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Appendix B: Glossary

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Aircraft. Any means of transportation through the air, whether or not it is motorized or remotely controlled.

Assisted Succession. A two-phase approach to revegetation used to prevent an area from being dominated by invasive annual grasses or for manipulating an area that is already dominated by invasive annual grasses. In the first phase, a pattern of perennial plants is established using less desirable perennial species such as non-native species, or native species that are not locally adapted. In the second phase, the less desirable perennial plants are replaced or augmented with more desirable perennial plants. The second phase may or may not require active management to remove the less desirable perennials or to introduce more desirable natives. If the less desirable perennials are short lived, sterile, unable to reproduce successfully on the site, or will not compete well with more desirable natives when those plants become established, then management intervention may not be necessary to remove the less desirable perennials. If native recruitment of more desirable perennials occurs, then secondary seeding may not be necessary. In some cases, selective removal of less desirable species or secondary seeding may be necessary.

Casual Collection. Gathering, without a permit, of a reasonable amount of a common resource for non-commercial personal use, either by hand or the use of non-motorized hand tools resulting in only negligible disturbance to soil, vegetation, or other resources.

Cherrystem. Usually defined as a dead-end route where the boundary of the wilderness extends up one side of the route, around its terminus, and down the other side. However, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 also designated cherrystem routes that cross entirely through the Big Jacks Creek, Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers, and Owyhee River Wilderness Areas.

Clearing Limit. The area (height and width) over and beside the trail tread that is cleared of trees, limbs, and other obstructions.

Commercial Enterprise. Any use or activity undertaken for the purpose of the sale of products or services, for the generation of funds or revenue, or for the promotion of a product, individual or business, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit, including any use or activity where an entry or participation fee is charged.

Cross Slope. The percentage of rise when measuring the trail tread from edge to edge perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Design Grade. The trail grade (pitch) determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

Design Parameters. Technical guidelines for the survey, design, construction, maintenance, and assessment of a trail, based on its Designed Use and Trail Class.

Design Surface. The trail tread surface, defined in terms of surface type, surface protrusions, and surface obstacles, that is determined to be appropriate to accommodate the Managed Uses of a trail.

Emergency. A situation that requires immediate action because of imminent danger to the health or safety of people or livestock.

Geocaching. The outdoor sport or game of searching for hidden objects or locations using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates posted on the Internet.

High value resource. Includes, but is not limited to Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate species, designated critical habitat, greater sage grouse habitat, other important and/or limited vegetation communities, significant cultural resources and values, and WSR values.

Inholding. Land owned or managed by an entity other than a wilderness-managing agency that is surrounded on at least three sides by the designated wilderness boundary. If two or more contiguous parcels owned by different parties are completely surrounded by designated wilderness except for their common borders, each is considered an inholding.

Installation. Anything made by humans that is not intended for human occupation and is left behind when the installer leaves the wilderness.

Invasive Plant. A native plant not naturally occurring within a plant community that becomes established following a disturbance, such as grazing, trampling, wildfire, etc.

Managed Use. A mode of travel that is actively managed and appropriate on a designated trail, based on its design and management.

Mechanical Transport. Any vehicle, device, or contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow, ice, or air that has moving parts as essential components of the transport and which apply a mechanical advantage, regardless of power source. (Wheelchairs or other mobility devices that meet the definition of "wheelchair" in the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 508(c) are allowed in wilderness.)

Motor Vehicle. Any means of transportation over land, snow, or ice that is powered by a motor, engine, or other non-living power source.

Motorized Equipment. Any machine that applies force by transferring energy from a motor, engine, or other non-living power source.

Natural. Free from the effects of modern civilization.

Non-Native Plant. A plant that does not naturally occur in a local or regional area.

Non-Native Invasive Plant. A non-native plant that becomes established within a plant community following a disturbance, such as grazing, trampling, wildfire, etc.

Noxious Weed. Defined in Section 22-2402(15), Idaho Code as any plant having the potential to cause injury to public health, crops, livestock, land or other property; and which is designated as noxious by the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Noxious Weed Free Forage. Defined in IDAPA 02.06.31.010.22 as forage and straw (cubes, pellets, bales, etc.) inspected for weeds designated by the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture as noxious, and determined to be free of such weeds.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain (36 CFR 212.1).

Recreation, Primitive. Activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation and do not require facilities or motorized equipment.

Recreation, Unconfined. Activities enjoyed without unnecessary management restriction.

Road, Permanent. A route used by motor vehicles or mechanical transport over an indefinite period of time.

Road, Temporary. A route used by motor vehicles or mechanical transport over a finite period of time.

Solitude. The state of being alone or remote from habitations or the sights and sounds of other people; the experience of a lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Species, Native. With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

Species, Naturalized. A non-native species that is capable of surviving and reproducing without human intervention for an indefinite period.

Species, Non-Native. With respect to a particular ecosystem, a plant or animal (sometime referred to as "alien"), including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

Structure. Anything made by humans that is intended for human occupation and is left behind when the builder leaves the wilderness.

Switchback. A reverse in direction of the trail grade with a level landing that is used to change elevation on a steep slope and that usually involves special treatment of approaches, barriers, and drainages.

Trail. A linear route managed for human-powered or stock use, or for historic or heritage values.

Trail Class. The prescribed scale of development for a trail, representing its intended design and management standards.

Trailhead. A site designed and developed to provide staging for trail use and does not include trail junctions or intersections.

Trail Tread. The portion of a trail upon which traffic moves.

Undeveloped. Retaining its primeval character and influence; without permanent improvement or modern human occupation.

Unique, Supplemental, or Other Features. Attributes not required of or found in every wilderness that reflect the character of a specific wilderness.

Untrammled. Unhindered and free from modern human control or manipulation.

Valid Existing Right. Any valid lease, permit, patent, easement, right-of-way, or other land use right or authorization in existence at the time of wilderness designation.

Wheelchair. A device that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Appendix C: Record of Approval for Emergency Use of Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport in Wilderness

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Introduction

The following forms will be used to document approval for utilizing motorized equipment or mechanical transport for emergency fire suppression activities in Wilderness. They are intended to assist the Approving Official (Table 1) with the decision process. The Approving Official may choose to consult a Resource Advisor (READ)/Technical Specialist (THSP) and Fire Management Staff to compare the motorized/mechanized action(s) to its alternative (non-motorized/non-mechanized) to ensure consideration of only the minimum required tools.

Purpose

This guidance, intended to serve as an expedited Minimum Requirements Analysis, outlines the authority and approval process for fire suppression activities that utilize motorized equipment and mechanical transport within the Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness. The Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness consists of Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers, Big Jacks Creek, Little Jacks Creek, Pole Creek, Owyhee River, and North Fork Owyhee River Wilderness areas.

Policy/Action

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act (OPLMA) of March 30, 2009 designated approximately 517,000 acres of Wilderness and 318 miles of Wild and Scenic River (WSR). Many of these areas were previously managed as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) or rivers and streams suitable for Wild, Scenic or Recreational designation. Section 1503 (b)(9) of the OPLMA states, “[c]onsistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take any measures that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines appropriate, the coordination of those activities with a State or local agency.”

Fire suppression and suppression rehabilitation activities will follow BLM Manual 6340 - Management of Designated Wilderness Areas, 43 CFR Part 6300, current National Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book), the Wilderness Act of 1964, current Fire Management Plans, and current Land Use Plans. Fire suppression activities within designated Wilderness should always utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) (Incident Response Pocket Guide 2010; NFES #1077) while providing for the protection and safety of firefighters and the public.

Wildland Fire Operations

Table #1 lists the authorized officials who can approve the use of motorized equipment, mechanical transport, and other suppression related “Prohibited Uses” in Wilderness areas (CFR 6302.20). All emergency actions should be determined utilizing the minimum tool, equipment, or structure necessary to successfully, safely, and economically accomplish the objective. Pursuant to Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act, otherwise prohibited uses may be authorized in Wilderness areas only when they are determined to be “...necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act...” Thus, managers should avoid selecting an alternative based primarily on costs and the amount of time needed for implementation. While administrative activities should always be accomplished with economic efficiency, both the Wilderness Act and the agency’s wilderness policy direct us away from using either the cost or the time required for implementation as over-riding considerations when evaluating the potential use of otherwise prohibited activities.

Pre-season meetings should be conducted to clarify the approval process outlined in this

Wilderness Management Plan and address pertinent issues regarding fire operations in Wilderness areas. A post-season after action review (AAR) is also recommended to evaluate lessons learned.

The chosen tool, equipment, or structure should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently. The request and approval process consists of two forms:

- *Form I. Specific Request for Use of Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport*
- *Form II. Decision Rationale and Project Authorization*

It is the responsibility of the Approving Official to gain the necessary assistance from the District’s Fire Management Staff and a Resource Advisor (READ)/Technical Specialist (THSP) to complete the forms. A rationale will be provided as to why the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport is necessary, and why the request was approved or denied. This documentation and rationale will be the Record of Approval. In the interest of time, the authorized officer may provide initial verbal approval as long as all supporting documentation and rationale is provided in the Record of Approval within 48 hours. Consultation with a READ/THSP will be conducted for any ground-disturbing activity and/or the use of a water dip site within a Wilderness area or Wild and Scenic River corridor.

State Director (or Acting) approval will be required when major ground-disturbing actions (i.e. line construction using heavy equipment) are deemed to be the minimum tool necessary. This approval will include a clear rationale of why the action is necessary. If the State Director’s initial approval is verbal, all supporting documentation and rationale will be submitted for the State Director’s signature within 48 hours.

If dozer line is being constructed adjacent to Wilderness, a mechanism needs to be in place to ensure line construction does not encroach on the Wilderness. This may be accomplished with a mobile or handheld GPS device, a set of maps with Wilderness boundary layers, and/or prior consultation with a resource advisor.

All appropriate documentation and rationale should be filed with the official Wilderness monitoring records. Additionally, copies of this documentation and rationale should be filed with the official fire incident report and the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) if a published decision is required.

Authority in Emergency

Table 1 lists the authorized officials who can approve the use of motorized equipment, mechanical transport, and other suppression related “Prohibited Uses” during an emergency. In the interest of time, the authorized officer may provide initial verbal approval as long as all supporting documentation and rationale is provided in the Record of Approval within 48 hours.

Table 1 Delegation Level of Authority

Type of Prohibited Use Requested	Approval Authority in
Helicopter Bucket Work, Dip sites, and Water Delivery	Field Office Manager
Motorized Water Pumps	
Aerial Retardant Application	
Air Transport/Personnel Shuttle (landings) and Supply Drops	
Erosion Control Treatment (biodegradable material such as mulch)	
Fence (Facility) Repair or Temporary Fence Installation	
Chainsaws	

Type of Prohibited Use Requested	Approval Authority in
Motor Vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engines • Transports • Crew Trucks • UTVATV 	District Manager
Helispot Construction (major ground disturbance)	
Monitoring Facility Installation (temporary ES&R)	
Erosion Control Installations (check dams, wattles, includes stakes, wire, or other semi-permanent materials)	
Other Standard Emergency Stabilization Treatments (Seeding, Planting, Weed treatments (including chemicals, other)	
Heavy Equipment (i.e. bulldozers, excavators, etc.)	State Director
Post-fire drill seeding or other major ground disturbing ES&R activities.	

Evaluating Alternatives

A rationale for the use of any motorized/mechanized action must be prepared to identify and evaluate the potential impact to wilderness characteristics. The action and its potential impact to wilderness characteristics (Table 2) must be evaluated in comparison with a non-motorized/non-mechanized alternative. Table 2 is included as a reference when considering suppression actions within Wilderness, especially those actions that are normally prohibited. Consider any of the following questions that may be applicable when completing the rationale:

1. Why is the use of motorized or mechanized equipment considered the minimum tool required to achieve fire management objectives?
2. What are the circumstances that prompt the need for motorized or mechanized equipment?
 - a. Define potential threats to life, property, or resources (including threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat).
 - b. Is action necessary to meet the requirements of other laws? Laws that do not directly address Wilderness (such as the Endangered Species Act or National Historic Preservation Act) may influence the need for actions in Wilderness.
 - c. Is it feasible to utilize existing routes as firelines in or outside of Wilderness?
3. How will the Wilderness resource be protected?
 - a. Is action necessary to preserve any of the qualities of Wilderness character? Taking action in Wilderness may be necessary to preserve one or more of the qualities of Wilderness character, or the public purposes associated with them.
 - b. What measures would be employed to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, especially when choosing water sources to support suppression actions.

Project Authorization

The Approving Official will use Forms I and II to document details about the request and provide a rationale for utilizing motorized/mechanized equipment in Wilderness. Form I is used to document the details of the fire situation and the equipment/transport requested, identify the specific use or objective, and provide the time period and location for tactic implementation. Form II will be used to provide the rationale for approval/denial and any expected impacts to the Wilderness. The location and time period will facilitate the inventory of potential impacts for rehabilitation efforts. This process is intended to document decisions made in Wilderness and will be included in the Five-year monitoring report.

FIRE ORIGIN:

Fire Name/Number:		Start Date/Time:	
Wilderness Area(s):		General Location:	Lat./UTM:
			Long./UTM:

CURRENT SITUATION:

Date/Time:		Current Size:	
Authorization Requested by:		Resource Advisor	

SPECIFIC REQUEST:

Motorized Equipment/Mechanical Transport	Equip. Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective (Check blank or provide specific information)	Authorized Time Period and Specific Area of Fire
Helicopter		Landing for __Initial attack; __Extended attack	
		Bucket Drops to support __Initial attack, __Extended attack Approved water source(s)/dip site(s): Water sources to avoid:	
Portable Pump		Support to: __Initial attack; __Extended attack, and/or __Mop Up. Approved water source(s): Water sources to avoid:	
Aerial Retardant Application		Support to: __Initial attack; __Extended attack.	
Chainsaw		Fell Trees/snags posing a threat to the integrity of the fireline.	
		Fell Trees/snags posing a threat to firefighter safety.	
		Clearing fireline of brush/limbs to control spread.	
		Bucking logs posing threat to integrity of fireline.	
Motor Vehicles (Engines Transports Crew Trucks UTV/ATV)		Support to: __Initial attack; __Extended attack, and/or __Mop Up. Engine (Qty. and Type) Transport (Qty.) Crew Truck (Qty.) UTV (Qty.) ATV (Qty.)	
Helispot Construction		Major ground disturbance in support of multi-day: __crew delivery; __supply/equip. delivery	
Heavy Equipment			
Other			

<p>Decision Rationale for Approval of Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport in Wilderness <i>Note - Identify why the action was approved or not approved. Identify why this action is the minimum necessary requirement. Describe effects to wilderness characteristics. Note any changes to the determination of impacts from Table #1.</i></p>
<p>Helicopter Bucket Work (Identify if dip sites are included in approval) This action (s) is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons: Note: If action is approved and when practical, WSRs will be used as the only water source for suppressing fires in wilderness areas to prevent cross-contamination and/or spread of aquatic invasive species.</p>
<p>Portable Pump This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons: Note: If action is approved and when practical, WSRs will be used as the only water source for suppressing fires in wilderness areas to prevent cross-contamination and/or spread of aquatic invasive species.</p>
<p>Aerial Retardant Application This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>
<p>Helicopter Landings This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>
<p>Chainsaw This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>
<p>Motor Vehicles (Engines, Transports, Crew Trucks, UTV/ATV) This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons (Specify Type of Motor Vehicle(s)): Note: If action is approved (use of engines) and when practical, WSRs will be used as the only water source for suppressing fires in wilderness areas to prevent cross-contamination and/or spread of aquatic invasive species.</p>
<p>Helispot Construction (major ground disturbance) This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>
<p>Heavy Equipment This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>
<p>Other (Specify): This action is Approved/Not Approved for the following reasons:</p>

Authorized By:
Approving Official

Title:

Date:

Table #2. Reference for Evaluating Suppression Actions in Wilderness	
Motorized Action	Non-motorized Alternative
Motorized Equipment/Mechanical Transport <i>Note: Pre-season determination of impacts are listed below each action and defined below*</i>	Non-Motorized Equipment/Non-mechanized Transport
Helicopter dip sites Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UD, SPU, N	Utilize natural water sources outside of Wilderness. Consider utilizing portable water tanks located outside Wilderness.
Helicopter water drops Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UD, SPU, N	Use backpack pumps, gravity fed hose lays, or dry mop
Helicopter sling loads Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UD, SPU	Pack or float materials in or out
Para-cargo drops Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UD, SPU	Pack or float materials in or out
Helicopter landings (each considered separately) Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UD, SPU	Personnel and materials are packed or floated in or out
Motorized Water pumps Temporal = T Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, SPU	Use backpack pumps, gravity fed hose lays, dry mop
Aerial retardant application Temporal = T/ST Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, N, SPU, UAOF	Manage fire using natural features and fuel breaks. Consider utilizing water in place of chemical retardant.
Chainsaws Temporal = T/ST/LT Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, N, SPU	Use cross-cut saws, locate line to avoid or minimize need for cutting, avoid or isolate hazard trees
Motor Vehicles (Engines, Transports, Crew Trucks, UTV/ATV) Temporal = T/ST Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, SPU	Manage fire using natural features, fuel breaks, and burnout. Utilize aerial reconnaissance.
Helispot construction (major ground disturbance) (each considered separately) Temporal = T/ST/LT Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, SPU, UAOF	Use natural openings
Heavy Equipment Temporal = T/ST/LT Wilderness Characteristics = UT, UD, N, SPU, UAOF	Manage fire using natural features, fuel breaks, and burnout
Other: Temporal = Wilderness Characteristics =	
*The following codes are used to list each impact to wilderness characteristics: UT=Untrammled; UD=Undeveloped; N=Natural; SPU=Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation; UAOF=Unique Attributes or Other Features; Temporal Scale of impact: T=Temporary (<1 year), ST=Short-Term (1-3 years), LT=Long-Term (>3 years).	

Appendix D: Wilderness Range

Management Projects Inventory Report

Appendix D-1: Range Inventory Errata Sheet

Inventory Report - Wilderness Range Management Projects

Section 1503(b)(3)(D) of the OPLMA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept the voluntary donation of valid existing grazing permits for allotments located wholly or partially within a wilderness area(s). The legislation requires that the AUMs affected by a donated permit (or portion thereof) be retired to ensure a permanent reduction in the authorized level of grazing on the land covered by the donated permit. Table 1 summarizes the voluntary grazing permit donations that have been completed since wilderness designation. The year of donation is indicated in parentheses next to the allotment name. The table also includes non-wilderness public land acres associated with each donation.

Table 1 - Summary of Voluntary Grazing Permit Donations as of December 31, 2013

Allotment	Pasture	Wilderness Acres	Non-wilderness Acres ¹	AUMs
Burghardt (2011)	All pastures	11,479	1,849	1,599
Big Springs (2012)	Canyon Land Riparian	3,209	0	645
45 (2013)	All pastures	47,044	13,891	1,928
Tent Creek (2013)	All pastures	35,845	23,538 (ID) 1,658 (NV)	1,433

If a permittee donates a grazing permit for an entire allotment, BLM will accept responsibility for maintaining allotment boundary fences that previously were the responsibility of the permittee. However, the permittee may retain responsibility for maintaining boundary fence if they continue to graze BLM, State, or private lands adjacent to the allotment or pasture from which the permit was donated.

The *Inventory Report - Wilderness Range Management Projects (Inventory Report)* was completed in August 2012; therefore, the donations listed in Table 1 prompt identification of maintenance responsibility for range projects in affected allotments. Table 2 illustrates changes to projects listed in Appendix A of the *Inventory Report*, except for reservoirs. Since reservoirs in closed allotments are no longer needed for livestock grazing purposes, they will not be maintained or repaired unless they are determined to be essential or critical for wildlife management purposes. If a reservoir in a closed allotment is determined to be essential or critical to future management of a specific wildlife population, BLM will coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game regarding continued maintenance and repair of the reservoir. The Tent Creek allotment contained only reservoirs within the wilderness, and therefore, is not shown in the following tables. All range projects within closed allotments will be evaluated to determine if they may be removed or if they should be retained due to their wildlife value or for their contribution to wilderness character. Tables 2 – 4 include only projects that have been affected by changes since the *Inventory Report* was completed in 2012.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all calculated acreage is in Idaho.

Table 2 - Owyhee Wilderness Range Projects

Projects in Big Springs Allotment #803 (Canyonland Riparian Pasture)								
RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
	Dickshooter Ridge Gap Fence/Warm Springs Point Fence	No Changes						
	Gap Fence (by Wiley Ranch off of Battle Creek)							
	Wiley Gap Fence							
	Gap Fence along River by Wiley Ranch (historic)							
	Gap Fence							
Projects in the 45 Allotment #629								
306609	45 Division Fence	14 S.	5 W.	17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29		N/A	BLM	All
306609	45 Division Fence	14 S.	6 W.	10, 11, 13, 14		N/A	BLM	All
306609	45 Division Fence	16 S.	5 W.	2, 3	N1/2	N/A	BLM	Part
	Bull Camp Basin Gap Fence	16 S.	4 W.	11	NE	N/A	BLM	All
300301	Westside of South Fork Owyhee Stateline Fence	16 S.	3W.	30	Multiple	N/A	BLM	Part
	Owyhee River Drift Fence	13 S.	6 W.	13		N/A	BLM	All
	Juniper Basin Gap Fence	13 S.	5 W.	28	SENE	N/A	BLM	All
	South Fence (State Boundary)	16 S.	3 W. 4 W.	30 25, 26	N1/2 N1/2	N/A	Adjacent Nevada Permittee	Part
	45 Ranch Boundary Fence	14 S.	5 W.	25	W1/2	N/A	BLM	Part
	45 Ranch Fence	14 S.	5 W.	36	SENW	N/A	BLM	All
	Gap Fence on 45 Main Rd	15 S.	5 W.	1	NWNW	N/A	BLM	All
	Gap Fence on Little Owyhee River	14 S.	5 W.	36	NESW	N/A	BLM	All
	45 Ranch Boundary Fence by Crossing	14 S.	5 W.	36	SWNE	N/A	BLM	All
	OR Stateline Boundary Fence	12/ 13/14 S.	6 W.	multiple		N/A	Adjacent Oregon Permittee	All

Table 3 - North Fork Owyhee Wilderness Range Projects

Projects in Burghardt Allotment #599 (closed to livestock effective November 1, 2011)								
RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
	Langdon Fence	9 S.	3 W.	multiple		N/A	John Aquiso	Part

Table 4 - Little Jacks Creek Wilderness Range Projects

Projects in East Castle Creek Allotment #893								
RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
	Private Enclosure	8 S.	1 E.	11, 13, 14		N/A	BLM	Part

OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009

Inventory Report

Wilderness Range Management Projects

August 2012

Boise District Office

BLM



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Cover photo

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Introduction and Background

Sections 1503 and 1504 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (OPLMA) of 2009 designated six wilderness areas (approximately 517,000 acres) and 16 wild and scenic river segments (approximately 325 miles) in Owyhee County, Idaho (see Table 1 and Map 1). These designated areas are managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Boise and Twin Falls Districts. Section 1503(b)(3)(B) of the OPLMA states that:

“... the Secretary [of the Interior] shall conduct an inventory of existing facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the wilderness and wild and scenic rivers designated by this subtitle.”

In January 2011, the BLM Boise District published the initial Inventory Report - Wilderness Range Management Projects, which identified over 250 range projects within the six wilderness areas. The inventory was based on discussions with permittees, as well as BLM staff locating and GPSing specific projects in the field. In April and May of 2011, BLM acquired three wilderness in-holding properties that contained additional range projects. Also, additional meetings with permittees and stakeholders resulted in corrections and revisions to previous data.

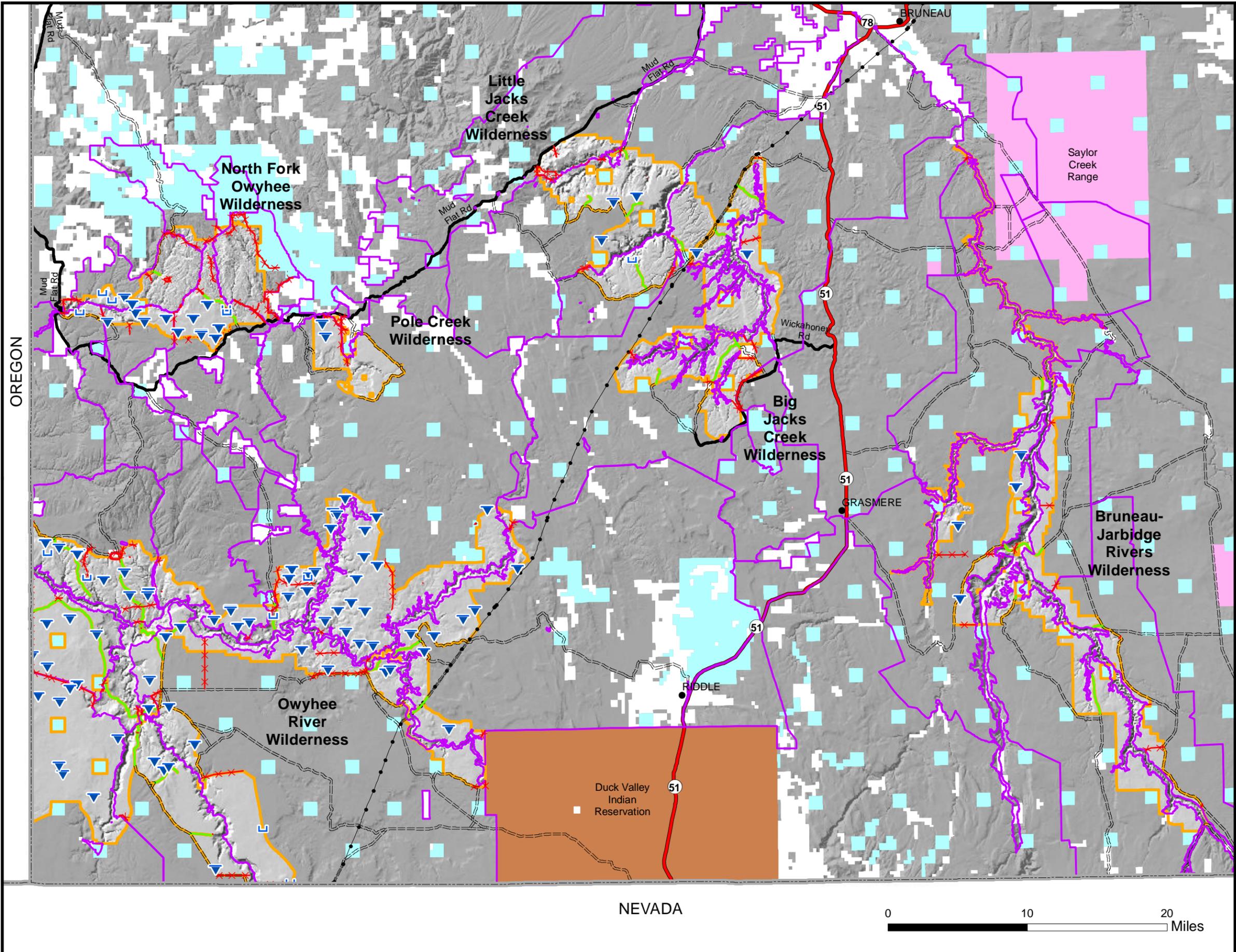
The project inventory has been revised to incorporate projects located in newly acquired lands, and to correct errors that were based on incorrect information or the location of previously unidentified projects. About 40 reservoir and fence projects from the original inventory report were deleted based on more accurate information.

This Range Project Inventory Report incorporates the latest information regarding wilderness range projects. The report describes range projects located wholly or partially within wilderness areas generally depicted on the legislative maps accompanying the OPLMA. As we complete wilderness boundary surveys, some range projects or portions thereof may later be found to be outside of a wilderness boundary. Also, a few range projects may still exist within wilderness areas that have not as yet been located.

Appendix A consists of a spreadsheet listing the inventoried range projects. The list is broken down first by wilderness area, and then by allotment. Appendix B includes: 1) overview maps of each wilderness area, and 2) maps showing range projects in greater detail by allotment.

In compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including the Wilderness Act of 1964 and BLM's wilderness grazing guidelines, this project information will be used to help

develop decisions regarding when, where, and in what manner motorized or mechanized vehicles or equipment may be authorized within wilderness areas for the purpose of occasional range project maintenance or repair.

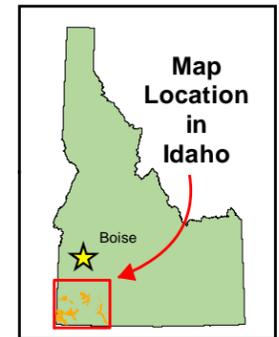


All Wildernesses

Range Allotments and Improvements

Legend

-  Trough
-  Reservoir
-  Fence
-  Range Allotment



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management. The accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data is not guaranteed. This map series cannot be made Section 508 compliant. For help with its data or information, please contact the BLM Idaho State Office webmaster at (208) 373-4000.



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho
Boise District, Boise ID

Map Date: 8/16/2012



Maps and Legal Descriptions

In October 2011, the BLM Idaho State Director approved official maps and legal descriptions of the Big Jacks Creek and Little Jacks Creek Wilderness Areas based on boundary surveys completed by the BLM Idaho Cadastral Survey Unit. Boundary surveys will continue until maps and legal descriptions are completed for all six wilderness areas, which may take 5 to 10 years due principally to the size, configuration, and remoteness of the Owyhee River and the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers wilderness areas. When approved by the BLM Idaho State Director, official wilderness maps and legal descriptions are forwarded to the BLM Washington Office for submittal to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

With the exception of the Little Jacks Creek and Big Jacks Creek Wilderness areas, wilderness boundaries used in this report reflect the boundaries generally depicted on the legislative maps referenced in the OPLMA.

Coordination

In 2009, BLM Boise District staff initiated the range project inventory process by first examining existing range project files to formulate a list of authorized facilities within wilderness boundaries. In 2011 and 2012 staff continued the inventory process by reviewing topographic maps and aerial imagery to identify visible range facilities. BLM staff met with grazing permittees in the field and in the office to review and verify data gathered during the inventory. Follow-up meetings with permittees were conducted in early 2012. Discussion topics during these meetings included the wilderness management planning process, as well as an overall review and clarification of the permittees' proposed motorized access needs.

Methods

During the project inventory, BLM staff walked the length of each fence and visited each spring, pipeline, reservoir, or other improvement. The location of each range project was recorded using a Trimble Juno SB Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. The GPS data averaged 2 to 5 meter accuracy after differential correction. The data dictionary used to collect field data was created and approved by the BLM Idaho GPS Committee, and the collected attributes conformed to BLM Idaho statewide standards. Table 1 reflects the types and numbers of range projects identified during the survey.

Findings

Table 1. Wilderness Range Management Projects.

Wilderness Area	Fences ^a	Corrals and other structures	Reservoirs, Ponds, Lakes and Dugouts	Water Developments (Troughs, Guzzlers Wells and Springs)	Total Projects
Big Jacks Creek	17	0	3	0	20
Bruneau – Jarbidge Rivers	17	0	2	1	20
Little Jacks Creek	10	0	5	3	18
North Fork Owyhee	24	2	10	4	40
Owyhee River	50	3	56	7	116
Pole Creek	3	0	4	0	7
Total	121	5	80	15	221

^a The “Fences” category includes eight exclosures. Fence projects total approximately 120 miles.

Appendix A provides information for all known wilderness range projects. The spreadsheet is organized first by wilderness area, then by the allotment(s) within the wilderness. Permittee names, maintenance responsibility, and Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) numbers were included where known. Legal descriptions denote Township (T), Range (R), Section (Sec), and Subsection (Sub). Where specific project names were unknown, a landmark name or other identifiable characteristic was used to reference the project. Projects highlighted in blue have either been added or contain new information since the original (2011) inventory report.

Appendix B includes maps of the wilderness areas and the affected grazing allotments. Every effort has been made to portray on the maps the location of each range project identified during the inventory. However, due to page size limitations, and in the interest of generating readable maps, some projects located in close proximity to one another were grouped and are shown as one project. In addition, to enhance map readability, a legend is located at the front of Appendix B that pertains to all of the maps, thus negating the need for separate legends on each map.

Appendix A - Wilderness Range Management Projects

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
Big Jacks Creek Wilderness								
Projects in Northwest Allotment 808								
300243	Harvey Canyon Reservoir	10 S.	3 E.	30	SWNE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
301627	Sugar Loaf Fence/Twin Lakes Drift Fence	10 S.	2 E.	23	SE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
301627	Sugar Loaf Fence/Twin Lakes Drift Fence	10 S.	2 E.	23	NW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
306842	Big Jack Creek Gap Fence	9 S.	4 E.	29	SENE	Simplot Livestock	BLM	All
306842	Upper Al Sadie Gap Fence	8 S.	4 E.	8	SESW	Simplot Livestock	BLM	All
	Big Jacks Private Boundary Fence	8 S.	4 E.	8	N1/2	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
308064	Big Jack Gap Fence (Alt 1)	10 S.	4 E.	17, 18		Simplot Livestock	BLM	Part
308064	Big Jack Gap Fence (A)	9 S.	4 E.	28	NWSW	Simplot Livestock	BLM	All
308064	Big Jack Gap Fence (B-Parker Trail)	10 S.	4 E.	4	NWNE	Simplot Livestock	BLM	All
308210	Big Hill Flat Reservoir #1	9 S.	4 E.	17	SENE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Big Hill Flat Reservoir #2	9 S.	4 E.	18	NESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	
	Fenceline	9 S.	3 E.	15	SWSW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
306842	Wickahoney Gap Fence	10 S.	4 E.	16	NWNE	Simplot Livestock	BLM	State Section
	Holman Trail Gap Fence	10 S.	3 E.	12	SESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Cottonwood Gap Fence	10 S.	3 E.	34	NWNE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Harvey Fence	10 S.	3 E.	35	SWNE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Boundary Fence by Zeno Canyon	11 S.	4 E.	6, 7	W1/2	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
	Buncel Fence	10 S.	4 E.	19, 20	S1/2	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
	Center Division Fence/ Northwest/China Creek Boundary Fence	10 S.	4 E.	28, 29, 31		Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
	Northwest Pasture Division Fence	9 S.	4 E.	7, 8, 9	N1/2	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
306842	Wickahoney Gap Fence	10 S.	4 E.	9	NESW	Simplot Livestock	BLM	All
1342	Wickahoney Fence	11 S.	3 E.	1	SESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
Projects in China Creek Allotment 883								
	Center Division Fence/ Northwest/China Creek Boundary Fence	10 S.	4 E.	28, 29, 31		Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
Little Jacks Creek Wilderness								
Projects in Battle Creek Allotment 802								
301075	Hilltop Reservoir	8 S.	2 E.	28	SESW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
301086	Antelope Trail Reservoir	8 S.	2 E.	27	SWNW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
301088	Nipple Reservoir	8 S.	2 E.	23	WSE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
9573	Shoofly Creek Gap Fence	8 S.	2 E.	3	SE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee/BLM	All
	East Castle Creek/Battle Creek Allotment Fence	8 S.	1 E.	13	Multiple	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	O X Lake	9 S.	2 E.	16	NWSE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	State Section
	Little Twin Lake	9 S.	2 E.	9	NWNE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Perjue Fence by Keck Property	8 S.	2 E.	9	N1/2	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Little Jacks Fence on State Land	8 S.	3 E.	16	SENW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	State Section
8282	Halfway Gulch Gap Fence	8 S.	2 E.	13	NWSE		BLM	All

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
Projects in Owens Allotment 1348								
301528	Big Tigert Spring	9 S.	2 E.	14	SWSW	Selman/ Lahtinen/ Uriquidi	Permittee	All
308549	Rattlesnake Gap Fence	9 S.	3 E.	17	SESE	Selman/ Lahtinen/ Uriquidi	BLM	All
	Fenceline (also in Big Jacks Wilderness)	9 S.	3 E.	20	NENE	Selman/ Lahtinen/ Uriquidi	Permittee	
309529	O X Prong Water Gap	9 S.	2 E.	17	NWNE	Selman/ Lahtinen/ Uriquidi	Permittee	All
Projects in East Castle Creek Allotment 893								
	East Castle Creek/Battle Creek Allotment Fence	8 S.	1 E.	13	Multiple	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Little Jacks Wildlife Guzzler	7S.	2E.	32	NESW	N/A	Idaho Fish and Game	All
	Little Jacks Fence between Pasture 8b and 12	8 S.	1 E.	1, 12	W1/2	Anchustegui/ King	Permittee	Part
	Anchustegui's Private Property Enclosure	8 S.	1 E.	11, 13, 14		Anchustegui	Permittee	Part
	Shoofly Creek Gap Fence	8 S.	2 E.	3	NWSW	Anchustegui/ Simplot	Permittee	All
Projects in Northwest Allotment 808								
9963	Little Jacks Creek WSA Restoration Fence	9 S.	3 E.	5 8	SE NE	BLM	BLM	All
Pole Creek Wilderness								
Projects in Big Springs Allotment 803								
305518	Nahas Black Boundary Fence	10 S.	2 W.	21	NWNW	Black/Baker	Permittee	All
4031	White Cabin Fence	10 S.	2 W.	5		Craig Baker	Permittee	Part
	D Bar Reservoir	10 S.	2 W.	7	NESE	Craig Baker	Permittee	All
	Reservoir in State	10 S.	2 W.	36	NWNW	Black	Permittee	State Section
	Johnston Reservoir	10 S.	1 W.	30	NWNW	Black	Permittee	All
	Black FFR Fence	10 S.	2 W.	9	NW	Black	Permittee	Part
Projects in Nahas FFR Allotment 892								
	Bullhead Reservoir	10 S.	2 W.	6	NWSE	Craig Baker	Permittee	All
Bruneau - Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness (Boise District Portion)								
Projects in Miller Table Allotment 812								
304002	Miller Table Fence	8 S.	6 E.	12	SW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
Projects in Sheep Creek SE Allotment 898								
306659	JP Point Division Fence	12 S.	6 E.	33	SWSW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
306659	Fence	12 S.	6 E.	36	SESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	State Section
305258	JP Water Development	12 S.	7 E.	9	SENE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
305259	JP Water Development Reservoir	11 S.	7 E.	28	NWSWS E	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence (Cedar Tree Trail)	13 S.	6 E.	12	SWNW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
308941	JP Point Fence	12 S.	7 E.	32	SWNW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
	Gap Fence(top of Indian Hot springs Grade West)	12 S.	7 E.	32	SWNW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Fence in Bruneau by Twin Lakes	13 S.	6 E.	25,26,35,36		Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part

Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
Projects in Bruneau Canyon Allotment 857								
	Gap Fence in Bruneau River Canyon by Private	13 S.	7 E.	5	SWSW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence (Hot Springs Bench)	13 S.	7 E.	5, 6	WNW,NEN	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
Bruneau - Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness (Twin Falls District Portion)								
Projects in Poison Butte Allotment 1050								
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	8 E.	12	SESE	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	8 E.	12	SWSE	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	8 E.	13	NENW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	8 E.	13	NWNW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	9 E.	7	SESW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
002090	Crawfish - Jarbidge Management Fence	15 S.	9 E.	7	SWSE	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	Part
002190	Poison Butte Allotment Fence	14 S.	8 E.	25	SESW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	Part
002190	Poison Butte Allotment Fence	16 S.	9 E.	3	SESW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	Part
002935	Poison Creek Burn Fence	14 S.	8 E.	3	NENW	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	Part
002797	71 Division Fence	13 S.	7 E.	14	N1/2NE, NWSE	CE Cattle Company	Permittee	All
Projects in Seventy-One Desert Allotment 1051								
002157	France, Ray, Bilboa, Nilesen Division Fence	11 S.	7 E.	14	NESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
002157	France, Ray, Bilboa, Nilesen Division Fence	11 S.	7 E.	14	NWSE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence (Top of Indian Hotsprings East)	12 S.	7 E.	34	SWSE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	Part
002868	Indian Spring Protective Fence	12 S.	7 E.	14	NWSE, N1/2SW	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
002868	Indian Spring Protective Fence	12 S.	7 E.	15	NESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
002797	71 Division Fence	13 S.	7 E.	14	N1/2NE, NWSE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
Projects in Winter Camp Allotment 1064								
	Echo 1 Gap Enclosure	10 S.	8 E.	8, 9	N1/2, W1/2	BLM	BLM	Part
Owyhee River Wilderness								
Projects in Northwest Allotment 808								
	Dollar Butte Basin Fence	12 S.	1 E.	20	NESE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
Projects in Big Springs Allotment 803								
300306	Jus Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	2	NENW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
300662	Kincaid Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	9	NENE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
300665	White Rock Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	20	SWNE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
300667	Black Canyon Reservoir	12 S.	2 W.	34	NESW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
305313	Prospect Reservoir	12 S.	2 W.	9	SWNW	Craig Baker	Permittee	All
305318	Angus Reservoir	12 S.	2 W.	17	NESW	Craig Baker	Permittee	All
306004	Joes Reservoir (Dickshooter Crossing Reservoir)	12 S.	2 W.	22	NESW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
306009	Wiley Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	35	SWSW	Chris Black	Permittee	All

Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
306010	Rock Point Reservoir (305908)	13 S.	2 W.	34	NWSW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
306011	Dead Tree Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	28	SWSW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
306012	Warm Spring Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	30	NWNE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
306013	!Y! Reservoir	13 S.	2 W.	22	SWNE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Dickshooter Ridge Gap Fence/Warm Springs Point Fence	13 S.	2 W.	30 31	S1/2 N1/2	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence (by Wiley Ranch off of Battle Cr)	14 S.	2 W.	1	NWSE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Wiley Gap Fence	13 S.	2 W.	35	SESE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence along River by Wiley Ranch (historic)	14 S.	2 W.	2	NESE	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence	13 S.	3 W.	31 32		Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Unnamed Reservoir (Grapefruit Res)	13 S.	2 W.	16	NWSWS E	Chris Black	Permittee	All
305307	Blacks Creek Reservoir	12 S.	2 W.	20	NWSW	Craig Baker	Permittee	All
308670	Black/Owen Division Fence South	13 S.	2 W.	1, 2, 12, 13, 24		Chris Black/Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
	Dickshooter Crossing Pond	12 S.	2 W.	14	NESW	Chris Black	Permittee	All
	Wire Trap/ Lovre Trap	13 S.	1 W.	8	SWNE	Simplot Livestock	Permittee	All
Projects in Riddle Allotment 805								
305758	Jarvis Spring	14 S.	1 W.	5	SWNE	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
300012	Long Dam Reservoir (was Sec 4 TGA)	13 S.	1 W.	13	NWNWN W	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	Part
I-1-587 (A-6)	Jarvis Pasture Reservoir No 2	14 S.	1 W.	34	SESW	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
5728	Battle Creek Lakes (was Sec 4 TGA)	13 S.	1 W.	26	NWNE	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
S-14 Sec 4 TGA	Big Point Reservoir (Battle Creek Res.)	13 S.	1 W.	31	NWNE	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
	Battle Creek Lakes Landing Strip Branding Lot	13 S.	1 W.	25	SW	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
0936	Battle Creek Basin Fence/ Riddle Gap Fence	13 S.	1 E.	4	N1/2 E1/2	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	Part
305897	Dollar Butte Basin Fence/Vaught Riddle Fence	12 S.	1 E.	20 21	W1/2	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	Part
	Dollar Butte Basin Fence	12 S.	1 E.	20	NESE	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
	Exclosure South of Jarvis Spring	14 S.	1 W.	5	SESE	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	All
	Duck Valley Indian Reservation North Boundary Fence	15 S.	1 W.	1	E1/2	Riddle Ranches	Permittee	Part
Projects in Bull Basin Allotment 540								
303534	Field Creek Reservoir/Swisher Creek Res.	13 S.	5 W.	14	NWSE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
303535	Bald Mountain Reservoir	13 S.	5 W.	9	NENE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
306750	Bull Basin Camp Fence	12 S.	5 W.	27		C Ranch	Permittee	Out
303530, 303531	Dukes V Spring Development and Exclosure	13 S.	5 W.	8	SWNWN E	C Ranch	Permittee	All
303532, 303533	Rock Spring Dev and Exclosure (Crevice)	12 S.	6 W.	35	SENE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
305184	Crutcher's Fence (Swisher)	13 S.	4 W.	18, 23, 24		C Ranch	Permittee	All
304049	Bull Basin Fence	12 S.	5 W.	28, 29, 32	NOT LISTED	C Ranch	Permittee	Part
306381	Twin Reservoir	12 S.	5 W.	31	SENE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
309849	Crutcher's Fence Recon (Nothing in File)					C Ranch	Permittee	All
Sec 4 TGA	Dennis Swisher Fence	13 S.	5 W.	25		C Ranch	Permittee	Part
Sec 4 TGA	Wm. Ross Fence/ Stateline Fence	12 S.	6 W.	3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22		C Ranch	Permittee	Part

Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
0151	Wm. Ross Fence at Bull Basin Camp/ FFR Fence	12 S.	5 W.	26, 34, 35		C Ranch	Permittee	Part
	Cavieta Pond	12 S	6 W.	25	SWSE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
	Cavieta spring dugout (north of Cavieta Spring)	12 S	6 W.	26	NENW	C Ranch	Permittee	All
	Cavieta spring	12 S	6 W.	26	NWSE	C Ranch	Permittee	All
	Bull Basin Creek Gap Fences/ FFR Fence 0151	12 S.	5 W.	35	W1/2	C Ranch	Permittee	All
	Twin Reservoir 2	12 S.	5 W.	32	NWNW	C Ranch	Permittee	All
	South Bald Mtn. Branding Lot	12 S.	5 W.	32	SESW	C Ranch	Permittee	All
Projects in the 45 Allotment 629								
007081	Long Pull Reservoir	13 S.	5 W.	19	SESW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
007085	Bull Lake Reservoir	13 S.	6 W.	26	NWNE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
305029	Butch Reservoir	14 S.	6 W.	11	SWNE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306609	45 Division Fence	14 S.	5 W.	17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29		45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306609	45 Division Fence	14 S.	6 W.	10, 11, 13, 14		45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306609	45 Division Fence	16 S.	5 W.	2, 3	N1/2	45 Ranch	Permittee	Part
306757	Desolation Reservoir	14 S.	6 W.	3	NWSE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
007082	South Owyhee Reservoir (4037)	15 S.	4 W.	17	SWSW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
007088	John G Reservoir	15 S.	4 W.	17	NENW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
301785	Bull Camp Reservoir	16 S.	4 W.	23	SESE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Bull Camp Basin Gap Fence	16 S.	4 W.	11	NE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
300301	Westside of South Fork Owyhee Stateline Fence	16 S.	3W.	30	Multiple	45 Ranch	Permittee	Part
	Fence/ Spring Dev./tank/trough/pipeline	14 S.	5 W.	16	NWSE	45 Ranch	Permittee	State Section
	Pothole Reservoir	15 S.	4 W.	18	NENENW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Spring Creek Lake Pit	14 S.	5 W.	18	NNESE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Owyhee River Drift Fence	13 S.	6 W.	13		45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Juniper Basin Gap Fence	13 S.	5 W.	28	SENE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	South Fence (State Boundary)	16 S.	3 W. 4 W.	30 25, 26	N1/2 N1/2	45 Ranch	Permittee	Part
	45 Ranch Boundary Fence	14 S.	5 W.	25	W1/2	45 Ranch	Permittee	Part
	45 Ranch Fence	14 S.	5 W.	36	SENE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence on 45 Main Rd	15 S.	5 W.	1	NWNW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence on Little Owyhee River	14 S.	5 W.	36	NESW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	45 Ranch Boundary Fence by Crossing	14 S.	5 W.	36	SWNE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	ORW Boundary Fence/OR Stateline	12/ 13/14 S.	6 W.	multiple		45 Ranch	Permittee	All
Projects in Castlehead/Lambert Allotment 634								
308539	Red Canyon Electric Gap Fence	12 S.	4 W.	31	NENE	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	Part
	Red Canyon Allotment Fence	12 S.	4 W.	31	NESE	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	Part
305251	Spear Point Reservoir	13 S.	3 W	30	NESW	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
303553	Red Canyon Fence	13 S.	4 W.	6, 7		06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
3521	Warm Springs Reservoir	13 S.	3 W.	29	NWNW	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All

Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
	Lambert Table Gap fence/ corral	13 S.	4 W.	10	S1/2	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	Part
	Cherry Basin Gap Fence	13 S.	3 W.	31,32		06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
	Ryegrass Gap Fence #1 (2 Sections)	13 S.	3 W.	28	SWNE	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
	Ryegrass Gap Fence #2	13 S.	3 W.	21	SESW	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
	Ryegrass Gap Fence #3 (4 Sections)	13 S.	3 W.	21	SENE	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
	Red Basin Creek Gap Fence	13 S.	4 W.	7	SESE	06 Livestock/ Collins	Permittee	All
Projects in Garat Allotment 584								
301247	Dry Lake Fence	13 S.	4 W.	34	E1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
301247	Dry Lake Fence	14 S.	4 W.	3	E1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
300350	Reservoir 14/ Jackrabbit Res.	14 S.	4 W.	18	NWNW	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
300328	Reservoir 5/Big Hole Res.	14 S.	3 W.	2	NENE	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
300845	Beta Reservoir 9/ Hidden Res.	14 S.	2 W.	12	NESW	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
	Little Hidden Res.	14 S.	2 W.	11	SESE	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
300325	Reservoir 2A	14 S.	2 W.	7	NESE	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
300096	Petan Piute Basin Fence	14 S.	2 W.	10	WSE	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
0068	Sewell Fence	14 S.	2 W.	5, 6	N1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
	Division Fence by 45 Ranch	14 S.	4 W.	19	NE	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
Sec 4 TGA	Dennis Swisher Fence	13 S.	4 W.	30, 31		Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
	Division Fence (Coyote Hole)	15 S.	4 W.	22, 23, 24	N1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
	Gap Fence at Garat Crossing	14 S.	1 W.	19	SWSWS W	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
	Division Fence by Duck Valley	15 S.	1 W.	24	S1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
	Wiley Ranch Access Gap Fence	14 S.	2 W.	2	SESW	Petan Co.	Permittee	All
	Boundary Fence (Duck Valley/BLM)	15 S.	1 W.	24	E1/2	Petan Co.	Permittee	Part
Projects in Garat Individual Allotment 524								
Sec 4 TGA	Burton Brown Fence	14 S.	4 W.	19, 30		45 Ranch	Permittee	All
	Unnamed Reservoir by 45 landing strip	14 S.	4 W.	30	SWNW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
Projects in Tent Creek Allotment 661								
007083	Inside Reservoir	14 S.	6 W.	23	SWNW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306758	Hope Reservoir	14 S.	6 W.	24	NWSE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306765	South 45 Reservoir	15 S.	5 W.	28	NWSW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306764	Hop Sage Reservoir	15 S.	5 W.	3	NENE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
306763	Big John Reservoir	15 S.	6 W.	13	SWNW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
007182	Sorrell Reservoir	15 S.	6 W.	13 24	SESE NENE	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
007086	Spring Creek Reservoir	14 S.	5 W.	18	SESW	45 Ranch	Permittee	All
Projects in Nickel Creek Allotment 548								
306300	Antelope Pond	13 S.	3 W.	11	NWNW	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306301	Little White Cow Pond	13 S.	3 W.	15	NESENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All

Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
306302	Antelope Spring Reservoir/ Kimball Res.	13 S.	3 W.	1	NENESE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306366	Sheep Hills Fence	13 S.	3 W.	10, 11, 12		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	Water Development Trough and Headbox	13 S.	3 W.	12	NENW	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
Sec 4 TGA	Henry Rubelt Fence (near Rickard Crossing)	13 S.	3 W.	15, 21, 22		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
3523	Twain Spring (Ryegrass Spring)	13 S.	3 W.	21	SESE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	White Cow Reservoir	13 S.	3 W.	12	SWSESW	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	Antelope Spring Dugout	13 S.	3 W.	1	SWSWSE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	Unnamed Reservoir by Sheep Spring	13 S.	3 W.	2	SESWN W	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
North Fork Owyhee Wilderness								
Projects in Burghardt Allotment 599 (closed to livestock effective November 1, 2011)								
309623	Current Creek Exclosure #3 Rebuild	9 S.	4 W.	1, 2		N/A	BLM	Part
306814	Burghardt Drift Fence/ Old Frank Meir	9 S.	3 W.	32,33	N1/2	N/A	BLM	Part
306141	Burghardt Pasture Fence	9 S.	4 W.	1		N/A	Permittee	Part
	Langdon Fence	9 S.	3 W.	multiple		N/A	Paula Ashby	Part
Projects in Bogus Creek FFR Allotment 577								
	Bogus Creek Fence/ Old Frank Meir Fence	9 S.	3 W.	6	NWNW	David Rutan	Permittee	All
Projects in Cliffs Allotment 501								
008551	Noon Creek Recon (9938)	9 S.	4 W.	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11		Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
301143	North Fork Fence	9 S.	4 W.	10	NWNW	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
301278	Cliff Burn Reservoir 2	9 S.	5 W.	35	SENE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
305357	Mesa Spring	9 S.	5 W.	28	NESE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
305360	Kirshner Spring	9 S.	5 W.	34	SWNWN E	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
	Gap Fence (South of Kirshner Spring)	9 S.	5 W.	34	SWNE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
	Noon Creek Gap Fence	9 S.	5 W.	36	NWNE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
305857	Cliffs Bound Fence	9 S.	4 W.	10	SWSW	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
	Big Springs Cabin	9 S.	4 W.	20	NWSE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
306108	Headcut Spring Exclosure	9 S.	4 W.	20	NWSE	BLM	BLM	All
306108	Headcut Spring Corral	9 S.	4 W.	20	NWSE	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
306814	Burghardt Drift Fence	9 S.	3 W.	32, 33		Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	All
	North Fork North Side Fence/Hanley's aquired	9 S.	6 W.	36		Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	State Section
	Fence around the North end of M Stanford FFR	9 S.	5 W.	31, 32	N	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	
	Holding fence around Headcut Spring	9 S.	4 W.	20		Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	
	Fence around South end of M Stanford FFR	9S.	5W.	31	S 1/2			
	Unnamed Fence in T9S R4W Sec19	9 S.	4 W.	19	W1/2	Anderson, Lowry, Stanford	Permittee	Part
Projects in Trout Springs Allotment 539								
301671	North Fork Rim Spring	10 S.	5 W.	5	NWNW	Hanley Ranch	Permittee	All

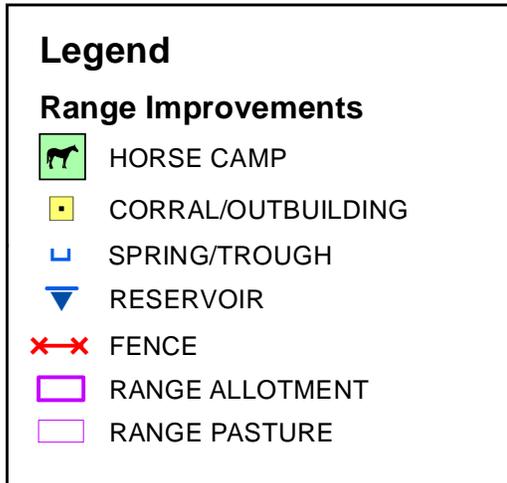
Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness Areas and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan

RIPS#	PROJECTS	T	R	SEC	SUB	Permittee	Maintenance Responsibility	Amount in Wilderness
	Fence around the South end of M Stanford FFR	9 S.	5 W.	31	S 1/2	Hanley Ranch	Permittee	
	Gap fence in bottom of North Fork part of Allotment boundary fence	9 S.	5 W.	33	SWNE	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	
	Juniper Creek Gap Fence at North Fork	9 S.	5 W.	32	NWNE	Hanley Ranch	Permittee	
	Gap Fence	9 S.	5 W.	32	SWNE	Hanley Ranch	Permittee	
	Allotment boundary fence between Trout Springs and Pleasant Valley	9 S./ 10 S	5 W.	33, 4		Payne Family LLC	Permittee	All
Projects in Pleasant Valley Allotment 546								
305195	Totorica Drift Fence	10 S.	5 W.	2, 11	E1/2	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	Part
306401	Pleasant Valley Reservoir/North Fork Res.	10 S.	4 W.	5	NWNW	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	All
306402	Bedrock Reservoir/ Rim Reservoir	10 S.	5 W.	1	NESE	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	All
304053	Battlegrounds Fence (Rubelt/Totorica)	10 S.	4 W.	4, 5, 8, 9		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	Allotment boundary fence between Trout Springs and Pleasant Valley	9 S./ 10 S	5 W.	33, 4	E1/2	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	All
	Bob's Reservoir	9 S.	5 W.	36	SESWSW	Payne Family LLC	Permittee	State Section
Projects in Nickel Creek Allotment 548								
008551	Noon Creek Recon (9938)	9 S.	4 W.	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
300753	Currant Creek Fence	9 S.	4 W.	14	NENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306451	Mountain View Reservoir	10 S.	4 W.	11	SESE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306452	Horseshoe Reservoir	10 S.	4 W.	12	NENW	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306453	Hungry Reservoir	10 S.	4 W.	10	SENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
305970	Battleground Boundary Fence	9 S.	4 W.	2	S1/2	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	Part
304053	Battlegrounds Fence (Rubelt/Totorica)	10 S.	4 W.	4, 5, 8, 9		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306489	Boni Reservoir	10 S.	4 W.	9	NWSEN W	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306488	Indian Battleground Reservoir	9 S.	4 W.	35	SENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
306455	Lower Battleground Reservoir	10 S.	4 W.	3	SENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
Sec 4 TGA	Henry Rubelt fence (Short sections of fence)	10 S.	4 W.	9, 14		Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	Part
	Water Trough	10 S.	4 W.	1	NENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
301143	North Fork Gap Fences	9 S.	4 W.	10	NWNW	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
	Unnamed Fence by Nickel Creek Table/ Refrigerator Gate Fence	10 S.	4 W.	1	NENE	Juniper Grazing Assn	Permittee	All
Projects in Indian Meadows Allotment 520								
008551	Noon Creek Recon (9938)	9 S.	4 W.	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11		Bob Bruce	Permittee	All

Appendix B - Wilderness Range Project Maps

Map Series Information

Every effort has been made to portray on the enclosed maps the location of each range management project identified during the inventory. However, due to page size limitations, and in the interest of generating a readable map, some projects that are located in close proximity are shown as one improvement. Some of these projects will be shown in greater detail for permittee-specific discussions.



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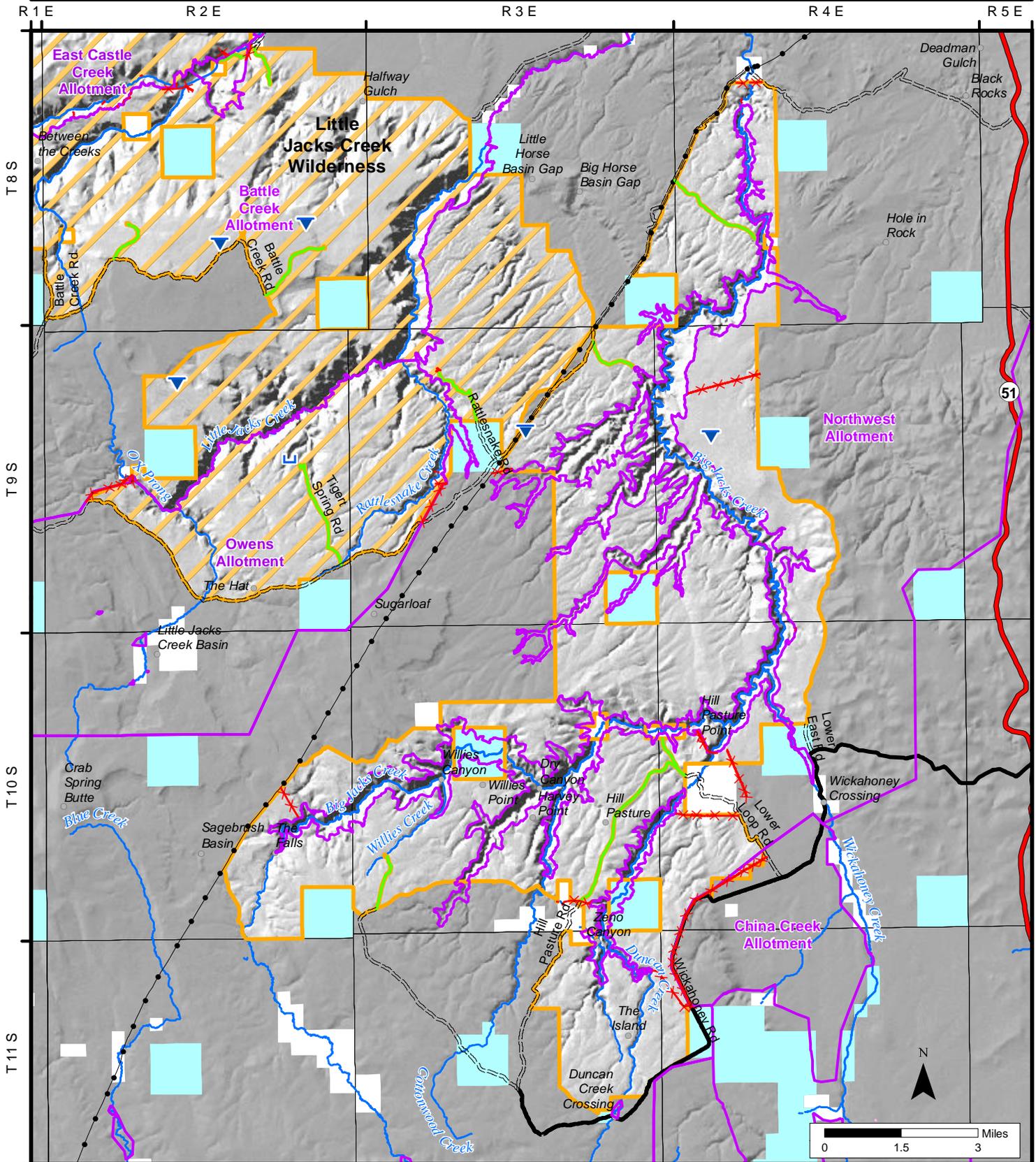
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SOURCE OF DATA LAYERS FOR ALL MAPS

The sources of the data are from Idaho-BLM Corporate Data, and the USGS.

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Big Jacks Creek Wilderness Range Allotments and Improvements



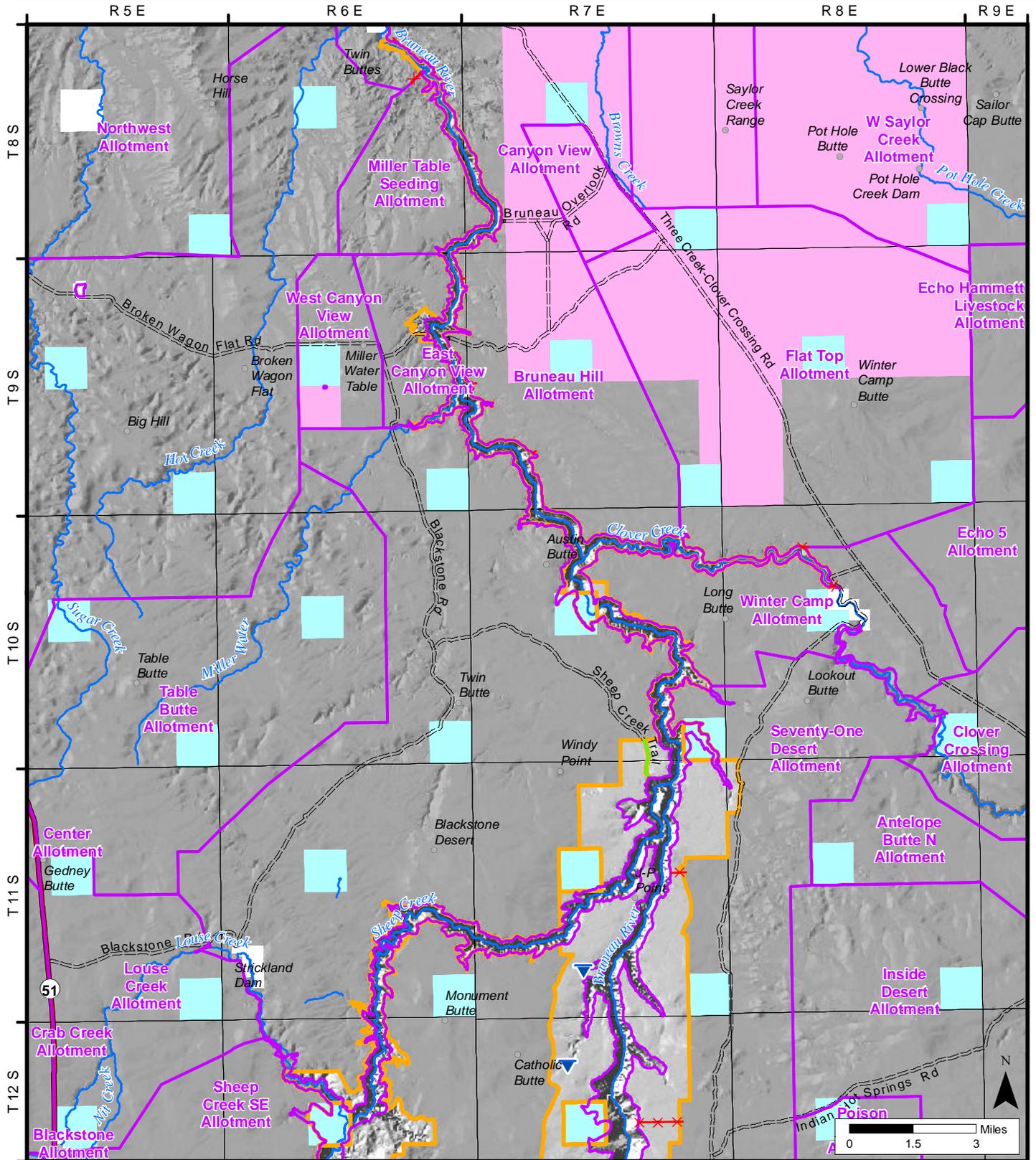
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Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness (North) Range Allotments and Improvements



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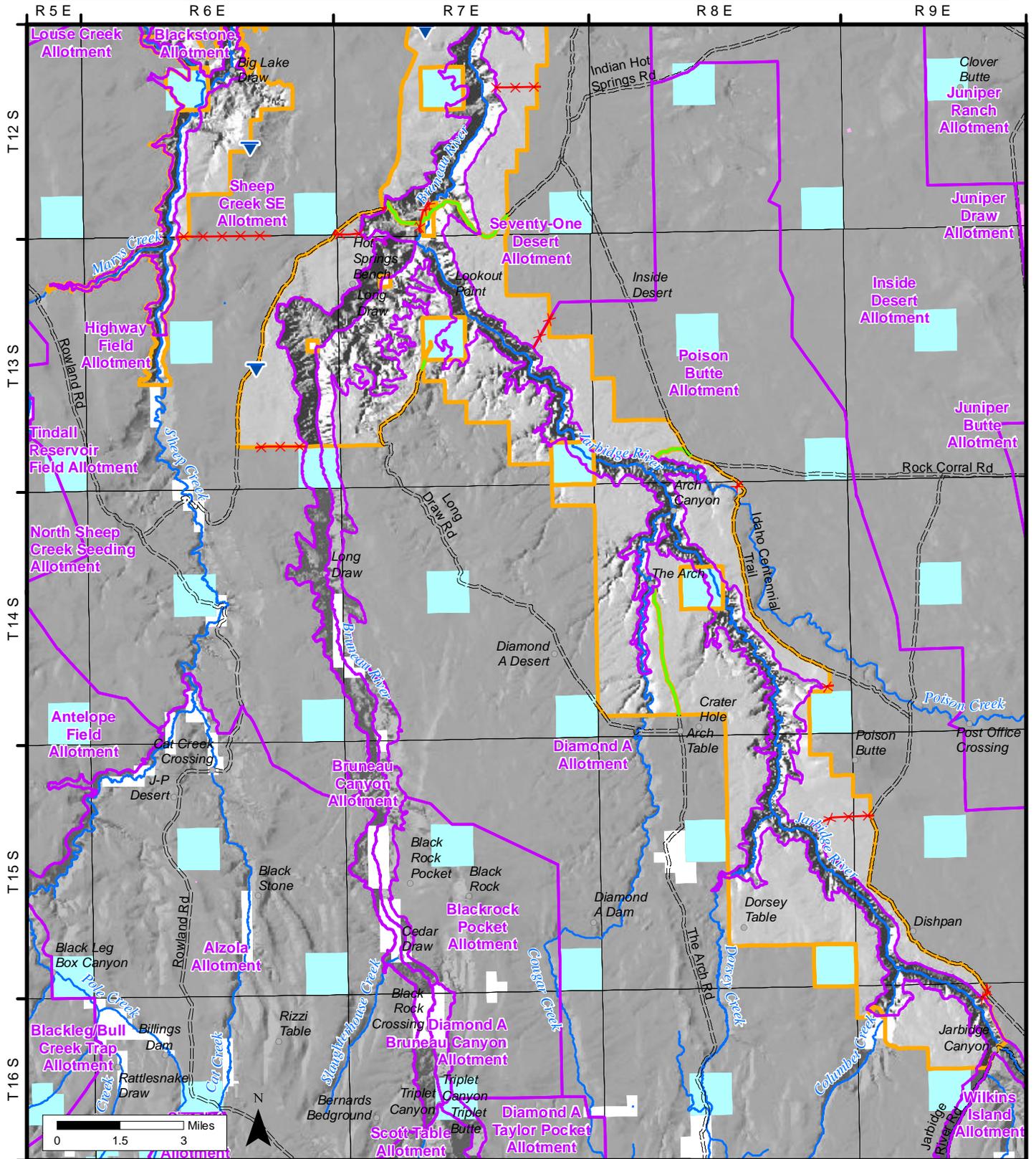
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Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers Wilderness (South) Range Allotments and Improvements

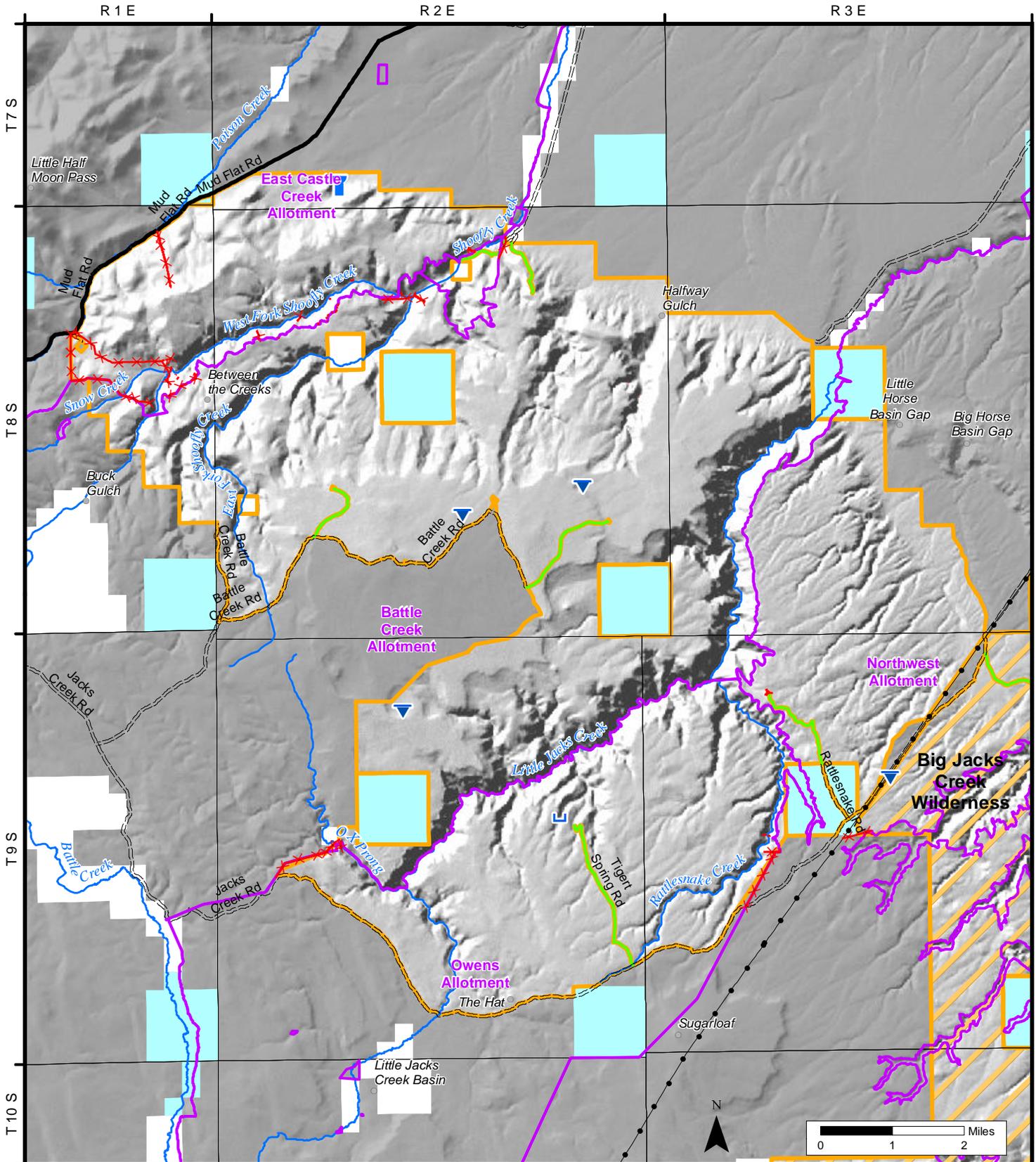


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Little Jacks Creek Wilderness Range Allotments and Improvements



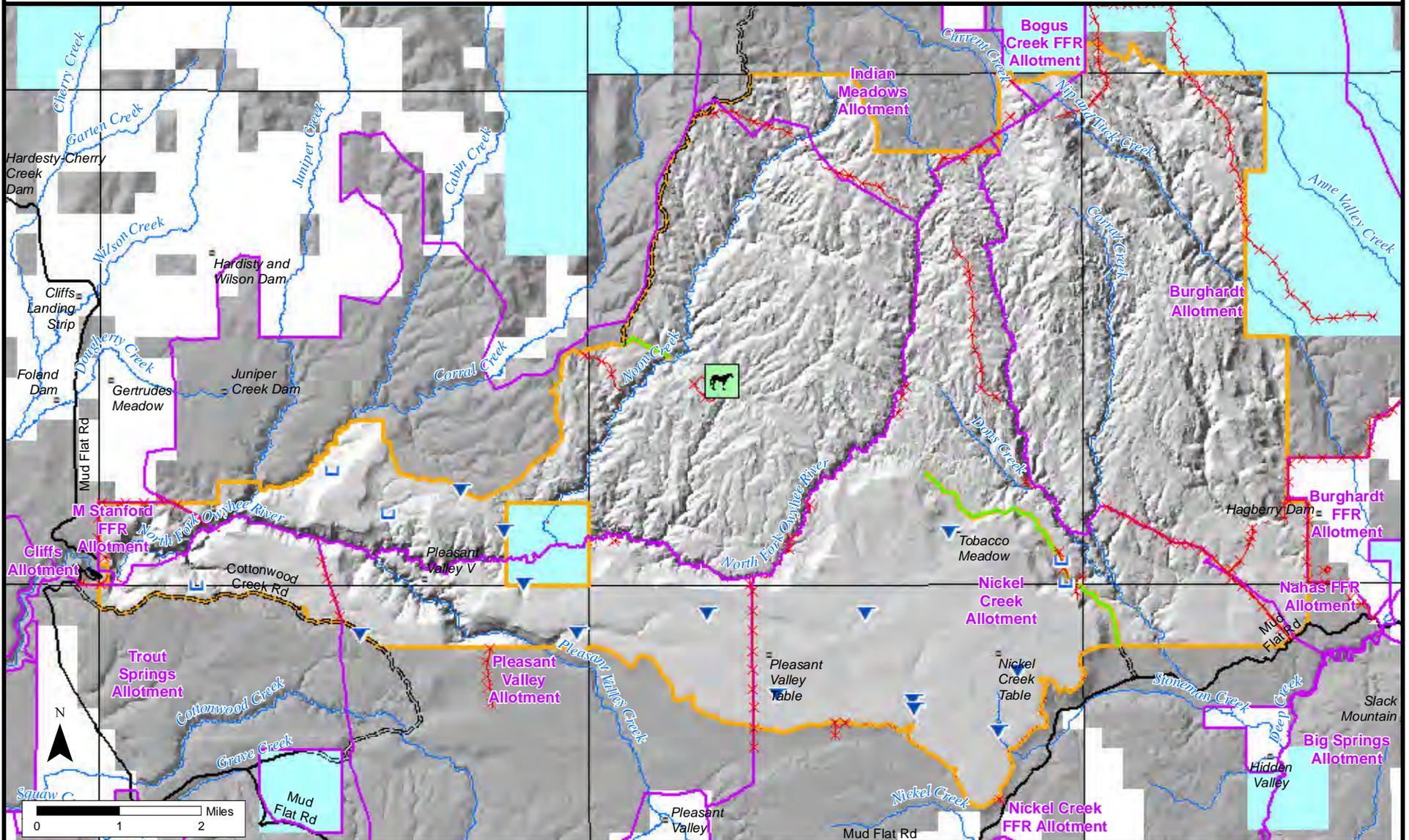
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North Fork Owyhee Wilderness Range Allotments and Improvements



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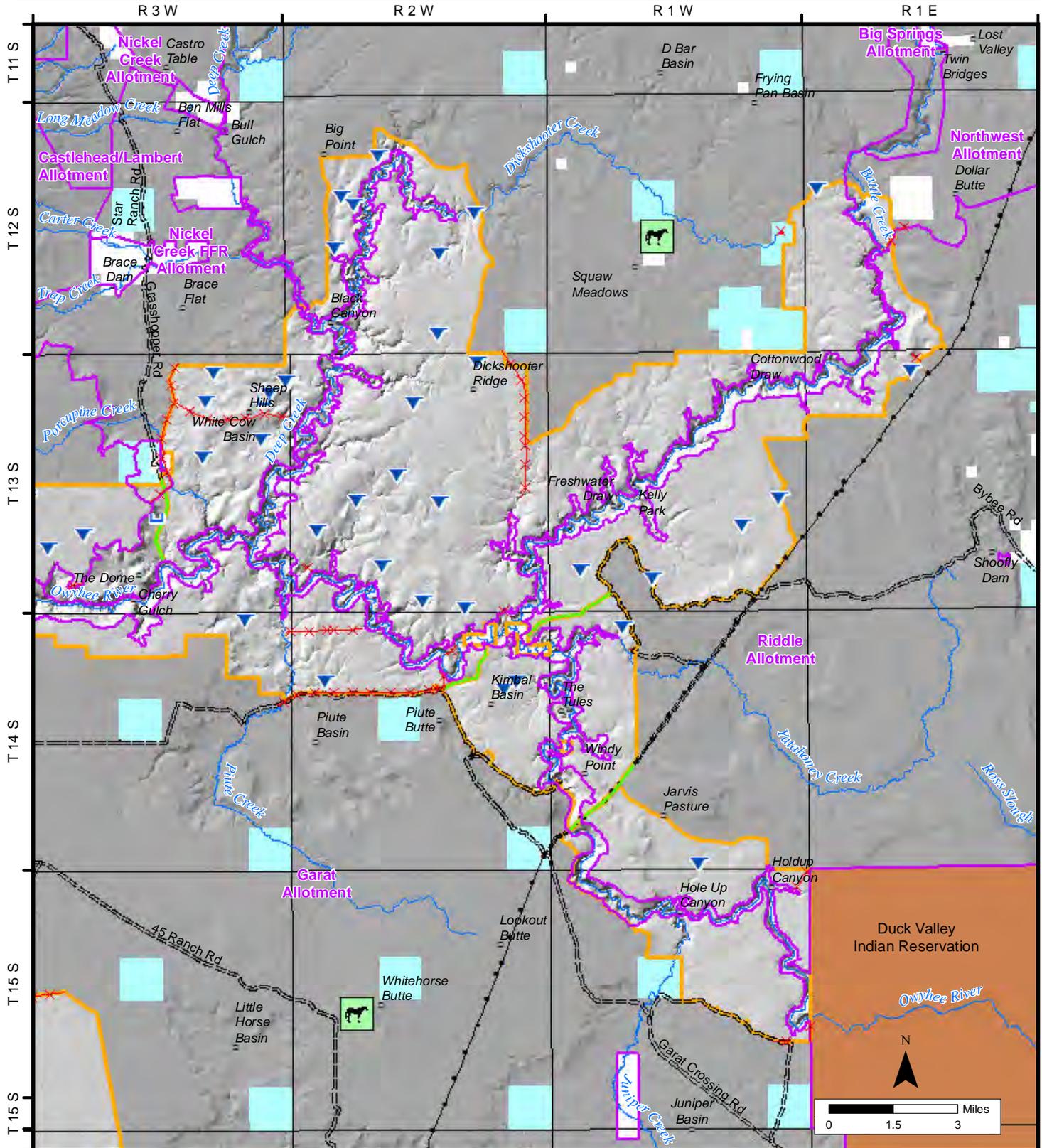
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Owyhee River Wilderness (East) Range Allotments and Improvements



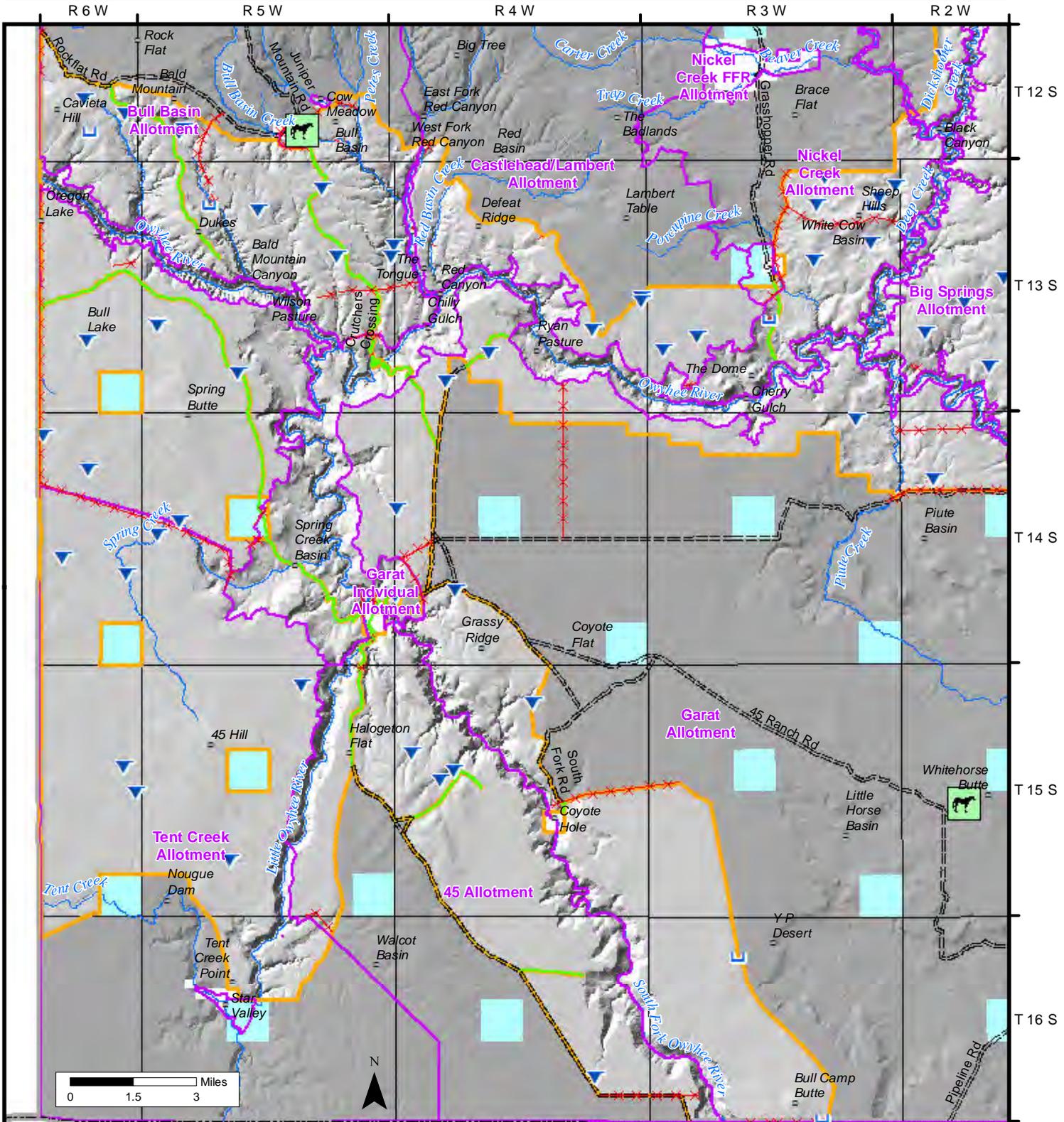
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Owyhee River Wilderness (West) Range Allotments and Improvements

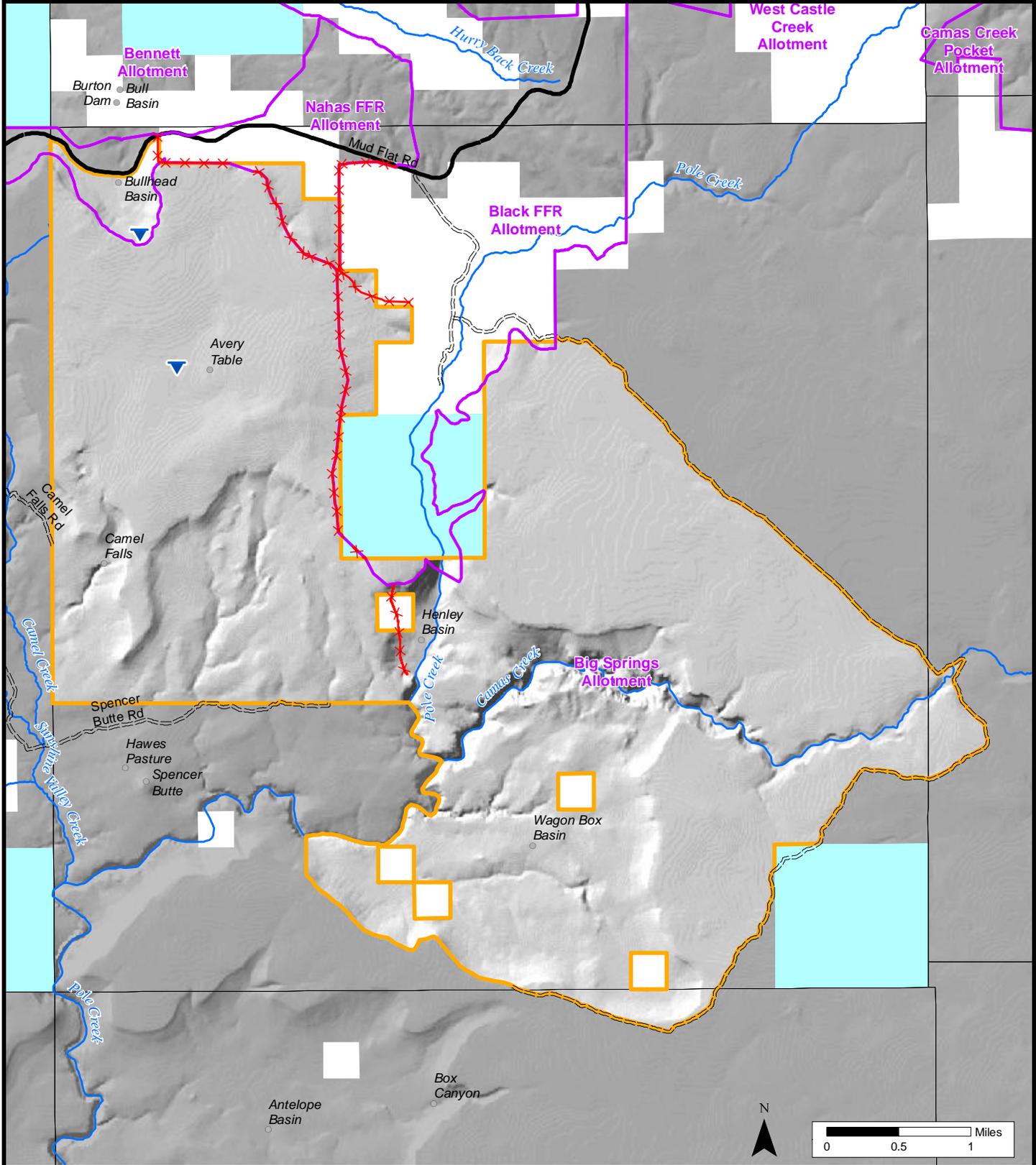


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Pole Creek Wilderness Range Allotments and Improvements

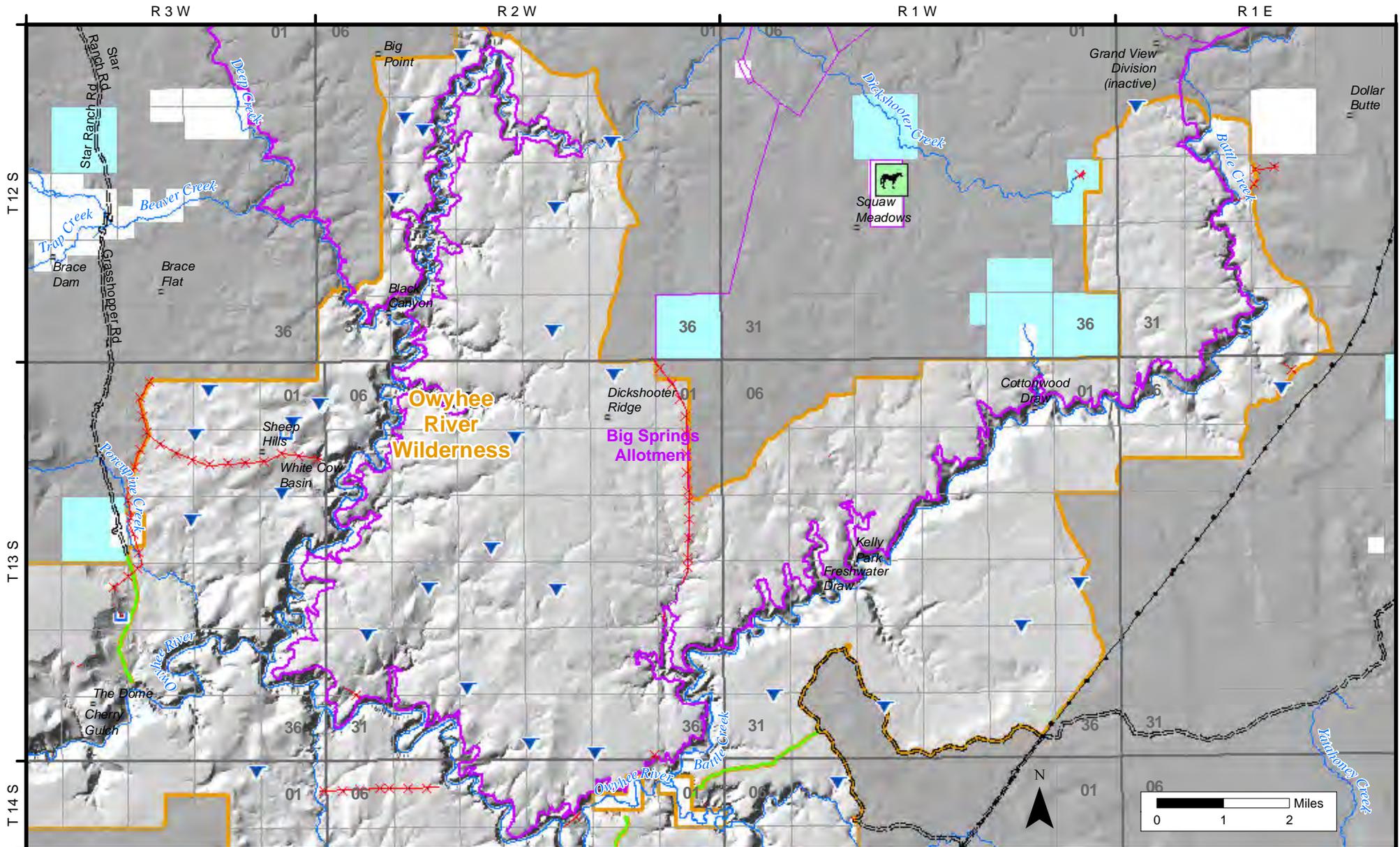


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Big Springs Allotment (South) Range Allotments and Improvements



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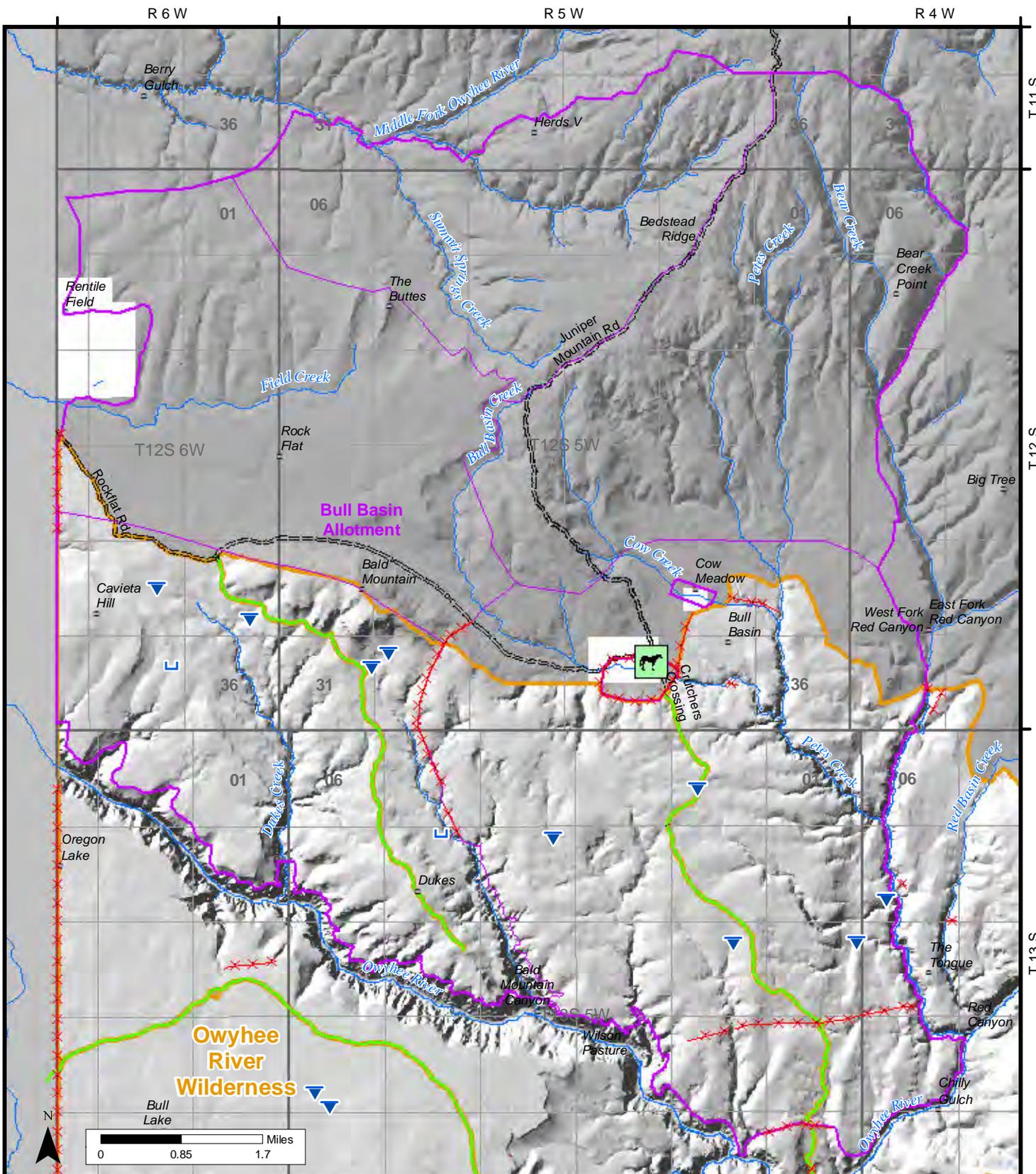
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Bull Basin Allotment Range Allotments and Improvements



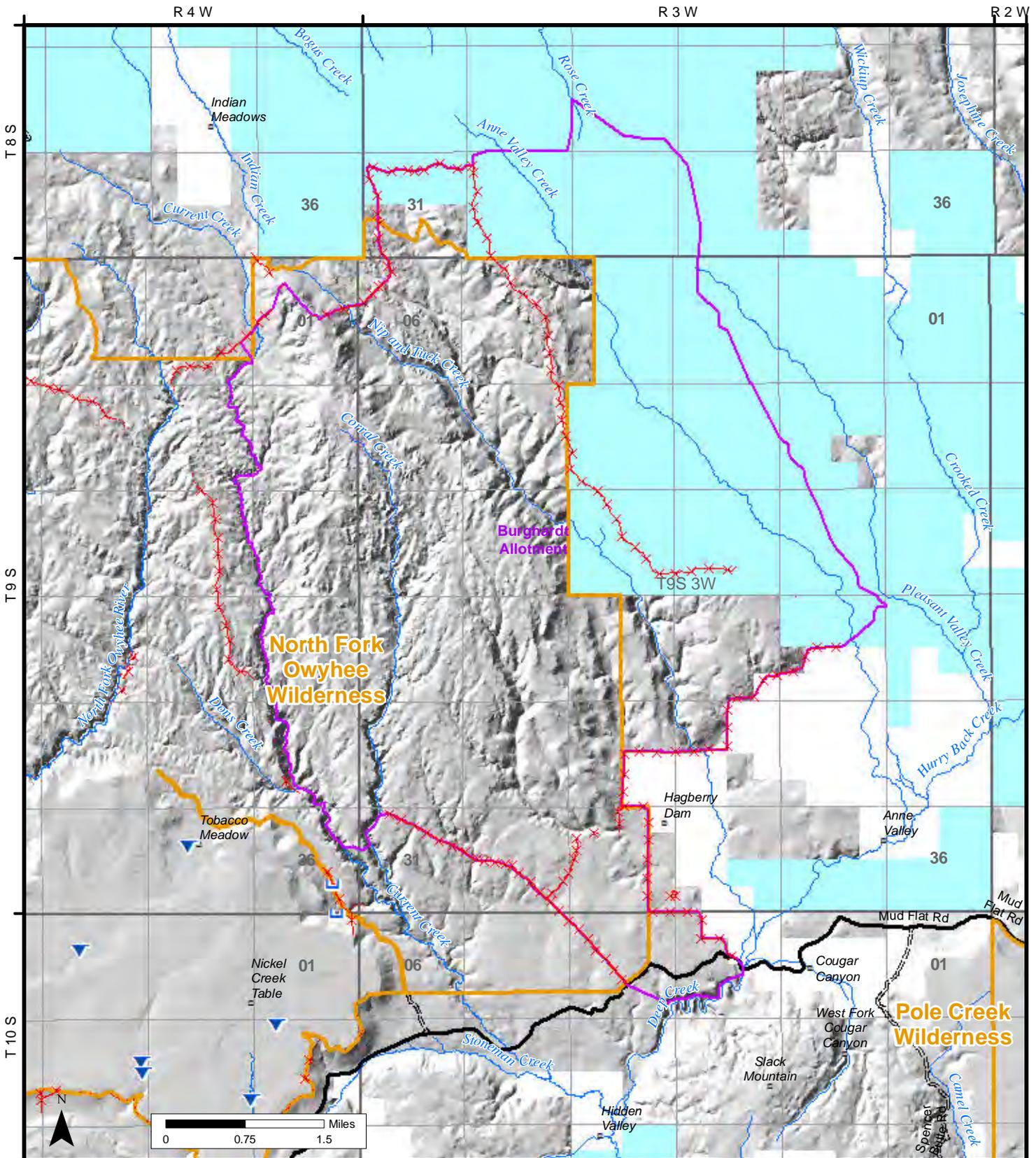
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Burghardt Allotment (historical) Range Allotments and Improvements



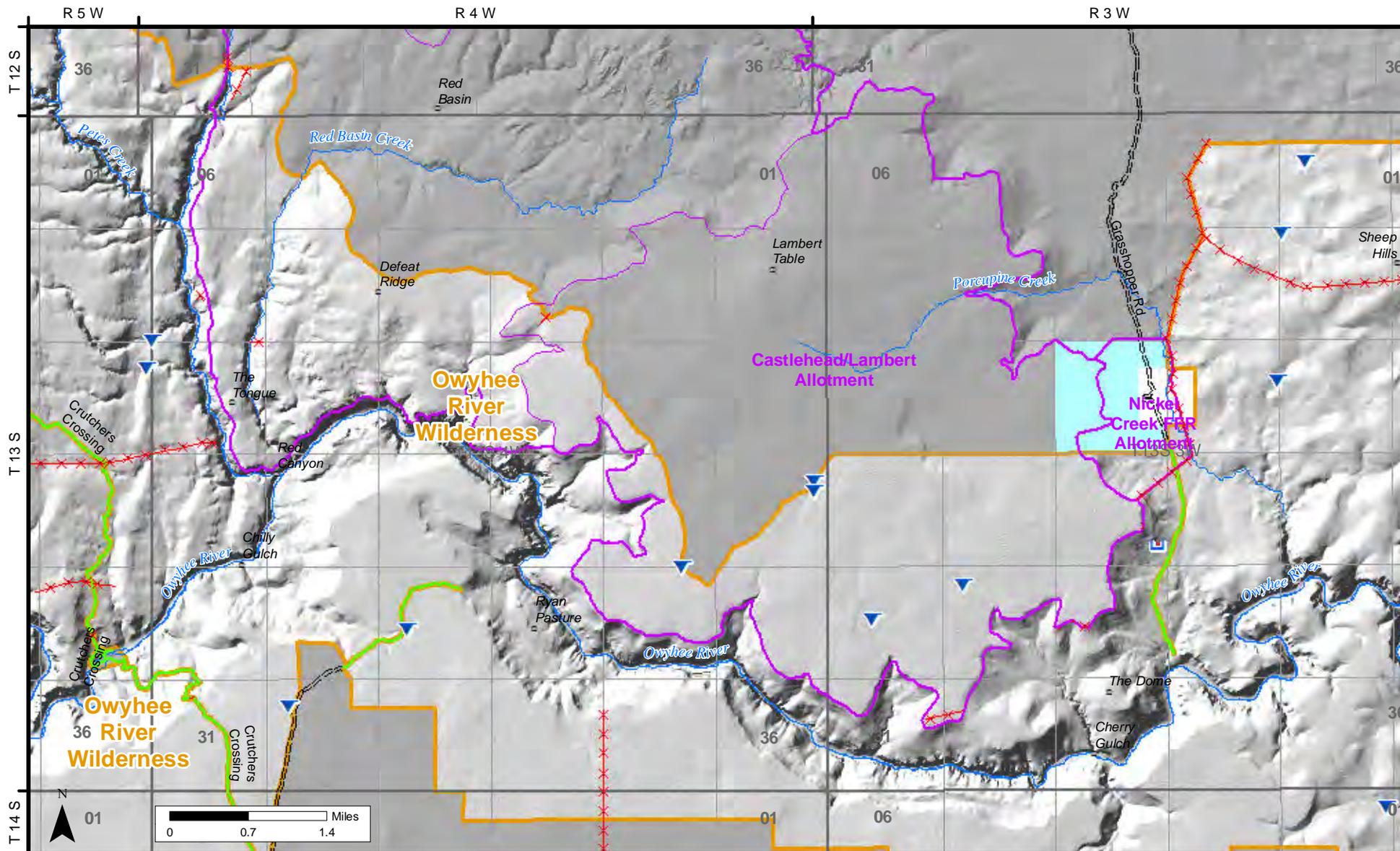
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Castlehead Lambert Allotment and Nickel Creek FFR Range Allotments and Improvements



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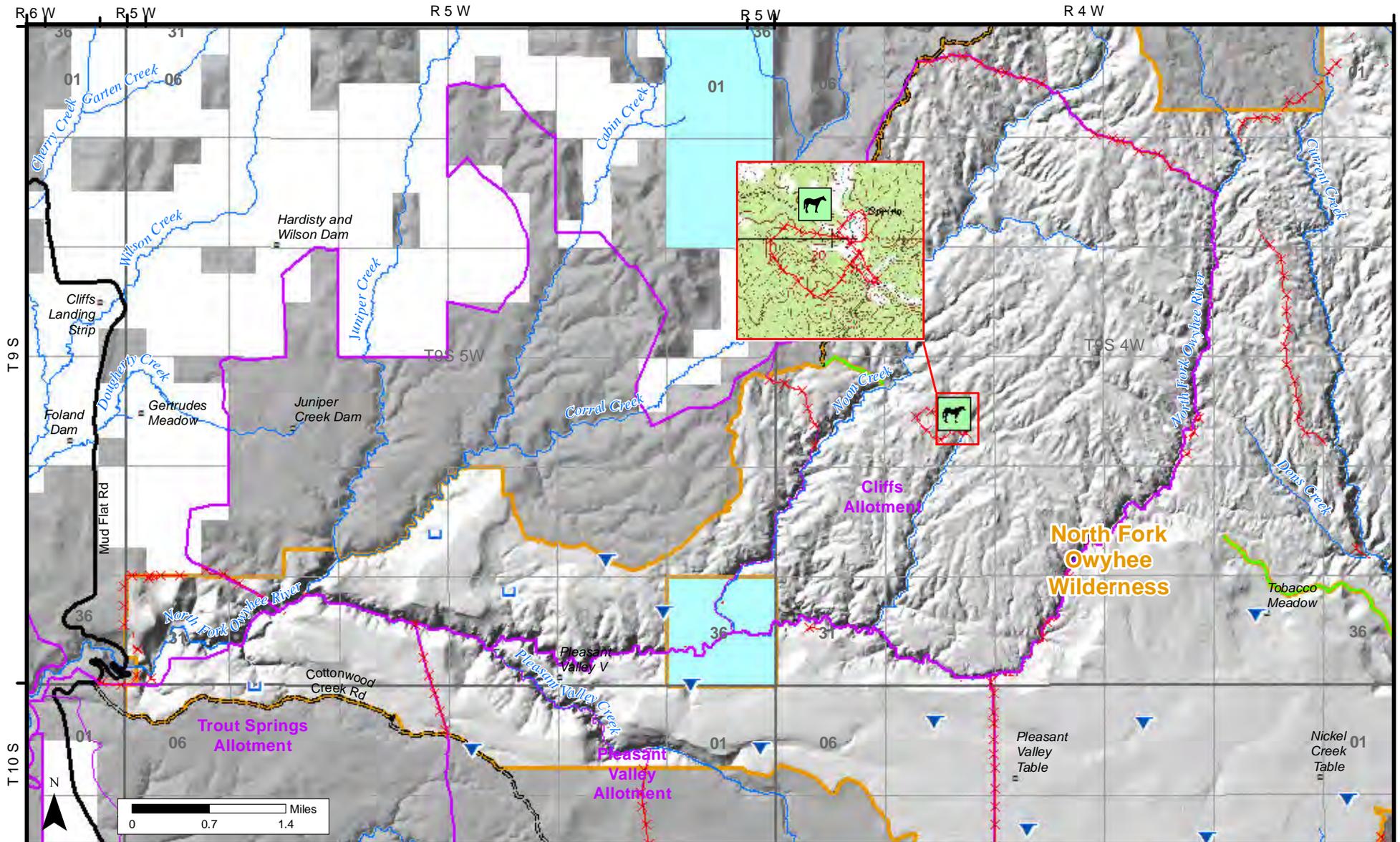
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Cliffs, Pleasant Valley, and Trout Springs Allotments Range Allotments and Improvements



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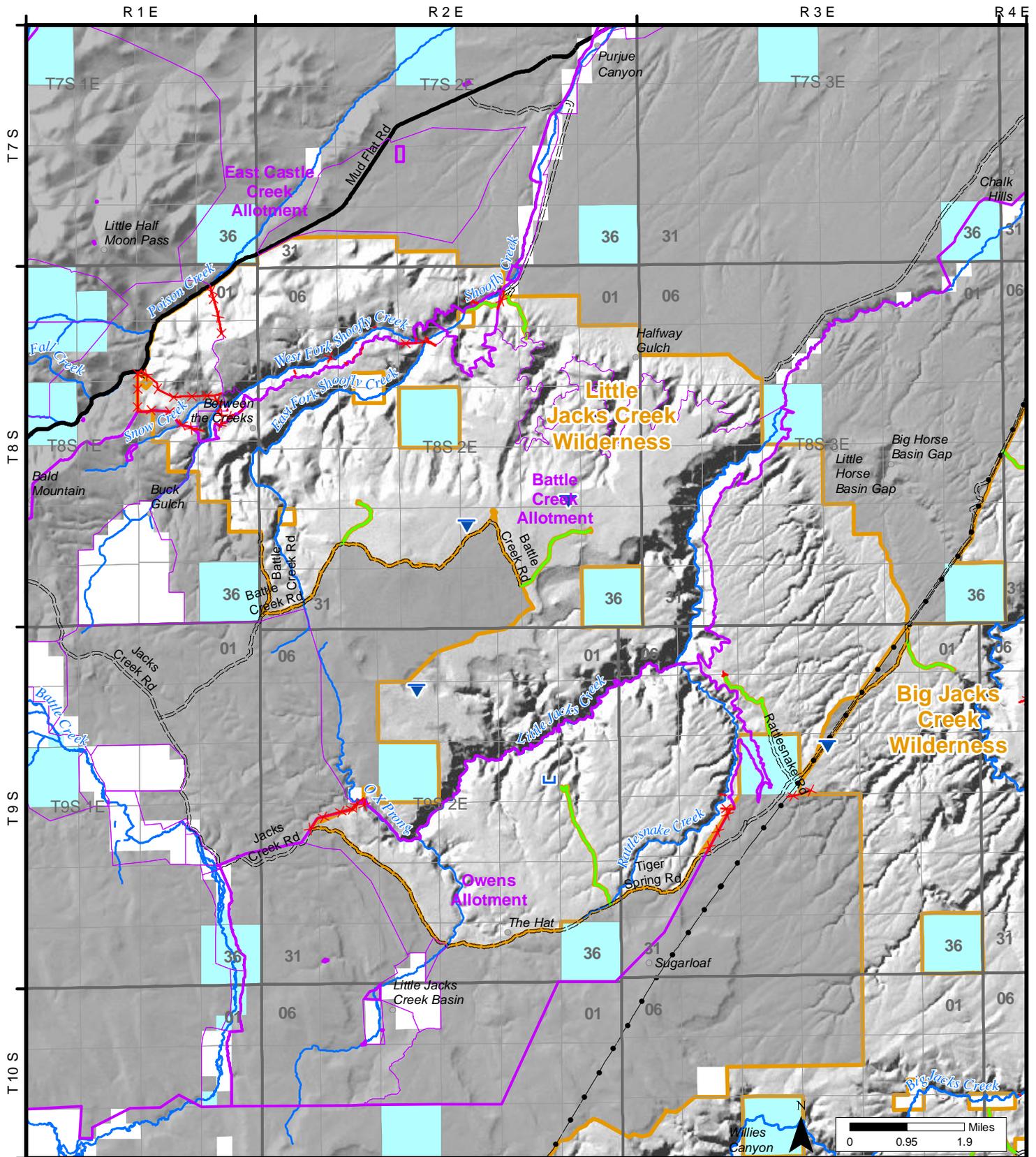
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East Castle Creek, Battle Creek, and Owens Allotments Range Allotments and Improvements



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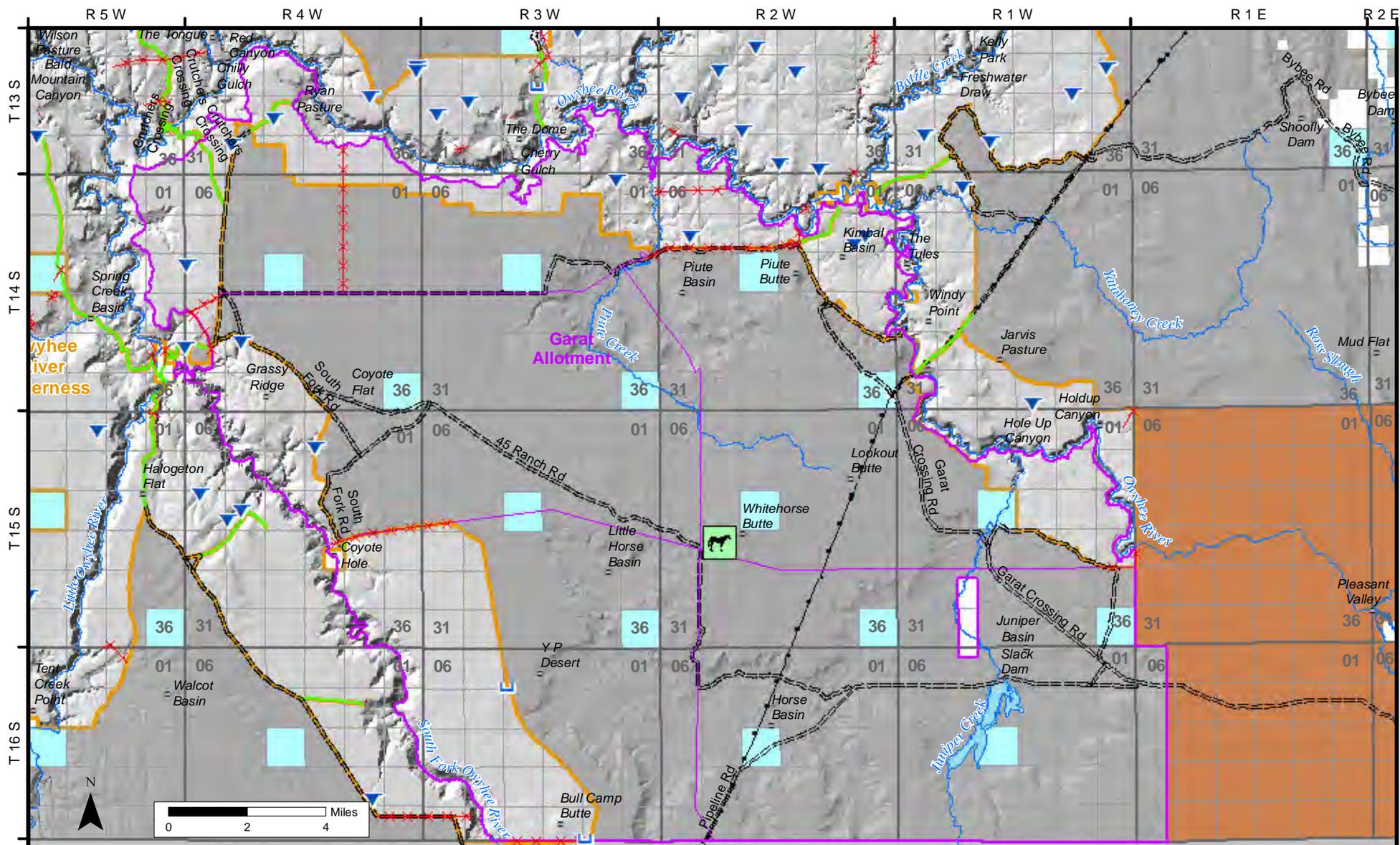


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Garat Allotment

Range Allotments and Improvements



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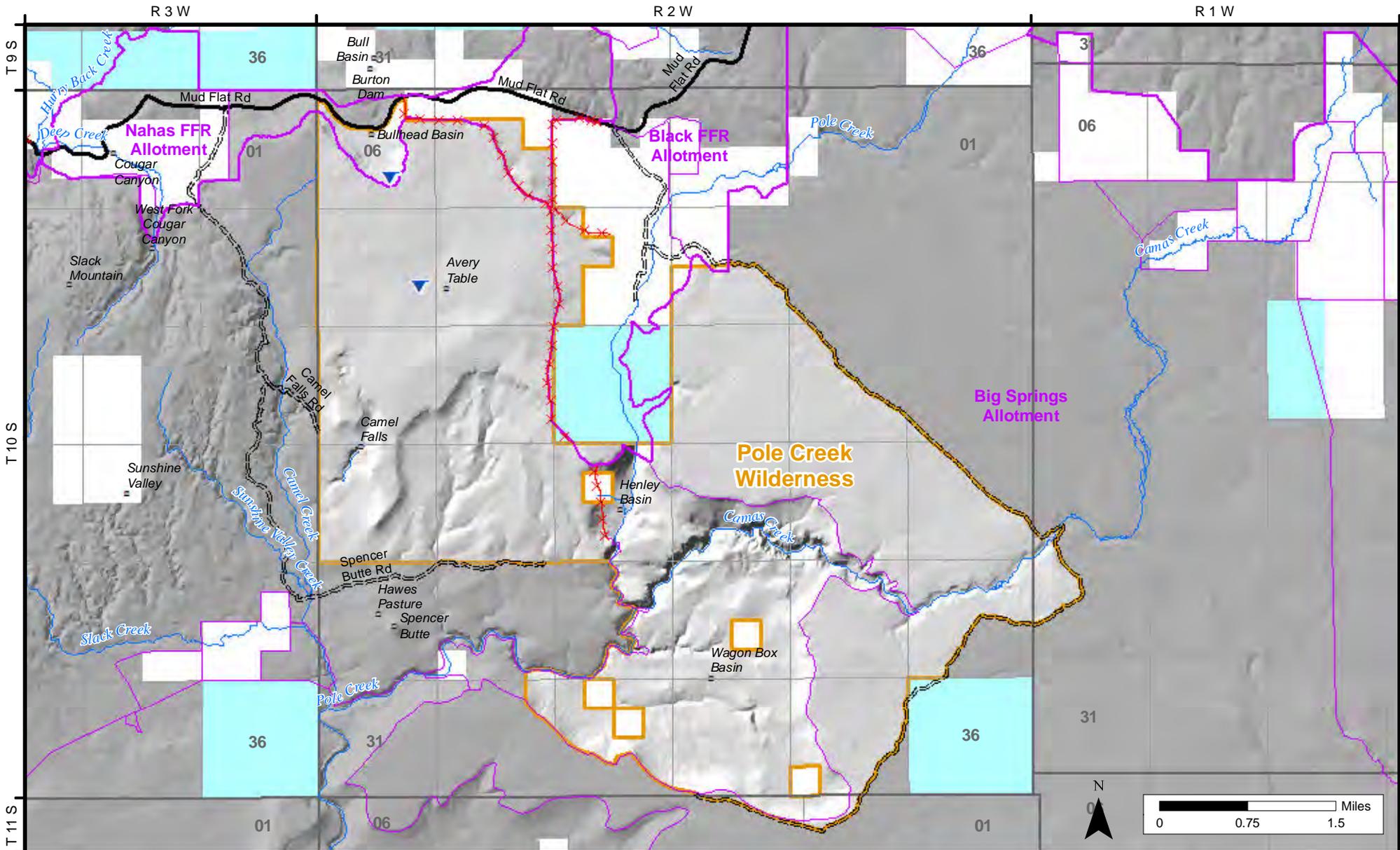
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Nahas FFR, Black FFR, and Big Springs Allotment (north half) Range Allotments and Improvements



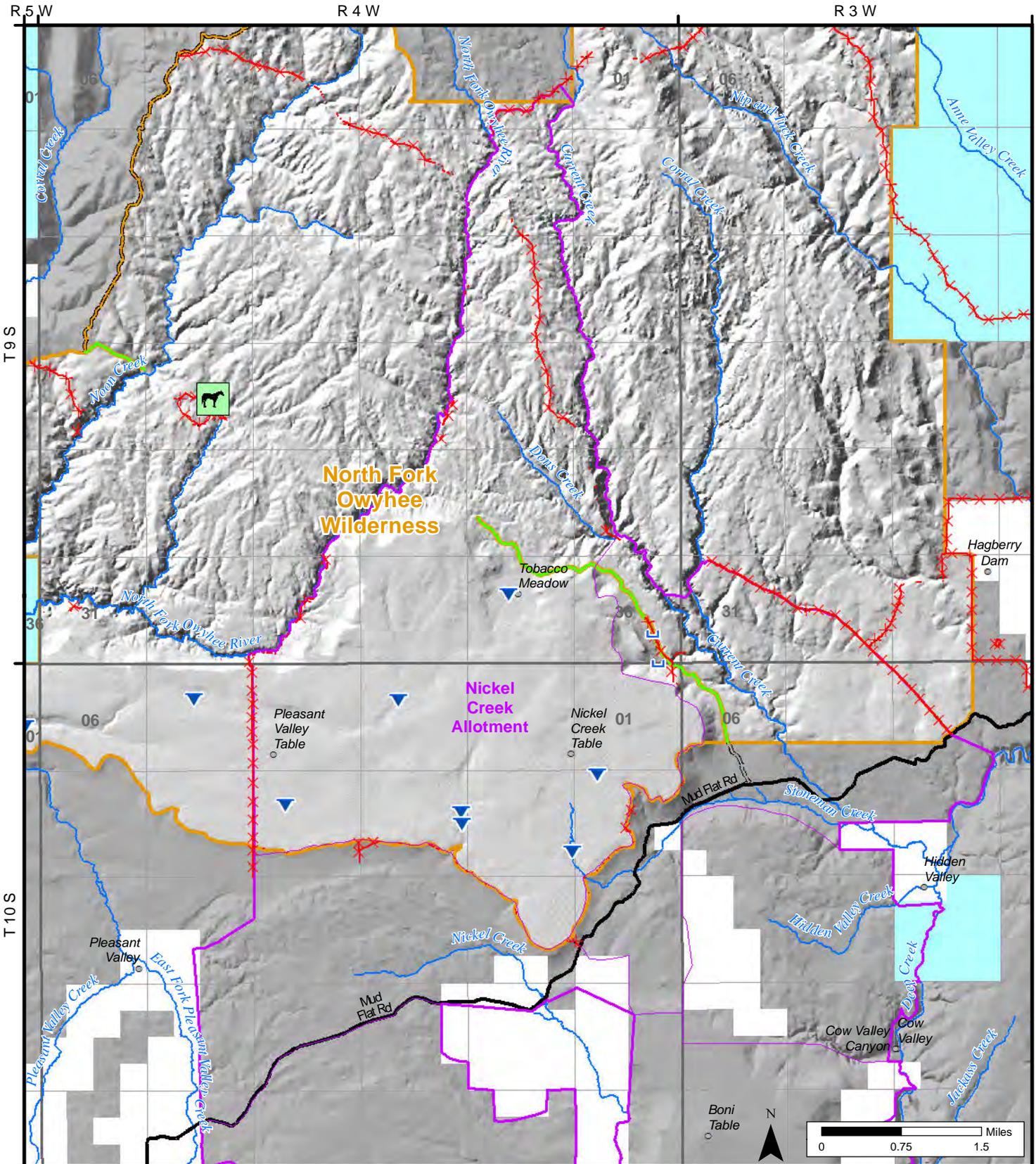
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho
Boise District

Map Date: 10/3/2012



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Nickel Creek Allotment (north half) Range Allotments and Improvements



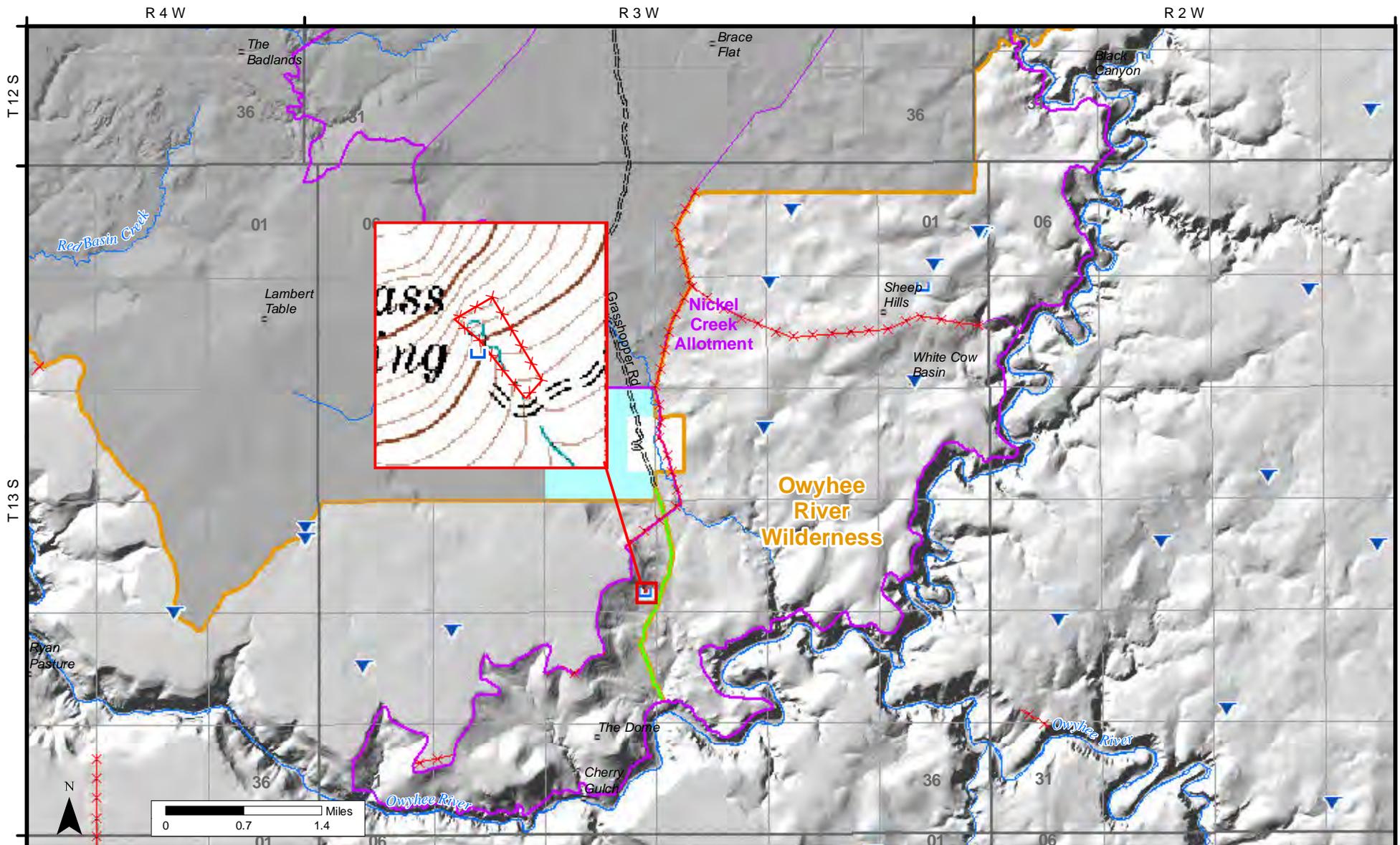
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Nickel Creek Allotment (South) Range Allotments and Improvements



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Boise District

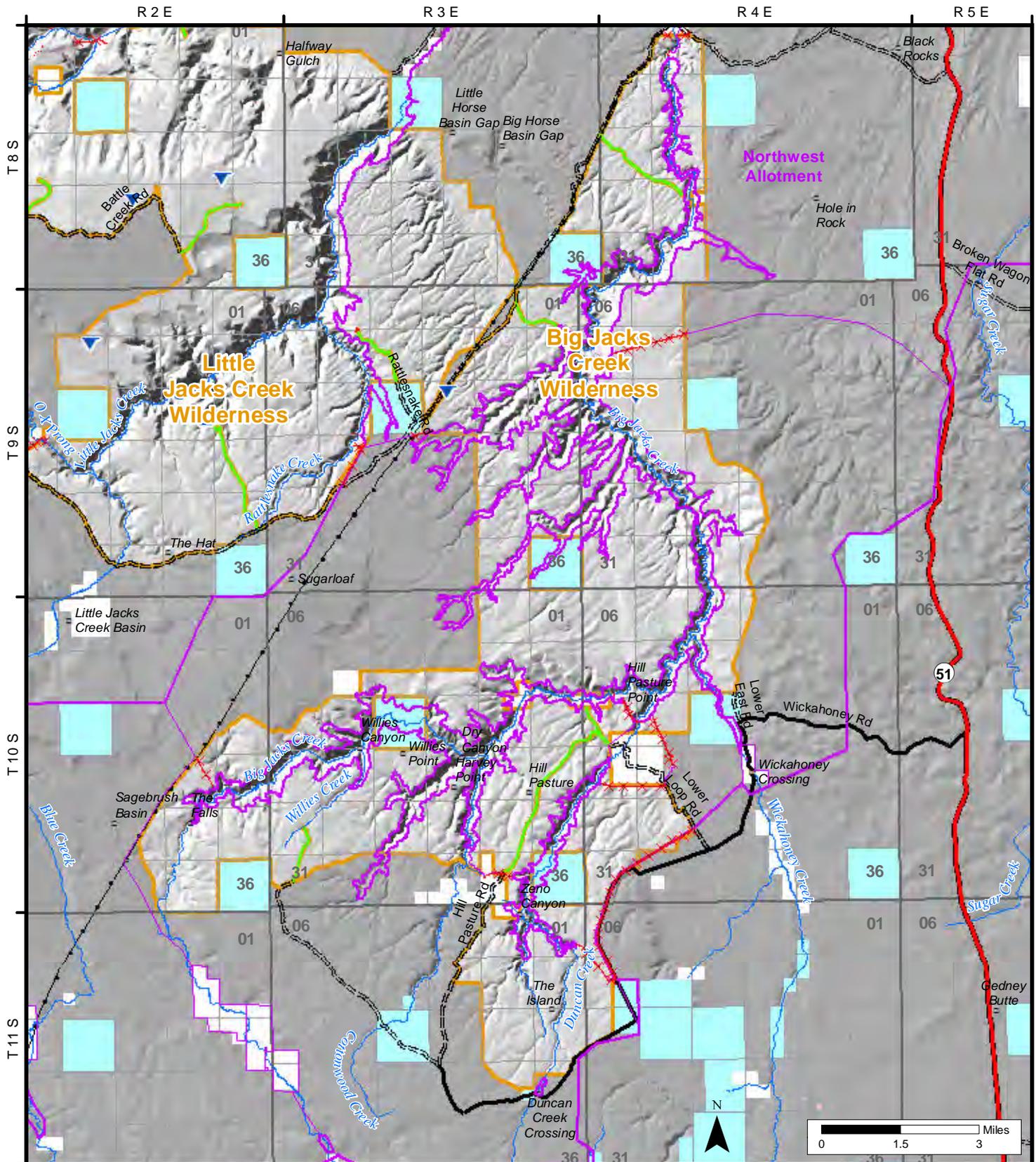
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Northwest Allotment Range Allotments and Improvements



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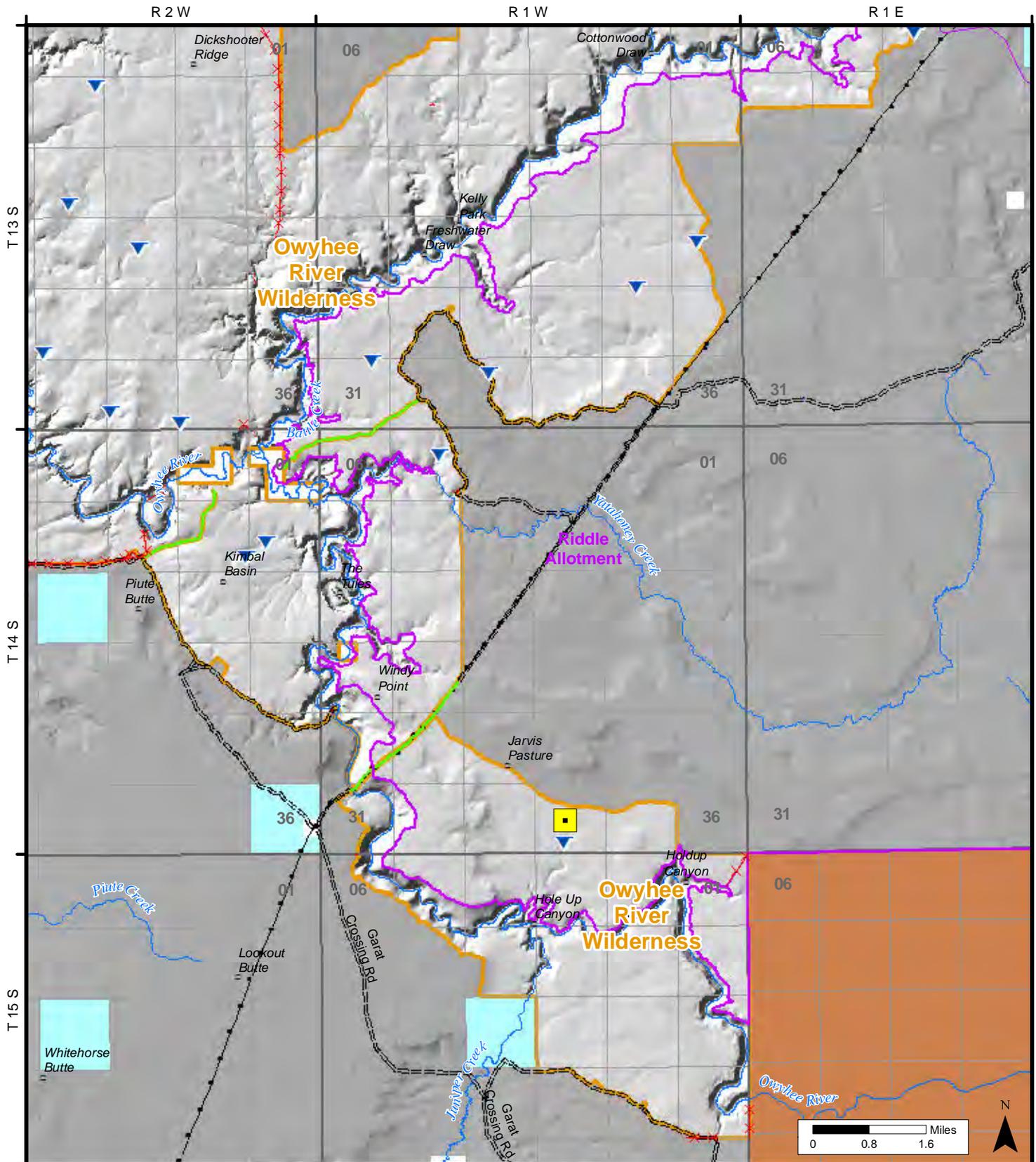
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Riddle Allotment Range Allotments and Improvements



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho
Boise District

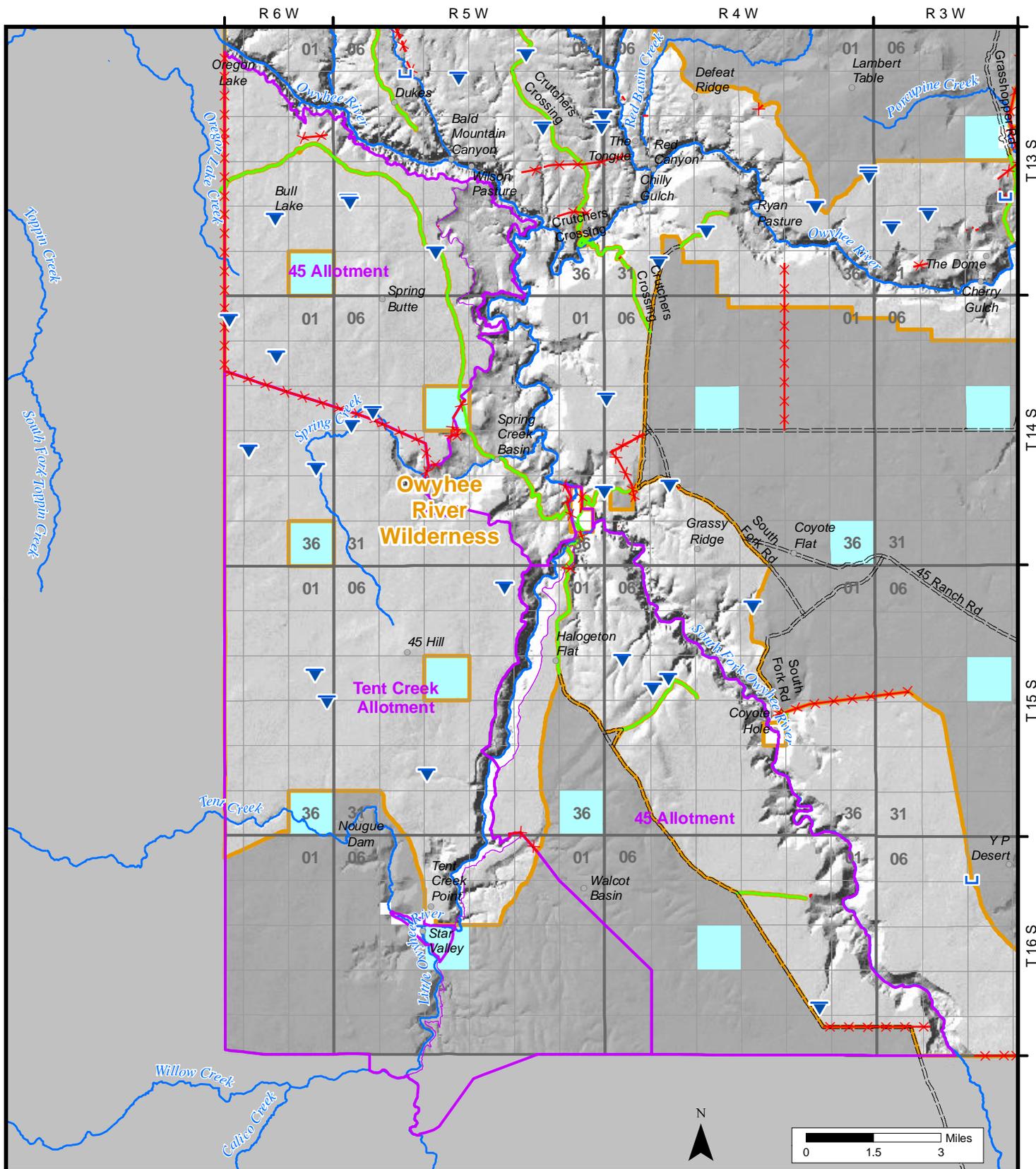
Map Date: 10/3/2012



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45 and Tent Creek Allotments Range Allotments and Improvements



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho
Boise District

Map Date: 10/3/2012



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Appendix E: Water Quality Sampling of Wild & Scenic River Segments

Appendix E: Water Quality Sampling of Wild & Scenic River Segments

Water quality samples were collected along each of the 16 designated wild and scenic river segments during low flow and high flow periods to form baseline water quality data against which subsequent Wild & Scenic River monitoring could be evaluated, as required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The following parameters were selected for sampling based on research conducted on the Selway and Middle Fork of the Salmon Rivers by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), and consistent with guidelines developed by the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council:

- **Conductivity:** Measures the ability of water to pass an electrical current, which indicates the presence of inorganic dissolved solids in water, such as chloride, nitrate, sulfate, and phosphate anions (negative ions) or sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and aluminum cations (positive ions). Conductivity is measured in micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) or microsiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{s/cm}$).
- **pH:** The measure of acidity or alkalinity, with 7.0 being neutral. Measures above 7.0 are increasingly basic (alkaline), and measures below 7.0 are increasingly acidic. Optimum values should be within the range of 6.5 to 9.0.
- **Dissolved Oxygen:** The measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water, usually expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l). Measurements should exceed 6 mg/l at all times for aquatic systems.
- **Ammonia + Nitrate + Nitrite:** Ammonia in most waters is a product of the biological degradation of nitrogenous organic matter. Nitrate is formed from the complete oxidation of ammonium by certain micro-organisms in which nitrite is an intermediate product.
- **Total Phosphorus:** Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plant and animal development. However, too much of the nutrient can cause accelerated plant growth, algae blooms, and increase the amount of material available for decomposition (which lowers dissolved oxygen). An acceptable range for total phosphorus is 10 $\mu\text{s/L}$ to 40 $\mu\text{s/L}$.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS):** The measure of undissolved organic and inorganic matter suspended in surface water. TSS can be measured by the level of conductivity (see above).
- **Turbidity:** A measure of the clarity of water; how much the suspended material absorbs and/or scatters light rays - usually determined by measuring light diffraction (reported in turbidity units). Materials that increase turbidity (reduce clarity) are suspended clay, silt, sand, algae, plankton, microbes, and other substances.

- **Temperature:** The degrees, in Centigrade and/or Fahrenheit, of the water column in a stream. Aquatic systems require water temperatures of 22°C or less with a maximum daily average of no greater than 19°C. Waters supporting salmonid spawning require temperatures of 13°C or less, with a maximum daily average no greater than 9°C.

Protocol for collecting low flow water quality data and samples:

- Bring water kit from lab with sealed containers.
- Take water sample upstream of disturbances (i.e., road, bridge, trail crossing, etc.) in a location that is representative of the stream segment.
- Place container into the water column near the middle of the stream, ensuring you are standing downstream of the sample. Do not collect sample from a pool or slow moving water.
- Record water temperature and observations of turbidity (clarity) of water, as well as stream segment name in the field using a Trimble Juno GPS unit.
- Keep collected samples in a cooler with ice and deliver to the lab within 24 hours.

Protocol for collecting high flow water quality data (High flow data was collected with the Scout II probe and the HANNA probe instruments, which were only capable of reading temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and conductivity):

- Place the data collection probe in moving water, allowing 2-3 minutes for the setting and instrument to adjust.
- Record data from display screen both in a notebook and in a Trimble Juno GPS unit.
- Take a photo point to ensure that data collection point is recorded.
- Note time of day and weather conditions.

Table A-1: High (H) and low (L) flow water quality sampling results (2011) for the 16 Wild and Scenic River segments

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Seasonal Cold Water Biota Standards	<23 °C	Baseline use only (BO)	BO	>5	Calculation varies	BO	<25	BO
Battle Creek L - 11/04/10	7°C/45°F	142	7.5	n/a	.02/<0.03/<0.01	3	clear	0.026
Battle Creek H - 4/13/2011	7°C/45°F	0.44	7.7	9.74	n/a	n/a	Moderately cloudy	n/a
Bruneau River L - 11/16/2010	10°C/50°F	172	8.1	n/a	<0.01/<0.30/<0.01	6	clear	0.013
Bruneau River H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Big Jacks Creek L - 12/16/2010	3°C/37°F	n/a	7.9	n/a	0.10/0.45/<0.1	11	Slightly cloudy	0.08

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Big Jacks Creek H - 4/28/2011	11°C/52°F	1.2	8.5	8.3	n/a	n/a	Slightly cloudy	n/a
W. Fork Bruneau L -11/17/2010	7°C/45°F	226	8	n/a	<0.01/<0.30/<0.1	16	clear	0.016
W. Fork Bruneau H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep Creek L - 11/2/2012	9°C/48°F	114	n/a	n/a	0.01 n/a n/a	3	clear	0.02
Deep Creek H - 4/13/2011	6°C/42.8°F	0.38	7.4	10.04	n/a	n/a	Moderately cloudy	n/a
Cottonwood Creek L - 2/8/2011	5°C/41°F	1	7.8	10	0.06/0.52/<0.01	5	Slightly cloudy	0.093

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Cottonwood Creek H - 5/4/2011	9°C/48°F	1.09	7.9	8.2	n/a	n/a	Slightly cloudy	n/a
Duncan Creek L - 12/16/2010	3°C/37°F	n/a	7.8	n/a	0.26/<0.30/<0.01	5	Slightly cloudy	0.076
Duncan Creek H - 4/28/2011	12°C/54°F	1.24	8.3	7.6	n/a	n/a	clear	n/a
Jarbidge River (top) L - 11/09/2010	4°C/39°F	62.3	7.4	n/a	<0.01/<0.30/<0.01	<1.0	Clear	0.019
Jarbidge River (end) L - 11/17/2010	5°C/41°F	69.9	7.5	n/a	<0.01/<0.30/<0.01	19	clear	0.01
Jarbidge Rvr H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Little Jacks Creek L - 2/7/2011	15°C/59°F	1	7.7	11.8	0.01/<0.30/<0.01	<1.0	Slightly cloudy	0.056
Little Jacks Creek H - 6/15/2011	13°C/55°F	n/a	8.3	8.2	n/a	n/a	clear	n/a
North Fork Owyhee Rvr L - 11/2/2010	5°C/41°F	89.7	n/a	n/a	<0.01/<0.30/<0.01	2	clear	0.021
North Fork Owyhee Rvr H - 4/17/2011	7°C/45°F	0.4	7.7	10	n/a	n/a	Extremely cloudy	n/a
Owyhee Rvr L- 11/04/2010	9°C/48°F	317	8.3	n/a	0.03/<0.30/<0.01	3	clear	0.035

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
Owyhee Rvr H - 4/12/2011	7°C/45°F	1.76	8.3	10.2	n/a	n/a	Moderately cloudy	n/a
Red Canyon Creek L-11/03/2010	10°C/50°F	83.8	n/a	n/a	<0.01/0.51/<0.01	3	Slightly cloudy	0.019
Red Canyon Creek H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sheep Creek L- 11/18/2010	6°C/43°F	159	8.3	n/a	0.05/<0.30/<0.01	<1.0	clear	0.015
Sheep Creek H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Fork Owyhee Rvr L - 1/4/2011	0°C/32°F	357	n/a	n/a	0.05/<0.30/<0.01	9	clear	0.048

Water Segment/Collection dates	Temperature (°C/°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite	TSS/total suspended solids (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)
South Fork Owyhee Rvr H - 4/26/2011	7°C/45°F	2.7	8.4	9.6	n/a	n/a	Extremely cloudy	n/a
Wickahoney Creek L - 2/01/2011	0°C/32°F	2	8	11.58	0.04/<0.30/<0.01	7	Slightly cloudy	0.13
Wickahoney Creek H - 4/28/2011	14°C/57°F	1.52	8.1	7.4	n/a	n/a	Slightly cloudy	n/a
*Dickshooter Creek L,H	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Due to the remote location and proximity to private lands, Dickshooter Creek data will be collected at a later time.

Section 051 of Idaho's Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.051)

Appendix F: Summary of Traffic Count Data

Summary of Traffic Counter Data as of December 2013.

Wilderness Area	TRAFx Counter	Days with data	Average Daily Traffic¹ (ADT)	Estimated Total Annual Visits²
Big Jacks Creek	Wickahoney Road	403	7.4	2,701
Bruneau – Jarbidge Rivers	Bruneau Scenic Overlook	554	10.3	3,760
	Roberson East Trail	773	0.5	183
	Tindall Trail	823	0.2	73
	Bruneau River Put-in	518	2.5	913
	JP Desert Twin Lakes	454	0.9	329
	Sheep Creek	368	2.2	803
	Arch Canyon	457	1.2	438
	Murphy Hot Springs	861	7.2	2,628
Little Jacks Creek	Mud Flat Rd /Poison Creek	509	61.1	22,302
	Little Jacks Creek	419	0.4	146
North Fork Owyhee	Cherry stem (west)	536	0.2	73
	Cherry stem (east)	329	0.1	37
	Mud Flat Rd / North Fork Campground	146	58.9	21,499
Owyhee River	Crutchers Crossing	588	0.5	183
	Rickert	290	0.5	183
	Garat	792	0.3	110
	South Fork Pipeline	714	0.6	219
	Battle Creek	69	0.1	37
	Juniper Mountain	146	5.3	1,935
Pole Creek	Pole Creek	486	0.1	37
Totals	21 counters	10,235	Average = 7.6	58,589

¹ ADT is calculated by dividing the total counts for a given year by the number of days in which data was gathered during that year.

² Estimated annual visits for counters with less than one complete year's data are calculated by multiplying the ADT by 365. Note: Annual totals have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The numbers represent the total number of vehicles multiplied by an assumed average of 2.3 people per vehicle.

Appendix G: Minimum Requirements

Decision Guide



MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS DECISION GUIDE

OVERVIEW

“ . . . except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act...”

– the Wilderness Act, 1964

Introduction

The Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG) is designed to assist wilderness managers in making appropriate decisions in wilderness. Use of the MRDG requires familiarity with the difference between wilderness and other public lands as defined by the Wilderness Act

This Overview document provides general information about the MRDG process, its origination, and how it relates to other processes such as NEPA analysis. Please refer to the accompanying MRDG [Instructions](#) and MRDG [Worksheets](#) for specific information about completing the MRDG.

Wilderness Act Guidance

The concept of Minimum Requirements comes from Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964:

“Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.” (emphasis added)

Applicable actions include, but are not limited to, scientific monitoring, research, recreational developments (trails, bridges, signs, etc.), and activities related to special provisions mandated by the Wilderness Act or subsequent legislation (such as grazing, exercising mineral rights, access to inholdings, maintenance of water developments, and commercial services).

The following three boxes contain excerpts from the Wilderness Act of 1964 that may be useful reminders of key provisions of the law applicable to the use of this Minimum Requirements Decision Guide.

What is the purpose of wilderness?

“In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States..., leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.” Section 2(a)

What is wilderness?

“...lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition...” Section 2(a)

“...an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation...” Section 2(c)

“...generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable...” Section 2(c)

“...has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation...” Section 2(c)

“...may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.” Section 2(c)

How is wilderness administered?

“...shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness...” Section 2(a)

“A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man is a visitor who does not remain.” Section 2(c)

“An area of wilderness is...protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and... its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition...” Section 2(c)

“...each agency administering wilderness... shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area...” Section 4(b)

“...wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.” Section 4(b)

In addition to the Wilderness Act, subsequent legislation and agency policy may influence determination of the minimum requirement. In some instances, Agencies have included more guidance and definitions in their respective policies. Please See [Agency Guidelines](#) for more specific information.

Use of this Guide

The MRDG is a process to identify, analyze, and select management actions that are the minimum necessary for wilderness administration. It applies this direction from the Act and incorporates a two-step process. Step 1 determines whether administrative action is necessary. If action is found to be necessary, then Step 2 provides guidance for determining the *minimum* activity. Step 2 has been referred to as determining the minimum tool but could include any type of activity, method, or equipment.

The MRDG can be used as:

- a process for evaluation and documentation;
- a guide to help discuss proposals with interested parties; or
- a review of on-going management practices to determine if they are necessary or if a less intrusive practice can be implemented.

The level of detail and effort necessary to effectively utilize the MRDG process depends on the scope and complexity of the issue or problem being considered. One person might adequately analyze simple actions; complex actions may require the coordination of several resource specialists. Likewise, some issues warrant public scoping and involvement with stakeholders to provide information, gather input, and make a better decision.

The MRDG Worksheets provide a series of questions about the necessity of taking any action to resolve a situation and the most appropriate methods or tools to use. The decision to approve an action is a critical aspect of wilderness management. At times, the decision is not straightforward and requires a delicate balancing act. *(Note that the use of the word "decision" here is not the same as a NEPA decision, but rather a recommended course of action. See the section The MRDG and NEPA, below.)*

Emergencies

Do not use the MRDG for emergency situations; follow procedures already outlined in approved emergency plans. The minimum requirements concept should be incorporated into such plans when they are being prepared, so that minimum necessary methods and tools are being utilized to meet the needs of the emergency.

Safety

The safety of wilderness visitors, employees, volunteers, and contractors is a priority in all decisions and actions. Complying with Section 4(c) of The Wilderness Act and conducting a minimum requirements analysis using the MRDG does not alter or diminish this need.

The MRDG is intended to help identify, analyze and select management actions that are the minimum necessary for wilderness without compromising safety. A fair and honest evaluation of all available options, within agency safety requirements, is needed to make an appropriate decision for wilderness. Wilderness managers are encouraged to learn, cultivate, and share traditional and primitive skills and develop alternative minimum impact methods and tools that allow activities to be accomplished safely with a minimal amount of impairment to the wilderness character.

The MRDG and NEPA

The Minimum Requirements Decision Guide is designed to assist with preparation of a NEPA analysis, if needed, but is not a substitute for a NEPA analysis. Portions of the MRDG may be transferable to a subsequent NEPA analysis as shown below.

Agency NEPA guidelines do not necessarily require a process to determine if administrative action in wilderness is necessary or to select the administrative activity that causes the least adverse effect to the wilderness resource and character. The MRDG provides a method to determine the necessity of an action and how to minimize impacts; NEPA analysis compares and discloses the environmental effects of alternatives, documents a decision, and requires public involvement.

Process Comparison

Minimum Requirements Decision Guide	NEPA Analysis
STEP 1: Determine if Action is necessary.	
Description	Purpose and need for action Existing environment or condition
Valid existing rights, special provisions, or other legislation, or wilderness character (Step 1A-C)	Management direction Issues
STEP 2: Determine the minimum tool.	
Alternative descriptions	Proposed Action and Alternatives
Alternative comparison criteria	Alternative comparison by issues
Effects to wilderness character	Environmental consequences
Selected alternative	Decision
Rationale	Reasons for the decision
Monitoring/reporting requirements	Decision conditions

The MRDG and the Planning Process

The degree to which the MRDG can be useful in the planning process will vary depending on the scope of the process and the objectives for the plan. Listed below are the three typical planning levels in use by the agencies and a suggested use of the MRDG.

Planning Level	Use of the MRDG
<p><u>Comprehensive Land Use Planning</u> (i.e. forest plans, park plans, refuge plans, resource management plans, and wilderness management plans)</p> <p>- Establish or modify desired condition, general unit standards or guidelines and/or make land use allocations</p>	<p>Use the MRDG to help screen alternatives in anticipation of the need to authorize actions in the future while ensuring the preservation of wilderness resource and character.</p>
<p><u>Programmatic Planning</u> (i.e. Monitoring Plans, Fire Plans, Search & Rescue and other "incidents," etc.)</p> <p>- Analysis of multiple, similar, or routine project proposals or activities (trail maintenance, monitoring, dam maintenance, etc.) in one assessment</p>	<p>Use the MRDG to prepare a single analysis for similar, current, and/or future actions where the social and biophysical values and potential effects will be nearly identical.</p> <p>Create a 'decision tree' or 'GO/NO GO checklist' to be able to assess the necessity for action involving the Section 4(c) uses as similar needs come along in the future.</p>
<p><u>Project or Site Specific Planning</u> (i.e. wildlife survey, stream crossing, trail repair, weed treatment, etc.)</p> <p>- Analysis of site-specific or non-recurring actions.</p>	<p>Use the MRDG to determine if administrative action is necessary and, if so, determine the minimum activity.</p>

Habits, Assumptions, and the Spirit of the Wilderness Act

Limited budgets and other priorities for staff and crew time make implementing the minimum requirements provision of the Wilderness Act more challenging. It's tempting to use the Section 4(c) provision, and the MRDG to justify an exception to allow use of motorized equipment, or any of the other prohibited uses, thinking we will get the job done quicker, easier, or cheaper without having to obtain the additional primitive/traditional skills training or tools or utilize an unfamiliar method.

The National Wilderness Preservation System was established, in part, to designate lands as wilderness to guard against a "growing mechanization" and to provide for areas to be managed "in contrast" to other lands. The Wilderness Act contains no provision that mandates use of 'quicker, cheaper, and easier' as criteria for authorizing any of the prohibited uses. The only criteria is to determine that it is the minimum necessary requirement. Agency policy further defines or adds to this decision criteria. Habits that make us think that motorized equipment is the best choice can be changed and the MRDG can help if it is used as an analysis tool and not a justification statement or approval form.

Appendix H: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
for the
Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan
Bureau of Land Management
Environmental Assessment No. DOI-BLM-ID-B000-2011-0001-EA

Finding of No Significant Impact:

We have reviewed Environmental Assessment (EA) No. DOI-BLM-ID-B000-2011-0001-EA for the Owyhee Canyonlands Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers Management Plan. After considering the environmental impacts described in the EA, incorporated herein, we have determined that the proposed action will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and that an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required. This finding and conclusion is based on our consideration of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) criteria for significance (40 CFR 1508.27), both with regard to the context and intensity of impacts described in the EA.

Context:

The six Owyhee Canyonlands wilderness areas are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the 16 designated wild & scenic river segments are part of the National System of Wild & Scenic Rivers. These areas are of most interest to the neighboring residents of Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada.

Intensity:

The following 13 statements serve as a checklist that describe how the project's proposed action or associated Environmental Analysis relates to the criteria for significance defined by CEQ. Intensity has been addressed by describing how project activities relate to each criteria and what was considered during our analysis that was significant.

1. Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse.

The EA has considered both beneficial and adverse effects of the wilderness management plan (WMP). On the whole, the WMP will result in enhancements to the wilderness characteristics of solitude, naturalness, and opportunities for primitive recreation. The WMP will also further the protection and enhancement of outstandingly remarkable values along wild & scenic river corridors. Preserving these natural systems is considered as improving the quality of the human environment through proactive management, and is not considered a significant effect in either the short or long term.

2. Have significant impacts on public health or safety.

Implementation of the proposed WMP will not result in potentially substantial or adverse impacts to public health or safety.

3. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (Executive Order 11990); floodplains (Executive Order 11988); national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas.

Affected areas are located within and adjacent to wilderness areas and wild & scenic river corridors. The areas were designated because of their unique characteristics, which include high scenic values, diverse cultural resources, important wildlife habitat (i.e., bull trout, greater sage grouse, and California bighorn sheep), and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational pursuits.

4. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA Section 102(2)(E)].

The effects of implementing the WMP are well known and documented and not highly controversial in that WMPs are essential to maintaining the natural condition of wilderness areas and wild & scenic rivers, as required by the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

5. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.

No effects are identified in the EA that are considered uncertain or involve unknown risks. All actions proposed to be employed are considered to be accepted standard practices.

6. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.

The proposed action does not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects and does not represent a decision in principle about a future consideration.

7. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant environmental effects.

The EA identified no significant cumulative impacts for the proposed action.

8. Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by either the bureau or office.

The proposed action will not cause the loss or destruction of important or significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.

9. Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.

The Jarbidge and Bruneau Rivers, which flow through the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, are designated critical habitat for the threatened bull trout. In addition, the endangered Bruneau hot springsnail occurs in the lower reach of the Bruneau River. Potential impacts to these two species and their habitat will be reduced by management actions designed to minimize potential effects of human activities within and adjacent to these river corridors. Actions included in the WMP are consistent and compatible with those discussed and evaluated in the 1998 Programmatic Range-wide Biological Assessment and Biological Opinion for bull trout, and in the 2008 Biological Assessments and Biological Opinions for listed and candidate species existing in areas covered by the 1987 Jarbidge and 1999 Owyhee Resource Management Plans. In addition, although bald eagles were delisted in 2007, Section 7 consultation regarding the effects of ongoing activities to the species was previously completed through a November 1999 letter of concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

10. Violate Federal, State, local, or tribal laws or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

The proposed action will not violate or threaten to violate any Federal, State, or local law, regulation, or ordinance imposed for the protection of the environment.

11. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898).

The proposed action will not disproportionately affect low income or minority populations.

12. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007).

The proposed action will have no adverse effect on the physical integrity of cultural and sacred sites. Ceremonial use of sacred sites is not affected by the proposed action. Requests for access to sacred sites will be evaluated through the MRA process.

13. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112).

Implementation of the proposed WMP will not contribute to the introduction or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species.

Approved by: /s/ James M. Fincher
James M. Fincher
Boise District Manager

April 10, 2014
Date

Approved by: /s/ Holly Crawford
Holly Crawford
Acting Twin Falls District Manager

April 10, 2014
Date