habitat area will not be allowed prior to the development of an agreement between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the Idaho Department of Water Resources which identifies satisfactory mitigation measures to protect curlew habitat.



MUA-8 HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS

Description

The Hagerman Fossil Beds are located along the western bank of the Snake River, and extend westward to the rim of the Snake River Canyon, approximately two miles west of the town of Hagerman. The southern boundary of the area adjoins the Hagerman ORV area and the northern boundary is adjacent to the Saylor Creek East area. This area also bisects a part of the Snake River Riparian MUA 4. Terrain is extremely steep and soils are poorly formed and highly erodable. Vegetation is cheatgrass and sagebrush but also contains similar riparian values as described for MUA 4. The fossil area is a National Natural Landmark and an internationally recognized paleontologic area with over 300 fossil sites identified. The area contains 4,394 acres of public lands and 499 acres of state lands. Wildlife values include upland game, raptors, and mule deer. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	3,587	400	407	0	0

Objectives

Retain 4,394 acres of public lands in federal ownership unless site specific exchange is necessary to improve area management.

Exclude livestock grazing in all areas.

Improve lands in poor ecological conditions.

Manage big game habitat to support five mule deer. Existing population is five mule deer.

Maintain present upland game nesting and cover habitat.

Preserve two miles of the Oregon Trail (remaining ruts and trail features) nominate to National Register and develop an interpretive marker for the Oregon Trail.

Protect and manage the area for its paleontologic values through designation as an ACEC.

Minimize accelerated erosion caused by water and insure that vegetative cover is maintained to minimize wind erosion.

Make available 986 acres (22%) of area for energy minerals exploration and development and 4,394 acres (100%) for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
4,394 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

0	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
0	Livestock 20 year	1	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - entire 4,394 acres except existing corridor and facility location (surface, underground).

2. Closed to agricultural entry (Area) - entire Fossil Beds (4,394 acres).

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

0 open; 0 limited; 4,394 closed.

Type of limitation - closed to all motorized vehicle use off of designated roads.
Areas closed - entire area

E) Minerals Management

986	acres open to entry for leaseables
4,394	acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy-entire area
0	acres withdrawn from locatable entry

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 4,394 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanical equipment off roads & trails and no fire lines in area.

G) Activity Plans

Management Plan for ACEC; RAMP-Hagerman & Owsley Bridge (MUA 9) joint plan on 7,074 acres; Fire Mgt. Plan; RAMP - Oregon Trail; Watershed Activity Plan.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	400						
Cultural							

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range				
Cultural				+

I) Special Designations

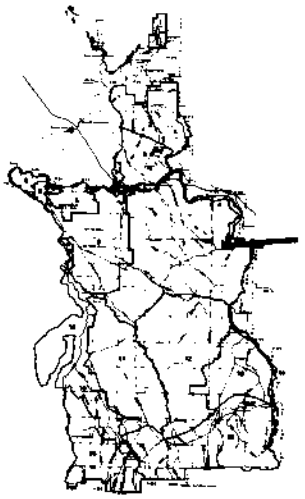
Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Hagerman Fossil	ACEC/SRMA	4,394
Oregon Trail	Nat'l Historic Trail & Nat'l Register, SRMA	640/2

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Eliminate grazing use.

2) A portion of the southern end is designated as available for the trailing and resting of livestock moving from areas north of the river to allotments in East Saylor Creek and West Devil Creek.

3) A watershed activity plan, which was approved in April, 1985, will be implemented. The main objectives of this plan are to limit accelerated erosion and to stabilize disturbed areas.



MUA-9 HAGERMAN ORV (OWSLEY BRIDGE)

Description

This area contains 2,901 acres of federal land abutting the southern boundary of the Hagerman Fossil Beds and extending south to the Crows Nest Road and west to the Saylor Creek East MUA boundary. The terrain is rolling hills dissected by gullys and dry washes. Elevation ranges from 3000' to 3500'. Vegetation consists of sagebrush and cheatgrass. The area is used by ORV recreationists (trail bikes) throughout the year. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	2,887	14	0	0	0

Objectives

Manage the area for its recreational and off-road vehicle values and designate a SRMA.

Retain 2,901 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Issue 137 AUMs forage use levels for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage existing game habitat to support five mule deer. Existing population is five mule deer.

Make available 2,621 acres (90%) for energy mineral exploration and development and 2,901 acres (100%) for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 2,901 Intensive,
0 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

139	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk (winter)
137	Livestock 20 year	1	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep (yearlong)		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance area - 0

2. Close to agricultural entry - 2,901 acres

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

2,901 open; 0 limited; 0 closed.

E) Minerals Management

2,621 acres open to entry for leaseables
280 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - Power site and areas within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.
0 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) -

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 2,901 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions

G) Activity Plans

RAMP for Owsley Bridge & Hagerman SRMA (7,074 acres).

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian:

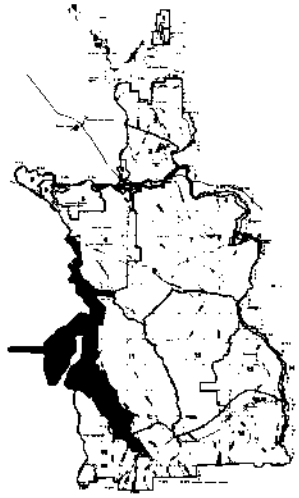
None proposed. Zero acres of existing seeding to be maintained.

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Hagerman/Owsley Bridge	SRMA	2,680

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

None



MUA-10 BRUNEAU-JARBIDGE-SHEEP CREEK

Description

The Bruneau/Sheep Creek WSA (111-17; 79,537 acres BRA and 28,869 acres JRA) and the Jarbidge WSA (17-11; 8,348 acres BRA and 66,770 acres JRA) form Multiple Use Area 10. MUA acreage includes 95,639 acres of federal land, 3,519 acres of state land, and 161 acres of private land.

The area extends from about Indian Bathtub on the west side of the Bruneau River south to Winter Camp and the East Fork of the Bruneau, to the James Places about 3 1/2 miles south of Mary's Creek on Sheep Creek, to the Bedal Homestead about six miles upstream of the Bruneau/Jarbidge confluence on the W.F. Bruneau and to the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork of the Jarbidge. Vegetation in the canyon is predominantly big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass with some juniper and mountain mahogany. All or portions of four grazing allotments allocated to nine permittees are included in the area.

The topography of the plateau lands is generally flat to rolling. Vegetative cover consists of different mixes of big sagebrush, shadscale, forbs with cheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail.

The tableland serves as crucial winter habitat for mule deer. Antelope are found yearlong on the east and west side of the Jarbidge River. This management unit provides key habitat for the reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Jarbidge/Bruneau River complex. Upland birds are also an important resource in the unit.

The Bruneau River Canyon is one of the deepest gorges in North America. The canyons are rich in wildlife, including bighorn sheep, cultural and geological history, scenery, cold and warm water game fisheries, and white-water recreation opportunities. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
2,648	8,068	14,253	56,576	1,866	1,827	0	0

Objectives

Retain all federal lands in public ownership (95,639 acres).

Issue 7,021 AUMs of forage use for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements and maintain existing lands that are in good and excellent ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 2,160 winter mule deer and 260 mule deer the rest of the year, 191 antelope, and 208 bighorns and protect existing and potential bighorn habitat through special designation and management. Existing populations are 1,320 winter mule deer, 200 mule deer rest of year, 21 bighorns and 105 antelope.

Improve sage grouse nesting through seeding and rehabilitation. Maintain current upland game nesting and cover habitat.

Improve 4.7 miles of riparian habitat and 11.1 miles of fisheries habitat by 2005.

Protect the cultural values of the Dry Lake/Bruneau River Complex and Arch Canyon and the scenic and recreation values of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers through special designation and management.

Manage for wilderness 19,360 acres in the Jarbidge RA. An additional 18,180 acres in the Bruneau RA is recommended as suitable for wilderness.

Make available 20,168 acres (21%) for energy mineral exploration and development and 20,168 acres (21%) for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 20,168 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
75,471 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

6,238	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk Deer (winter)
7,021	Livestock 20 year	356	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	15	Pronghorn
342	Bighorn Sheep (yearlong)		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation

19,360 acres recommended suitable in the Jarbidge RA: Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSA 5,600 acres; Jarbidge River WSA 13,760 acres. An additional 15,200 acres in the Bruneau RA is recommended for the Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSA and an additional 2,980 acres in the Bruneau RA is recommended for the Jarbidge River WSA.

76,279 acres recommended nonsuitable in the Jarbidge RA: Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSA 23,268 acres, Jarbidge River WSA 53,011 acres

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Recommended suitable wilderness area; ACEC, including Arch Canyon; 121 miles of Wild, Scenic River area (75,471 acres); (overhead, surface, underground).

2. Closed to agricultural entry (Area)-95,639+ acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

20,168 open; 56,111 limited; 19,360 closed.

Type of limitation-Bighorn sheep habitat to designated roads and trails
Areas closed-River canyons, wilderness areas

E) Minerals Management

20,168 acres open to entry for leaseables
75,471+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type)-No surface occupancy in wilderness area, river canyons or on rim when within view of river & in bighorn habitat on plateau & Arch Canyon,, or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.
75,471 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Wilderness, Dry Lakes/Bruneau River Complex, Bruneau River Canyon and Overlook; Arch Canyon, Indian Hot Springs, and bighorn habitat (ACEC area).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 95,639 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanical equipment in wilderness areas or river canyons or ACEC & special attention to bighorn needs.

G) Activity Plans

Multiple Use Management Plan for ACEC; RAMP (Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers); WMP; Fire Mgt.; Cultural Plan-Dry Lake Beds/Bruneau River Complex; AMP for Allotments 1021, 1050, 1099, 1137. Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1021 and AMP 1050.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian (also see J 1 below)

Activity	Seedings Maintained	Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
		Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	1,866						
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					250		900
Aquatic							
Riparian							

Activity	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range			1	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian			gap	

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Bruneau, Sheep Ck & Jarbidge River Canyon	Wilderness, Wild & Scenic River; SRMA	30,384/121
Bighorn habitat (includes Arch Canyon)	ACEC	75,471
Dry Lake Beds/Bruneau River Complex	Nat'l. Register	24,000*

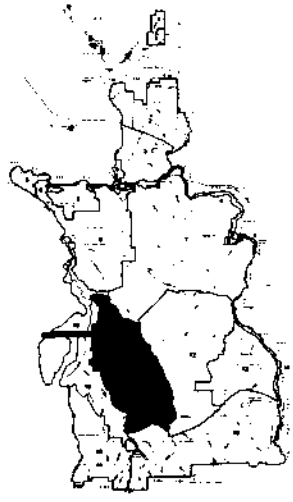
*6,000 other acres in MUA 11 for a total of 30,000 acres.

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) In addition to the above land treatments, pipelines, and fences, the following development is recommended in the Bruneau-Sheep Creek WSA and the Jarbidge River WSA (Multiple Use Area #10) if Congress does not designate these areas as wilderness: 14,600 acres of prescribed burning and drill seeding or interseeding specifically for wildlife; 1,500 acres of brush control and seeding; 4.3 miles of pasture fence; 1 spring development; 2 reservoir developments and 1.4 miles of pipeline. A final decision on the management of these Wilderness Study Areas is being deferred until after Congress decides to designate them as wilderness or releases them for other multiple use management. The above level of project development will be addressed in the final Jarbidge Wilderness EIS.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where wildlife needs are not being met.

3) Although specific season-of-use problems have not been identified, livestock season of use will be adjusted, if necessary, to resolve any conflicts on mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep ranges. These adjustments will entail the reduction in spring or fall livestock grazing use or excluding grazing use from a specific period(s) of a grazing year. Season of use changes will be made after monitoring is completed, and along with other needed grazing use adjustments, or when activity plans are completed. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial wildlife habitat areas in poor ecological condition. Map 3-5 (wildlife habitat), Map 3-2 (ecological condition) and Map 3-3 (grazing allotments) in the Final Jarbidge EIS identify the areas for potential season-of-use adjustments.



MUA-11 INSIDE DESERT

Description

The Inside Desert Area consists of 211,571 acres of federal land, 12,938 acres of state lands, and 844 acres of private land. The area is bordered on the west by the Bruneau-Sheep Creek-Jarbidge WSAs, to the north and east by the East Fork of the Bruneau River (Clover Creek) and to the south by the boundary of the antelope winter range of the Lower Jarbidge Foothills area. The terrain is flat to rolling hills, averaging 5000' elevation. Vegetation is Wyoming big sagebrush with several large crested wheatgrass seedings. Native grasses are predominantly bottlebrush squirreltail and Sandberg bluegrass with some bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber needlegrass. All or part of seven grazing allotments allocated to seven permittees are included in the area. These are grazed by cattle and sheep. The area also contains important yearlong antelope range and sage grouse nesting areas. Several important cultural resource sites are also located within the area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	1,841	20,893	139,244	27,872	21,177	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from public ownership 1,277 acres for exchange only (T3) and retain 210,294 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Issue 33,423 AUMs of forage use for livestock by the year 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Improve big game habitat to support 350 mule deer and 70 antelope in winter and 200 yearlong. Existing populations are 300 mule deer and 50 antelope in winter, 100 yearlong. Improve 2,500 acres of big game habitat by 2005.

Improve 26.1 miles of riparian habitat and 21.6 miles of fish habitat by 2005.

Protect significant cultural resources through special designation and management.

Make available 211,571 acres (100%) for energy mineral exploration and development and 205,491 (97%) acres for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 210,294 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 1,277 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

20,078	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
33,423	Livestock 20 year	73	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	54	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area-Portion of 24,080 acres of the Dry Lakes/Bruneau River Complex & Post Office Cultural areas (surface & underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 211,571 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

202,441 open; 9,130 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Bighorn sheep habitat & Dry Lake Beds/Bruneau River & Post Office Cultural areas to designated roads & trails.
Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

211,571 acres open to entry for leaseables
6,080 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy on Dry Lakes or Post Office or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.
6,080 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Dry Lakes/Bruneau River Complex & Post Office

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 211,571 acres full; 0 acres limited

G) Activity Plans

Fire Mgt.; Multiple Use Activity Plan (see J); AMP for Allotments 1031, 1050, 1065, 1067, 1099, 1118, 1119; Cultural Plans (Post Office and Dry Lakes Complexes). Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1031 and AMP 1050.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	21,177	5,000	9,600	6,400			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					500		2,000
Aquatic							
Riparian							

Activity	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	5	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian			gap	

I) Special Designations

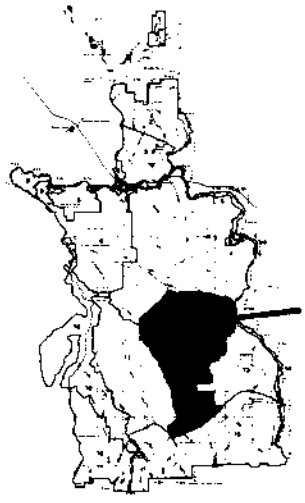
Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Dry Lake Beds/Bruneau River Complex	Nat'l. Register as a Special District	6,000

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Multiple Use Activity Plan to include grazing, wildlife and fire management coordination (Set up Ad-hoc technical/user/conservation group interests to provide input into plan).

2) Develop grazing management systems on fair condition range to improve to good or better condition.

3) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where wildlife needs are not being met.



MUA-12 WEST DEVIL

Description

The West Devil area is bordered on the north by the Saylor Creek East area (the Balanced Rock and Crows Nest Roads), to the west by the East Fork of the Bruneau River (Clover Creek), the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon and Devil Creek to the east, and the Lower Jarbidge Foothills area to the south. The area contains 255,919 acres of federal, 13,789 acres of state, and 13,919 acres of private land. The topography is rolling to flat high desert country with an elevation average of 4500'. Vegetation is Wyoming big sagebrush with burned areas reseeded to crested wheatgrass. Native grasses are primarily Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail with some Thurber needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. Thirteen permittees graze cattle and sheep in all or part of 20 grazing allotments. Antelope and sage grouse are found throughout the area with mule deer utilizing the canyon areas. The southern half of the unit is key year long antelope habitat and important sage grouse brood rearing and nesting habitat. The area is crisscrossed with numerous roads and trails, and several significant cultural resource complexes are found in the area. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	1,965	49,793	123,980	49,604	23,518	6,756	16

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 120 acres by sale (T1), and 4,160 acres for exchange (T3). Retain 251,639 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Issue 44,854 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 225 mule deer and 270 antelope. Existing populations are 150 mule deer and 250 antelope.

Improve sage grouse habitat on 3,000 acres by the year 2005.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat and improve 2.0 miles of fisheries habitat by 2005.

Protect 3,480 acres in three significant cultural resource complexes through special designation and management.

Make available 255,439 acres (99+%) for energy mineral exploration and development and 252,439 acres (99%) for nonenergy minerals. Make 80 acres available for materials use.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 251,639 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 4,280 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

33,650	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
44,854	Livestock 20 year	52	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	33	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Portions of 3,480 acres of 3 cultural resource complexes - Juniper Ranch, Clover Ck., Devil Ck.- (surface, underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 255,919 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

252,439 open; 3,480 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation-Devil Creek, Juniper Ranch and Clover Creek Cultural Areas to designated roads and trails.
Areas closed - none

E) Minerals Management

255,439 acres open to entry for leaseables
3,480+ acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy on three cultural resource complexes or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.

3,480+ acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Cultural complexes at Juniper Ranch, Clover Creek & Devil Creek.

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 255,919 acres full; 0 acres limited

G) Activity Plans

AMP for Allotments 1029, 1031, 1046, 1050, 1067, 1070, 1092, 1095, 1102, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136; Cultural Management Plan for Juniper Ranch, Clover Creek, Devil Creek; Multiple Use Activity Plans. Review and update/revise as necessary AMPs 1120, 1121, 1122 and 1123.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	23,518	4,100	2,000	38,500			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					500		2,500
Aquatic							
Riparian							

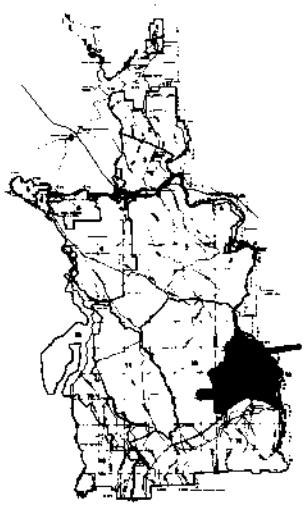
	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	9	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian				

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Devil Creek Complex	Nat'l. Register	3,000

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Fences will be modified to allow for mule deer and antelope passage in areas where wildlife needs are not being met.



MUA-13 EAST DEVIL

Description

The East Devil area is bordered by Devil Creek and the Grassy Hills to the west, Salmon Falls Creek Canyon to the east and the Lower Jarbidge Foothills to the south. Topography is varied, with flat to rolling terrain cut by canyons. Elevation averages 5000'. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush and desert grasses include Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail with some Thurber needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass in the flats and riparian habitat in the canyon bottoms, with numerous crested wheatgrass seedings in burned areas. Twelve permittees graze cattle and trail sheep in all or part of 14 grazing allotments. Several large private land blocks in the northern and southwestern parts of the area are in agricultural use. Pronghorn antelope, mule deer, and sage grouse are found throughout the area and numerous significant cultural resource complexes are found in the area, with major concentrations along Devil Creek. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	428	1,784	48,396	7,547	47,510	2,347	24

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 120 acres of public lands through sale (T1). Retain 107,916 acres of public lands in federal ownership.

Issue 20,169 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 175 mule deer and 50 antelope. Existing populations are 125 mule deer and 25 antelope.

Maintain present areas of sage grouse nesting habitat.

Maintain the current condition of riparian habitat and fisheries habitat.

Make 108,036 acres (100%) available for energy mineral exploration and development and 105,036 acres (97%) for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 107,916 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 120 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

18,748	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
20,169	Livestock 20 year	37	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	8	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation: N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Portions of Devil Creek Complex-(surface, underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 108,036 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

105,036 open; 3,000 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation-Devil Creek Complex to designated roads and trails.
Areas closed - None

E) Minerals Management

108,036 acres open to entry for leaseables
3,000 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs.
3,000 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Devil Creek Complex)

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 108,036 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - None

G) Activity Plans

Cultural Management Plan for Devil Creek, AMP for Allotments 1022, 1092, 1096, 1125, 1126. Review and update/revise as necessary AMP 1008.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	47,510	0	4,000	9,600	3,400		
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					1,000		150
Aquatic							

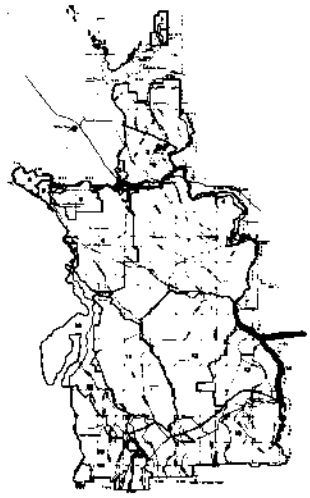
	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range				
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Devil Creek Complex	Nat'l. Register	3,000

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Fences will be modified to allow for mule deer and antelope passage in areas where wildlife needs are not being met.



MUA-14 SALMON FALLS CREEK

Description

The Salmon Falls Creek area is a 30 mile long canyon on the eastern boundary of the resource area. The Balanced Rock Road forms the boundary of the area on the north and the Salmon Falls Creek Dam/Reservoir determines the southern boundary. The area consists of 2,947 acres of federal lands. The canyon offers a unique natural ecosystem. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	2,947	0	0	0	0

Objectives

Retain all federal lands in public ownership (2,947 acres).

Improve lands in poor ecological condition through natural plant succession and removal of livestock.

Manage big game habitat to support 50 mule deer. Existing population is 50 mule deer.

Improve 4.0 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Protect the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon (rim-to-rim) for its natural and scenic values through special designation and management.

Make available 2,947 acres (100%) for energy minerals and 2,947 acres for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
2,947 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

0	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
0	Livestock 20 year	16	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - entire canyon - 2,947 acres (overhead, surface, underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 2,947 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

0 open; 0 limited; 2,947 closed.

Type of limitation - Closed to all motorized vehicle use.
Areas closed - Outstanding Natural Area

E) Minerals Management

2,947 acres open to entry for leaseables
2,947 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy between canyon rims the entire length
0 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (area) -

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 2,947 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanical equipment in canyon.

G) Activity Plans

RAMP for entire area

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

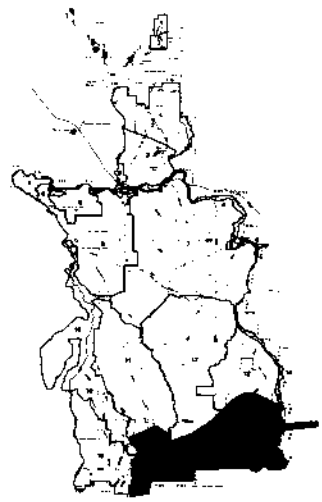
0 acres of existing seeding to be maintained.
Gap fences are proposed to improve 4.0 miles of riparian habitat.

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Salmon Falls Ck & Canyon	SRMA, Outstanding Natural Area	2,947/30

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Work with Department of Fish and Game to determine if the canyon contains possible bighorn sheep habitat.



MUA-15 JARBIDGE FOOTHILLS

Description

The Jarbidge Foothills area is located in the far southeastern portion of the resource area and is bordered by the Humboldt National Forest to the south, Salmon Falls Reservoir and Upper Salmon Falls Creek to the east, the East and West Devil Creek and Inside Desert MUAs to the north and the Jarbidge River (West Fork) on the west. The area contains 205,238 acres of public lands (182,962 acres in Idaho, 21,829 acres in Nevada); 13,063 acres state lands (Idaho), and 71,942 acres private lands (58,663 acres Idaho, 13,279 acres Nevada). The terrain is mountainous, with elevations ranging from 5500' to 7000'. Vegetation varies from low sagebrush at the lower elevations to aspen/mahogany and big sagebrush at the higher elevations. Major native perennial grasses are Sandberg bluegrass, Idaho fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass. All or part of 28 allotments are grazed by cattle and sheep belonging to 18 users.

The lower elevation areas consist of the crucial winter ranges for mule deer and pronghorn antelope while the upper elevations serve as key habitat for summering mule deer. In addition, sage grouse use this area extensively for summer and fall use. The uplands provide abundant forbs and insects for sage grouse chicks. The area also contains the bighorn sheep habitat in the Jarbidge River (East Fork) Canyon. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

	Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
ID	22,312	36,084	33,543	57,182	8,190	24,159	0	703
NV	8,001	7,992	2,664	1,446	480	1,246	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 1,005 acres through sale or exchange (T2). Retain all remaining public lands (204,233 acres).

Issue 26,466 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Manage big game habitat to support 2,400 mule deer in winter and 1,285 the rest of the year, 1,170 antelope, and 56 bighorn sheep. Existing populations are 1,200 mule deer in winter, 995 rest of year; 900 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect crucial winter big game habitat.

Improve 4,900 acres of big game habitat by the year 2005.

Improve 4.7 miles of fisheries habitat and 9.6 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Designate and manage 2,653 acres of Salmon Falls Creek as an SRMA and 4,320 acres of Jarbidge River (all forks) as an SRMA.

Make available 199,148 acres (97%) available for energy mineral exploration and development and 197,230 acres (96%) for nonenergy minerals. Retain subsurface ownership.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 204,233 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 1,005 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

25,098	Livestock Proposed	See J-1	Elk
26,466	Livestock 20 year	439	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	132	Pronghorn
92	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance area/restricted - Portions of Devil Creek - 1,000 acres and Bruneau/Jarbidge River ACEC - (overhead, surface and underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 205,238 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

122,355 open; 82,883 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation-Seasonal may be placed on over the snow vehicle on crucial mule deer & antelope winter range if F&G determines harrassment is occurring. In portions of Devil Creek and in bighorn sheep habitat to designated roads and trails.

Areas closed- None

E) Minerals Management

199,148 acres open to entry for leaseables

88,856 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy of crucial mule deer & antelope winter range from 12-1 to 4-30, antelope fawning range through 6-30; on 1,000 acres of Devil Creek complex year round & two SRMAs (7,973 acres) or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs; bighorn habitat yearlong.

8,008 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Devil Creek (1,000 acres); bighorn habitat/E.F. Jarbidge (4,320 acres); Deans Site (760 acres), Salmon Falls (960 acres), and reclamation areas (1,720 acres).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 205,238 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - See Appendix F

G) Activity Plans

Multiple Use Activity Plan; RAMP-Jarbidge Forks; RAMP-Salmon Falls Creek & Reservoir; AMP for Allotments 1024, 1027, 1047, 1050, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1084, 1088, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1118, 1125, 1131. Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1138 and AMPs 1008, 1042, 1050 & 1096.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	24,159	7,500		6,400			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					3,750		1,150
Aquatic							
Riparian							

Activity	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	0	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian			gap	

I) Special Designations

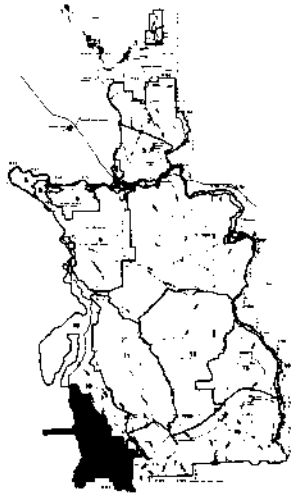
Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Devil Creek Complex	Nat'l. Register	1,000
E.F. Jarbidge (bighorn habitat)/River	ACEC	4,320
Salmon Falls Upper Ck & Canyon	SRMA	2,653
Jarbidge River N. Forks	SRMA	309

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Should elk be reintroduced into the RA during the life of this plan, AUMs and habitat would be provided as outlined in a MOU developed between the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the affected landowners. The plan would be amended to reflect that change.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where their needs are not being met.

3) Although specific season-of-use problems have not been identified, livestock season-of-use will be adjusted, if necessary, to resolve any conflicts on mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep ranges. These adjustments would entail the reduction in spring or fall livestock grazing use from a specific period(s) of a grazing year. Season-of-use changes would be made after monitoring is completed, and along with other needed grazing use adjustments, or when activity plans are completed. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial wildlife habitat areas in poor ecological condition. See map 3-5 (wildlife habitat), map 3-2 (ecological condition) and map 3-5 (grazing allotments) in the Final Jarbidge EIS for the identification of potential season-of-use adjustment areas.



MUA-16 DIAMOND A

Description

The Diamond A area consists of 97,980 acres (74,561 Idaho, 23,246 Nevada) federal; 5,786 acres state (Idaho), and 15,867 acres (2,937 Idaho, 12,930 Nevada) private lands. The area is bordered by the Bruneau River to the west, the Bruneau-Jarbidge WSA to the north, the West Fork of the Jarbidge River to the east and the Humboldt National Forest boundary in Nevada to the south. Average elevation is 5300' with higher elevations in the southern portion of the area. Vegetation is big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass over most of the area. There are also extensive areas of low sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass.

The area contains three allotments grazed by cattle belonging to six users and also contains bighorn sheep habitat. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

	Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
ID	1,584	1,628	16,265	45,973	7,329	0	0	0
NV	116	13,421	7,651	2,058	0	0	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from public ownership 280 acres through sales or exchange (T2). Retain all remaining public lands (97,700 acres) in federal ownership.

Issue 10,996 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 1,780 mule deer in winter and 820 the remainder of the year, 151 antelope, and 100 bighorns. Existing populations are 1,475 mule deer in winter, 520 rest of year; 140 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect all crucial big game winter habitat.

Protect the scenic and recreational values of 15 miles of the Bruneau River through special designation and management.

Improve 1,350 acres of bighorn habitat.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat.

Make available 97,926 acres (99+%) available for energy mineral exploration and development and 93,446 acres (96%) for nonenergy minerals. Permit no surface occupancy during winter periods.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 97,700 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 280 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

8,052	Livestock Proposed	See J-1	Elk
10,996	Livestock 20 year	541	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	15	Pronghorn
164	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Bruneau-Jarbidge River ACEC (4,320 acres) and Bruneau Wild & Scenic River (4,560 acres)- (overhead, surface and underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 97,980 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

14,267 open; 83,713 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Seasonal may be placed on over the snow vehicles on big game crucial winter range if F&G determines harrassment is occurring. Bighorn sheep habitat - to designated roads and trails.

Areas closed -

E) Minerals Management

93,606 acres open to entry for leaseables
83,713 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy on crucial deer/antelope habitat from 12-1 to 4-30, antelope fawning range through 6-30; or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs; bighorn habitat yearlong.

4,534 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - bighorn habitat including Jarbidge Forks and Daves Creek (4,320 acres), Jarbidge Columns (160 acres), other areas (54 acres).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 97,980 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - See Appendix F.

G) Activity Plans

RAMP-Jarbidge Fork, AMP for Allotments 1021, 1077, 1102. Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1021.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range		15,000		10,000			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial							1,350

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	0	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Bruneau-Jarbidge River Bighorn Habitat	ACEC	4,321
Jarbidge Forks	SRMA	4,011
Bruneau River	Wild & Scenic River	4,560/15

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Should elk be reintroduced into the RA during the life of this plan, AUMs and habitat would be provided through a MOU developed between the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the affected property owners. The plan will be amended to reflect this change.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where their needs are not being met.

3) Although specific season-of-use problems have not been identified, livestock season-of-use will be adjusted, if necessary, to resolve any conflicts on mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep ranges. These adjustments would entail the reduction in spring or fall livestock grazing use from a specific period(s) of a grazing year. Season-of-use changes would be made after monitoring is completed, and along with other needed grazing use adjustments, or when activity plans are completed. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial wildlife habitat areas in poor ecological condition. See map 3-5 (wildlife habitat), map 3-2 (ecological condition) and map 3-3 (grazing allotments) in the Final Jarbidge EIS for the identification of potential season-of-use adjustment areas.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

This plan recommends ACEC designation for three areas (Hagerman Paleontologic Area; Sand Point Paleontologic, Geologic, and Cultural Area; and the Bruneau/Jarbidge River). These ACECs are shown on Map 5. The following section summarizes their description and special management requirements.

NAME: THE HAGERMAN PALEONTOLOGIC AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Management Objectives

The primary objective of the ACEC is to protect the paleontologic resources and their associated geologic setting from destruction and loss and to allow for professional research and collecting.

The secondary objective is to insure that the scenic, recreational, cultural, and wildlife values are maintained.

Description (Including Relevance and Importance)

Site Description

The Hagerman Paleontologic ACEC encompasses 4,394 acres along the west side of the Snake River approximately 2 miles west-southwest of Hagerman, Idaho. All of the lands involved are public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) except one section which is state land managed by BLM. The Hagerman Local Fauna consists of diatom, mollusk, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal fossils of Pliocene age (5.3 to 1.67 Mybp). More specifically, they are the Blancan Land Mammal Age (3.5 to 1.9 Mybp) Kurten and Anderson, 1980). The fauna assemblage present is one of "the most nearly complete successions of Blancan local fauna known..." (Kurten and Anderson, 1980). It is also considered to be the richest

locality known. Materials recovered from Hagerman can be measured in terms of tons and thousands of specimens. Other resource values include a portion of the Oregon Trail which crosses the southern part of the area. The adjacent Snake River is habitat for the white sturgeon, a "species of concern" and the shoshone sculpins, the only fish species in Idaho that has been nominated for federal protection as a rare and endangered species. This section of the river is also an important resting and nesting area for waterfowl and other bird species such as the Canada goose. This locality also has special scenic values, and is managed as a Class I visual area.

Relevance

The Hagerman ACEC is considered relevant as part of a natural system or process based on the existence of an exceptionally rich deposit of fossils of scientific interest that record past natural systems and earth processes and have high value for expanding scientific knowledge and education. The paleontologic specimens and sites at Hagerman meet the "scientific values" criteria of Section 102 of FLPMA and the "natural system or processes" criteria of Section 103 of FLPMA.

Importance

The Hagerman fossils and fossil localities have a highly significant scientific interest as evidenced by the extensive literature published. Vertebrate fossils in general are unique and rare in the fossil record. Certain fossils found at Hagerman are even rarer (complete "horse skeletons", fossil bird bones, an almost complete fossil Emydid Turtle, and others). The materials present are in general particularly well preserved specimens of a fragile, rare, and irreparable resource that is sensitive and vulnerable to loss and destruction. The fossil assemblage is unusual in its quality, quantity, and diversity when compared to other major fossil localities of Blancan Age. Important new data on evolutionary trends, the development of biological communities in the history of life and the interaction between organisms has been obtained from the study of Hagerman and its associated fauna. The site has international significance because of the information gained on cenozoic biostratigraphy, paleontologic-climatology, paleozoography, paleoecology, and the understanding of evolution of certain lineages. The site has been designated as a National Natural Landmark and qualifies as a Research Natural Area.

Causes for Concern

Various forces are presently adversely impacting this internationally significant paleontologic area. These include grazing, private collecting, off road vehicle (ORV) use, farming trespass including road building and irrigation lines, and severe erosional problems related to the irrigation practices and poor road design.

Special Management Requirements

Prevent agricultural trespass including irrigation lines.

No surface disturbing activities will be allowed unless they are directly related to studies or research pertinent to the Paleontologic Resource and its associated geologic setting, or, unless they can be mitigated in such a way as to maximize the information gained on the Paleontologic Resource and its associated geologic setting.

Any surface disturbance allowed must be mitigated to blend with the existing topography and visual aspects of the site so as to be substantially unnoticeable. If this is not economically or practically feasible, the surface disturbance will not be allowed.

Withdraw all lands needed to protect paleotologic values from all types of land disposals.

Minimize accelerated erosion caused by water and insure that the vegetative cover is maintained to minimize wind erosion.

Prevent sediment discharge into the Snake River.

Disallow any new buildings on the site unless they are directly related to the preservation or interpretation of the site.

Disallow any use that causes the destruction of paleontologic specimens.

Obtain those lands necessary to insure that the paleontologic resource is maintained and managed in a secure setting.

Close the area to grazing use.

Close the area to ORV use.

Compatible/Incompatible Uses

Hunting and fishing are compatible uses. The use of the area for paleontologic materials collection by professionals is also compatible.

The present ORV use of the site is an incompatible use.

Cattle grazing on the site is incompatible.

NAME: THE SAND POINT PALEONTOLOGIC, GEOLOGIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Management Objectives

The primary objective of this ACEC is to protect the paleontologic and cultural resources on the site from destruction and loss.

The secondary objective is to protect the geologic features present and to insure that the scenic and wildlife values are maintained.

Description (Including Relevance and Importance)

Site Description

The Sand Point Paleontologic, Geologic, and Cultural Resource ACEC will consist of 814.5 acres located in southwestern Idaho along the Snake River, one mile south of Hammett, Idaho. While the ACEC will be managed primarily for its paleontologic, geologic, and cultural resource values, it also includes habitat for the long-billed curlew, a state classified sensitive species, and the bald eagle, an endangered species. The adjacent section of the Snake River is prime white sturgeon habitat, a "species of special concern" for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The Sand Point locality is also quite scenic and is managed as a Class I visual area. All of the lands involved are public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Relevance

The proposed Sand Point ACEC is considered to be relevant as part of a natural system or process, based on the existence of an important geologic feature of the Glenn's Ferry Formation and the existence of important paleontologic localities and materials. The site is also relevant based on the presence of important cultural values. This is based on the presence of an archaeologically significant area of prehistoric Indian habitation (that is presently being endangered by mining activity) the presence of the Historic Medbury Ferry crossing and a section of the Oregon National Historic Trail.

Importance

Paleontologic Resource - The Sand Point Local Fauna consists of mollusk, fish and mammal fossils three million years old (Conrad, 1980). Minnows and mammals are common (Smith et al., 1982). The mammal assemblage present includes muskrat, horse, proboscidian, pocket gophers, rabbits and voles (Smith et al., 1982). The fish species is in itself highly relevant and significant as it represents the most advanced and last occurrence of a diversity of minnows, suckers, sculpins, catfish and sunfish never again seen in western North America (Smith et al., 1982). Sand Point is the type locality for a new species of microtine rodent first reported by Hibbard in 1959. The locality also represents the easternmost occurrence of fossil fish of Mylocheilus spp., Idadon spp., and the sculpin species (Smith, 1975). The locality is stratigraphically 180 meters above Hagerman and is stratigraphically below such faunal localities as Chalk Flat, Flat Iron Butte, and Grand View which are all located further to the west and are considered to be younger faunal assemblages. This intermediate stratigraphic, geographic and paleontologic position is an important aspect of Sand Point (Conrad, 1980). Many different paleontologic articles have been published which deal with the Sand Point local fauna.

Geologic Resource - Within the Hagerman-Glenns Ferry area there are only two localities which have fluviatile sediments primarily composed of brownish gray, thick bedded sands with minor amounts of interbedded silt and clay. The Sand Point fluviatile facies, and the fluvial depositional environment

in general, has the smallest areal extent within the region of the Glenns Ferry Formation. An integral part of the study of any sedimentary formation is the development of stratigraphic sections, paleomagnetic sections, fossil localities and the dating of ash beds if present. The Sand Point locality has been used for all of the above purposes and is therefore an important and relevant part of the study of the Glenns Ferry Formation.

The study of the Glenns Ferry Formation is important and relevant with more than local significance because of its use in determining the drainage of this part of western North America previous to the capture of the Snake River through Hells Canyon and in determining cenozoic paleontologic-geography and biogeography.

Cultural Resource - Sand Point contains a prehistoric habitation site which stretches approximately 1/2 mile along the bank of the Snake River. The site has been identified as significant by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A section of the Oregon Trail traverses the area and a historic ferry crossing (Medbury Ferry) is also located within the proposed ACEC.

These resources are important because they are located on one of the very few stretches of BLM managed land in the resource area on the Snake River Terrace, and therefore represent one of the few opportunities for federal protection of a cultural resource site which has been destroyed in other locals through agricultural, domestic and livestock use.

The cultural resources are critical because of their susceptibility to damage by vandalism, erosion and mineral extraction.

Causes for Concern

Two mining claims affect the cultural site located within the ACEC. These claims directly endanger the site. If mining activity continues in this area, the site may be completely destroyed.

The fossil localities are located in sediments that are unconsolidated, on oversteepened slopes and subject to the water related problems presently occurring at Hagerman. The lava flow near the top of the rim may act as a collector for the excess water applied to the proposed farm project on the tableland above this area. If this occurs, the water may discharge over the lava flow where it outcrops at the rim. Severe erosion could occur as it has at Hagerman. Direct surface discharge of irrigation lines could also cause severe gullying.

Special Management Requirements

Prevent agricultural trespass, including irrigation lines.

No surface disturbing activities on the site will be allowed unless they are directly related to studies or research on the cultural, paleontologic, or geological resources present or, unless they can be mitigated in such a way as to maximize the information gained on the cultural, paleontologic and/or geological resource impacted.

Any surface disturbance allowed must be mitigated to blend with the existing topography and visual aspects of the site so as to be substantially unnoticeable. If this is not economically or practically feasible, the surface disturbance will not be allowed.

Withdraw the lands from locatable mineral location and all types of land disposals.

Obtain an easement, through the private lands that the access road traverses, to insure access to the site.

Prevent water erosion on the site and insure that vegetative cover is maintained to minimize wind erosion.

Prevent sediment discharge from entering the Snake River.

No new buildings shall be allowed on the site unless the structure is directly related to the preservation or interpretation of the site.

Compatible/Incompatible Uses

The existing mining claims are incompatible with the purposes of this ACEC. The BLM will continue to monitor the mining activity and work with the miners to mitigate the impacts. A determination of the miners valid existing rights will be made by the end of FY-87.

Any development on the tableland above the rim that would cause erosion on the site would be incompatible with the purposes of this ACEC. The lands involved with this ACEC and already declared as suitable for Carey Act development will be considered as unsuitable and the lands involved will be retained in public ownership.

This is necessary to meet the requirement of having a boundary of adequate size and configuration to insure that the necessary special management attention can be provided in a secure setting.

Existing uses of the site for hunting and fishing are compatible uses. The use of the site for paleontologic materials collection by professionals is also compatible.

Motorized vehicle use off of the existings roads is incompatible.

NAME: BRUNEAU/JARBIDGE RIVER - AN AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN FOR BIGHORN SHEEP HABITAT AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Management Objectives

Protect and enhance 80,994 acres of California bighorn sheep habitat in the West Fork of the Bruneau River and the Jarbidge River system and 3,117 acres of the Arch Canyon area.

Protect, maintain, or improve bighorn sheep habitat to a good ecological condition class.

Protect and maintain the cultural, geologic, scenic, and natural values present in the area.

Description (including Relevance and Importance)

Site Description

This 84,111 acre area has numerous rugged, deep canyons which provide high quality habitat for California bighorn sheep, have exceptional scenic and natural qualities, and contain valuable cultural sites. This area is within portions of MUA 10, 11, 15, and 16 in the southwest part of the Jarbidge Resource Area. See Map 5 for location.

The two river canyons and small side canyons offer rugged high quality habitat for California bighorn sheep. In December of 1982, 12 California bighorns were transplanted to the West Fork of the Bruneau River. This initial transplant consisted of 10 ewes and 2 rams. Five lambs were counted by Idaho Fish and Game in 1983. IDF&G has planned to supplement this initial transplant with 25 additional sheep in 1984.

During the same 1983 transplant, IDF&G delivered bighorns to the Nevada Department of Wildlife for transplant in Nevada on the East Fork of the Jarbidge River. Twelve sheep were released. Three or four of the original transplant were observed in the Jarbidge Wilderness during the summer of 1983. An unknown number of these sheep were killed by mountain lions. One radio collared ewe with lamb moved to the mouth of the Jarbidge River.

One of the most interesting side canyons on the Jarbidge River is Arch Canyon. It holds a variety of topographic features, numerous cultural sites, and a rich plant community. The lower part of the canyon is rugged and protected from grazing. Two natural stone arches and the high sculptured walls create a maze-like passage. The "Arch" is really a natural bridge since Cougar Creek flows through the holes in the process of creating the bridge, an entrenched meander was cut off and left high and dry. The typical geological term in the southwest for this feature is a rincon. Caves, large and small, are found along the cliffs. The canyon creates a cool shady microclimate that encourages ferns and mosses. The cool fern-covered walls are a striking contrast to the hot dry lands above. Arch Canyon provides habitat for two sensitive species: California bighorn and Bailey's Ivy. It contains some of the region's best stratified archaeological sites. Arch Canyon, the East Fork Jarbidge River Canyon, and other side canyons offer outstanding scenic values, as well as being unique natural areas in their own right.

Relevance

The Bruneau/Jarbidge River ACEC is considered relevant as part of a natural system or process, based on the existence of bighorn sheep habitat, and important geologic, scenic, natural, and cultural values.

Importance

Bighorn Sheep Habitat - Fewer than 4,000 California bighorns exist in the United States. The entire world population of California bighorns is

limited to about 6,000 animals. Maintenance of existing populations and the reestablishment of other populations is needed to ensure the continued existence of these bighorns. Protection of bighorn sheep habitat has been identified as a major concern by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, various state and national environmental organizations as well as numerous individuals during the development of the Owyhee and Bruneau MFPs and associated grazing EISs, as well as the Jarbidge RMP/EIS.

Bighorns generally avoid using areas where concentrations of other ungulates (cattle, horses, sheep, deer, antelope, etc.) occur. Bighorns restrict their habitat use to areas of less disturbance. These habitat constrictions can cause temporary forage overuse and intraspecific stress, or both. The result is a lower carrying capacity. If the carrying capacity is reduced too far, the insidious effects of inbreeding can result in total loss of the population. Mitigating measures can be utilized on a site specific basis to reduce or eliminate these adverse effects.

Bighorns also avoid contact with people. Close proximity to the population centers of southwest Idaho results in numerous and increasing human visits to the Bruneau/Jarbidge River area. Increasing numbers of humans rafting the river complex increase the chance of driving sheep from prime to marginal habitat. In addition to hunting, rafting, and fishing, there is a moderate amount of human activity tied to the bighorns themselves. Photographers interested in photographing bighorns hike and backpack into the area. This causes additional disturbance to the sheep. If the level of disturbance increases significantly above current levels, the sheep population may decline.

Maintenance of suitable bighorn habitat in this area is dependent upon maintaining an adequate high quality food supply and limiting the amount of disturbance from people, vehicles, livestock, or other activities.

California bighorn sheep have been designated as a "sensitive species." "Sensitive species" refers to wildlife species which have been officially designated by the BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game through a Memorandum of Understanding. They are species for which special management considerations are necessary to ensure their continued existence. Although these species are not in as much jeopardy as endangered or threatened species, further population declines or habitat determination may result in the more restrictive listings.

Cultural Resources - The entire river complex is rich in cultural resources. These resources are important because most are protected sites in rock shelters and caves which contain stratified deposits. This is in sharp contrast to the thin lithic scatters which account for 99% of the sites in the region. The cultural resources are critical because they are susceptible to damage by "potters," (illegal artifact thieves). Special protective management is necessary because at present about 80% of the caves have been "potted" and partially damaged, and 20% of the values have been destroyed. If vandalism continues, the destruction could be complete.

Geologic Values - Much of the river canyon complex, especially Arch Canyon, is characterized by rhyolite flows. This material through erosion

often forms tall thin spires of rock called hoodoos. The hoodoos are well developed in Arch Canyon giving it a highly scenic and inspiring aspect.

Scenic and Natural Values - Scenic values are recognized as important by the Department of Interior. Of the total 121 miles of the Jarbidge and Bruneau Rivers that is recommended for Wild and Scenic designation, approximately 90% is included within the proposed ACEC boundary. Most of the ACEC is within a wilderness study area which is classed as a Visual Class I area. The southern portion of the ACEC is managed as a Visual Class II area. As mentioned above, the natural geology of the area has created very distinctive and spectacular scenic canyons. In addition, the naturalness of many of these canyons contributes to the area's scenic quality. For instance, the maze-like canyon below the arches in Arch Canyon represents a significant natural system. It has never been grazed and harbors sensitive plants. The unusual degree of solitude and naturalness found in this area is a significant factor in why the area is such a high quality habitat for bighorn sheep.

It is unique among the Jarbidge side canyons for its perennial water and cool moist exposures. It is the eastern limit of the Pacific tree frog.

There are two plant species within the ACEC that have been identified as Federal Category II (data does not exist to support listing as either threatened or endangered) or sensitive. These are Astragalus atratus var. inseptus (Federal Category II) and Leptotactylon glabrum (sensitive). Both of these species are located in the river canyon. ACEC designation would give protecting these two species priority over livestock grazing and recreation use, and would require a plan of operations for mining that would provide protection or mitigation of adverse effects on threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species.

In addition to these two species, two uncommon plant species occur in the proposed Bruneau/Jarbidge ACEC. Lady fern (Athryium felix - famina (L.) Roth) and Bailey's ivy (Ivesia baleyii), although uncommon in the local region, are not rare elsewhere and are not threatened, endangered, or sensitive (Bailey's ivy was on the Idaho list of sensitive species but has now been dropped from the list).

The East Fork of the Jarbidge River is also a unique natural area that is a good example of the transition zone between the Great Basin and Columbia Provinces. Much of the river canyon and upper foothills are in good and excellent ecological condition.

Special Management Requirements

The following special management measures will be undertaken to protect the existing and potential bighorn sheep habitat areas and the scenic and natural values within the area.

1. The management priority for the canyons is for bighorns and other wildlife. Where necessary to prevent livestock access to canyons, livestock management measures (i.e., salting or fencing) will be implemented.

2. Livestock water sources will not be developed within one mile of bighorn sheep habitat unless adverse effects can be mitigated.

3. No conversions from cattle to sheep will be allowed in allotments containing bighorn sheep habitat, unless a satisfactory separation can be maintained by fences or topographic features.

4. Retain public lands within bighorn habitat, unless a proposed exchange would result in the acquisition of higher quality habitat.

5. Maintain the current low level of human disturbance in bighorn habitat by not constructing or upgrading any roads that would lead to or encourage human disturbance in bighorn habitat.

6. No surface occupancy will be allowed for oil and gas and geothermal exploration or development within the habitat area.

7. The area will be recommended for withdrawal from the 1872 mining laws.

8. Activities or developments which would impair the scenic quality of the area would not be allowed. The area will be managed as VRM Class I or II with the canyon system as the Key Observation Point.

9. Motorized vehicle use would be allowed only on designated roads and trails.

10. The protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species will be given priority over livestock and recreation use.

Compatible and Incompatible Uses

Existing primitive recreation uses of the river canyon complex are compatible uses.

ORV use, livestock use, utility corridor use, mineral development, and hydro development are uses that need to be analyzed on a case by case basis to determine compatibility.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The development of this plan and the implementation of the final decisions has been and will be guided by federal and state laws, federal rules and regulations, and cooperative and legal agreements. The following section describes the standard operating procedures, policies, and management guidelines which will be applicable to implementation of the plan.

Public Land Management

The public lands will be planned and managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield as required by FLPMA and other principles as outlined in BLM planning regulations. Any valid use, occupancy, and

development of the public lands, including, but not limited to those requiring rights-of-way, leases, and licenses will be considered, subject to applicable environmental review procedures, unless specifically excluded in the plan. In some areas, however, environmental values, hazards, or manageability considerations may require limitations on either the type or intensity of use, or both. Those limitations are identified in the plan's land use allocations and management objectives for specific areas within the public lands. BLM will include stipulations and special conditions as necessary in leases, licenses, and permits to ensure the protection and preservation of resources.

Lands

General

The public lands will be retained in Federal ownership and managed by BLM according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, except those lands specifically identified in the plan or amendment as transfer areas. The USFS/BLM boundary adjustment is a statewide effort coordinated by the two Regional Forest Service Offices and the Idaho State Office-BLM. A statewide amendment will be prepared on this action and incorporated into those plans in effect at the time of the boundary adjustment approval.

Public lands that are to be retained in federal ownership may be considered for Recreation and Public Purposes needs, private exchanges and state exchanges. Such action will follow amendment procedures as outlined in BLM Manual 1617.4.

Withdrawals

It is BLM policy to review all withdrawals on and classifications of public lands by October 20, 1991, and to eliminate all unnecessary withdrawals and classifications. Reviews will be made following the land use planning process and will consider the following:

1. For what purpose were the lands withdrawn?

2. Is that purpose still being served?

3. Are the lands suitable for return to the public domain (e.g., not contaminated or "property" such as buildings)?

After completion of the RMP the Classification and Multiple Use Act Classifications (I-2345 and I-2316) will be removed. Those lands not identified for transfer will be retained and will not be available for application for agricultural development.

The environmental assessment or planning process will be followed to consider alternative methods such as rights-of-way, cooperative agreements for meeting the withdrawal/classification objectives.

Withdrawal/classification modifications and extensions must provide for maximum possible multiple uses, with particular emphasis upon mineral

exploration and development. When withdrawals are revoked, the lands continue to be in a retention category.

New withdrawals proposed will be handled on a case by case basis in accordance with Section 204 of the FLPMA, with full public participation.

Acquisitions

Lands to be acquired through exchange or purchase will be done in the furtherance of one or more of the resource programs including, but not limited to cultural, paleontologic, recreation, wildlife and soils.

Transfers

Transfer areas are those public lands identified through the planning process which are available for transfer from federal ownership. Transfer of public land within a transfer area may be accomplished by any means authorized by law. Specific transfer methods may also be specified. Final transfer from BLM jurisdiction, however, is subject to a decision by the authorized officer, based on detailed analysis and such documentation as prescribed by law or regulation.

Lands that are within the boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (MUA 5), mineral in character areas, wilderness study areas (WSAs), or designated wilderness areas will not be identified as transfer areas.

Lands may be acquired by BLM as authorized by law, but only within retention areas (multiple use areas). Objectives for acquiring lands in connection with BLM programs are established in the RMP.

BLM will manage transfer areas until transfer of title occurs. Management actions will be taken as necessary to meet resource or user needs. Public investments in transfer areas will be kept to a minimum.

Land disposal actions are, primarily, accomplished under sale, agricultural entry, exchange, and Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) land laws. Miscellaneous transfers can also occur through Color of Title actions, airport conveyances, and State in lieu selections.

All disposals of public lands must be consistent with the planning requirements of FLPMA and must also be evaluated through the environmental assessment process as required by NEPA. Public notice will be given on each disposal action and each action may be protested or appealed.

A preliminary consideration in all disposal actions is to provide protection for existing rights, access, and future anticipated needs. This protection is provided for through the issuance of rights-of-way to existing users or reservations to the Federal government in areas of anticipated needs.

General considerations for the major types of disposal actions are discussed below:

Agricultural - Consideration for allowing the use of public lands for agricultural development under the Desert Land and Carey Acts generally fall into four steps. They are:

1. The lands must be identified for disposal through the land use planning process.

2. The lands must be desert in character and physically suited for agricultural development by irrigation.

   The following criteria are used to determine the suitability classification of potential agricultural lands:

   a. If there is 60% or more SCS Class I, II, or III [1/] soils in a 40-acre parcel, the parcel may be classified suitable for agricultural development. If there is more than 40% SCS Class IV or poorer soils in each 40-acre parcel, the entire parcel is unsuitable for classification.

   b. Cropland in Capability Classes II through V (particularly subclass "e") that has an average annual erosion rate of more than three times that at which soil forms (4-5 tons per acre per year on the average for deep soils, lower for shallower soils) will be found unsuitable.

   c. Any public lands containing known archaeological, paleontologic, or historical values determined to be unique or possibly significant would be found unsuitable for disposal pending further analysis.

   d. Any public lands where rare, endangered, threatened, or sensitive species of plants or animals are known to live (or nest) would be found unsuitable for disposal, unless mitigation is possible.

   e. Certain tracts of land identified for community needs such as landfills, gravel pits, sewage plants, schools, etc., would be found unsuitable for disposal for agriculture.

   f. Certain tracts of land identified as valuable for wildlife habitat would be found unsuitable for disposal. The guidelines and analysis contained in the Environmental Statement (Agricultural Development for Southwest Idaho, February, 1980, Appendix 1-1) are used to select the wildlife leave areas.

   g. Public land that does not qualify for agricultural use or disposal under Desert Land Act or Carey Act because of other public purpose will be found unsuitable for disposal under these laws. Those lands that become fragmented as a result of DLE/CA action and not needed for other public purposes may be considered for disposal through sale or exchange.

1/ Agricultural Handbook No. 210.

h. Certain tracts of land identified as having agricultural limitations based on slope and/or flood plain management will be found unsuitable.

3. Post Classification (Allowance or Rejection)

a. An economic analysis must show a high likelihood that the lands can be farmed at a profit over a long term.

b. Applicant must show a legal right to appropriate water including a permit to drill a well if part of the operation. Application that would contribute to the mining of groundwater will not be allowed. The Idaho Supreme Court Decision #13794 regarding use of Snake River water above Swan Falls Dam for agricultural development will be resolved before proceeding with the allowance to enter the land.

4. Compliance

a. The entryman must show compliance with cultivation, fund expenditure, irrigation system development, and publication requirements, and payment of required fees to obtain patent to the land.

Under Carey Act development, the Bureau's primary concerns are retention vs. disposal determination and physical suitability of the land. Application processing and feasibility study evaluations are the responsibility of the State of Idaho.

The BLM will continue to work closely with the Idaho Department of Water Resources under terms of a cooperative agreement to process existing Carey Act and Desert Land Entry applications.

Soil erosion which occurs on public lands as a result of excess irrigation flows from private agricultural lands will be treated as a trespass in order to stop the erosion and to rehabilitate the damage to public land.

Public lands currently under CA/DLE applications that are relinquished will generally revert to a retention category and will not be made available for further application for agricultural purposes. Some relinquished lands may be identified for possible transfer via exchange only.

Exchanges - Before an exchange can be consummated, the BLM must determine that the public interest will be well served by making the exchange as contemplated by Section 206 of FLPMA. Full consideration will be given to improved Federal land management and the needs of State and local publics through an evaluation of the needs for lands for economic development, community expansion, recreation areas or opportunities, food, fiber, minerals, and wildlife. Another consideration is that lands must be equal in value, or, if not equal, a cash payment not exceeding 25 percent of the total value of Federal lands may be made by the appropriate party to equalize the values. Any lands delineated for transfer in the exchange only

category but not needed to consummate the exchange, will be retained in federal ownership (see Appendix C for a more detailed explanation of criteria).

Sales - Sales of public lands can be made upon consideration of the following criteria found in Section 203 of FLPMA:

1. Such parcel, because of its location or other characteristics, is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency; or

2. Such parcel was acquired for a specific purpose and is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose; or

3. Disposal of such parcel will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values. These include, but are not limited to, wildlife, grazing, recreation, and scenic values which would be served by maintaining such parcel in Federal ownership.

Sales may be made through (1) competitive bidding, (2) modified competitive bidding wherein some individual(s) may be given the opportunity to match the high bid, and (3) direct sale wherein the tract is sold at fair market value to a predetermined buyer. All sales must be made at no less than fair market value as determined by the approved procedure, generally an official appraisal.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use permits under Section 302 of FLPMA should be used as an interim management measure for resolving unauthorized use problems prior to a final land use/status determination, and for one time uses of short duration. Leases may be used as a longer term (5 to 10 years) interim management tool, particularly where future disposal or dedication to another particular land use is contemplated. The latter may allow for agricultural use on a site that may be needed in the future for communication purposes, materials source, or community expansion needs.

Land use permits (LUPs) for irrigated agricultural use of public land will be used sparingly and be restricted to resolve situations where other alternatives prove to be impractical, such as: 1) small areas of public land isolated between a farmed field and a canal, ditch, or road; and 2) renewal for an existing circular pivot already authorized by a LUP until the land is removed from agricultural production and rehabilitated or until the land is transferred from public ownership. In cases where a pivot must cross public land, the lands are to remain unfarmed and a LUP will be issued only for the crossing pivot.

Rights-of-way, under Title V of FLPMA, will be considered in the Jarbidge Resource Area except where specifically identified in the RMP for

avoidance. Future communication site needs will be restricted to existing sites as much as possible. New sites will be considered if there is a demonstrated need and the resource conflicts are low or can be mitigated.

Cooperative agreements are to be used with other Federal entities for uses which are not appropriately covered by a right-of-way or a withdrawal. Flood control and aquifer recharge areas may be most appropriately covered by cooperative agreements.

Airport leases are considered only when a definite need has been shown, supported by a specific development and management plan, and a showing of financial capability to carry out the project.

Each action would require a site-specific examination. An environmental assessment would be prepared on the proposal with special emphasis placed upon identification and mitigation of adverse effects upon resource values such as rare, endangered, threatened, or sensitive species, cultural or paleontologic resources, wetland/riparian zones, and flood plains.

Access

The Boise District will continue its ongoing program of identifying and obtaining BLM access across non-bureau lands where needed to accomplish bureau objectives.

Unauthorized Use

It is BLM policy to identify, abate, and prevent unauthorized use of public lands. Trespass settlement is geared to recover at least fair market value for the unauthorized use and to require rehabilitation of the land and resource damaged by the unauthorized action. Settlements may be made through administrative action or through civil or criminal court proceedings.

Soil, Water, and Air

Soils

Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion.

Project level planning will consider the sensitivity of soil, water, and air resources in the affected area on a site specific basis. Stipulations will ensure project compatibility with soil, water, and air resource management. All construction of management facilities and land treatments will be designed to minimize adverse impacts to the soil, water, and air resources. All areas disturbed during project construction will be reseeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

In agricultural development areas, maintain control of all lands necessary to prevent erosion resulting from irrigation and farming practices. These might include, but will not be limited to vegetation strips, slopes, drainage ways, flood plains, etc.

Minimize soil erosion by maintaining good, perennial vegetation cover on all sites. Manage native perennial range to attain good ecological condition. Rehabilitated or manipulated sites are considered to be in good condition from a watershed standpoint when at least 75% (by weight) of the sites potential for production is composed of perennial vegetation.

Air

Under the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977), BLM-administered lands were given Class II air quality classification, which allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. BLM will manage all public lands as Class II unless they are reclassified by the State as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977). Administrative actions on the public lands will comply with the air quality classifications for that specific area.

Water

A variety of methods may be employed to maintain, improve, protect, and restore watershed conditions. Priority will be given to meeting emergency watershed needs due to flooding, severe drought, or fire.

Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards. State agencies will be consulted on proposed projects that may significantly affect water quality.

Facilities and structures designed to maintain or improve existing water sources, provide new water sources, control water level or flow characteristics, or maintain or improve water quality may be developed. BLM will work closely with the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other local, state, and federal agencies to determine appropriate location and designs for such projects.

Management activities in riparian zones will be designed to maintain or improve riparian habitat condition.

Roads and utility corridors will avoid riparian zones to the extent practicable.

Water rights are administered by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The Bureau complies with all State of Idaho water laws.

Mitigation measures implemented because of resource management guidelines or site specific analysis will be monitored for their effectiveness.

Range Resources

Allotment Categorization

All grazing allotments in the resource area have been assigned to one of three management categories based on present resource conditions and the

potential for improvement (Appendix Table D-2). The "M" allotments generally will be managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions; "I" allotments generally will be managed to improve resource conditions; and "C" allotments will receive custodial management to prevent resource deterioration.

Rangeland Management

Grazing Preference - Within each grazing allotment or group of allotments, a grazing preference is established at a level that will ensure that adequate forage is also available for wildlife and where present, wild horses. Sufficient vegetation is reserved for purposes of maintaining plant vigor, stabilizing soil, providing cover for wildlife, and other nonconsumptive uses.

Grazing decisions or agreements may be made for those allotments where adequate information exists. In the other allotments where there is inadequate information, additional data will be collected for up to five years to provide an adequate basis to begin implementation of any additional decisions needed. An initial stocking rate will also be established, which may be adjusted upwards or downwards in the final decision as a result of monitoring. All grazing decisions will be issued in accordance with applicable BLM regulations.

Implementing Changes in Allotment Management

Activity plans (AMPs or CRMPs) are commonly used to present, in detail, the types of changes required in an allotment, and to establish a schedule for implementation. Actions set for under the plan that affect the environment will be analyzed and compared to alternative actions. During the analysis, the proposal may be altered to mitigate adverse impacts. The following sections contain discussions of the types of changes likely to be recommended in an activity plan and the guidance that applies to these administrative actions.

Existing AMPs will be reviewed by January 1988 to determine if they need updating or revision. Those AMPs determined to be satisfactory as written will continue to be implemented and managed as written and reviewed again in 1993. Those AMPs needing updating (minor changes) will be updated by January 1989. Those AMPs requiring revision will have new AMPs prepared by January 1990.

Livestock Use Adjustments

Livestock use adjustments are most often made by changing one or more of the following: the kind or class of livestock grazing an allotment, the season of use, the stocking rate or the pattern of grazing.

It is Bureau policy that decisions adjusting allowable levels of livestock grazing not be based solely on a one-point-in-time inventory. Monitoring data must show that adjustments are necessary and justified. This includes both permanent increases or decreases in grazing use. It is also Bureau policy that decisions be issued or agreements entered into within 5 years of the publication of the Range Program Summary (Appendix D).

Since the proposed stocking levels in this document are based primarily on a one-point-in-time inventory, the current allotment grazing preference or the past five year average active use, whichever is greater, will be used as the starting point from which adjustments will be made. The current grazing preference, 5 year average use and proposed use levels are identified by allotment on Appendix Table D-1. Proposed use levels are also identified by multiple use area in the Management Prescription Section.

Adjustments will be implemented through consultation and coordination with the permittees involved. Data from the range inventory, actual grazing use studies, forage utilization studies, long-term trend studies (when available) and the evaluation of wildlife needs will be used to arrive at the adjusted stocking levels. If agreement cannot be reached with individual permittees on the amount of grazing adjustment needed to balance active preference with forage productivity, needed adjustments will be implemented by formal decision under Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. When livestock use adjustments are implemented by decision, the decision will be based upon operator consultation and monitoring of resource conditions. All adjustments will be made in the manner specified in current regulations. Most adjustments by decision, either upward or downward, will be scheduled in stages, unless there are compelling reasons to do otherwise. This will allow monitoring of allotment conditions after initial or subsequent adjustments.

Range Improvements and Treatments

A variety of range improvements, grazing systems, and other range management practices may be considered in conjunction with livestock management on individual allotments. Such practices will be based on the range management category (maintain, improve, custodial) in which the allotment has been placed and will be formulated in consultation, coordination, and cooperation with livestock operators, and other interested parties. The typical design features and construction practices for range improvements and land treatments that were identified in Appendix F of the proposed RMP/final EIS will be followed except for those relating to chemical control of sagebrush. No chemical control of sagebrush will be allowed.

The extent, location, and timing of improvements will be based on the allotment specific management objectives adopted through the resource management planning process; interdisciplinary development and review of proposed actions; operator contributions; and BLM funding capability.

Range improvement proposals are shown by MUA or allotment group rather than specific location. Further site specific impact assessment will be necessary in many of the range developments when actual project layout and design has occurred. Cattleguards will be considered a part of the fence and will be installed as deemed necessary. Existing range improvements will be maintained in a current working condition as long as they are deemed necessary to management in all allotments. Existing fences will be modified where specific wildlife needs are not being met. All new fences will be built to allow for wildlife passage.

Interseeding and reseeding projects in MUAs with objectives to improve ecological condition to benefit wildlife or livestock will use shrub, forb

and grass seed mixture that are normally found in that type of ecological zone/type.

The order of priority for vegetative treatment will be:

1) Areas where unacceptable soil loss is occurring.

2) Areas where the livestock operator is grazing at levels below preference.

3) Areas where excessive annual vegetation is causing management problems or economic burdens, i.e., season of use restriction or high fire management costs.

4) Areas where unacceptable wildlife habitat condition exists (appropriate seed mixtures for wildlife will be used).

5) Areas for overall multiple use improvement using seed mixtures for both wildlife and livestock.

All allotments in which range improvement funds are to be spent will be subjected to an economic analysis. The analysis will be used to develop a final priority ranking of allotments for the commitment of the range improvement funds that are needed to implement activity plans. The highest priority for implementation generally will be assigned to those improvements for which the total anticipated benefits exceed costs.

Grazing Systems

There are existing grazing systems on eight AMPs. Additional grazing systems will be implemented. The type of system to be implemented will be based on consideration of the following factors:

- multiple use area and allotment specific management objectives;
- resource characteristics, including vegetation potential and water availability;
- operator needs; and
- implementation costs.

Grazing systems that will be considered include rest-rotation grazing, deferred rotation grazing, deferred grazing, alternate grazing, short-duration high intensity grazing or seasonal grazing.

Wild Horses and Burros

A viable, healthy population of wild horses will be maintained in accordance with federal law. Where levels are to be adjusted, sufficient forage will be provided. Animals being collected for adoption or removed by other appropriate means will receive care and attention. Adopted animals will be monitored in accordance with BLM policy until title for the animal(s) is/are issued.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Plants

There are seven plants in the JRA which are currently identified as "Federal Category 2" or Sensitive. Projects proposed in areas with known threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants will give full consideration to protecting these species, including fencing, if necessary. Adjustments to livestock use levels, grazing seasons, season-of-use or other management techniques will be used to protect plants. If a proposed action is predicted, through the environmental assessment, to have an adverse effect on threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants, the action will be foregone or redesigned to eliminate such adverse effects.

Terrestrial Wildlife

The guidance for wildlife cover (general and species specific), practices and procedures and are as follows:

General

Project clearances for threatened and endangered species would be conducted on all project proposals. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted regarding actions that affect habitat of these species. All BLM management actions will comply with Federal and State laws concerning fish and wildlife.

In crucial wildlife habitats (winter ranges, raptor nest sites, strutting grounds, fawning habitat, etc.), major construction and maintenance work will be scheduled to avoid or minimize disturbance to wildlife. Areas disturbed during project construction will be reseeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs to meet site specific needs or habitat requirements. Wildlife escape devices will be installed on all troughs and tanks. Range improvements will be designed to achieve watershed, wildlife and range objectives. Wildlife provisions will be incorporated into all future fence proposals.

Forage/cover requirements will be incorporated into allotment management plans and will be specific to areas of primary wildlife use. Water will be provided in allotments (including rested pastures) during seasonal periods of need for wildlife. Vegetative manipulation projects will be designed to minimize impacts and improve wildlife habitat by including a variety of palatable shrubs, forbs and grass. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game will be consulted one year in advance on all vegetative manipulation projects and proposed land transfers. Wildlife projects will be planned and implemented with input from the private landowners and/or permittees.

Management actions within floodplains and wetlands will include measures to preserve, protect, and if necessary, restore their natural functions.

Occupancy for oil and gas activities will be restricted in crucial wildlife habitats as shown in Table 1. Additional activities will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine the need for compliance with the recommendations shown in Table 1.

Design all new spring developments and modify selected existing spring developments to protect wetted areas. Where possible, and if the need exists for wildlife, fence reservoirs and provide water for livestock away from the reservoirs. Wildlife habitat needs will be considered when reservoir size determinations are made. Establish livestock grazing systems and practices that recognize the physiological requirements of forbs and shrubs.

Exchanges would be allowed within crucial wildlife habitat only if the wildlife value of the offered lands meets or exceeds the wildlife value of the selected lands. Crucial wildlife habitat will not be sold. Avoid constructing any roads within or closely adjacent to crucial wildlife habitat.

Manage all ecological sites on mule deer, pronghorn, elk, bighorn sheep and sage grouse habitat currently in fair or poor ecological condition, for good ecological condition. Monitor utilization of shrubs and forbs on crucial big game winter ranges.

Existing fences will be modified where specific wildlife needs are not being met. All new fences will be built to allow for wildlife passage.

Protect and enhance endangered, threatened and sensitive species habitats in order to maintain or enhance existing and potential populations within the planning area. Allow no adverse habitat alteration within 1/4 mile of any burrowing owl nest, 3/4 mile of any ferruginous hawk, golden eagle or prairie falcon nest, or within one mile of bighorn sheep habitat.

Improve raptor habitat by requiring all new power lines in raptor areas to be constructed to "electrocution proof" specification and that any problem lines now existing be modified to be "electrocution proof."

Maintain the short-grass habitats occupied by long-billed curlew.

Manage all wildlife habitat within the resource area to provide a diversity of vegetation and habitats.

Occupancy restrictions shown on Table 1 will be followed.

Sage Grouse

Where applicable, "Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range" and "Sage Grouse Management Practices" (Technical Bulletin No. 1) - Western States Sage Grouse Committee, June 1974, and 1982 respectively, will be followed. Also, "Habitat Requirements and Management Recommendations for Sage Grouse" Technical Note (USDI, BLM 1974) will be followed where applicable. These include:

- No control work would be allowed where live sagebrush cover is less than 20%.
- Treatment measures should be applied in irregular patterns using topography and other ecological considerations to minimize adverse effects to the sage grouse resource.

- Where fire is used as a habitat management tool, it should be used in such manner as to result in a mosaic pattern of shrubs and open areas, with openings, optimally from 1 to 10 acres in size.

- Maintain the density of sagebrush canopy coverage at 20-30% within nesting habitats and at least 20% in wintering habitats.

- No control of sagebrush would be considered in any area known to have supported important wintering populations of sage grouse in the past 10 years.

- Seed mixtures for range improvement projects and fire rehabilitation projects will include a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs that benefit sage grouse.

Improve sage grouse brood rearing habitat where sagebrush canopy cover is greater than 20% by removing sagebrush in small irregular areas and then reseeding.

Mule Deer

Where applicable, "Mule Deer Habitat Guidelines" contained in Technical Note T/N 336 (USDI, BLM 1979) will be followed. These include:

- In range rehabilitation or manipulation projects, maintain a 60/40 ratio of forage area to cover area.

- Try to achieve a mosaic or mottled pattern of cover in prescribed burning and manipulation projects.

- Improve forage condition by establishing seedings or plantings of bitterbrush, four-wing saltbrush or other palatable shrub species on crucial mule deer winter range that presently has less than 30% palatable shrub composition by weight of the shrub component.

On crucial mule deer and elk winter ranges that do not have an adequate composition of early maturing grass, develop small seedings of Siberian wheatgrass and Russian wildrye and other appropriate early maturing grasses to improve deer and elk nutrition in the early spring period.

Table 1
Wildlife Habitat Occupancy Restrictions

Species	No Occupancy Time Periods	Area
Game Species		
California Bighorn Sheep Yearlong Habitat	Year Long	Entire Habitat Area
Mule Deer		
Crucial 1/ Winter Range	12/1 - 4/30	Entire Habitat Area
Antelope		
Crucial Winter Range	12/1 - 4/30	Entire Habitat Area
Crucial Fawning Range	5/1 - 6/30	Entire Habitat Area
Elk		
Crucial Winter Range	12/1 - 4/30	Entire Habitat Area
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse		
Winter Range	12/1 - 2/15	Entire Habitat Area
Breeding Grounds	2/15 - 6/30	Entire Habitat Area
Nesting/Brood Rearing	4/15 - 6/30	2 miles radius from lek
Sensitive Species		
Riparian Associated (River Otter, Mountain Quail)	Year Long	Within 500 ft. of riparian
Red-Band Trout/White Sturgeon/ Shoshone Sculpin	Year Long	Within 500 ft. of stream
Long-billed Curlew Nesting Areas	3/15 - 6/30	
Ferruginous Hawk Nests	3/15 - 6/30	3/4 mile radius from nest
Osprey Nesting	4/15 - 8/31	3/4 mile radius from nest
Western Burrowing Owl Nests	3/15 - 6/30	1/4 mile radius from nest
White-faced Ibis Nesting Areas	3/15 - 6/30	
Endangered Species		
Bald Eagle/Peregrine		
Winter	12/1 - 3/31	
Nesting	Year Long	Within 1 mile of of nest
Species of Concern		
Golden Eagle Nest	2/1 - 6/30	Within 3/4 mile of nest
Prairie Falcon Nest	3/15 - 6/30	Within 3/4 mile of nest
Heron Rookeries	Year Long	Within 1/2 mile of rookery

Table 1 (continued)

Species	No Occupancy Time Periods	Area
Special Habitats		
Reservoirs, ponds, lakes, streams, wetlands, marshes, riparian	Year Long	Within 500 ft.
BOP - Essential Nesting Habitat	Year Long	Entire Habitat Area

1/ Those areas where big game animals have demonstrated a definite pattern of use each year or an area where animals tend to concentrate in significant numbers (from Interagency Guidelines for Big Game Range Investigation - Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service).

Pronghorn

Where applicable, "Habitat Management Guides for the American Pronghorn Antelope" contained in Technical Note 347 (USDI, BLM 1980) will be followed. These include:

- Grazing systems designed with the concept of key plant species, preferred pronghorn forage species for forbs and shrubs will be included as key species.

- Vegetative manipulation projects will include mixtures of grasses, forbs and shrubs.

Bighorn Sheep

Roads will not be built within one (1) mile of bighorn sheep habitat.

No conversion from cattle to sheep will be allowed in allotments containing bighorn sheep habitat, unless a satisfactory separation can be maintained by fences or topographic features. This separation will be agreed upon through consultation and coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Maintain a separation of use between cattle and bighorns by not developing livestock water sources within 1 mile of bighorn habitat unless adverse impacts can be mitigated.

Permit no adverse habitat alteration of potential bighorn sheep habitats.

Manage human use within bighorn habitat at levels which are not detrimental to the bighorn population.

Any forest treatment which changes an area from cover to forage should be no more than 800 to 1,000 feet wide and be immediately adjacent to hiding cover. Design all logging sales to run the shortest period of time possible. Individual clearcuts should not exceed 40 acres in size. The last paragraph of mule deer guidance also applies.

Monitoring and coordination needs for elk are as follows:

- Identify elk use patterns as they occur on BLM lands.

- Identify areas of cumulative use due to elk and livestock.

- Monitor forage use to determine if overuse of plant communities is occurring.

- Coordinate elk management and the exchange of information with the livestock users in the area and other agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

Priority for habitat management will be given to habitat for listed and candidate Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species. If any listed or candidate Threatened or Endangered species may be affected by BLM actions, the Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted as prescribed by the Endangered Species Act.

Riparian and Aquatic Habitat

Riparian and wetland habitat will have a high priority for protection and improvement in accordance with national policy.

Provide a riparian buffer zone of sufficient width (100 to 300 feet minimum) to protect riparian vegetation, fisheries, and water quality as determined by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists, which includes fisheries and wildlife specialists. Utilize this zone for the general exclusion of the following activities:

- Limit new road construction that parallels streams - use best management practices when construction cannot be avoided,
- Fire (maintain full suppression),
- Timber harvest activities,
- Spraying of herbicides and pesticides, and
- Gravel extraction.

Utilize a 1,000 foot (500 feet each side) buffer zone for the total exclusion of the following activities:

- Oil and gas occupancy and/or surface disturbance (Boise District stipulations for oil and gas leases), and
- Introduction of chemical toxicants as a result of construction, mining, or agriculture.

Give special consideration for the mitigation of mining related activities i.e. tailing deposits, holding ponds, chemical dumps.

Maintain recommended instream flows (recommended by Idaho Department of Water Resources) for the maintenance and preservation of aquatic and

riparian ecosystems. In all cases, allow no proposals that include dewatering of the streambed.

Design and establish grazing management practices to meet fisheries, riparian, and water quality needs. In those instances where management systems alone cannot meet objectives, provisions for fencing or other means of exclusion will be utilized. Allow no livestock related activities such as salting, feeding, construction of holding facilities, and stock driveways to occur within the riparian zone of a stream drainage system.

Avoid construction activities which remove or destroy riparian vegetation and instream fish cover. Monitor and implement periodic rest or nonuse when these stream systems do not show signs of adequate recovery.

In all activities including maintenance of roads, and other facilities follow the guidelines outlined in the best management practices manual for management and protection of western stream ecosystems (American Fisheries Society 1982).

In those areas where fish/riparian values are identified as high priority, all other management practices will be designed to accommodate those priority needs.

All habitat improvement projects in riparian-stream systems will be coordinated and/or reviewed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The Snake River System (MUA-4) is a unique system. In all activities and proposed projects pertinent to the Snake River coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game is recommended to establish joint objectives for protection of fisheries, riparian, and water quality.

Fire Management

Bureau Policy

The present Bureau policy and the JRMP proposed action is to aggressively suppress all new fires on or threatening public lands.

Less than full suppression may occur whenever multiple fires ignite simultaneously. In these situations, priority is determined by value-at-risk. These values are predetermined by evaluating each resource separately to determine either beneficial or detrimental effects fire has on that resource. A numerical rating is given each resource, plus being detrimental and minus beneficial. After each resource has been evaluated individually, the totals are summarized to establish the values. Crews are dispatched to fires with the highest values until all crews are utilized. Fires with lower values may have delayed suppression times.

The Bureau cooperates with adjacent landowners on a case-by-case basis to reduce fire hazard where efforts are cost effective and the results will benefit BLM's fire management program. Cooperative efforts may range from consulting with private landowners on hazard reduction plans, to development of cooperative agreements and performance of hazard reduction.

Supplemental District Policy

The suppression policy of the Boise District is to extinguish fires with the least amount of surface disturbance possible. Whenever burning conditions and terrain are such that direct attack is not feasible, the suppression strategy is to burn out from existing natural barriers and established control points, such as roads.

Surface disturbing equipment, such as bulldozers, are utilized only with management approval. First priority is clearing of existing roads and second priority, when all other methods are exhausted, is construction of new control lines. Additional guidance and restrictions for each MUA are identified in Appendix F.

Rehabilitation and Reduction Actions/Procedures

Public lands affected by wildfires will be rehabilitated to accomplish multiple use objectives and designed to reduce fire size. The following rehabilitation and reduction actions and procedures will be applied in all multiple use areas and in both full and limited suppression areas.

1. Rehabilitation of areas, particularly large areas, that have a high potential for fires or have a high frequency of fires, will utilize irregular buffer strips with seed mixtures that are fire resistant and/or meet watershed protection, wildlife and riparian objectives. These buffer strips will receive first priority for seeding prior to reseeding rest of burned area.

2. In areas where the RMP goal/objective is to return the area to an improved ecological condition, 10 to 25% of the wildfire burn area will use seed mixtures to allow this objective to be met.

3. Prescribed burns (proposed) may be reduced, postponed or cancelled in areas where they, in combination with recent burns, would cause significant cumulative impacts to wildlife or watershed conditions.

4. All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded areas will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area. Normally two years of rest will be necessary to protect these areas. This rested area may include remnant stands of desirable species that survived the fire.

5. A Fire Fuels Break Plan will be developed as part of a fire activity plan after approval of the RMP.

6. The 8100 fund may be used to implement the Fire Fuels Break Plan where range, wildlife or watershed objectives are also met.

7. Seedings will include appropriate seed mixtures to replace wildlife habitat that is burned.

Cultural Resources

The Bureau of Land Management is required to identify, evaluate, and protect and manage wisely cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction and to ensure that Bureau-initiated or Bureau-authorized actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy nonfederal cultural resources. These requirements are mandated by the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 as amended by P.L. 933-191, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and amendments, together with 36 CFR 800.

Prior to commencement of any Bureau-initiated or authorized action, which involves surface disturbing activities, sale or transfer from Federal management, the BLM will conduct or cause to be conducted, a Class III (intensive) inventory as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111.4. If properties that may be eligible for the National Register are discovered, the BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and forward the documentation to the Keeper of the National Register to obtain a determination of eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

Cultural resource values discovered in a proposed work area will be protected by adhering to the following methods.

- Redesigning or relocating the project.
- Salvaging, through scientific methods, the cultural resource values pursuant to the SHPO agreement.
- Should the site be determined to be of significant value, and/or the above mentioned methods are not considered adequate, the project will be abandoned.

All cultural sites identified as special multiple use areas in the RMP will be closed to ORV use and surface occupancy (applies to all alternatives in the DEIS).

All significant cultural sites (as determined by the SHPO and Advisory Council) will be retained in federal ownership.

All cultural sites known to be eligible for National Register nomination, or listed on the National Register will be protected from deterioration.

The existing ruts of the main route, north and south alternate routes of the Oregon Trail and Kelton Road will be protected by not allowing incompatible uses to occur within 1/2 mile corridor through which these routes pass.

Mineral, Energy, and Geologic Resources

BLM will manage geological, energy, and minerals resources on the public lands. Geological resources will be managed so that significant scientific,

recreational, and educational values will be maintained or enhanced. Generally, the public lands are available for mineral exploration and development, subject to applicable regulations and Federal and State laws.

Locatable Minerals (Gold, Silver, Lead, etc.)

Areas within the resource area will be available for exploration and development of locatable minerals except where specifically restricted or excluded. Mineral activities will be conducted in accordance with 43 CFR 3802, 3809 or 3814 as appropriate.

Location of mining claims in accordance with the State and Federal mining laws and regulations is nondiscretionary. The public lands are available for location of mining claims unless withdrawn. Recommendations by BLM for withdrawal are subject to final consideration by the Secretary of the Department of Interior.

Saleable Minerals (Sand and Gravel)

All mineral disposals will be made in accordance with 43 CFR 3600. The general policy shall be to promote the use of existing sites. New sites may be set up if it is determined that an existing site will not meet the applicants needs and site impacts can be sufficiently mitigated.

Exploration for new sites will be the responsibility of the applicant. Exploration will be allowed where appropriate under a letter of authorization from the Area Manager.

Leaseable Minerals (Oil and Gas)

Energy and mineral leasing and mineral material sales are discretionary actions. Approval of an application for lease or sale is subject to an environmental analysis and may include stipulations to protect other resources. Generally, the public lands may be considered for energy and minerals leasing and sale.

Lease Applications - Upon receipt of a lease application from the State Office, the District will review and make recommendations for stipulations in accordance with 43 CFR 3109 and the District Oil and Gas EA.

Application for Permit to Drill (APD) and Notice of Staking (NOS) - Follow operating order #1 and 43 CFR 3160.

Geophysical Operations - Notices of Intent to conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations will be processed within 15 days of receipt. Stipulations and mitigation measures will be applied in accordance with 43 CFR 3109 and the District Oil and Gas EA.

Field examinations will be made to insure compliance with stipulations on Applications for Permits to Drill, Notices of Staking, and Notices for Geophysical Operations.

Leaseable Mineral (Geothermal)

Lease Applications - Upon receipt of a lease application from the State Office, the District will review and make recommendations for stipulations to protect resource values in accordance with 43 CFR 3204 and the District-wide Geothermal EA.

Exploration Operations - A notice of intent and permit to conduct exploration operations (geothermal resources) will be processed within 30 days of receipt. Stipulations and mitigation measures will be applied in accordance with 43 CFR 3209 and the District-wide Geothermal EA.

Field examinations will be made to insure compliance with approved notices.

Geologic

Unique geologic features of the district will be protected and interpreted for the public.

Wilderness

Preliminary Recommendations to Congress

Only Congress can designate an area as wilderness. BLM recommends areas suitable or nonsuitable for preservation as wilderness. Those recommendations are preliminary and are subject to the findings of mineral surveys and final consideration by the Secretary of the Interior and the President before being submitted to Congress. Until Congress acts on the President's suitability recommendations, BLM will manage wilderness study areas in accordance with the Interim Wilderness Management Policy (IMP). After Congress acts, a different policy will apply, depending on whether or not Congress designates an area as wilderness.

Areas Designated Wilderness

Areas designated as wilderness by Congress will be managed in accordance with BLM Wilderness Management Policy. Specific management provisions will be formulated in a wilderness management plan developed for each area following designation.

Areas Not Designated Wilderness

Areas determined by Congress to be nonsuitable for wilderness designation will be managed for other purposes. A tentative management scheme developed during the planning process will be given final consideration following Congressional action on the President's suitability recommendations.

Recreation

Recreation Management

BLM will manage recreation on the public lands. A variety of means to maintain or improve recreation opportunities will be considered. Some areas may be subject to special restrictions to protect resources or eliminate or reduce conflicts among uses.

The Boise District will provide and maintain recreation opportunities and facilities on public lands. Recreation facilities are provided to meet existing or anticipated demand, for public safety and to protect recreation resources.

Oregon National Historic Trail

The Boise District will manage the Oregon Trail in accordance with guidelines established in the National Park Service Plan and in accordance with provisions of PL 90-543 and PL 95-625.

Potential National Rivers

Federal land management agencies are responsible for evaluating certain rivers to determine suitability for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. For those rivers determined to be suitable, the agencies will provide protection by preparing recommendations to have rivers designated and by taking immediate action to protect them. Prior to the time suitability recommendations have been acted upon by Congress, the rivers will be treated as though they were components of the National Wild and Scenic River system. The Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers and Sheep Creek will be managed accordingly by the District until Congress acts. The South Fork of the Boise River will be recommended to the Secretary of the Interior as a potential study river to determine if the river meets the criteria for suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Motorized Recreation Vehicle Access and Use

Through the planning process, public lands will be placed in one of three categories for purposes of controlling motorized vehicle access: open, limited, and closed. Guidelines for these categories are as follows:

Open - Motorized vehicles may travel anywhere.

Limited - Motorized vehicles are permitted, subject to specified conditions such as seasonal limitations, speed limits, and designated routes of travel as developed during subsequent activity planning.

Closed - Motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Paleontologic Resources

Paleontologic resources will be managed to protect and maintain or enhance sites or areas for their scientific and educational values.

Visual Resource Management

The visual or scenic values of the public lands will be considered whenever any physical actions are proposed on BLM lands. The degree of alterations to the natural landscape will be guided by the criteria established for the four Visual Resource Management Classes as outlined in BLM 8400. VRM Classes will be managed as shown on Map 9.

Forest Management

The public lands in the district containing commercial timber or other forest products such as firewood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees will be considered for harvest except where expressly closed by law or regulation. Some areas may also be subject to special restrictions to protect resources.

Coordination With Other Agencies, State and Local Governments, and Indian Tribes

BLM will coordinate its review of detailed management plans (activity) and individual projects prepared in conjunctions with the RMP to ensure consistency with officially adopted and approved plans, policies, and programs of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes. Cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding will be developed, as necessary, to promote close cooperation between BLM and other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes.

Control of Noxious Weeds

BLM districts will work with their respective County governments to monitor the location and spread of noxious weeds and to maintain up-to-date inventory records. BLM will control the spread of noxious weeds on public lands where possible, where economically feasible, and to the extent that funds are prioritized for that purpose.

Where weed control is warranted, the Bureau will consider alternatives including herbicide applications, plow and seed, burn and seed, livestock grazing strategy, and biological controls. Coordination with adjoining landowners will be pursued if appropriate. If herbicide application is selected as the preferred method of control through the environmental analysis process, application will be made through the Idaho State Director to the BLM Director in Washington D.C. This application will indicate all pertinent data including chemicals, rate, and method of application and target plant species. Herbicide applications will be applied under the directions of a licensed pesticide applicator and every effort will be taken to assure public safety.

Public Utilities

Generally, public lands may be considered for the installation of public utilities, except where expressly closed by law or regulation. Project approval will be subject to preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. BLM will work closely with the Idaho Public

Utilities Commission, other state and federal agencies, local governments, utility companies, and other interested parties to determine appropriate locations and environmental safeguards for public utilities involving public lands.

Economic and Social Considerations

BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this plan is cost-effective and takes into account local social and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the Bureau for the specific management action involved.

Detailed Management (Activity) Plans

The RMP provides general guidance for the resource area. More detailed management plans, called activity plans, will be prepared to deal with areas where a greater level of detail is required. Activity plans will indicate specific management practices, improvements, allocations, and other information for a particular site or area. They will be prepared for most major BLM programs such as range (allotment management plans), recreation (recreation area management plans), wildlife (habitat management plans), wilderness (wilderness management plans), and cultural resources (cultural resource activity plans). Where two or more activities have activity plan needs in the same general area, a single consolidated activity plan may be prepared. Coordination, consultation, and public involvement are integral parts in the formulation of activity plans.

Environmental Reviews

The NEPA process will be followed on all projects prior to approval. This site-specific analysis will allow some projects to be considered under provisions of the categorical review process and others to be considered under the environmental assessment process.

Plan Maintenance

This resource management plan will be maintained as necessary to reflect minor changes in data. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated into the plan. Maintenance shall not result in expansion in the scope of resource uses or restrictions, or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plan. Maintenance is not considered a plan amendment and does not require formal public involvement and interagency coordination or the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Plan Amendments

The resource management plan may be changed through amendment. An amendment is initiated by the need to consider monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan. An amendment will include an environmental assessment or EIS if needed, public

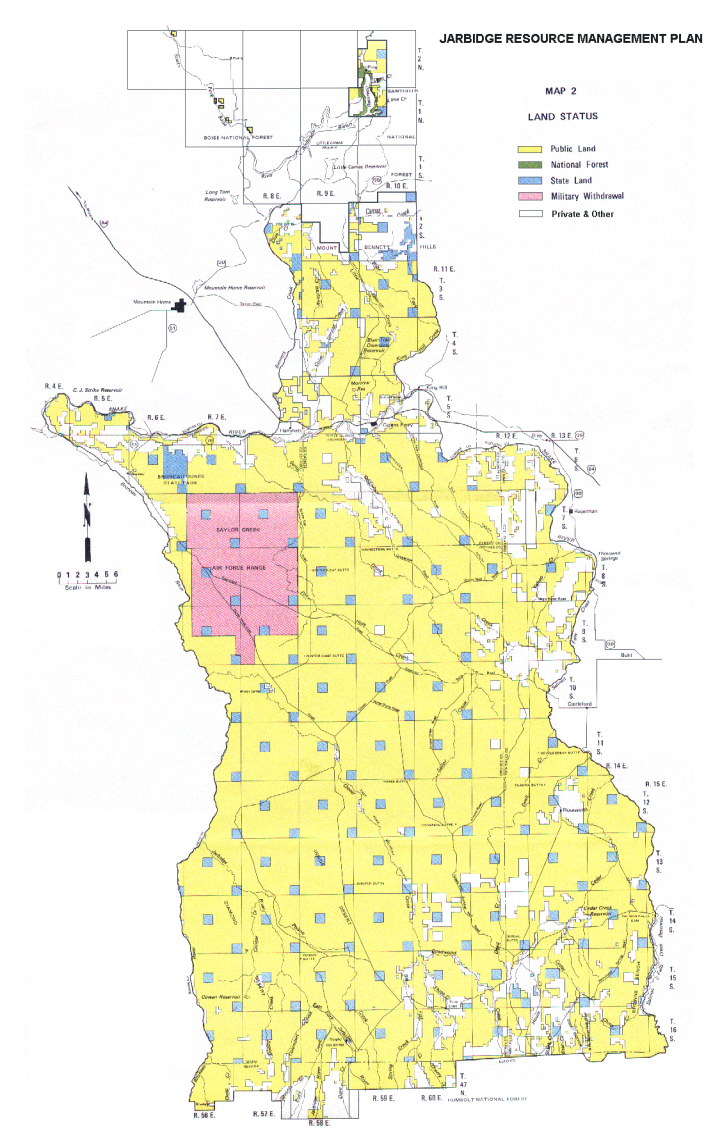
involvement, interagency coordination and consistency determination and any other data or analysis that may be appropriate.

Examples of actions which would require an amendment include disposal of land not identified for transfer, change in management objectives for an area or resource, or changes in special designations. Additional range improvement projects (fences, pipelines, reservoirs, spring developments) not originally identified in a plan, may be approved through the NEPA process without a plan amendment if the project is in conformance with the management objectives of the multiple use area and is not in conflict with the management guidelines and objectives of other resource activities.

JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 2

LAND STATUS

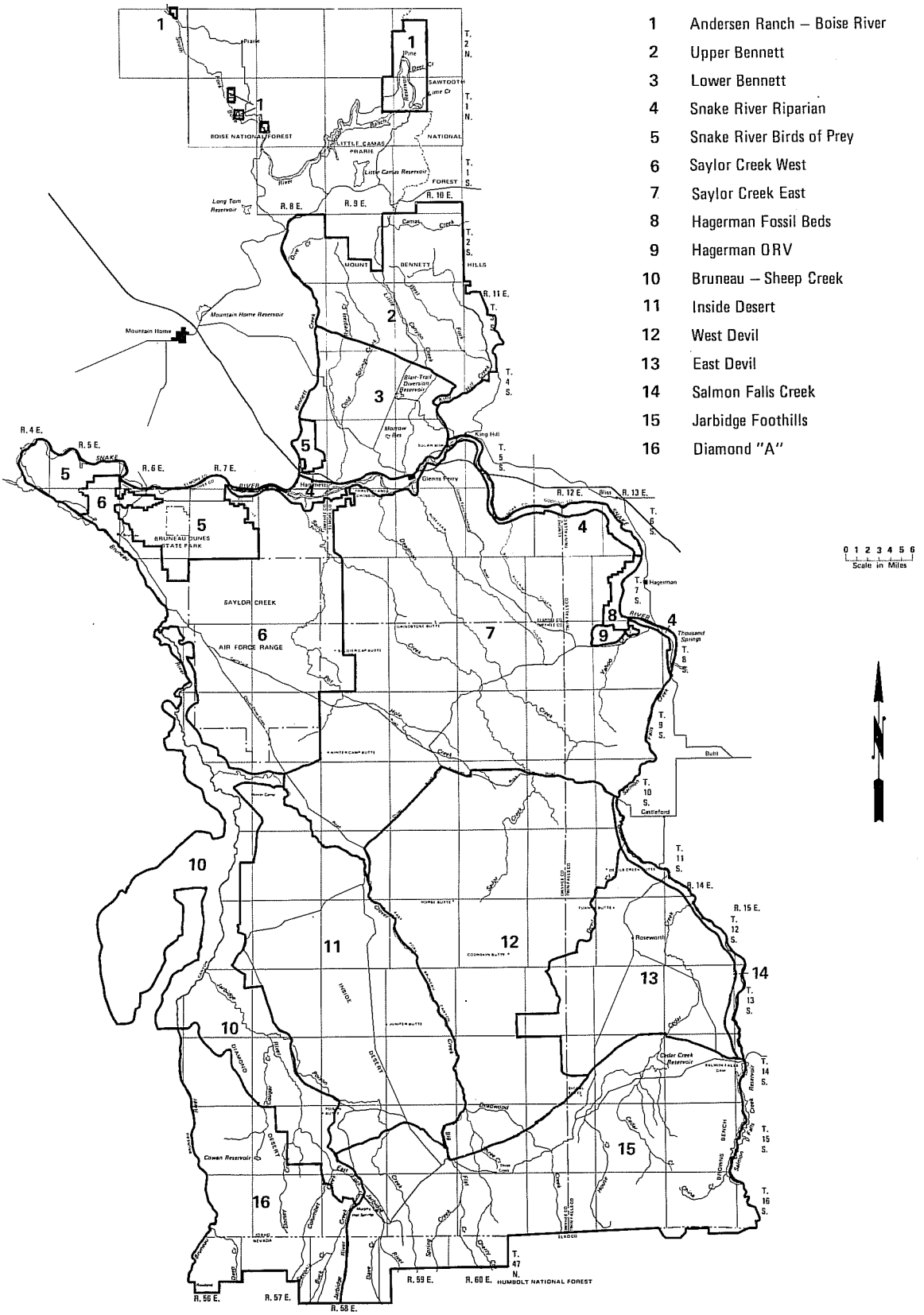


JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 3

MULTIPLE USE AREAS

1 Andersen Ranch – Boise River
2 Upper Bennett
3 Lower Bennett
4 Snake River Riparian
5 Snake River Birds of Prey
6 Saylor Creek West
7 Saylor Creek East
8 Hagerman Fossil Beds
9 Hagerman ORV
10 Bruneau – Sheep Creek
11 Inside Desert
12 West Devil
13 East Devil
14 Salmon Falls Creek
15 Jarbidge Foothills
16 Diamond "A"



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 3

MULTIPLE USE AREAS

1 Andersen Ranch – Boise River
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13 East Devil
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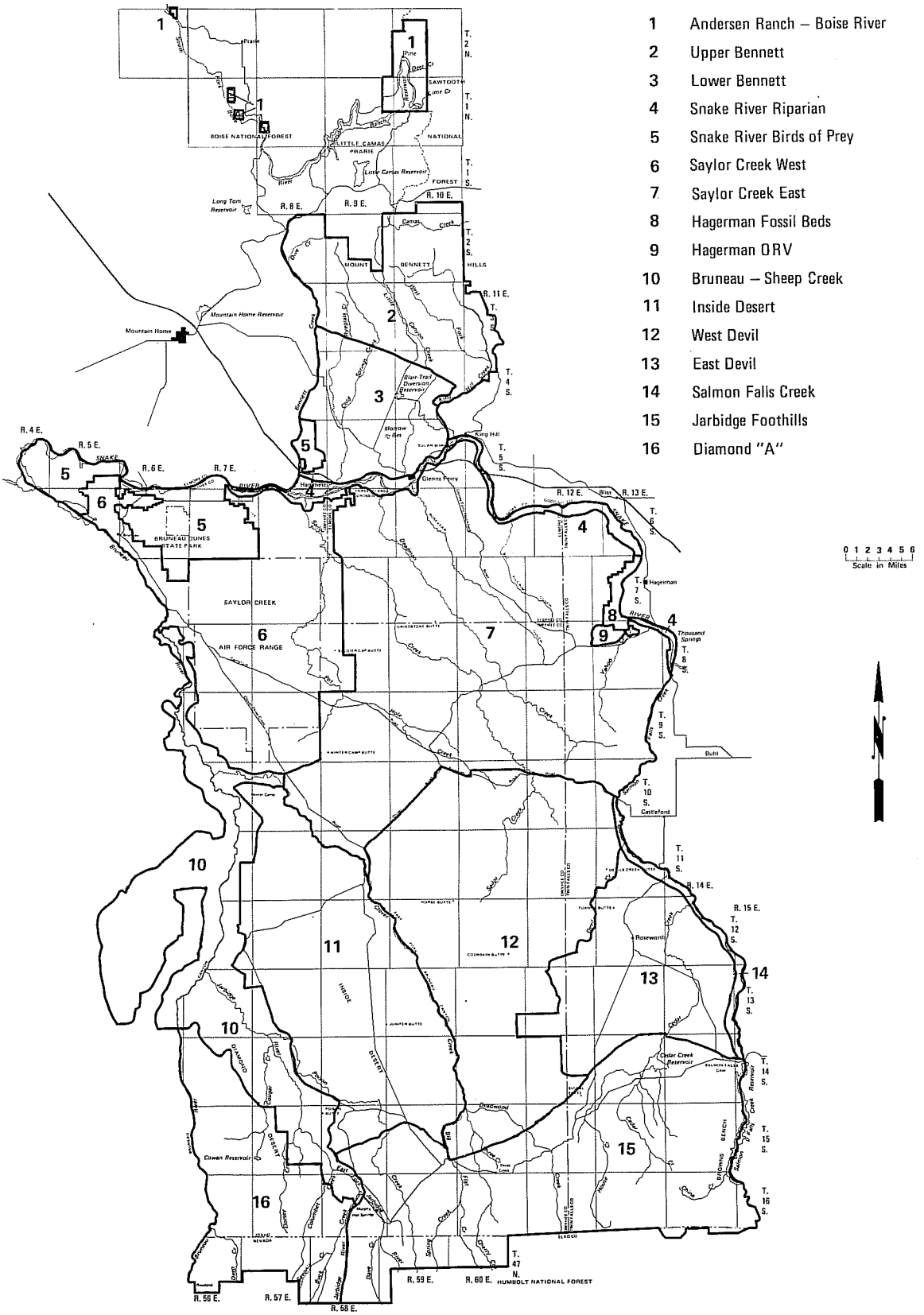
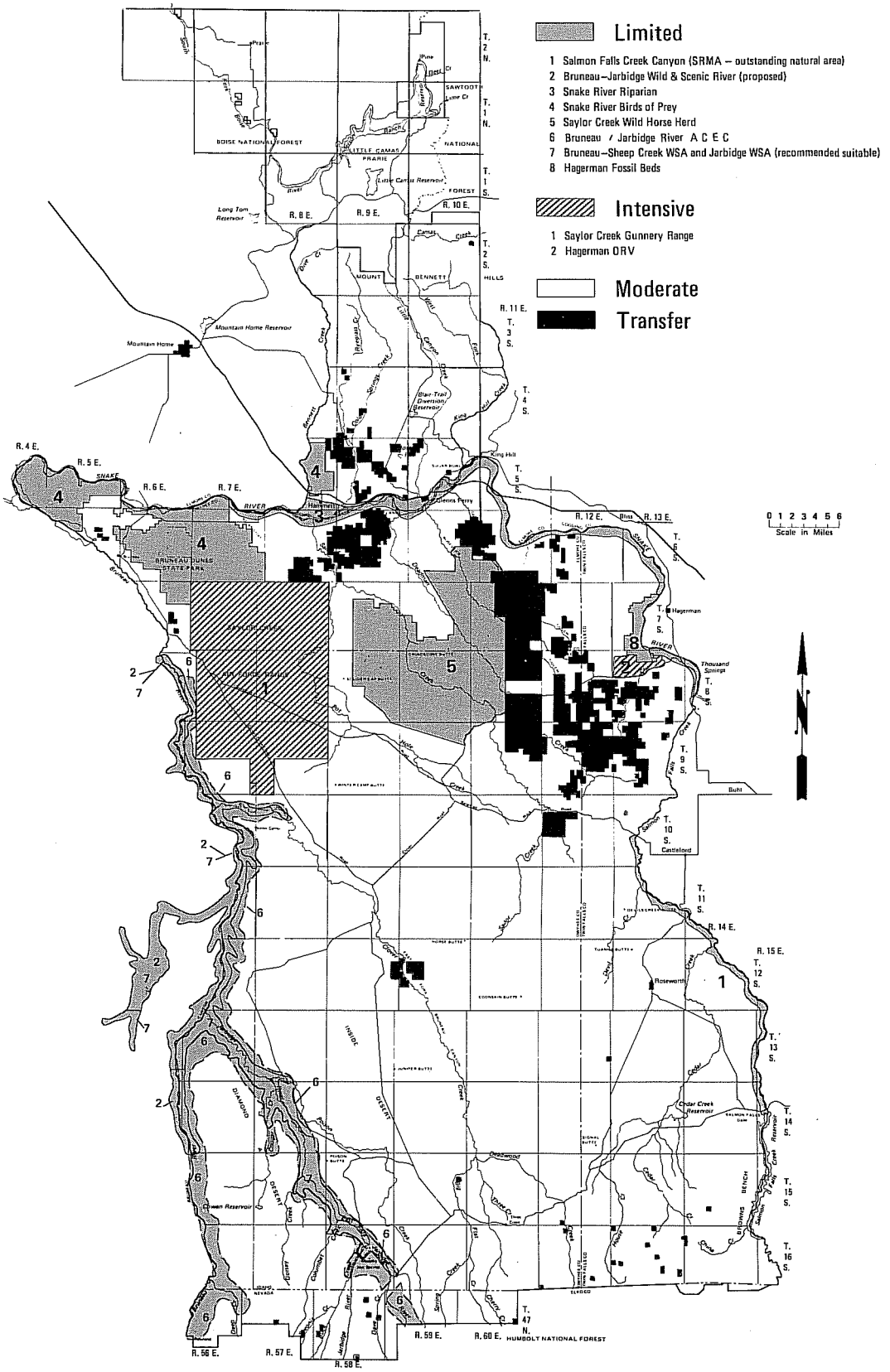


JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

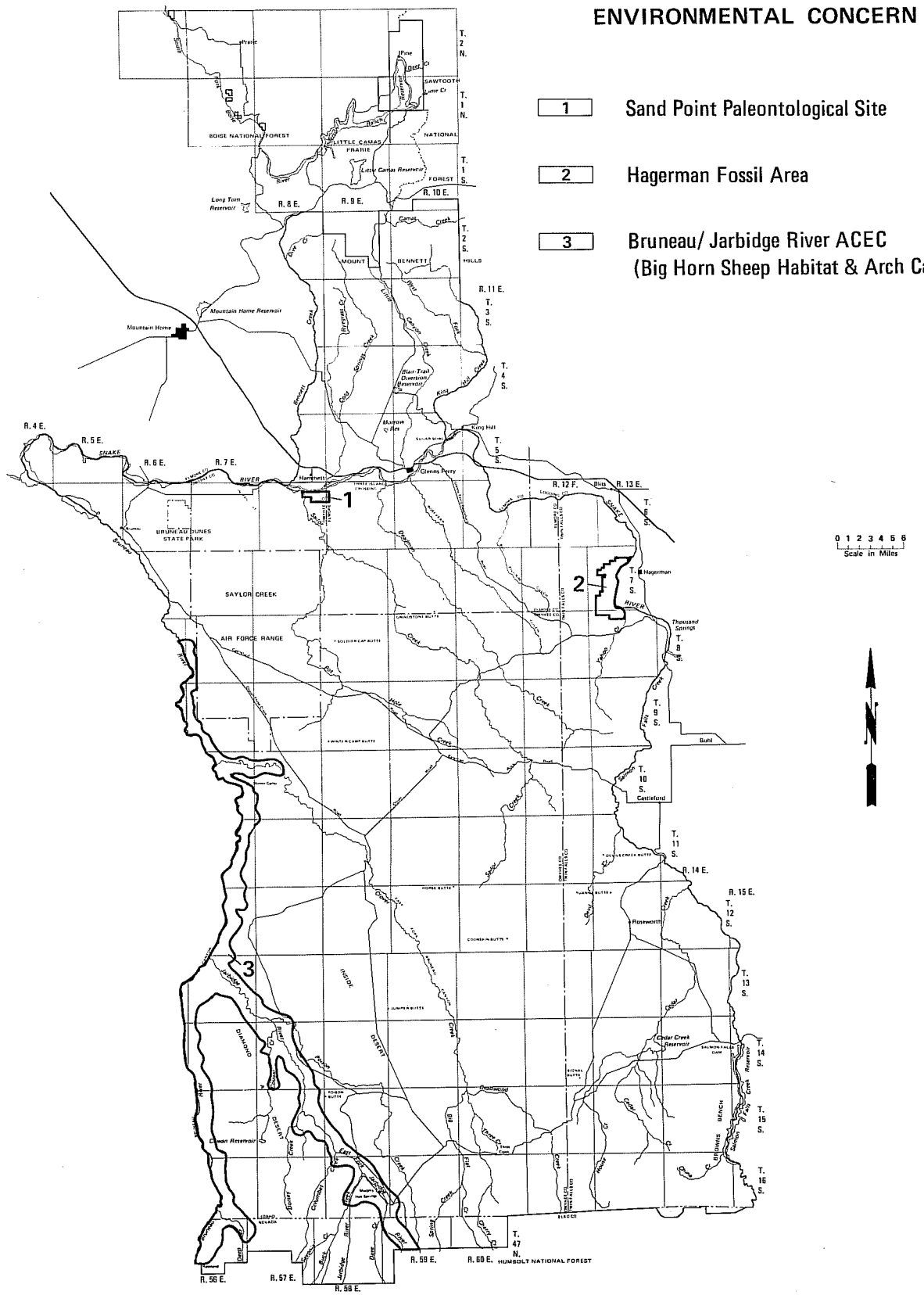
MAP 4
PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 5

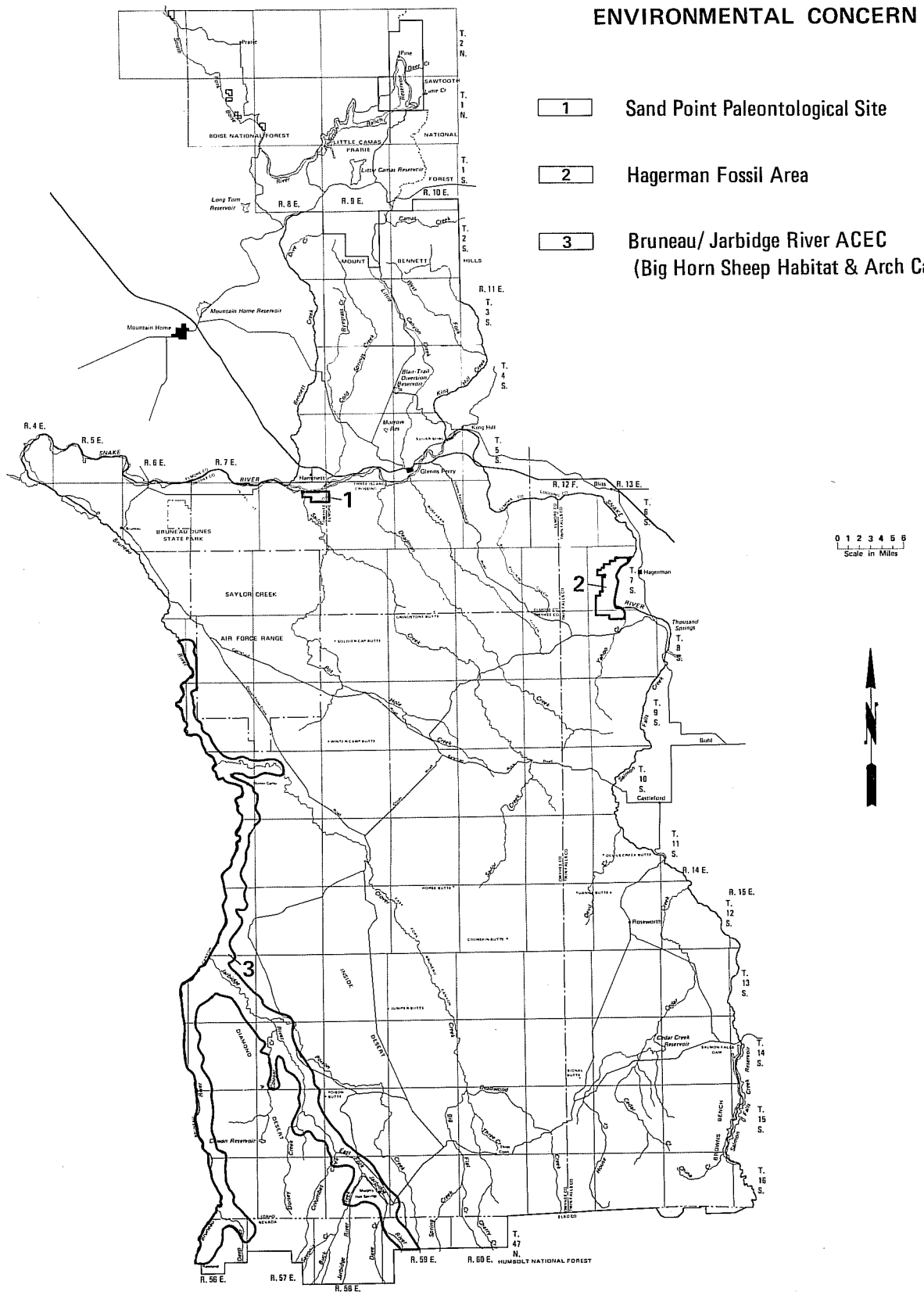
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 5

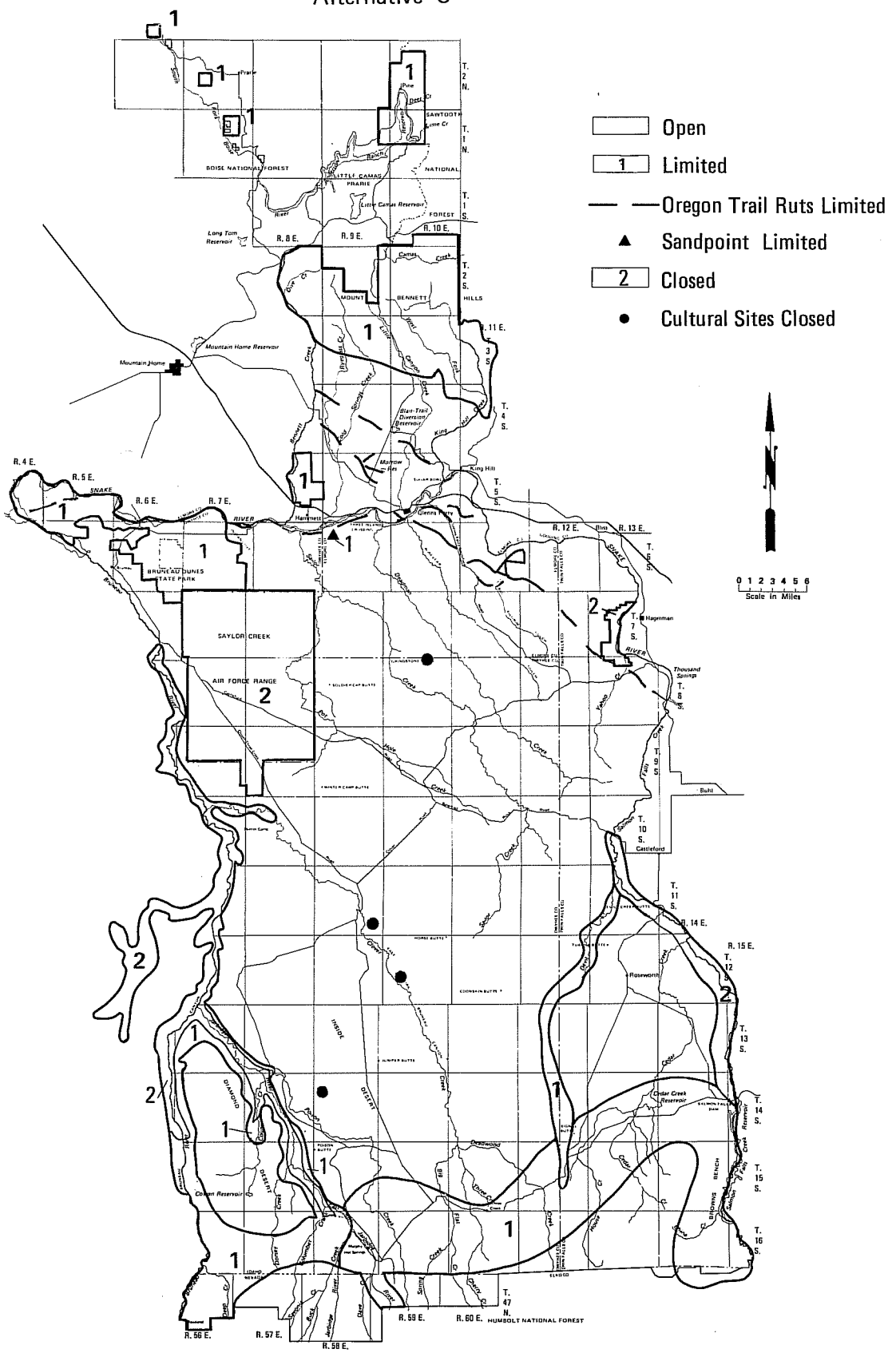
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

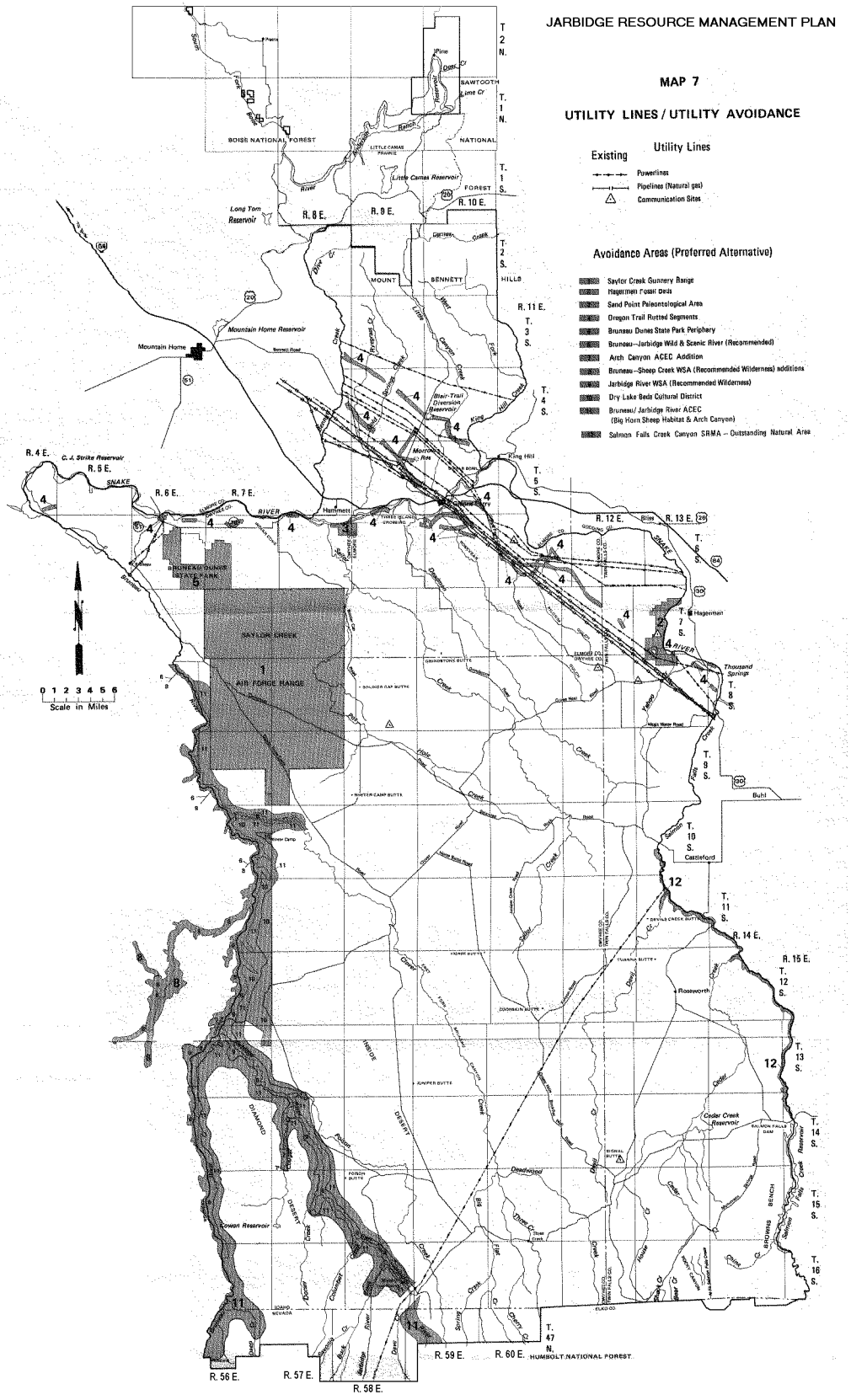
MAP 6
OFF ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS

Alternative C



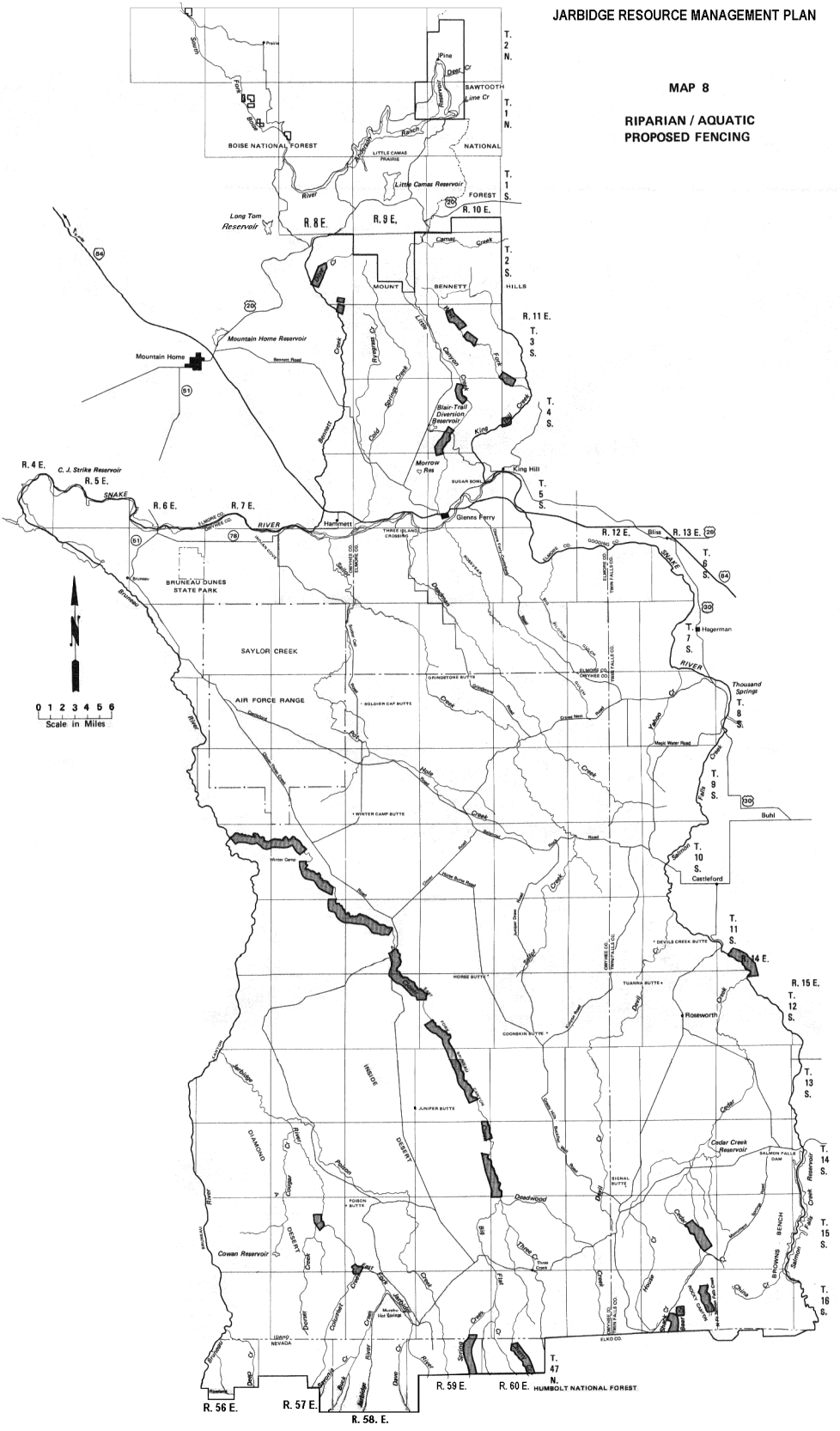
MAP 7

UTILITY LINES / UTILITY AVOIDANCE



MAP 8

RIPARIAN / AQUATIC
PROPOSED FENCING

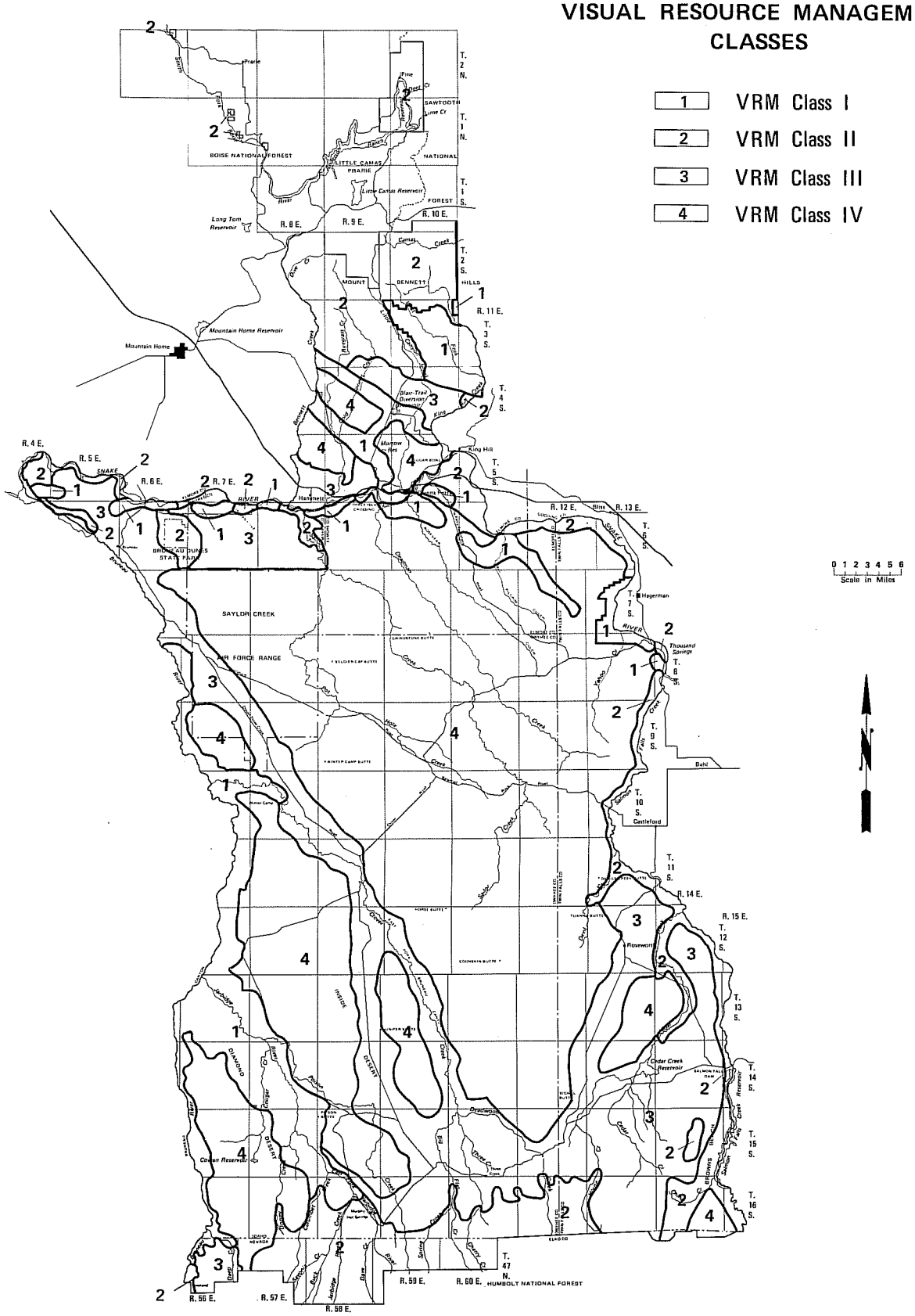


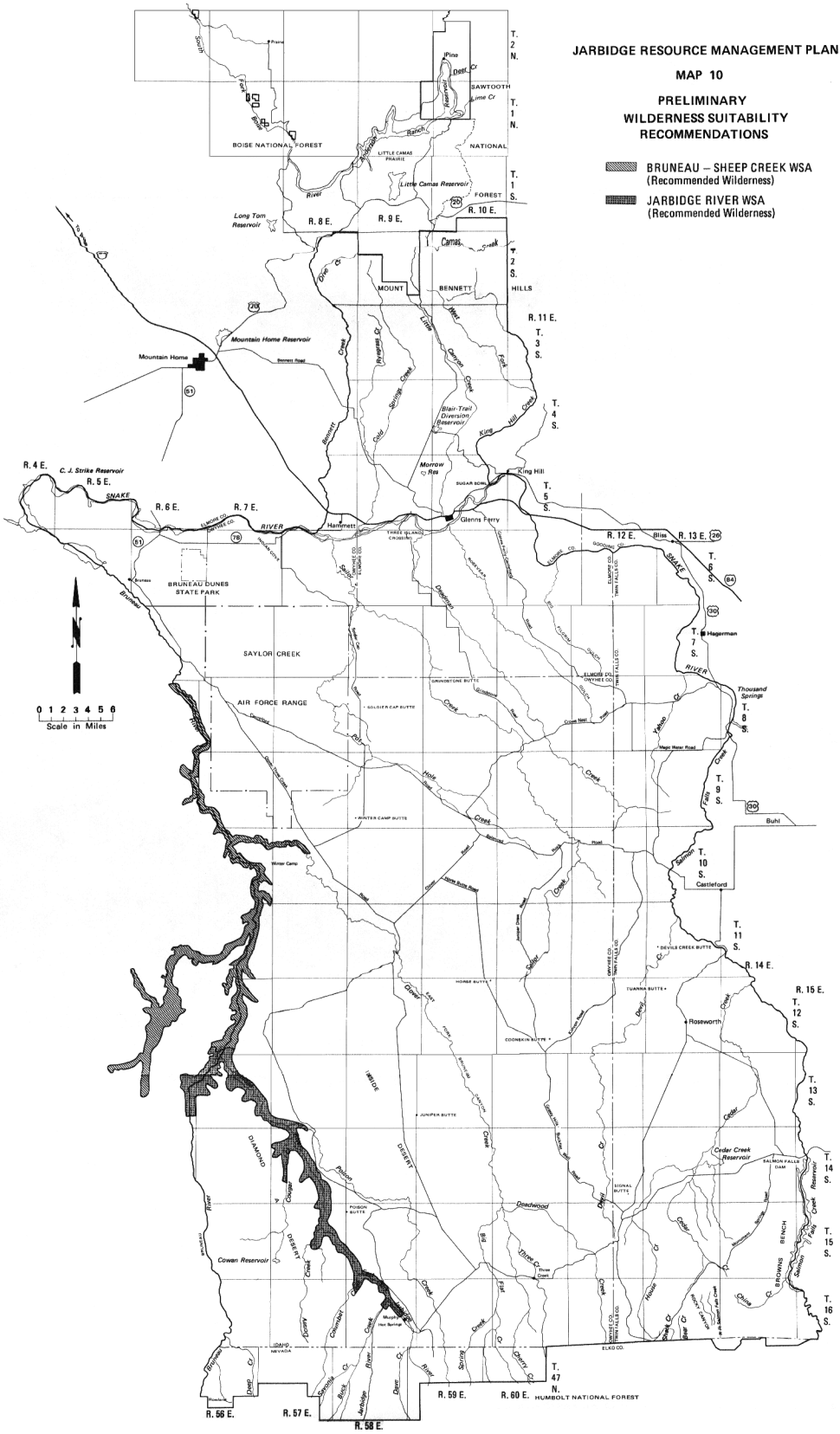
JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 9

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES

- 1 VRM Class I
- 2 VRM Class II
- 3 VRM Class III
- 4 VRM Class IV

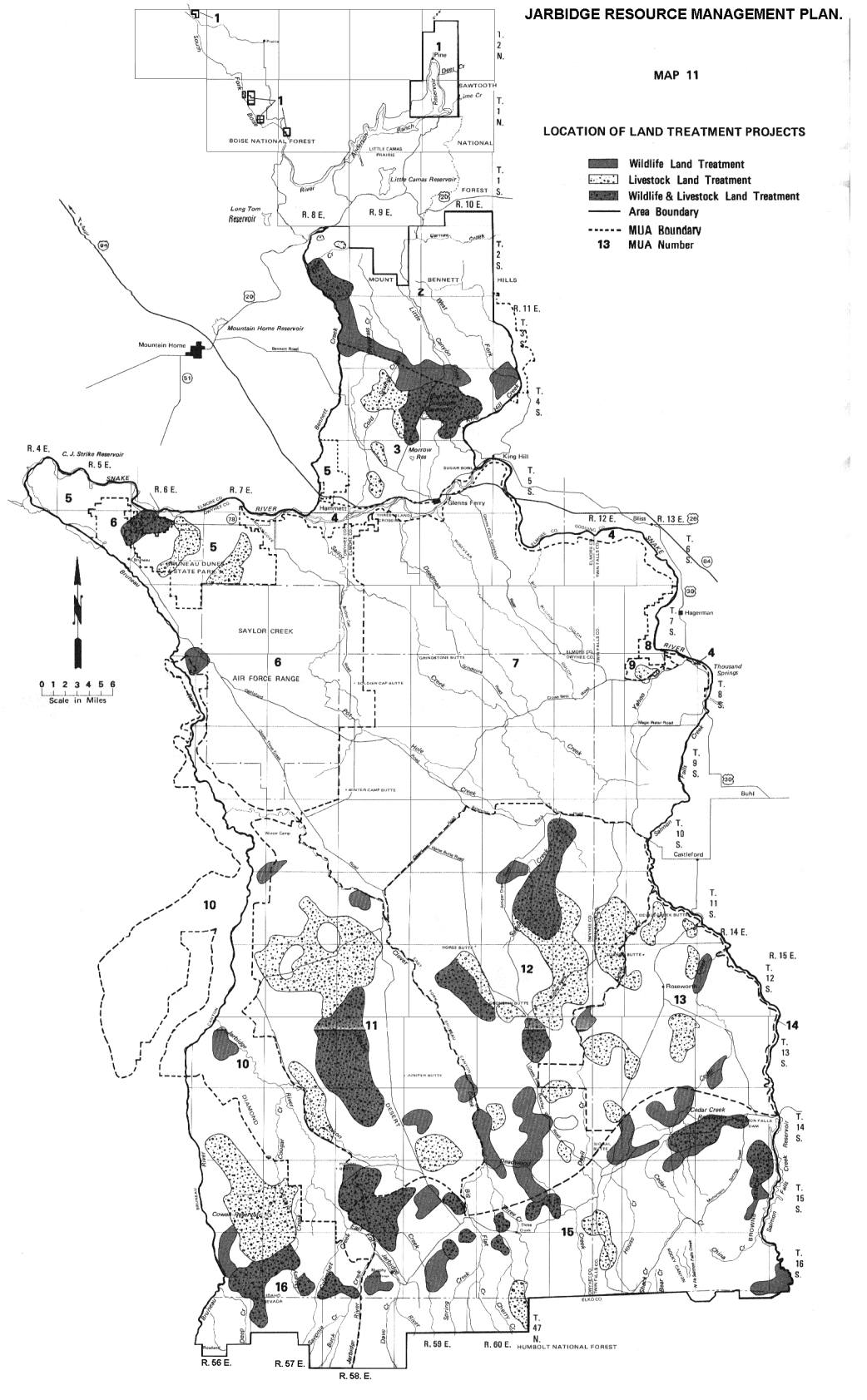



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
MAP 10
PRELIMINARY
WILDERNESS SUITABILITY
RECOMMENDATIONS
BRUNEAU – SHEEP CREEK WSA
(Recommended Wilderness)
JARBIDGE RIVER WSA
(Recommended Wilderness)
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST
MOUNT BENNETT HILLS
SAYLOR CREEK AIR FORCE RANGE
BRUNEAU DUNES STATE PARK
Mountain Home
Mountain Home Reservoir
Long Tom Reservoir
Little Camas Reservoir
C. J. Strike Reservoir
Blair Trail Diversion Reservoir
Morrow Res
King Hill
Hammett
Glenns Ferry
Bliss
Hagerman
Thousand Springs
Buhl
Castleford
Roseworth
Cedar Creek Reservoir
Cowan Reservoir
HUMBOLT NATIONAL FOREST
SNAKE RIVER
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Scale in Miles

JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

MAP 11

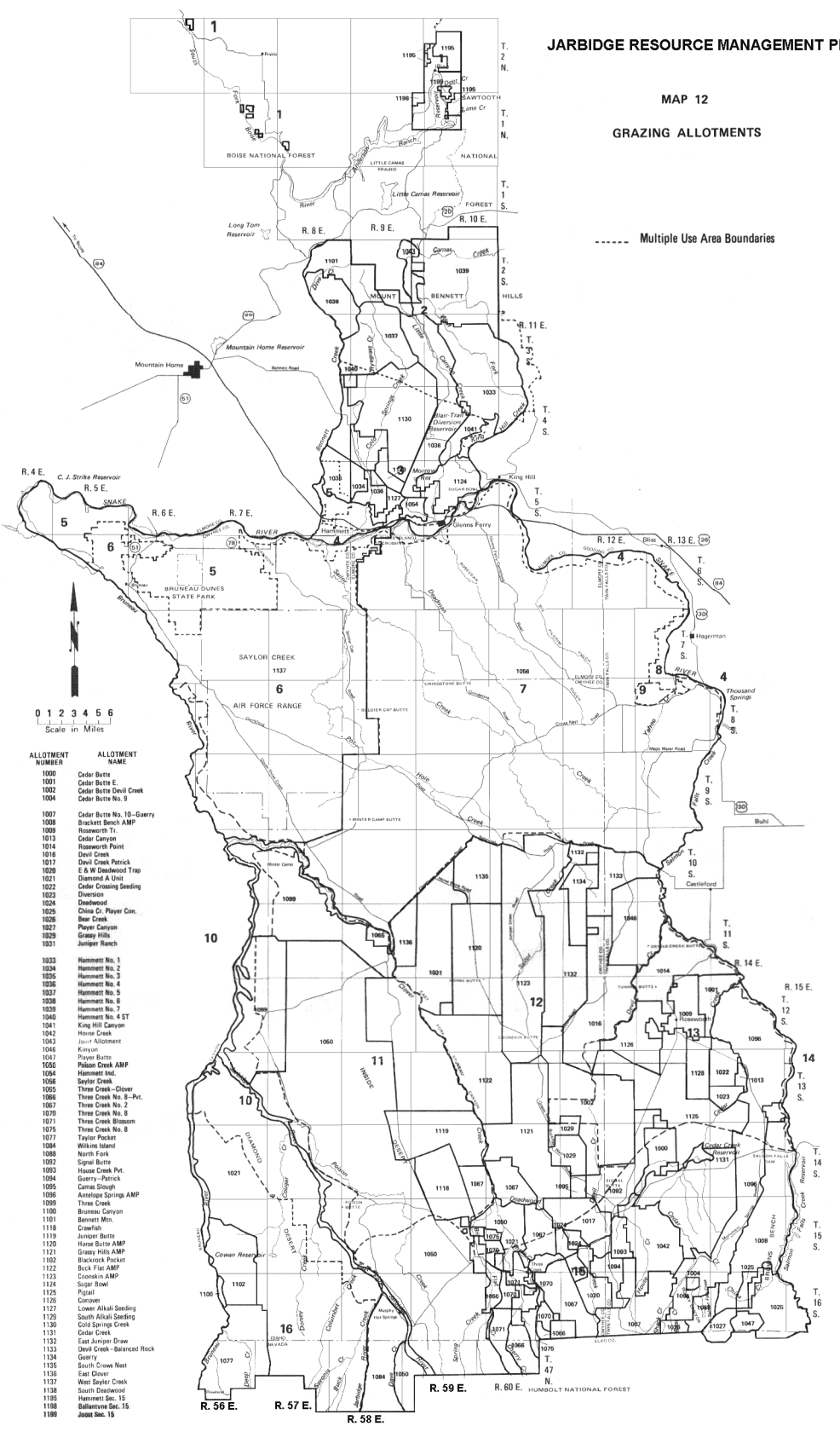
LOCATION OF LAND TREATMENT PROJECTS



JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 12

GRAZING ALLOTMENTS



ALLOTMENT NUMBER	ALLOTMENT NAME
1000	Cedar Butte
1001	Cedar Butte E.
1002	Cedar Butte Devil Creek
1004	Cedar Butte No. 9
1007	Cedar Butte No. 10--Guerry
1008	Brackett Bench AMP
1009	Rosesworth Tr.
1013	Cedar Canyon
1014	Rosesworth Point
1016	Devil Creek
1017	Devil Creek Patrick
1020	E & W Deadwood Trap
1021	Diamond A Unit
1022	Cedar Crossing Seeding
1023	Diversion
1024	Deadwood
1025	China Cr. Player Con.
1026	Bear Creek
1027	Player Canyon
1029	Grassy Hills
1031	Juniper Ranch
1033	Hammett No. 1
1034	Hammett No. 2
1035	Hammett No. 3
1036	Hammett No. 4
1037	Hammett No. 5
1038	Hammett No. 6
1039	Hammett No. 7
1040	Hammett No. 4 ST
1041	King Hill Canyon
1042	House Creek
1043	Joint Allotment
1046	Kinyon
1047	Player Butte
1050	Poison Creek AMP
1054	Hammett Ind.
1056	Saylor Creek
1065	Three Creek--Clover
1066	Three Creek No. 8--Prt.
1067	Three Creek No. 2
1070	Three Creek No. 8
1071	Three Creek Blossom
1075	Three Creek No. 8
1077	Taylor Pocket
1084	Wilkins Island
1088	North Fork
1092	Signal Butte
1093	House Creek Prt.
1094	Guerry--Patrick
1095	Camas Slough
1096	Antelope Springs AMP
1099	Three Creek
1100	Bruneau Canyon
1101	Bennett Mtn.
1118	Crawfish
1119	Juniper Butte
1120	Horse Butte AMP
1121	Grassy Hills AMP
1102	Blackrock Pocket
1122	Buck Flat AMP
1123	Cooneka AMP
1124	Sugar Bowl
1125	Pigtail
1126	Conover
1127	Lower Alkali Seeding
1129	South Alkali Seeding
1130	Cold Springs Creek
1131	Cedar Creek
1132	East Juniper Draw
1133	Devil Creek--Balanced Rock
1134	Guerry
1135	South Crown Nest
1136	East Clover
1137	West Saylor Creek
1138	South Deadwood
1195	Hammett Sec. 15
1198	Ballantyne Sec. 15
1199	Joint Sec. 15

Appendix A

Minimum Data Elements
to be Monitored for
Various Resource Values
on Rangelands*

Resource Value	Trend	Herbage Utilization	Actual Annual Use	Condition	Climate
Livestock	2,3 (intensive mgmt areas)	a	yes	2/	3/
	3 (less intensive areas)	1/			
Wildlife (Upland Birds & big game)	1,2,3	a,b	yes		
Watershed	2,3	N/A	N/A		
Fisheries	3	N/A	N/A		
Timber	"Specialized"	Studies Required			
Recreation	"Specialized"	Studies Required			
Paleontologic Resource	"Specialized"	Studies Required			
Cultural Resources	"Specialized"	Studies Required			
Water Quality	"Specialized"	Studies Required			

1/ Intensive: Conflicts and possible significant adjustment needed.
Less Intensive: No real conflicts.
2/ Required by law.
3/ Necessary to analyze all monitoring elements.

Key to Data Elements Chart

Trend Data Information

1. Cover
2. Frequency
3. Photo Plot

Utilization

a. Utilization pattern mapping.
b. Extensive Browse Transect Method (used when browse utilization date is needed. i.e. big game winter ranges.)
c. Only utilization portion will typically be used.

* Source - Minimum Monitoring Standards for BLM - Administered Rangelands in Idaho (1984).

Appendix Table B-1
Areas and Sites Recommended for Special Designation

Area/Site	Acres	Multiple Use Area
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern		
- Hagerman Paleontological ACEC	4,394	8
- Sand Point Paleontologic, Geological & Cultural ACEC	815	4,6
- Bruneau/Jarbidge River ACEC (includes Arch Canyon, Bighorn Sheep habitat, E.F. Jarbidge)	84,111	10,15,16
Outstanding Natural Area		
- Salmon Falls Creek Canyon	2,947	14
Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)		
- Oregon Trail	16,384	3,4,5,7,8
- Salmon Falls Creek SRMA (Total)	5,600	
a. Salmon Falls Creek Canyon	2,947	14
b. Upper Salmon Falls Creek	2,653	15
- Jarbidge Forks SRMA	4,320	15,16
- Bennett Hills Winter SRMA	56,680	2
- Bruneau/Jarbidge River SRMA	57,000	10
- Hagerman-Owsley SRMA (total)	7,074	
a. Hagerman National Natural Landmark	4,394	8
b. Owsley Bridge ORV	2,680	9
Wild and Scenic River (121 miles)	57,000	
- Jarbidge Resource Area (100 miles)	30,384	
Jarbidge River (29 miles)	13,661	10
Bruneau River (71 miles)	16,723	10,16
- Bruneau Resource Area (92 miles)	26,615	
Sheep Creek (21 miles)	9,892	10
Bruneau River (71 miles)	16,723	10,16
Wilderness		
- Bruneau-Sheep Creek WSA 111-17 - Jarbidge RA	5,600	10
- Bruneau RA	15,200	
- Jarbidge River WSA 17-11 - Jarbidge RA	13,760	10
- Bruneau RA	2,980	
Total Suitable	37,540	10
Snake River Birds of Prey (PLO 5777)	47,537	5
National Register Nominations		
- Oregon Trail (51.2 miles)	16,384	3,4,5,7,8
- Dry Lake Bed/Bruneau River Complex	30,000	10,11
- Devil Creek Complex	7,000	12,13
National Historic Trail		
- Oregon Trail (51.2 miles)	16,384	3,4,5,7,8

Appendix Table B-2
Lands Designation for Multiple Use and Transfer Areas

MUA	Retained Public Lands and Management Emphasis: Moderate Use (acres)	Limited Use (acres)	Intensive Use (acres)	Total Public Lands Retained	Public Lands Available for Transfer: Sale (T1)	Sale or Exchange (T2)	Exchange (T3)	Agric. Entry (T4)	Total Public Acres in MUA
1	11,086			11,086					11,086
2	62,188	0		62,188	40				62,228
3	43,170			43,170	380		558	5,683	49,791
4		8,728		8,728	40	118		182	9,068
5		49,286		49,286					49,286
6	69,440		102,746	172,186	120	80		4,473	176,859
7	192,178	83,582		275,760	420	8,122	85	63,143	347,530
8		4,394		4,394					4,394
9			2,901	2,901					2,901
10	20,168	75,471		95,639					95,639
11	210,294			210,294			1,277		211,571
12	251,639			251,639	120		4,160		255,919
13	107,916			107,916	120				108,036
14		2,947		2,947					2,947
15	204,233			204,233		1,005			205,238
16	97,700			97,700		280			97,980
Sub					1,240	9,605	6,080	73,481	
TOTAL	1,270,012	224,408	105,647	1,600,067	90,406				1,690,473
%	76	13	6	95	5				100

Appendix Table B-3
Actions, Restrictions and Closures Relating to Lands and Minerals

MIA	Lands (acres)		Leasables (acres)		Locatables (acres)	
	Utility/ROW Avoidance	Closed to Ag Entry	Closed	No Surface Occupancy 2/	Open	Withdrawn 1/
1. Anderson Lake/Boise River	0	11,086	1,958	0	9,522	1,564
2. Upper Bennett	0	62,188	0	0	62,133	95
3. Lower Bennett	7,200	43,086	160	7,200	42,511	7,280
4. Snake River Riparian	1,587	8,728	2,978	1,587	7,278	1,790
5. SRBOP	1,504 4/5/	49,286	0	15,615	33,671	15,615
6. Saylor Creek West	103,126	171,626	103,126	103,126	73,733	103,126
7. Saylor Creek East	4,864	275,920	18,364	18,364	335,066	12,464
8. Hagerman Fossil Beds	4,394	4,394	3,408	4,394	4,394	0
9. Hagerman ORV	0	2,901	280	280	2,901	0
10. Bruneau-Jarbidge-Sheep Creek	75,471 6/	95,639	75,471	75,471	20,168	75,471 6/
11. Inside Desert	6,080	211,571	0	6,080	205,491	6,080
12. West Devil	3,480	255,919	480	3,480	252,439	3,480
13. East Devil	3,000	108,036	0	3,000	105,036	3,000
14. Salmon Falls Creek	2,947	2,947	0	2,947	2,947	0
15. Jarbidge Foothills	5,320	205,238	6,090	88,856	197,230	8,008
16. Diamond "A"	4,320	97,980	54	83,713	93,446	4,534
TOTALS	223,293 (13%)	1,606,545 (95%)	212,369 (13%)	414,113 (24%)	1,447,966 (86%)	242,507 (14%)

1/ There is an additional 28,914 acres of limited withdrawals (power site) or withdrawals that only affect lands actions.
2/ Plus area within 500 feet of stream banks or edges of reservoir or seasonal for wintering/nest wildlife.
3/ Plus portions of 3 paleontologic areas (38 sites).
4/ Plus identified raptor nest sites.
5/ Plus areas to ridge line around Bruneau Dunes State Park.
6/ Plus 18,180 acres in ERA.

Appendix Table B-4

Forage Use Levels (AUMs), Grazing Exclusions and Fire Suppression Actions

MUA	Forage Use Levels in AUMS							Grazing Exclusion (acres)	Fire Suppression (acres)	
	Livestock			Wildlife						
	Initial-(5-Year)	20 Year	Wild Horses	Big-Horn	Elk	Mule Deer	Ante-lope		Full	Limited
1. Anderson Lake/Boise River	406	406	0	0	91	54	0	0	11,086	0
2. Upper Bennett	3,785	4,983	0	0	473	670	0	0	62,228	0
3. Lower Bennett	6,689	8,152	0	0	0	70	4	0	49,791	0
4. Snake River Riparian	378	378	0	0	0	24	0	0	9,068	0
5. SRBOP	4,482	5,631	0	0	0	32	0	0	49,286	0
6. Saylor Creek West	12,136	47,772	0	0	0	29	0	0	176,859	0
7. Saylor Creek East	37,097	70,113	600	0	0	32	4	0	347,530	0
8. Hagerman Fossil Beds	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4,394	4,394	0
9. Hagerman ORV	139	137	0	0	0	1	0	0	2,901	0
10. Bruneau-Jarbidge-Sheep Ck	6,238	7,021	0	342	0	356	15	0	95,639	0
11. Inside Desert	20,078	33,423	0	0	0	73	54	0	211,571	0
12. West Devil	33,650	44,854	0	0	0	52	33	0	255,919	0
13. East Devil	18,748	20,169	0	0	0	37	8	0	108,036	0
14. Salmon Falls Creek	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2,947	2,947	0
15. Jarbidge Foothills	25,098	26,466	0	92	0	439	132	0	205,238	0
16. Diamond "A"	8,052	10,996	0	164	0	541	15	0	97,980	0
TOTAL Alt. C	176,976	280,501	600	598	564	2,427	265	7,341	1,690,473	0

Appendix Table B-5
Land Treatments and Projects

MIA	Land Treatment and Projects for Livestock 1/							Land Treatment for Wildlife		
	Brush Control (acres)	Brush Control & Seeding (acres)	Seeding (acres)	Total Land Treatment (acres)	Pipelines (miles)	Reservoirs/ Wells	Fences (miles)	Poor Condition Replant to Native (acres)	Interseed (acres)	Rehab Existing Burns (acres)
1. Anderson Lk/Boise River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Upper Bennett	640	0	640	1,280	0	0	5	3,000	200	400
3. Lower Bennett	4,640	0	6,600	11,240	0	0	8	0	300	100
4. Snake River Riparian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SRBOP	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Saylor Creek West	0	0	0	0	30	0	35	0	0	150
7. Saylor Creek East	0	0	0	0	100	2	100	0	0	0
8. Hagerman Fossil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Hagerman ORV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bruneau-Jarbidge-Sheep Ck.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	250	900
11. Inside Desert	5,000	9,600	6,400	21,000	0	0	5	0	500	2,000
12. West Devils	4,100	2,000	38,500	44,600	0	0	9	0	500	2,500
13. East Devils	0	4,000	9,600	13,600	0	0	0	0	1,000	150
14. Salmon Falls Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Jarbidge Foothills	7,500	0	6,400	13,900	0	0	0	0	3,750	1,150
16. Diamond "A"	15,000	0	10,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,350
TOTAL	36,880	15,600	80,140	132,620	130	2	163	3,000	6,500	8,700

1/ Additional fencing and water development projects may increase above the levels shown when AMPs are developed. All project proposals will be reviewed through the NEPA Environmental Assessment process.

Appendix Table B-6
Motorized Vehicle Management and Special Designation Actions (acres and miles)

MUA	Motorized Vehicle Management			Wilderness Suitable Acres		Special Designations						
	Open	Limited	Closed	Recommended 1/	Not Recommended	ACEC (acres)	SRMAs (acres)	National Register (acres)	Natural Area (acres)	Wild & Scenic River (ac/mi)	Withdrawal Area (acres)	National Historic Trail (ac)/(mi)
1. Anderson Lake/Boise River	6,586	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/0.0
2. Upper Bennett	0	62,228	0	0	23,815	0	56,680	0	0	0	0	0
3. Lower Bennett	42,591	7,200	0	0	0	0	7,200	7,200	0	0	0	7,200/22.5
4. Snake River Riparian	7,481	1,587	0	0	0	435	1,152	1,152	0	0	0	1,152/3.6
5. SRBOP	0	49,286	0	0	0	0	1,504	1,504	0	0	49,286	1,504/4.7
6. Saylor Creek West	73,733	380	102,746	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Saylor Creek East	341,642	5,888	0	0	0	0	5,888	6,048	0	0	0	5,888/18.4
8. Hagerman Fossil Beds	0	0	4,394	0	0	4,394	4,394	640	0	0	0	640/2.0
9. Hagerman ORV	2,901	0	0	0	0	0	2,680	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bruneau-Jarbidge Sheep Ck	20,168	56,111	19,360	19,360	76,278	75,471 3/	30,384	24,000	0	30,384/100 2/	0	0
11. Inside Desert	202,441	9,130	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
12. West Devil	252,439	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
13. East Devil	105,036	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
14. Salmon Falls Creek	0	0	2,947	0	0	0	2,947	0	2,947	0	0	0
15. Jarbidge Foothills	122,355	82,883	0	0	0	4,320 3/	2,962	1,000	0	0	0	0
16. Diamond "A"	14,267	83,713	0	0	0	4,320 3/	4,011	0	0	4,560/15	0	0
TOTALS	1,190,690 (70%)	370,336 (22%)	129,447 (8%)	19,360	100,093	93,320	119,802	53,384	2,947	34,944/115	49,286	16,384/51.2

1/ Bruneau-Sheep Creek WSA 111-17 (17,929 acres); Jarbidge River WSA 17-11 (13,481 acres). Also see Table 2-2.
2/ 57,000 acres total (30,384 JRA (Jarbidge River - 13,661 acres/29 mi; Bruneau River - 16,723 acres/71 mi); 26,615 acres BRA (Sheep Creek 9,892 acres/21 mi, Bruneau River - 16,723 acres/71 mi).
3/ ACEC recommendation for bighorn sheep habitat totals 84,111 acres and includes the Arch Canyon Area.

APPENDIX C

LANDS

LAND DISPOSAL CRITERIA

GENERAL

1. Processing of exchanges is contingent upon receiving the requested funding in the benefitting activity (wildlife, recreation, range, etc.).

2. Exchanges will not be considered where crucial wildlife habitat would be disposed of unless better crucial wildlife habitat is to be received..

3. Exchanges will not be considered that would isolate any public lands.

4. Exchanges will not be considered that would dispose of significant cultural, paleontologic or recreation resources.

5. Exchanges will be considered only if they maintain the natural function of the floodplain.

The following general and MUA specific criteria were used to determine where the BLM would consider disposal of public lands.

SPECIFIC EXCHANGE CRITERIA

Multiple Use Area #1

1. Exchanges will only be considered in this area if they will benefit future management of the area for recreation and/or wildlife and are not inconsistent with plans to exchange the public lands to the Forest Service.

Multiple Use Area #2

1. Exchanges will be considered that will enhance wildlife values.

2. Exchanges will not be considered that would conflict with the King Hill Wilderness Study Area.

3. Exchanges will not be considered that will conflict with valid mining activities.

4. Acquisitions through exchange will be considered on private or state inholdings if the King Hill WSA is classified as wilderness.

Multiple Use Area #4

1. Exchanges will be considered in this area only if they will benefit future management of the area for wildlife, fisheries, paleontologic, and riparian values.

Multiple Use Area #5

1. Exchanges will be considered if:

   a. Habitat within the Birds of Prey Natural Area is improved.

   b. Acreage of crucial nesting area is increased.

   c. Acreage of essential habitat is increased.

   d. Lands with significant paleontologic values can be gained.

Multiple Use Area #7

1. Exchanges that would involve disposal of any portion of the wild horse herd area will not be considered.

2. Exchanges will not be considered that would dispose of any Sikes Act designated wildlife tracts or known long-billed curlew habitat.

Multiple Use Area #8

1. Exchanges will only be considered if they will benefit the Hagerman Fossil Beds protection program.

Multiple Use Area #9

1. Exchanges will not be considered in this multiple use area unless they benefit the management of paleontologic resources.

Multiple Use Area #10

1. Exchanges will be considered if they benefit wilderness, wild and scenic river and SRMA designation.

Multiple Use Area #14

1. Exchanges will be considered only if they will benefit the management of this area for the Salmon Falls Creek Outstanding Natural Area.

2. Exchanges will not be considered which dispose of potential bighorn sheep habitat.

Multiple Use Area #15

1. Exchanges will be weighed against enhancing the Jarbidge Forks Special Recreation Management Area and wildlife values.

Multiple Use Area #16

1. Exchanges will be weighed against enhancing the Jarbidge Forks Special Recreation Management Area and wildlife values.

POTENTIAL TRANSFER AREAS
T-1 - SALE ONLY

T. 2 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 12, NE¼SW¼	40.00
T. 3 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 4, NW¼SW¼	40.00
T. 4 S., R. 9 E.	
Section 6, SW¼NE¼	40.00
Section 6, SE¼SE¼	40.00
Section 21, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼	120.00
Section 32, S½NW¼	80.00
T. 5 S., R. 9 E.	
Section 13, SE¼NE¼	40.00
Section 25, SE¼SE¼	40.00
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 15, SE¼SW¼	40.00
Section 33, SE¼NE¼	40.00
T. 6 S., R. 5 E.	
Section 14, SE¼NW¼	40.00
Section 14, W½NW¼SE¼	20.00
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.	
Section 17, N½N½NE¼	40.00
T. 6 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 18, NW¼SW¼	40.00
T. 8 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 26, SE¼NE¼	40.00
Section 33, SW¼NE¼	40.00
T. 9 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 2, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼	80.00
Section 4, Lot 3	53.58
Section 9, SE¼NW¼, N½NE¼NW¼SE¼	45.00
Section 11, NE¼NW¼	40.00
Section 19, Lot 3	20.35
Section 19, Lot 4	21.03
T. 12 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 35, S½SE¼	80.00
T. 15 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 13, NE¼NW¼	40.00
T. 12 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 22, SW¼SW¼	40.00
Section 27, NW¼NW¼	40.00
T. 13 S., R. 12 E.	
Section 25, NE¼NE¼	40.00
TOTAL	1,239.96

POTENTIAL TRANSFER AREAS
T-2 - SALE OR EXCHANGE

T. 6 S., R. 5 E.	
Section 11, S½SW¼	80.00
Section 14, E½NW¼SE¼, NE¼SE¼	60.00
T. 6 S., R. 9 E.	
Section 2, NW¼SW¼, S½SW¼	120.00
3, Lots 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	609.22
4, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, SE¼	492.40
8, E½NE¼, S½	400.00
9, NE¼, W½NW¼, S½	560.00
10, All	640.00
11, W½	320.00
14, NE¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼	100.00
15, N½, SW¼	480.00
T. 6 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 1, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	240.00
Section 2, SE¼SE¼	40.00
Section 11, NE¼, E½NW¼, S½	560.00
Section 12, All	640.00
Section 13, N½, N½SW¼, SE¼	560.00
Section 14, N½, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼	440.00
Section 24, NE¼, N½SE¼	240.00
T. 6 S., R. 11 E.	
Section 6, Lot 7	37.48
7, All	630.20
17, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼	120.00
18, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE¼, E½NW¼, E½SW¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼	593.00
19, Lots 1, 2, 3, E½SW¼, SE¼	356.29
T. 15 S., R. 12 E.	
Section 32, SE¼SE¼	40.00
T. 15 S., R. 14 E.	
Section 29, NE¼SE¼	40.00
T. 16 S., R. 11 E.	
Section 21, NE¼NE¼	40.00
T. 16 S., R. 12 E.	
Section 4, SW¼NW¼	40.00
Section 26, SE¼NW¼	40.00
Section 31, Lot 4	41.09
T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 1, SE¼SE¼	40.00
T. 16 S., R. 14 E.	
Section 6, Lot 10	18.69
7, Lots 3, 4	37.13
T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	
Section 3, NE¼NW¼	40.00
Section 6, Lot 1	54.34
Section 9, NE¼SE¼	40.00
Section 15, NW¼SE¼	40.00
Section 19, NW¼NE¼	40.00
Section 19, Lot 1	54.41
Section 23, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼	80.00
Section 24, W½SE¼	80.00
T. 47 N., R. 57 E.	
Section 16, SE¼SE¼	40.00
Section 24, W½SW¼	80.00
T. 47 N., R. 58 E.	
Section 2, SE¼SW¼	40.00
Section 13, SE¼NW¼	40.00
Section 14, NW¼NE¼	40.00
Section 19, W½NE¼	80.00
Section 19, E½SW¼	80.00
Section 34, SW¼SE¼	40.00
T. 47 N., R. 60 E.	
Section 14, E½SE¼	80.00
TOTAL	9,605.15

POTENTIAL TRANSFER AREAS
T-3 - EXCHANGE ONLY

T. 5 S., R. 8 E.		
Section 1,	Lots 1, 3, 4, SE¼NE¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, E½SE¼	
12,	N½NE¼	558.00
T. 7 S., R. 13 E.		
Section 9,	N½SE¼SW¼	20.00
17,	W½NW¼SW¼NE¼, NW¼SW¼SW¼NE¼	7.50
	NW¼NE¼NE¼SW¼, N½NW¼NE¼SW¼	7.50
	SW¼NW¼NE¼SW¼, W½SW¼NE¼SW¼	7.50
	W½W½SE¼SE¼	10.00
20,	W½SW¼SE¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼NE¼SE¼	7.50
	NW¼NW¼SE¼SE¼, S½NW¼SE¼SE¼	7.50
	SW¼SE¼SE¼	10.00
29,	N½NW¼NE¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼NE¼NE¼	7.50
		85.00
T. 12 S., R. 9 E.		
Section 13,	E½, E½W½	480.00
Section 24,	NE¼, E½NW¼	240.00
T. 12 S., R. 10 E.		
Section 7,	Lot 4, SE¼SW¼	79.14
17,	All	640.00
18,	Lots 1, 2, 4, E½	438.13
19,	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼	358.72
20,	N½	320.00
		2,555.99
T. 10 S., R. 12 E.		
Section 7,	S½	320.00
8,	S½	320.00
9,	S½	320.00
17,	All	640.00
18,	All	640.00
19,	N½	320.00
20,	N½	320.00
		2,880.00
TOTAL		6,078.99

T. 4 S., R. 9 E.	
Section 7, Lots 1, 2, N½NE¼, E½NW¼	229.05
Section 31, Lots 3, 4, E½SW¼, SW¼SE¼	189.85
33, E½E½	160.00
	578.90
T. 4 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 31, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, N½NE¼, E½NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼	564.30
T. 5 S., R. 8 E.	
Section 1, Lots 1, 3, 4, SE¼NE¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, E½SE¼	477.73
12, NE¼	160.00
	637.73
T. 5 S,. R. 9 E.	
Section 1, Lots 3, 4, S½NW¼, NW¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼	239.35
2, Lot 1, S½NE¼, S½NW¼, S½	519.61
4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼	120.00
5, SW¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼	80.00
6, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, S½SE¼	380.94
7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½W½, E½	621.23
8, E½E½, W½NW¼, SW¼	400.00
9, All	640.00
15, N½N½, S½NE¼, NE¼SE¼	280.00
17, NW¼	160.00
18, NE¼	160.00
23, S½NE¼	80.00
	3,681.13
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.	
Section 6, Lots 1, 2, 3, S½NE¼	199.88
T. 7 S., R. 6 E.	
Section 14, SE¼SW¼	40.00
23, SW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, SE¼SE¼	160.00
26, NE¼NE¼	40.00
	240.00
T. 6 S., R. 8 E.	
Section 12, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼	160.00
13, NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼	360.00
14, SE¼NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	160.00
23, NE¼NE¼	40.00
24, NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	320.00
25, E½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼	400.00
26, N½NE¼	80.00
27, W½	320.00
28, E½	320.00
33, All	640.00

T. 6 S., R. 8 E. (con't.)	
34, All	640.00
35, SW¼, W½SE¼	240.00
	3,680.00
T. 6 S,. R. 9 E.	
Section 7, Lots 3, 4, SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼	310.30
8, S½NW¼	80.00
17, All	640.00
18, Lots 1, 4, E½, E½NW¼, E½SW¼	550.20
19, Lots 1, 3, 4, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼	345.76
20, W½NE¼, NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼	480.00
21, N½, SW¼, W½SE¼	560.00
22, W½NE¼, W½, W½SE¼	480.00
27, SW¼NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼, NW¼SE¼	320.00
28, N½, N½SW¼, N½SE¼	480.00
29, NE¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼	280.00
30, Lots 1, 2, NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼	430.75
31, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½NW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	422.48
32, SW¼SW¼	80.00
	5,459.49
T. 6 S., R. 11E.	
Section 13, SW¼	160.00
14, SE¼SE¼	40.00
32, All	640.00
33, All	640.00
34, All	640.00
35, All	640.00
	2,760.00
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.	
Section 18, Lots 2, 3, 4, W½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SW¼SE¼	358.13
19, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼	80.00
20, W½W½	160.00
29, SW¼SW¼, N½NW¼	120.00
30, SE¼SE¼	40.00
31, E½NE¼	80.00
32, NW¼, N½SW¼	240.00
	1,078.13
T. 7 S., R. 11 E.	
Section 1, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½	453.20
2, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½	455.80
3, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½	459.20
4, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½	462.40
9, All	640.00
10, All	640.00
11, All	640.00
12, All	640.00
13, All	640.00
14, All	640.00
15, All	640.00
22, All	640.00

T. 7 S., R. 11 E. (con't.)

Section	23, All	640.00
	24, All	640.00
	25, All	640.00
	26, All	640.00
	27, All	640.00
	34, All	640.00
	35, All	640.00
		11,430.60

T. 7 S., R. 12 E.

Section	5, Lots 3, 4, SW¼	223.55
	6, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	333.64
	7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4	210.48
	8, N½NW¼	80.00
	18, Lots 1, 2, 3	158.28
	21, W½NW¼, SW¼	240.00
	28, E½SE¼	80.00
	29, S½S½	160.00
	32, All	640.00
	33, W½NE¼, NW¼, W½SW¼	320.00
	34, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼	120.00
		2,565.95

T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Section	1, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	630.48
	2, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	630.84
	3, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	631.60
	10, All	640.00
	11, All	640.00
	12, All	640.00
	13, N½	320.00
	14, N½	320.00
	15, N½	320.00
	22, S½	320.00
	23, S½	320.00
	24, S½	320.00
	25, All	640.00
	26, All	640.00
	27, All	640.00
	34, All	640.00
	35, All	640.00
		8,932.92

T. 8 S,. R. 12 E.

Section	3, Lots 1, 4, S½N½, S½	551.32
	4, Lots 1, 4, SE¼NE¼, SE¼	272.28
	5, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼	267.36
	11, NW¼	160.00
	13, S½	320.00
	14, S½SW¼, SE¼	240.00
	15, S½NW¼, SW¼	240.00
	17, All	640.00
	20, N½, SW¼	560.00

T. 8 S,. R. 12 E. (con't.)

Section	21, SW¼SE¼, E½SE¼	120.00
	22, W½, SE¼	480.00
	23, W½	320.00
	24, E½	320.00
	25, E½, NW¼	480.00
	26, N½, SW¼	480.00
	27, All	640.00
	28, NE¼NE¼, SW¼	200.00
	29, All	640.00
	32, All	640.00
	33, W½	320.00
	34, All	640.00
	35, E½, NW¼	480.00
		9,010.96

T. 8 S., R. 13 E.

Section	17, S½	320.00
	18, Lots 3, 4, E½SW¼	149.00
	19, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½E½, SE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼	378.80
	20, All	640.00
	21, N½NE¼, W½, S½SE¼	480.00
	22, W½NE¼, S½NW¼, SW¼	320.00
	24, W½E½, E½W½	320.00
	28, E½NE¼, W½	400.00
	30, NE¼	160.00
	31, Lots 1, 2, 4, NE¼, E½NW¼, E½SW¼	425.56
	35, E½NE¼, SE¼	240.00
		3,833.36

T. 9 S., R. 11 E.

Section	1, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	700.40
	2, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	697.80
	3, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	695.36
	10, All	640.00
	11, All	640.00
	12, All	640.00
	13, All	640.00
	14, NE¼	160.00
		4,813.56

T. 9 S., R. 12 E.

Section	1, Lots 3, 4, S½N½	271.00
	2, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	702.20
	3, Lots 3, 4, S½NW¼, S½	510.70
	4, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, SW¼, N½SE¼	621.00
	5, Lots 1, 2, S½N½, S½	590.35
	7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½W½	298.00
	9, S½	320.00
	10, All	640.00
	11, All	640.00
	12, All	640.00
	13, All	640.00
	14, N½, N½SW¼, SE¼	560.00

T. 9 S., R. 12 E. (con't.)		
Section	15, E½NE¼, NW¼, SE¼	400.00
	22, NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	280.00
	23, N½, SW¼	480.00
	24, W½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼	400.00
	27, NW¼, N½SW¼, W½SE¼	320.00
	28, SW¼NE¼, SE¼	200.00
	32, S½NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	200.00
	33, E½, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼	600.00
	34, SW¼SW¼	40.00
		9,353.25
T. 9 S., R. 13 E.		
Section	4, Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼	173.68
	5, Lots 1, 2, S½N½, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼, SE¼SE¼	467.97
	7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½, E½W½	560.56
	8, All	640.00
	9, W½NW¼, SW¼, S½NE¼NW¼SE¼, NW¼NW¼SE¼, S½NW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼	315.00
	17, E½, NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼	600.00
	18, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE¼, E½NW¼	322.12
	19, Lots 3, 4	41.98
	20, N½	320.00
	21, N½, E½SW¼, SE¼	560.00
	28, E½, SW¼NW¼, E½SW¼	440.00
	33, N½NW¼	80.00
		4,521.31
T. 10 S., R. 12 E.		
Section	4, Lots 3, 4, SE¼NW¼	122.98
	GRAND TOTAL	73,464.45

APPENDIX D

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

Introduction

This appendix section summarizes the decisions relating to the range program. It constitutes the Rangeland Program Summary for the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan.

Livestock grazing will be authorized on 79 allotments within the resource area. The Salmon Falls Creek Outstanding Natural Area and the Hagerman Fossil Bed area will be closed to livestock grazing to protect natural values and paleontological values.

Resource Management Objectives

The overall objective of the range program is to maintain or improve the soil, vegetation and watershed conditions within the resource area and to provide forage for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. Specific objectives for each multiple use area (MUA) are identified below. Some objectives will be achieved through joint actions with the watershed and wildlife programs. Future management actions, including activity plans and range improvements will be tailored to meet these objectives. Allotments falling within each MUA are also identified.

MUA 1 - Anderson Ranch/Boise River

Objectives:

Maintain the current condition of riparian habitat.

Maintain existing wintering habitat to support current levels of 250 mule deer and 100 elk. The current populations are 200 mule deer and 70 elk.

Issue 406 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1195, 1196, 1198, 1199

MUA 2 - Upper Bennett Hills

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 3,350 winter mule deer and 350 the rest of the year and 200 elk (existing populations are 3,350 mule deer and 125 elk).

Improve 10.6 miles of fisheries habitat and 6.7 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Issue 4,983 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1032, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1054, 1101, 1130

MUA 3 - Lower Bennett

Objectives:

Improve land in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 350 mule deer in winter and 75 mule deer yearlong and 25 antelope. Improve sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat by 2005. Existing populations are 300 mule deer in winter, 60 yearlong and 0 antelope.

Maintain the current condition of stream habitat and improve 2.2 miles of riparian habitat by 2005.

Maintain existing range vegetation improvements.

Issue 8,152 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1054, 1124, 1127, 1129, 1130

MUA 4 - Snake River Riparian

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 75 mule deer. Existing population is 50 mule deer.

Maintain 34 miles of riparian habitat along public lands in current condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 378 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1056, 1137

MUA 5 - Snake River Birds of Prey

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 150 mule deer. Existing population is 50 mule deer.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat along the Snake River (12 miles) and C.J. Strike Complex (9 miles).

Maintain existing range vegetative improvements.

Issue 5,631 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1035, 1137

MUA 6 - Saylor Creek West

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 40 mule deer. Existing population is 25 mule deer. Maintain present levels of upland game nesting and cover habitat.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 47,772 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1137

MUA 7 - Saylor Creek East

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 100 mule deer and 30 antelope. Existing populations are 50 mule deer and 15 antelope. Maintain existing upland game nesting and cover habitats. Manage 3,990 acres of the cheatgrass study area for curlews.

Maintain current condition of riparian and fish habitat.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 70,113 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005, and provide forage to support a herd of 50 wild horses in the 83,540 acre Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd Area.

Allotments:

1056, 1123

MUA 8 - Hagerman Fossil Beds

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological conditions.

Manage big game habitat to support five mule deer. Existing population is five mule deer.

Exclude livestock grazing in all areas.

Allotments:

1056

MUA 9 - Hagerman ORV (Owsley Bridge)

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage existing game habitat to support five mule deer. Existing population is five mule deer.

Issue 137 AUMs forage use levels for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1056

MUA 10 - Bruneau-Jarbidge-Sheep Creek

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 2,160 winter mule deer and 260 mule deer the rest of the year, 191 antelope, and 208 bighorns and protect existing and potential bighorn habitat through special designation and management. Existing populations are 1,320 winter mule deer, 200 mule deer rest of year, 21 bighorns and 105 antelope.

Improve 4.7 miles of riparian habitat and 11.1 miles of fisheries habitat by 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements and maintain existing lands that are in good and excellent ecological condition.

Issue 7,021 AUMs of forage use for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1021, 1050, 1099, 1137

MUA 11 - Inside Desert

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Improve big game habitat to support 350 mule deer and 70 antelope in winter and 200 yearlong. Existing populations are 300 mule deer and 50 antelope in winter, 100 yearlong. Improve 2,500 acres of big game habitat by 2005.

Improve 26.1 miles of riparian habitat and 21.6 miles of fish habitat by 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 33,423 AUMs of forage use for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1031, 1050, 1065, 1067, 1099, 1118, 1119

MUA 12 - West Devil

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 225 mule deer and 270 antelope. Existing populations are 150 mule deer and 250 antelope.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat and improve 2.0 miles of fisheries habitat by 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 44,854 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1002, 1016, 1017, 1029, 1031, 1046, 1050, 1067, 1070, 1092, 1095, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136

MUA 13 - East Devil

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 175 mule deer and 50 antelope. Existing populations are 125 mule deer and 25 antelope.

Maintain the current condition of riparian habitat and fisheries habitat.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 20,169 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1000, 1001, 1002, 1008, 1009, 1013, 1014, 1022, 1023, 1029, 1092, 1096, 1125, 1126

MUA 14 - Salmon Falls Creek

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition through natural plant succession and removal of livestock.

Manage big game habitat to support 50 mule deer. Existing poulation is 50 mule deer.

Improve 4.0 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Allotments:

Allotments 1001, 1008, 1014, 1046, and 1096 lie adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek.

MUA 15 - Jarbidge Foothills

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 2,400 mule deer in winter and 1,285 the rest of the year, 1,170 antelope, and 56 bighorn sheep. Existing populations are 1,200 mule deer in winter, 995 rest of year; 900 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect crucial winter big game habitat.

Improve 4.7 miles of fisheries habitat and 9.6 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Issue 26,466 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1000, 1004, 1007, 1008, 1017, 1020, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1042, 1047, 1050, 1066, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1075, 1084, 1088, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1118, 1125, 1131, 1138

MUA 16 - Diamond A

Objectives:

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 1,780 mule deer in winter and 820 the remainder of the year, 151 antelope, and 100 bighorns. Existing populations are 1,475 mule deer in winter, 520 rest of year; 140 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect all crucial big game winter habitat.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat.

Issue 10,996 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Allotments:

1021, 1077, 1102

Activity Planning

New activity plans will be implemented on 39 allotments. These plans will be implemented on an allotment basis and will be designed to achieve the resource objectives identified for each multiple use area. Activity plans will be prepared and implemented on a priority basis as identified on Appendix Table D-2. They will identify allotment specific objectives, the level and season of grazing use, proposed range improvements and the monitoring and evaluation plan for the allotment.

Livestock Use Levels

Proposed stocking rates are designed to provide adequate forage for watershed protection, plant requirements, wildlife, livestock and other resource uses. The proposed use of 176,976 AUMs is a target level that will be reached over a period of several years and which may be adjusted based on monitoring and evaluation studies. If all components of the plan are implemented and all objectives are met, forage production will be at a level capable of supporting 280,501 AUMs of livestock use. However, if current trends in the livestock market continue, the level of use in public lands will be considerably lower than this figure. The increased use in 20 years results from the availability of additional forage from water developments, brush control and seeding projects and improvement in native range condition. The proposed level of use by allotment is identified on Appendix Table D-1. The proposed level of use by multiple use area is identified on Appendix Table D-3.

Season-of-Use

The current season-of-use, by allotment, is identified on Appendix Table D-2. Allotments or pastures that fall within MUA 2 will have the livestock season-of-use adjusted so that approximately 50% of the livestock use occurs during the spring period and 50% occurs during the fall. This is proposed to resolve forage conflicts between livestock, mule deer and elk. On the remaining allotments, the current seasons-of-use will be continued unless AMP development or monitoring and evaluation studies identify a need for modification. Priority will be given to evaluating the season-of-use on MUAs 10, 15, and 16. These MUAs contain large areas of crucial wildlife habitat. Season-of-use will be carefully evaluated in these areas and adjusted if necessary to resolve forage conflicts. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial habitat areas that are in poor ecological condition.

Rangeland Improvement Projects

Range improvements are proposed to improve resource conditions, implement grazing systems and to allow proper utilization of forage by livestock. Proposed improvements include 130 miles of pipeline, 163 miles of fence, two reservoirs or wells and up to 132,620 acres of land treatment.

The location of improvements is identified by multiple use area on Appendix Table D-3. The general location of land treatments is identified on Map 11. Normally, allotments in the "I" category will receive funding for improvements prior to those in the "M" or "C" categories. The implementation of range improvements will be guided by the procedures identified in the Resource Management Guidelines section.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Vegetative trend, forage utilization, actual use (livestock numbers and periods of grazing), and climate will be monitored. The data collected from these studies will be used to evaluate current stocking rates, schedule pasture moves by livestock, determine levels of forage competition, detect changes in plant communities, and to identify patterns of forage use. If monitoring studies indicate that allotment or multiple use area objectives are not being met, then management actions will be adjusted accordingly. This may include adjusting livestock seasons of use, livestock stocking levels or the grazing system being used.

Monitoring efforts will focus on allotments in the Improve category. The priority for monitoring by allotment is identified on Appendix Table D-2.

TABLE D-1

Proposed Livestock Use by Allotment (AUMs)

No.	Allotment Name	Pref.	5-yr Ave.	Proposed Use *	% Change**	20-year Use	% Change**
1000	Cedar Butte	745	539	740	37	862	60
1001	Cedar Butte East Side	372	307	368	20	492	60
1002	Cedar Butte D.C.	1857	2295	2207	-4	3498	52
1004	Cedar Butte #9 Guerry	81	125	81	-35	81	-35
1007	Cedar Butte #10 Guerry	891	2300	451	-80	620	-73
1009	Roseworth Tract	56	56	60	7	54	-4
1013	Cedar Canyon	15	12	14	17	14	17
1014	Roseworth Point	1864	1798	1789	-1	2060	15
1016	Devil Creek	1281	1256	1256	0	2667	112
1017	Devil Creek Patrick	907	752	622	-17	1120	49
1020	E&W Deadwood Trap	915	579	576	-1	699	21
1022	Cedar Crossing Seed	740	621	691	11	837	35
1023	Diversion	320	341	409	20	409	20
1024	Deadwood	260	217	211	-3	382	76
1025	China Creek	714	723	697	-4	819	13
1026	Bear Creek	160	159	159	0	159	0
1027	Player Canyon	280	219	216	-1	279	27
1029	Grassy Hills	1078	1654	1642	-1	1866	13
1032	Hammett Unit	489	247	211	-15	211	-15
1033	Hammett #1	4372	3987	2142	-46	3099	-22
1034	Hammett #2	400	289	198	-31	0	-100
1035	Hammett #3	240	241	234	-3	289	20
1036	Hammett #4	2609	2639	1801	-32	2397	-9
1037	Hammett #5	1924	1367	1211	-11	1715	25
1038	Hammett #6	911	657	293	-55	695	6
1039	Hammett #7	340	340	395	16	426	25
1040	Hammett #4 St	30	30	32	7	107	257
1041	King Hill Canyon	103	106	76	-28	76	-28
1043	Joint Allotment	190	190	183	-4	219	15
1046	Kinyon	881	883	1500	70	2104	138
1047	Player Butte	136	211	211	0	211	0
1054	Hammett Indiv.	152	152	181	19	160	5
1056	Saylor Creek	35470	34026	40814	20	65023	91
1065	Three Crk-Clover	60	60	60	0	60	0
1066	Three Crk #8-Pvt	439	440	439	0	425	-3
1067	Three Creek #2	3107	2375	2581	9	4148	75
1070	Three Creek #8	798	805	805	0	927	15
1071	Three Creek Blossom	529	529	517	-2	639	21
1075	Three Creek #8	527	550	525	-5	517	-6
1077	Taylor Pocket	2323	1826	1218	-33	2092	15
1084	Wilkins Island	773	777	652	-16	811	4
1088	North Fork	570	596	488	-18	590	-1
1092	Signal Butte	1241	2465	2402	-3	2789	13
1093	House Creek Pvt	112	112	111	-1	111	-1
1094	Guerry-Patrick	885	816	667	-18	879	8
1095	Camas Slough	180	381	231	-39	231	-39
1099	Three Creek	3739	3739	4487	20	7156	91
1100	Bruneau Canyon	100	100	100	0	100	0
1101	Bennett Mountain	377	378	104	-72	229	-39

No.	Allotment Name	Pref.	5-yr Ave.	Proposed Use *	% Change**	20-year Use	% Change**
1102	Blackrock Pocket	1890	1890	2025	7	2325	23
1118	Crawfish	911	1065	1065	0	2439	129
1119	Juniper Butte	1059	1195	1195	0	2753	130
1124	Sugar Bowl	975	961	967	1	989	3
1125	Pigtail	4155	3791	3848	2	5966	57
1126	Conover	4205	4205	3927	-7	3974	-5
1127	Lower Alkali Seeding	150	150	128	-15	337	125
1129	South Alkali Seeding	404	405	321	-21	454	12
1130	Cold Springs Creek	2408	2390	2332	-2	3241	36
1131	Cedar Creek	4221	4870	2661	-45	4058	-17
1132	East Juniper Draw	907	907	1066	18	2740	202
1133	Devil Creek-Bal. Rock	226	226	226	0	773	242
1134	Guerry	313	313	475	52	1056	237
1135	South Crows Nest	790	790	790	0	1321	67
1136	East Clover	320	256	320	25	851	232
1137	West Saylor Creek	17362	13149	22511	71	59620	353
1195	Hammett Sec. 15	361	361	243	-33	243	-33
1198	Ballantyne Sec. 15	144	144	127	-12	127	-12
1199	Joost Sec.15	40	40	36	-10	36	-10
	Subtotal	117384	112375	121321	8	208657	86
1008	Brackett Bench AMP	2386	3050	3050	0	***	***
1021	Diamond A CRMP	8546	8546	8546	0	***	***
1031	Juniper Ranch	4196	4296	4296	0	***	***
1042	House Creek	667	681	681	0	***	***
1050	Poison Creek Amp	16448	13443	16448	22	***	***
1096	Antelope Springs AMP	6046	6072	6072	0	***	***
1120	Horse Butte AMP	1519	2989	2989	0	***	***
1121	Grassy Hills AMP	2279	4453	4453	0	***	***
1122	Buck Flat AMP	1716	2667	2667	0	***	***
1123	Coonskin AMP	4783	6154	6154	0	***	***
1138	South Deadwood	299	280	299	7	***	***
	Sub-Total	48885	52631	55655	6	71844	37
	Allotment Totals	166269	165006	176976	7	280501	70

* The proposed level of livestock use is the estimated level of use that would occur following a monitoring and adjustment period. This level is based on the estimated carrying capacity of the range, wildlife and wild horse needs and other resource restrictions. During the monitoring period, the initial stocking level will be the permittees 5-year average use or their active grazing preference, whichever is greater.

** % Change from five-year average use.

*** This forage is not broken out by allotment because the effectiveness of the current grazing system in improving poor condition range is unknown. The disitribution of long term AUMs in these allotments will be accomplished through an environmental assessment and further evaluation/modification of existing AMPs and CRMPs.

TABLE D-2
PROPOSED ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT

No.	Allotment Name	MIC *	AMP Priority **	Monitor Priority	Monitor Type ***	Class of Stock ****	Current Season of Use
1000	Cedar Butte	M		66	1,4,5	C	4/11-11/30
1001	Cedar Butte East Side	I		67	1	C	4/16-10/15
1002	Cedar Butte D.C.	I	P/2	22	1,4,5	C	4/16-11/30
1004	Cedar Butte #9 Guerry	M		7	1,2	S,C	5/11-6/12
1007	Cedar Butte #10 Guerry	M	P/2	1	1,2,4,5	S,C	5/5-11/25
1009	Roseworth Tract	C		76	1	C	4/1-11/30
1013	Cedar Canyon	M		70	1	C	3/1-10/15 #
1014	Roseworth Point	I	P/2	28	1,4,5	C	4/1-11/30
1016	Devil Creek	I	P/2	35	1,4,5	S,C	3/1-10/15 #
1017	Devil Creek Patrick	M	P/2	14	1,2,4,5	C	6/1-10/15 #
1020	E&W Deadwood Trap	M		29	1,2,4,5	C	5/1-11/30
1022	Cedar Crossing Seed	I		34	1	C	4/1-10/22
1023	Diversion	M		68	1	C	4/1-6/30
1024	Deadwood	I		24	1,2,4,5	C	4/16-10/10
1025	China Creek	I	P/2	21	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-11/30
1026	Bear Creek	M		72	1	C	7/1-10/15
1027	Player Canyon	M		31	1,2	C	7/1-10/31
1029	Grassy Hills	M	P/2	32	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-10/31
1032	Hammett Unit	I		-	-	S	4/10-5/30
1033	Hammett #1 ##	I	P/2	4	1,2,3,4,5	C	4/10-11/30 #
1034	Hammett #2	I	P/3	63	1,4,5	C	4/10-6/30
1035	Hammett #3	I		64	1	H	9/15-3/15
1036	Hammett #4 ##	I	P/2	10	1,2,3,4,5	C	4/10-11/15 #
1037	Hammett #5 ##	I	P/2	17	1,2,3,4,5	C	4/10-10/21 #
1038	Hammett #6 ##	I	P/2	3	1,2,3,4,5	S,C	6/1-10/21 #
1039	Hammett #7	C	P/3	62	1	C	7/1-9/30
1040	Hammett #4 St	C		75	1	C	4/16-11/30
1041	King Hill Canyon ##	C		11	1,2,3	C	3/5-4/9
1043	Joint Allotment	M		23	1,2	C	7/1-8/15
1046	Kinyon	I	P/3	51	1,4,5	C	3/1-2/28
1047	Player Butte	M		73	1,2	C	10/23-11/30
1054	Hammett Indiv.	I		69	1	C	4/10-6/30
1056	Saylor Creek	I	P/3	49	1,2,4,5	C,S	4/1-11/30
1065	Three Crk-Clover	I	P/3	61	1,2	C	3/1-12/31
1066	Three Crk #8-Pvt	I		74	1	C	4/25-11/30 #
1067	Three Creek #2	I	P/2	33	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-10/31 #
1070	Three Creek #8	I	P/3	47	1,4,5	C	6/1-11/30 #
1071	Three Creek Blossom	M		27	1,2,3	C	6/1-11/30 #
1075	Three Creek #8	M		20	1,2,3	C	4/1-11/30
1077	Taylor Pocket	I	P/2	8	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-11/30 #
1084	Wilkins Island	M	P/2	15	1,2,3,4,5	C	3/1-2/28 #
1088	North Fork	M		13	1,2	C	7/1-11/1
1092	Signal Butte	M	P/2	25	1,4,5	S,C	7/1-10/31
1093	House Creek Pvt	C		77	1	S,C	5/1-12/31 #
1094	Guerry-Patrick	I	P/2	12	1,2,3,4,5	S,C	5/1-11/30
1095	Camas Slough	M	P/2	6	1,2,4,5	C	5/15-12/1 #
1099	Three Creek	I	P/3	53	1,4,5	C	4/1-12/31
1100	Bruneau Canyon	M		78	1	C	11/15-2/28
1101	Bennett Mountain	C	P/2	2	1,2,3,4,5	C	7/1-9/30

TABLE D-2 (cont.)

No.	Allotment Name	MIC *	AMP Priority **	Monitor Priority	Monitor Type ***	Class of Stock ****	Current Season of Use
1102	Blackrock Pocket	M	P/3	54	1,4,5	C	9/15-11/30
1118	Crawfish	I	P/3	55	1,4,5	C	4/1-12/15 #
1119	Juniper Butte	I	P/3	56	1,4,5	C	4/1-2/1 #
1124	Sugar Bowl	I		71	1,2,4,5	C	4/10-12/30 #
1125	Pigtail	I	P/2	26	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-11/30
1126	Conover	I	P/2	19	1,2,4,5	C	4/1-11/30
1127	Lower Alkali Seeding	I		65	1	C	4/1-11/30 #
1129	South Alkali Seeding	I	P/2	48	1,4,5	C	4/1-11/30 #
1130	Cold Springs Creek	I	P/2	30	1,3,4,5	C	4/1-10/30 #
1131	Cedar Creek	I	P/2	5	1,2,3,4,5	S,C	6/15-11/15
1132	East Juniper Draw	I	P/3	57	1,4,5	S,C	3/15-12/31 #
1133	Devil Creek-Bal. Rock	I	P/3	58	1,4,5	S	3/1-12/31 #
1134	Guerry	I	P/3	59	1,4,5	S,C	3/15-12/31 #
1135	South Crows Nest	M	P/3	60	1,4,5	S,C	3/25-12/31 #
1136	East Clover	I	P/3	52	1,4,5	C	4/1-11/30
1137	West Saylor Creek	I	P/3	50	1,2,4,5	C	3/1-2/28
1195	Hannett Sec. 15	C		9	1,2,3	C	6/1-8/31
1198	Ballantyne Sec. 15	C		16	1,2,3	C	6/1-8/31
1199	Joost Sec.15	C		18	1,2,3	C	6/1-8/31
1008	Brackett Bench AMP	M	B/1	43	1,4,5	C	###
1021	Diamond A CRMP	I	B/1	38	1,2,3,4,5	C	###
1031	Juniper Ranch	I	B/1	45	1,4,5	H,C	###
1042	House Creek	M	B/1	46	1,4,5	C	###
1050	Poison Creek Amp	I	B/1	39	1,2,3,4,5	C	###
1096	Antelope Springs AMP	I	B/1	42	1,3,4,5	C	###
1120	Horse Butte AMP	I	B/1	36	1,4,5	C	###
1121	Grassy Hills AMP	I	B/1	37	1,4,5	C	###
1122	Buck Flat AMP	M	B/1	44	1,4,5	C	###
1123	Coonskin AMP	M	B/1	40	1,4,5	S,C	###
1138	South Deadwood	I	B/1	41	1,3,4,5	C	###

* M I C - M=Maintained, I=Improved, C=Custodial

** AMP - P=Proposed AMP, B=Existing AMP
Priority: 1 -Existing AMP or CRMP
2 -Allotments with conflicts or forage shortage which could be improved through AMP development
3 -Allotments with potential for improvement

*** Monitoring Type: 1-Actual Use / Licensed Use
2-Herbaceous utilization
3-Brouse utilization
4-Trend
5-Climate

**** Class of Stock: C=Cattle, S=Sheep, H=Horses

\# These allotments have spring and fall grazing only, although season of use is shown as continous.

Allotments where season of use conflicts have been identified.

Season of use is variable.

Appendix Table D-3

Range Improvements and Livestock Use by Muliple Use Area (MUA)

MUA	Brush Control (acres)	Brush Control and Seeding (acres)	Seeding (acres)	Total Land Treatment (acres)	Fences (miles)	Pipelines (miles)	Reservoirs/ Wells	Proposed Livestock Use (AUMs) 1/	20-Year Livestock Use (AUMs)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	406
2	640	0	640	1,280	5	0	0	3,785	4,983
3	4,640	0	6,600	11,240	8	0	0	6,689	8,152
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	378
5	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	4,482	5,631
6	0	0	0	0	35	30	0	12,136	47,772
7	0	0	0	0	100	100	2	37,097	70,113
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	137
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,238	7,021
11	5,000	9,600	6,400	21,000	0	0	0	20,078	33,423
12	4,100	2,000	38,500	44,600	0	0	0	33,650	44,854
13	0	4,000	9,600	13,600	0	0	0	18,748	20,169
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	7,500	0	6,400	13,900	0	0	0	25,098	26,466
16	15,000	0	10,000	25,000	0	0	0	8,052	10,996
Total	36,880	15,600	80,140	132,620	163	130	2	176,976	280,501

1/ The proposed level of livestock use is the estimated level of use that would occur following a monitoring and adjustment period. This level is based on the estimated carrying capacity of the range, wildlife and wild horse needs and other resource restrictions. During the monitoring period, the initial stocking level will be the permittees 5-year average use or their active grazing preference, whichever is greater.

Appendix Table E-1
Improvements to Riparian Habitat

MUA	Streams	Location	From	To	Stream Miles	Management Action*
15	Cedar Creek	T.15S., R.13E.	NE1/4 Sec. 26	SE1/4 Sec. 15	2.5	Gap fence
10-11	E. Fk. Bruneau River	T.14S., R.11E.	SE1/4 Sec. 31	NE1/4 Sec. 31	1.0	Gap fence
		T.14S., R.10E.	NE1/4 Sec. 12	NE1/4 Sec. 1	1.2	Gap fence
		T.13S., R.10E.	NE1/4 Sec. 26	NW1/4 Sec. 3	5.5	Gap fence
		T.12S., R.10E.	SE1/4 Sec. 33	NE1/4 Sec. 19	3.0	Gap fence
		T.12S., R.10E.	SW1/4 Sec. 7			
		T.11S., R.9E.		NW1/4 Sec. 26	6.0	Gap fence
		T.11S., R.9E.	NE1/4 Sec. 15			
		T.10S., R.8E.		NW1/4 Sec. 7	13.0	Gap fence
15	Bear Creek	T.16S., R.13E.	SE1/4 Sec. 21	NE1/4 Sec. 21	0.4	Fence/mgt-water/seeding away from stream
	Shack Creek	T.16S., R.13E.	NW1/4 Sec. 28	SW1/4 Sec. 28	1.1	Fence/mgt-water/seeding away from stream
2-3	Little Canyon Creek	T.4S,. R.10E.	NE1/4 Sec. 29	SW1/4 Sec. 32	2.2	Fence/mgt.
		T.4S., R.10E.	SE1/4 Sec. 9	SE1/4 Sec. 4	1.0	Fence
	King Hill Creek	T.4S., R.11E.	SW1/4 Sec. 19	SE1/4 Sec. 19	0.7	Fence/mgt.
	W.F. King Hill Creek	T.3S., R.10E.	NE1/4 Sec. 22	SW1/4 Sec. 15		
		T.4S., R.11E.	SE1/4 Sec. 6	NW1/4 Sec. 6	1.8	Fence/mgt.
		T.4S., R.10E.	SE14/ Sec. 5	SE1/4 Sec. 9	1.8	Fence/mgt.
15	Spring Creek	T.47N., R.59E.	SW1/4 Sec. 13	NE1/4 Sec. 2	3.2	Fence/mgt.
	Cherry Creek	T.47N., R.60E.	SE1/4 Sec. 15	SW1/4 Sec. 4	2.4	Fence
10	Jarbidge River	T.15S., R.8E.	NW1/4 Sec. 14	SE1/4 Sec. 10		
					1.1	Gap fence
2	Dive Creek	T.2S., R.8E.	NE1/4 Sec. 28	NW1/4 Sec. 22	1.4	Fence/plant willow
14	Salmon Falls Creek	T.12S., R.14E.	NE1/4 Sec. 9		2.0	
		T.11S., R.14E.		SW1/4 Sec. 29	2.0	Gap fence
	TOTALS				53.5	

*The land use plan objective is to improve the condition of riparian habitat in the priority listed in the table. The management action listed is based upon existing information and may be adjusted as site-specific management plans are developed. In allotments where these streams are present, improvement of the riparian habitat will be a primary goal for allotment management. Specific management actions to achieve this objective will include grazing schedules designed to meet riparian vegetative needs and fencing of riparian pastures to provide maximum control over livestock use. Fencing of riparian habitat to exclude livestock will occur where other management opportunities do not exist or where other management actions have been implemented and are not successful in achieving the riparian management objective. In certain situations, fencing of riparian areas is generally the only management action available to improve riparian condition.

Appendix Table E-2
Improvements to Aquatic Habitat

MUA	Streams	Location	Miles	Management Action*		
				Fence/ Mgmt.	Vegetation Manipulation	Instream Habitat Structure
2	Dive Creek	T.2S., R.8E., Sec. 15,21,22,28	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
15	Cedar Creek	T.15S., R.13E., Sec. 26,33,22,15	2.5	2.5	---	---
12	E. Fk. Bruneau River	T.14S., R.11E., Sec. 31,30,19 T.14S., R.10E., Sec. 24,13	4.0	4.0	---	0.8
12	" " " "	T.12S., R.10E., Sec. 7 T.12S., R.9E., Sec. 12,1,2 T.11S., R.9E., Sec. 35,26	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
7	" " " "	T.11S., R.9E., Sec. 15,9,8,7 T.11S., R.8E., Sec. 12,1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
7	" " " "	T.10S., R.8E., Sec. 25,26,27,22,21(36)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
10	" " " "	T.10S., R.8E., Sec. 9,8,7 T.10S., R.7E., Sec.1,2,3,12	10.0	10.0	6.1	6.1
2	Little Canyon Creek	T.4S., R.10E., Sec. 9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10	Jarbidge River at Columbet Creek Mouth	T.15S., R.9E., Sec. 32	0.5	0.5	---	---
10	Jarbidge River at Dorsey Creek Mouth	T.15S., R.8E., Sec. 10,14,15	0.6	0.6	---	---
2	Willow Creek	T.2S., R.8E., Sec. 35(36) T.3S., R.8E., Sec.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
15	N. Fk. Salmon Falls Creek	T.16S., R.13E., Sec. 12,13,21	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
2	W. Fk. King Hill Creek	T.3S., R.10E., Sec. 5 to T.4S., R.11E., Sec. 6	7.0	Livestock Management		
12	Deadwood Creek	T.15S., R.11E., Sec. 3,4	2.0	Livestock Management		

*The land use plan objective is to improve the condition of aquatic habitat in the priority listed in the table. The management action listed is based upon existing information and may be adjusted as site-specific management plans are developed. In allotments where these streams are present, improvement of riparian habitat will be a primary goal for allotment management. Specific management actions to achieve this objective will include grazing schedules designed to meet aquatic vegetative needs and fencing of riparian pastures to provide maximum control over livestock use. Fencing of aquatic habitat to exclude livestock will occur where other management opportunities do not exist or where other management actions have been implemented and are not successful in achieving the aquatic management objective. In certain situations, fencing of aquatic areas is generally the only management action available to improve aquatic condition.

APPENDIX F

FIRE MANAGEMENT

A. Introduction

The suppression policy of the Boise District is to extinguish fires with the least amount of surface disturbance possible. Suppression actions are to minimize resource losses, suppression and rehabilitation costs and environmental damage. Whenever burning conditions and terrain are such that direct attack is not feasible, the suppression strategy is to burn out from existing natural barriers and established control points, such as roads.

Surface disturbing equipment, such as bulldozers, are utilized only with management approval. First priority is clearing of existing roads and second priority, when all other methods are exhausted, is construction of new control lines.

B. Full Suppression

Full suppression is aggressive action taken on all fires which are on or are threatening public land with sufficient forces to contain the fire during the first burning period. When multiple fires are experienced, suppression priority is given to fires threatening areas of highest value.

C. Required Action

Full Suppression

1. Pursue an aggressive prevention program to reduce the number of human-caused fires.

2. Maintain the existing fire organization as to personnel, equipment, and locations with the necessary funding.

3. Continue contract protection for Mountain Home Air Force Base.

4. Continue initial attack agreement with Burley District.

5. Continue initial attack agreement with the Pole Creek Ranger District.

6. Evaluate burned area for emergency rehabilitation and implement if feasible.

D. Special Consideration Section

Special considerations have been developed in each MUA to protect special resource values and determine fire management actions.

1. Multiple Use Area 1: Anderson Ranch Reservoir/Boise River

   a. Resource Values and Levels of Fire Suppression: The entire 11,086 acres of public land managed by BLM will receive full suppression. This MUA is a popular outdoor recreation area. Public lands are important winter habitat for deer and elk and contain 850 acres of commercial timber. Visual resources are especially important in both the foreground and background of Anderson Ranch Reservoir. Full suppression of wildfire is required to accomplish the management objectives of this unit.

   b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

   c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

      (1) Anderson Ranch Reservoir area: construct new control lines with bulldozers only as last resort.

   d. Rehabilitation Considerations:

      (1) Plant trees in high visual areas or when loss of commercial timber has occurred.

      (2) In deer and elk winter range, use seed mixtures which benefit wildlife as well as livestock.

   e. Suppression Priority

      (1) Private land and structures.

      (2) Anderson Ranch Reservoir Area.

      (3) Deer and elk winter habitat; riparian habitat.

      (4) Commercial timber stands.

      (5) Recreation facilities.

   f. Other Considerations: Continue the present exchange of protection with the Boise National Forest for fire suppression in this area.

   g. Fire Activity Plans: None

2. Multiple Use Area 2: Upper Bennett Mountain

   a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The 62,228 acres of public land in MUA 2 will receive full suppression in all alternatives. The existing fuel types and terrain in the northern portion near Bennett Mountain make fire suppression effort both difficult and expensive. The area is an important elk and deer winter range, has 1,400 acres of commercial timber and contains the King Hill Creek WSA. There are 37,000 acres of

private land, increasing the possibilities of fire destroying isolated ranches, fences, and structures during large or multiple fires. Full suppression is warranted to meet management objectives of the proposed plan.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: 1,280 acres.

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) King Hill Creek WSA - as fires occur, fire management will be cognizant in both consulting with an area representative and developing fire suppression strategies that will not impair the suitability of the area for designation as wilderness.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Same as for MUA 1.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private land and structures.

(2) King Hill Creek WSA.

(3) Deer and elk winter range, riparian habitat.

(4) Commercial timber.

f. Other Considerations: Review need for fire breaks.

g. Fire Activity Plans: None planned.

3. Multiple Use Area 3: Lower Bennett

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The entire 49,791 acres of public land will receive full suppression in all alternatives. Historically, large fires (2,000 acres+) have occurred in this unit where vegetation is primarily big sagebrush-cheatgrass. Portions of the Oregon National Historic Trail cross this MUA. There are 24,000 acres of private land which are at risk.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: There are 400 acres planned in the proposed plan and 640 acres in Alternative B. Wildfires which occur in the prescription area will be manned, but allowed to burn as long as the prescription is met. See Prescribed Burn Table I-1.

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) Fire suppression tactics near the Oregon Trail will not destroy or impair any physical portion of the trail.

(2) Emphasize fire suppression of the "Big Sagebrush" habitat (T.5S., R.9E.) to maintain rodent population for raptors.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Maintain big sagebrush habitat.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private land and structures.

(2) Oregon Trail

(3) Big Sagebrush communities.

f. Other Considerations: Pursue an aggressive prevention program to reduce number of human-caused fires.

g. Fire Activity Plans: Prescribed Burn Plan.

4. Multiple Use Area 4: Snake River Riparian

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: This 51 mile long corridor along the Snake River contains important wildlife habitat for waterfowl, upland game, and mule deer, and is important habitat for the white sturgeon. This unit, with 9,068 acres of public land, will receive full suppression in all alternatives in order to meet management objectives.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

c. Constraints/Special Considerations: Limit surface disturbance in riparian areas and plaeontologic areas.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Rehabilitation should benefit wildlife and protection against soil loss.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private land and structures.

(2) Riparian habitat.

f. Fire Activity Plans: None planned.

5. Multiple Use Area 5: Snake River Birds of Prey

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: This unit contains habitat for numerous raptors and their prey base and is within the boundary of the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. Historically, large fires (10,000 acres+) have occurred in the Sand Dunes and Browns Creek area where loss of ground cover is increasing the erosion potential. Crop damage from fires has occurred in the past in the Indian Cove area. The 49,286 acres of public land will receive full suppression.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) No impairment of Oregon Trail and other cultural/historical sites.

(2) Consider need for fire breaks between public land and farming developments and the Bruneau Dunes State Park.

(3) Consider the visual values surrounding Bruneau Dunes State Park when designing or developing fire breaks. Seek input from Park Manager.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations:

(1) Maintain Birds of Prey habitat.

(2) Establish ground cover on highly erodable soils and sandy areas.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Prevent loss to crops and private lands.

(2) Protect big sagebrush stands within three miles of nesting habitat; protect winterfat areas.

(3) Protect Sand Dunes State Park.

f. Other Considerations: Pursue an aggressive prevention program to reduce the number of human-caused fires.

g. Fire Activity Plans:

(1) Address fire management in Birds of Prey Management Plan.

(2) Consider need for fire breaks in all activity plans.

6. Multiple Use Area 6: Saylor Creek West

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The public land (176,859 acres) in this MUA will receive full suppression. The Saylor Creek Gunnery Range (102,746 acres) is located in the middle of this area. Vegetation is predominantly crested wheatgrass with pockets of big sagebrush. Historically, this area has experienced high fire occurrence and large burns, necessitating extensive rehabilitation. Over 100,000 acres have burned with 75,000 acres reseeded.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) Special suppression restrictions apply to the Saylor Creek Gunnery Range and Sand Point ACEC.

(2) The Bruneau River WSA borders this MUA on the west side and will influence suppression strategies.

(3) Limit surface disturbance in cultural sites in northern part of MUA.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations:

(1) Seed mix should contain shrub component to benefit wildlife and improve vegetative community.

e. Suppression Priority: None

f. Other Considerations:

(1) Pursue an aggressive prevention program to reduce the number of human-caused fires.

(2) Continue contract protection for Mountain Home Air Force Base.

g. Fire Activity Plans: None

7. Multiple Use Area 7: Saylor Creek East

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The public lands (347,530 acres) in this MUA will receive full suppression. This unit contains a wild horse herd and significant agricultural development. Historically, this area has experienced high fire occurrence with very large fires. Over 200,000 acres have burned with 155,000 acres reseeded. Mule deer, antelope, sage grouse, and upland game are found in the area. Significant paleontologic and cultural resource sites in Pasadena Valley, Dove Springs, and Roosevear Gulch have been recorded and the Oregon National Historic Trail traverses the northern portion of the area.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) Limit surface disturbance on Oregon Trail and cultural and paleontologic sites.

(2) Be cognizant of private land values (farm land and Glenns Ferry area); consider fire barriers.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Same as MUA 6.

e. Suppression Priority: None

f. Other Considerations: None

g. Fire Activity Plans: None

8. Multiple Use Areas 8 and 9: Hagerman Fossil Beds and ORV Area

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The Hagerman Fossil Beds (4,394 acres) is a National Natural Landmark and an internationally recognized paleontologic area. The Hagerman ORV Area (Owsley Bridge) contains 3,530 acres and is used by ORV recreationists (primarily trail bikes) throughout the year. Both areas will receive full fire suppression. Fire occurrence is minimal in these MUAs. There are no prescribed burns planned. Fire suppression techniques would restrict the use of heavy equipment in or near the fossil beds. Activity plans for each area would determine specific fire suppression techniques and rehabilitation considerations.

9. Multiple Use Area 10: Bruneau-Jarbidge-Sheep Creek

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The Bruneau/Sheep Creek WSA and the Jarbidge WSA forms this MUA. The area contains big game, upland game, and sage grouse habitat. The Dry Lake Beds are an important cultural resource while the river canyons are rich in wildlife, cultural and geological hunting, scenery, cold and warm water fisheries, and wild river recreation opportunities. The 95,639 acres will receive full suppression.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: None

c. Constraints/Special Considerations: Suppression tactics will not impair the suitability of the identified areas for designation as wilderness or Wild and Scenic Rivers. Suppression action will be in accordance with the Bureau's wilderness IMP policy. If designated wilderness, suppression activities will be conducted in accordance with the wilderness management plan.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Burned areas should be allowed to revegetate to native grasses. If seeding is necessary, the mix should be native species if possible, and should improve wildlife habitat. Burned areas are not rehabilitated in limited suppression areas.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) River canyons.

(2) Plateaus.

f. Other Considerations: If any of the MUA is designated wilderness, a limited fire suppression effort may be implemented.

g. Fire Activity Plans: Fire management (including suppression tactics) would be addressed in a wilderness management plan, if so designated, or any other subsequent activity plan prepared for the area, such as an ACEC.

10. Multiple Use Areas 11 and 12: Inside Desert and West Devil

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: Vegetation is desert grass-big sagebrush with several large crested wheatgrass seedings, the result of past fire rehabilitation efforts. The area also contains important yearlong antelope range and sage grouse nesting areas. Several significant cultural resource sites are also present. The entire 211,571 acres in MUA 11 and 255,919 acres in MUA 12 will receive full suppression.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: 10,348 acres identified. Wildfires which occur in the prescription area will be manned, but allowed to burn as long as the prescription is met.

c. Constraints/Special Considerations: 130,122 acres of MUA 11 and 146,011 acres of MUA 12 is considered crucial wildlife habitat.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Rehabilitation efforts will meet wildlife management objectives, in addition to providing forage for livestock and providing ground cover.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private lands and structures.

(2) Post Office Historical and Cultural site.

(3) Wildlife habitat.

(4) WSA boundary.

f. Other Considerations: In MUA 11, fire spread will not be allowed into the canyon of the East Fork of the Bruneau River on the east and the Jarbidge WSA on the west.

g. Fire Activity Plans: Fire management plans will include actions to meet wildlife management objectives.

11. Multiple Use Areas 13 and 14: East Devil and Salmon Falls Creek

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The public land (108,036 acres - MUA 13; 2,947 acres - MUA 14) in these two MUAs will receive full suppression management. Vegetation consists of big sagebrush and desert grasses in the flats and riparian habitat in the canyon bottoms, with numerous crested wheatgrass

seedings in burned areas. Several large private blocks in the northern and southwestern parts of the area are in agricultural use. Antelope, mule deer, and sage grouse are found throughout the area and numerous significant cultural resource complexes are present, with major concentrations along Devil Creek. Salmon Falls Creek canyon offers a unique natural ecosystem and has been identified as an Outstanding Natural Area in all alternatives and an ACEC in Alternative D. Mule deer and upland game birds are found in this canyon area throughout the year.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: 4848 acres of prescribed burning will occur in MUA 13. Wildfires which might occur first in the prescription area will be manned, but allowed to burn as long as the prescription is met.

c. Constraints/Special Considerations: All effort will be made to restrict wildfire from entering the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon. Suppression procedures in the canyon are to be limited to helicopter water drops and shovel crews. Surface disturbance by heavy equipment should also be restricted in the Devils Creek Cultural Resource Complexes and other riparian areas.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: Rehabilitation of burned areas will meet wildlife, as well as other resource management objectives in MUA 13. In Salmon Falls Creek most burned areas will not be reseeded. If rehabilitation is necessary, only seed mixes of native species will be applied.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private property.

(2) Salmon Falls Creek Canyon.

(3) Crucial wildlife habitat and riparian areas.

(4) Recreational facilities.

f. Other Considerations: Maintain initial attack agreement with Burley District.

g. Fire Activity Plans: Include fire management in activity plans prepared for Salmon Falls Creek.

12. Multiple Use Areas 15 and 16: Jarbidge Foothills and Diamond A

a. Resource Values and Level of Fire Suppression: The Jarbidge Foothills and the Diamond A MUAs provide winter habitat for mule deer and antelope, and includes yearlong habitat for bighorn sheep. MUA 15 contains a total of 205,238 acres of public land, amd MUA 16 contains a total of 97,980 acres of public land. Full suppression will be applied to the entire area.

b. Prescribed Burning Planned: 8,640 acres have been identified. Wildfires which occur in the prescription area will be manned, but allowed to burn as long as the prescription is met.

c. Constraints/Special Considerations:

(1) Keep wildlife away from the Bruneau River Canyon, and private property at risk.

(2) Use of heavy equipment would be restricted in the Bruneau and Jarbidge River Canyons.

d. Rehabilitation Considerations: In the crucial wildlife winter ranges, use seed mixtures which benefit wildlife as well as livestock.

e. Suppression Priority:

(1) Private land and structures.

(2) Crucial wildlife habitat and riparian areas.

(3) Bruneau and Jarbidge River Canyons.

(4) Recreational sites (Cedar Creek Reservoir, Murphy Hot Springs, etc.)

f. Other Considerations: Continue initial attack agreement with Pole Creek Ranger District.

g. Fire Activity Plans: Fire management plans will include actions to help meet wildlife management objectives.

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