

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

Bruneau Canyon Overlook Improvement Project

**Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-ID-T010-2014-0016-EA
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CHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

BACKGROUND

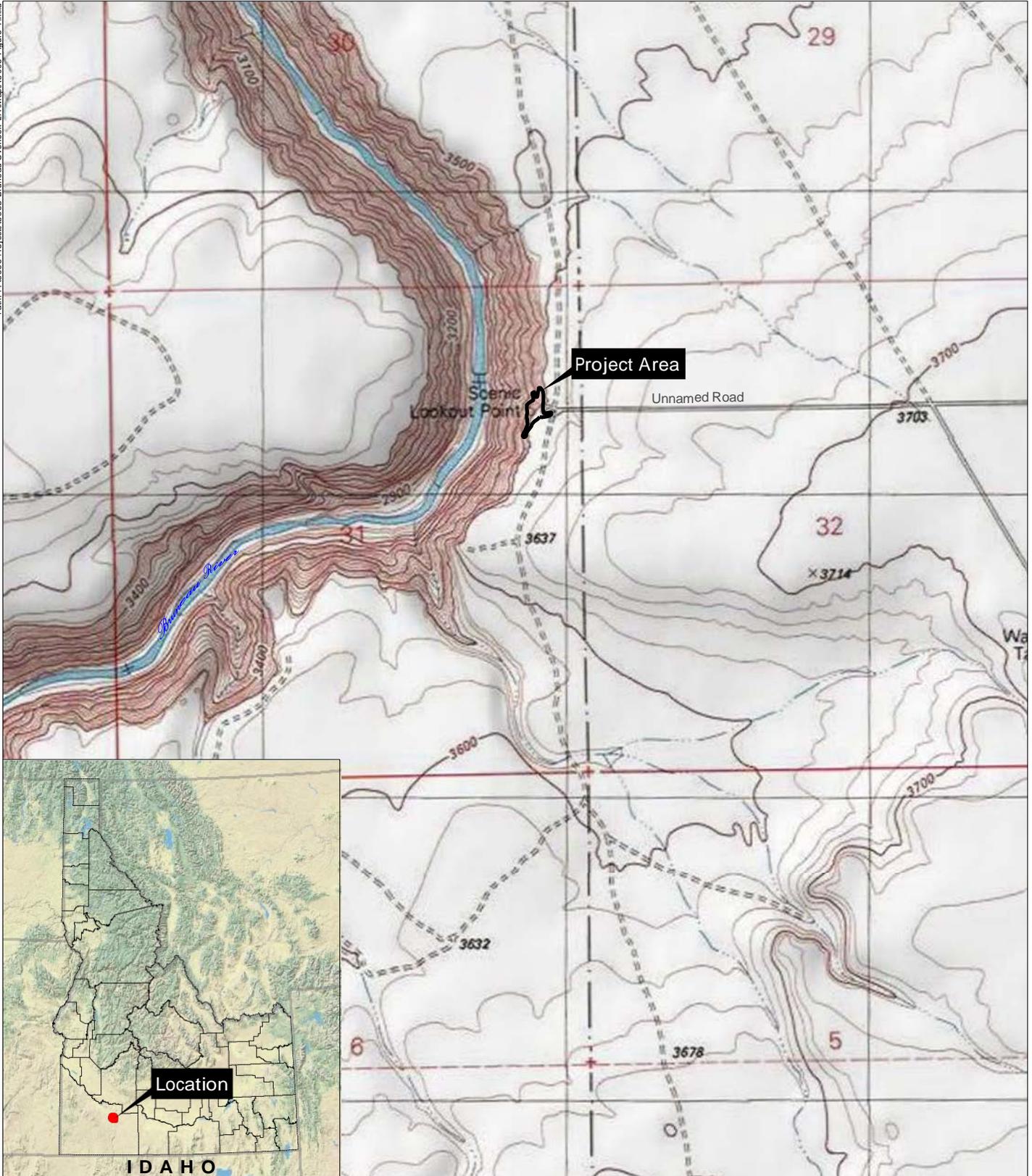
The Jarbidge Field Office, Twin Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is proposing to construct improvements to the Bruneau Canyon Overlook, also referred to as the “overlook” or “project area.” The Bruneau Canyon Overlook is located in Owyhee County, about 19 miles southeast of the town of Bruneau and 65 miles southeast of Boise (Figure 1). The project area is on federally owned land administered by the BLM. Existing facilities in the project area include a gravel turnaround and parking area, an information kiosk, informal trails leading to the canyon and along its edge, several informal observation areas on the canyon rim, and about 300 feet of existing rock and mortar and chain-link fence along the canyon edge.

The overlook provides spectacular views of the Bruneau River Canyon more than 700 feet below. The overlook also provides views of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, one of the BLM’s most recently designated wilderness areas, established in 2009. The overlook is one of the few places where views of the wilderness are easily accessible. The proposed improvements would provide better access to the canyon rim, would provide improved amenities such as interpretive signs and a single-vault toilet, and would improve visitor safety.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

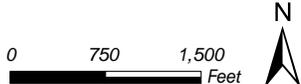
The Proposed Action is necessary because increased visitation at the site has demonstrated a demand for greater accessibility and enhanced interpretation, and also raised concerns about public safety. The existing overlook is comprised of rocky uneven terrain that makes access difficult for people with disabilities and provides unobstructed access to the canyon rim, beyond which are vertical drops of greater than 700 feet that are a potential hazard to public safety.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to improve public safety and provide accessible facilities at the Bruneau Canyon Overlook to better manage increased visitation and conform to guidelines established by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) standards. These objectives would be accomplished by improving existing facilities to accommodate people with disabilities and improving visitor experience by designing trails, constructing observation decks, and installing cable railing that would reduce the potential risk posed by visitors getting too close to the canyon rim.



Bruneau Canyon Overlook Improvement Project – Environmental Assessment
 Section 31, T8S, R7W; Boise Meridian
 UTM NAD 83: Zone 11N; 608823mE, 4727474mN
 Latitude, Longitude: 42.692051°N, 115.671505°W
 USGS Crowbar Gulch, ID Quadrangle
 Owyhee County, Idaho

Figure 1
 Vicinity Map



Prepared for: Bureau of Land Management
 File: 6005 Figure 1.mxd (GS)
 November 11, 2014



CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAND USE PLAN

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (BLM 1987). The Jarbidge Resource Management Plan states “BLM will manage recreation on the public lands. A variety of means to maintain or improve recreation opportunities will be considered...Recreation facilities are provided to meet existing or anticipated demand, for public safety and to protect recreation resources” (BLM 1987, p. II-93).

SCOPING, PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, AND ISSUES

Scoping is an early and open process to determine the issues and alternatives to be addressed in an environmental assessment (EA). The BLM conducted an internal interdisciplinary scoping process to define the purpose and need, identify potential actions to address the need, and determine the likely issues and impact topics.

On September 16, 2014, the BLM initiated public scoping with a press release to provide the public and interested parties an opportunity to comment on the proposed improvements to the overlook. The proposed improvements were described in articles in the *Twin Falls Times-News* and *Boise Weekly* newspapers on September 18 and 19, 2014. The BLM Jarbidge Field Office sent more than 38 letters to organizations; state, county, and local governments; federal agencies; local businesses; and media outlets describing the project and asking for comments. Informational meetings were held with cooperating parties, including the U.S. Air Force, which manages the nearby Saylor Creek Air Force Range, and the Wilderness Society.

Written comments were received from the Wilderness Society and the Idaho Conservation League. Comments from both organizations supported the Proposed Action. Primary issues of concern identified during public scoping included suggestions about the design of the fence and interpretive signs, and suggestions to minimize the visual impacts of the project, especially when seen from the Bruneau River.

The public, agencies, and American Indian tribes traditionally associated with the area will also have an opportunity to review and comment on this EA. Internal and external scoping comments were considered in the choice of impact topics and were used in the development and evaluation of alternatives discussed in this EA. Scoping issues or impact topics that were considered, but not evaluated further, are discussed below in *Impact Topics Dismissed from Further Analysis*.

During consideration of the proposed improvements to the overlook, the BLM conducted internal and external agency and public scoping to determine relevant issues. Below is a summary of impact topics identified for further analysis in *Chapter 3 – Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences* and those topics considered but excluded from further analysis.

Impact Topics Retained for Further Analysis

The following impact topics were identified in scoping for further analysis in the EA: vegetation, including special status plant species; terrestrial wildlife, including special status species; visual

resources; wilderness; wild and scenic rivers; and recreation. These topics are addressed below under *Chapter 3 – Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences*.

Impact Topics Dismissed from Further Analysis

Fish and Aquatic Species

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 outlines the procedures for federal agencies to conserve federally listed species and their designated habitats. Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA states that each federal agency shall ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or permit are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their habitats. BLM policy (6840 Manual Direction) also includes guidance for special status species management. To comply with this direction, a Biological Assessment (BA) was prepared for this EA and the potential for effects on federally listed and BLM sensitive aquatic species were evaluated. A copy of the BA is included in the project file at the BLM Jarbidge Field Office in Twin Falls, Idaho.

The aquatic species considered in the BA include those identified on the Idaho BLM Sensitive Species List (BLM 2015a). The BA concluded the proposed construction and maintenance of the overlook would have no effect on any ESA-listed or BLM sensitive fish or aquatic snails or their habitat. The rationale for the determination was based on the absence of aquatic habitats within the proposed action area, which is on the rim of the Bruneau River Canyon. Because there would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on ESA-listed or BLM sensitive aquatic species or their habitat, they are not discussed further in this EA.

Water Resources

The Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA), as amended in 1987, provides for the protection, restoration, and improvement of water quality. The CWA enables states to establish programs for regulating and managing point and nonpoint sources of pollution and directs federal agencies to comply with state water quality laws. Various executive orders and Department of the Interior and BLM manuals also direct the BLM to maintain and improve water quality. The proposed construction and maintenance of the Bruneau Canyon Overlook would occur in upland areas that do not contain surface or groundwater. Therefore, effects on water resources are not discussed further in this EA.

Livestock Grazing

The land surrounding the project area is primarily used for grazing. The Proposed Action would permanently remove about 0.13 acre of vegetation, which would result in less forage available for cattle. The Proposed Action also would result in increased visitation to the parking area and overlook, which could disturb grazing cattle. Given the small size of the project area relative to the area of land available for grazing in the area, these impacts are expected to be unmeasurable compared with the No Action Alternative, therefore, livestock grazing was dismissed as an impact topic in this EA.

Socioeconomics

The project area is in a remote area of Owyhee County, Idaho, approximately 19 miles southeast of the town of Bruneau (population 190), 40 miles south of Mountain Home (population 14,206), and 65 miles southeast of Boise (population 214,237). The predominant land uses in the vicinity of the project area are grazing and recreation. The project area is surrounded by federally owned land managed by the BLM. Land to the east of the project area is part of the Saylor Creek Air Force Range.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would result in construction-related spending. Construction expenditures would be used for labor, supplies, equipment, and other services. Labor would likely come from nearby communities. Secondary economic effects from construction-related spending also would generate economic benefits to the region. Construction-related spending would have a short-term beneficial effect on the regional economy. Over the long term, the economic and social conditions of the area would remain the same if the Proposed Action were implemented. Improvements to the overlook would provide beneficial economic effects on regional businesses from actions that increase the quality of the visitor experience and support continued visitation to the overlook. Because impacts on socioeconomics would be minor and beneficial, this topic was dismissed from further evaluation in this EA.

Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (5416 U.S.C. 300101470 et seq.), and its implementing regulations under 36 CFR 800 require all federal agencies to consider the effects of federal actions on cultural properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to consult with Indian tribes on sites of traditional religious and cultural importance that may be affected by an undertaking. In order for a site to be listed in the NRHP, it must be associated with important events in American history, be associated with persons significant in our past, embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or construction, represent the work of a master, or have the potential to provide information important to history or prehistory.

The project area was inventoried for cultural resources in 2012 for the Kinyon Road Fire Emergency Stabilization Project and again in 2014 for the present proposal. No archaeological or historical resources were observed in the project vicinity during either of these field investigations. The Bruneau Canyon Overlook was first improved in the late 1970s with the installation of the guardrail. The informational kiosk and Bruneau Overlook sign were constructed by the BLM in 1990. The existing facilities are recent and lack historical significance.

In addition to Section 106 compliance, the BLM consults with Native American tribes under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 regarding sacred sites and traditional religious practices that may be affected by a project. Discussions with the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes indicate that the Bruneau Canyon and surrounding areas form a cultural landscape of great importance to the tribes for historical, practical, and spiritual reasons. The tribes support the low level of development proposed for the overlook and would provide

interpretive materials for the improved site to help relay their connection to the canyon to the public.

Based on the field inventories and tribal consultation we conclude that no historic, archaeological, or cultural properties would be impacted by the proposed project; therefore, cultural resources are not further analyzed in this EA.

CHAPTER 2. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

No ACTION

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed improvements to the Bruneau Canyon Overlook would not be constructed. Existing conditions in the project area would remain the same. The BLM would continue to maintain the existing overlook as it has in the past. The No Action Alternative would not correct the existing safety concerns with uneven terrain and the potential safety hazards that could result from visitors getting too close to the canyon rim. The overlook would continue to be inaccessible to people with disabilities. No funds would be expended for the project; however, existing maintenance costs would continue to be expended.

The No Action Alternative provides a basis for comparison with the Proposed Action. Should the No Action Alternative be selected, the BLM would respond to future needs and conditions without major actions or changes in the present course.

PROPOSED ACTION

The Bruneau Canyon Overlook is located in Owyhee County, about 19 miles southeast of the town of Bruneau (Figure 1). The project area is on federally owned land administered by the BLM. Facilities in the project area include a gravel turnaround and parking area, an information kiosk, informal trails leading to the canyon and along its edge, several informal observation areas on the canyon rim, and about 300 feet of existing rock and mortar and chain-link fence along the canyon edge. The BLM proposes to construct and maintain a designated parking area, concrete and gravel paths leading to observation points, a steel cable fence, and a single-vault toilet facility at the Bruneau Canyon Overlook as shown in Figure 2 and described below.

Parking Area Improvements

The existing gravel turnaround area would be graded and five new diagonal parking spaces would be established, including an ADA-accessible parking space. The four standard parking spaces would have a gravel surface and the ADA-accessible parking space would have a concrete surface. A single-vault restroom would be constructed adjacent to the ADA-accessible parking space. A new ADA-compliant concrete path would surround the new parking spaces and the gravel turnaround area. The path would be constructed from stamped and colored concrete and would be 5 feet wide. The concrete paths would be 4 inches thick and would be constructed over a 2-inch layer of crushed gravel. If available, several boulders from on-site would be relocated around the perimeter of the parking area and turnaround. Two information kiosks would be installed along the concrete path surrounding the parking area. The existing island in the center of the turnaround would be preserved and would not be graded or disturbed.

Concrete Paths

Two ADA-compliant paths would be constructed leading from the parking area to observation points on the canyon rim. Each path would be 5 feet wide and would be constructed from stamped and colored concrete, with a slope of no more than 5 percent. The southern path would

be about 260 feet long and the northern path would be about 310 feet long. Each path would end at an observation point 25 feet in diameter, constructed of stamped and colored concrete. The concrete observation points would be 4 inches thick and would be constructed over a 2-inch layer of crushed gravel. Three to four boulder seats would be installed at each observation point. The boulder seats would vary in size but would generally be 1 foot 6 inches high. An interpretive sign also would be placed at each observation point. The observation points would be located at areas already used as observation points by visitors.

Gravel Paths

A 4-foot-wide gravel path would be constructed from the parking area to the canyon rim. The path would not be ADA-compliant and would include a series of stone steps as it descends to the canyon rim. A second 4-foot-wide gravel path would follow the canyon rim and would connect the two observation points. The gravel paths would be constructed from a 3-inch layer of crushed rock colored to match the color of the concrete paths. A layer of compacted road base would underlie the crushed rock of the path. In several locations, the path would be wider and boulder seating would be provided. The layout of the path would generally follow an established trail and informal observation points along the canyon rim.

Steel Cable Fence

BLM proposes to install 560 linear feet of steel cable fence along the edge of the canyon rim. The fence would partially surround both observation points and would extend along the gravel path between the two observation points. The fence would be constructed with 3-inch-diameter steel end posts, a 0.75-inch by 2-inch steel top rail, and steel tension cables. The existing fence along the canyon edge would be removed.

Construction Equipment and Staging

Construction would be accomplished using standard construction equipment such as front-end loaders and dump trucks. No blasting is expected. Rock hammers and drills would be used as necessary to attain the appropriate grade for trails and to install the steel cable fence. The existing parking area would be used for temporary staging for equipment and supplies during construction. If additional space is needed for staging, areas adjacent to the main access road to the east of the site would be used. Additional disturbance for staging, if needed, would be less than 1 acre.

Closure during Construction

The overlook would be closed to the public during construction. The BLM would implement a number of steps to provide timely and accurate information to visitors during closure. To facilitate visitor planning, information on closure and construction would be communicated via the BLM website and other social media outlets. News releases would also be submitted to local news entities. Signs at the site notifying the public of the closure would be posted prior to and during closure.



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- Cable Railing
- Stamped Concrete Path and Observation Decks
- Gravel Path
- Gravel Parking Spaces

Image Source: Google Earth©, May 22, 2014

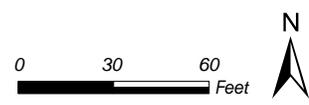


Figure 2
Proposed Action

Prepared for: Bureau of Land Management
File: 6005 Figure 2.mxd (GS)
November 17, 2014



Schedule

Construction would begin in spring 2015 and may be completed in phases, depending on availability of funding. The steel cable fence would likely be completed in the first phase of construction. The parking area and trails would likely be completed in a later phase as funding becomes available. The single-vault toilet would likely be the final component of the project to be completed.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures to protect natural and cultural resources, as described in Table 1, would be applied under the Proposed Action.

Table 1. Mitigation Measures.

Resource Area	Mitigation
General Considerations	<p>Construction zones would be identified with construction fence, silt fence, or some similar material prior to any construction activity. The fence would define the construction zone and confine activity to the minimum area required for construction. All protection measures would be clearly stated in the construction specifications and workers would be instructed to avoid conducting activities beyond the construction zone. Disturbances would be limited to areas inside the designated construction limits. No machinery or equipment would access areas outside the construction limits.</p> <p>Construction equipment staging would occur within the existing parking area or road. If additional space is needed for staging, areas adjacent to the main access road to the east of the site would be used. Additional disturbance for staging, if needed, would be less than 1 acre.</p> <p>All tools, equipment, barricades, signs, surplus materials, and rubbish would be removed from the project area work limits upon project completion.</p>
Water Quality, Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers	<p>BMPs would be developed during construction to prevent impacts on water quality, wilderness, and wild and scenic rivers. Erosion-control BMPs for drainage and sediment control would be implemented to prevent or reduce nonpoint source pollution and minimize sedimentation reaching the canyon rim. These practices may include, but are not limited to, silt fence, filter fabric, temporary sediment ponds, check dams of pea gravel-filled burlap bags or other material, and immediate mulching of exposed areas to minimize erosion and the potential for impacts to water quality, wilderness or wild and scenic rivers as a result of construction activities. The placement and specific measures used would be dictated to a large degree by the steep topography immediately adjacent to the project area.</p>
Vegetation	<p>Several areas of existing disturbance, such as the northwest corner of the existing gravel parking area and portions of the existing trails to the canyon rim, would no longer be needed and would be restored and revegetated with native species following construction.</p> <p>All vehicles and heavy equipment would be required to be washed prior to entering the project area or beginning earth-disturbing activities to prevent the introduction and spread of noxious weeds.</p>

Resource Area	Mitigation
Cultural Resources	No historic properties were identified within the proposed APE. Therefore, there would be no effect on known historic or cultural properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, should any future or inadvertent historic or cultural property discoveries be made during project implementation, project activities would immediately cease and the Jarbidge Field Manager and Archaeologist contacted for further investigation (see also 36 CFR 800.11 and State Protocol Agreement). In the event that American Indian human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would cease, and the BLM would comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act as outlined in 43 CFR 10.
Visual Resources	Earth-tone paints and stains (e.g., Standard Environmental Color Chart CC-001: June 2008) would be used for the exterior color of the restroom, kiosk, and information signs to minimize structure contrasts. The material used in the safety railing would have a low level of reflectivity, such as cor-ten steel, that would self-weather without compromising structure integrity to also reduce contrast.

CHAPTER 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

During the analysis process, the interdisciplinary team considered several resources and supplemental authorities. The interdisciplinary team determined that the resources discussed below would be affected by the Proposed Action.

VEGETATION, INCLUDING SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Affected Environment

The vegetation community surrounding the overlook is a sparse grassland of Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*). Sandberg bluegrass is the predominant species, with spacing between individual plants of about 1½ to 3 feet. Only three forb species – Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), desert parsley (*Lomatium* sp.), and tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) – occur in the project area. A small patch of Wyoming sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis*) is present in the island in the center of the gravel turnaround. The vegetation in the area was burned during the 2012 Kinyon Road wildfire and has not fully recovered. The fire converted most of the area from sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.) steppe to grassland. Several informal trails are present in the area north and west of the parking area, leading from the parking area to the canyon rim. The vegetation in these areas has been impacted by trampling, resulting in a loss of vegetation and erosion.

Plant species listed as sensitive by the BLM potentially occurring on lands managed by the Jarbidge Field Office are shown in Table 2. The BLM surveyed the project area for special status plant species on April 28, 2014 (Stewart, pers. comm. 2014). No special status plant species were found in the project area.

Noxious weeds are identified by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) 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 ISDA” (Section 22-2402, Idaho Code). No noxious weeds were found in the project area during the vegetation survey. Nonnative invasive plant species such as cheatgrass, tumble mustard, and Russian thistle occur in the project area and are typical of disturbed areas. These species likely expanded in burned areas following the 2012 fire.

Table 2. Special Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring on Lands Managed by the Jarbidge Field Office.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹
American woodsage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	BLM
Bruneau River prickly phlox	<i>Leptodactylon glabrum</i>	BLM
Chatterbox or stream orchid	<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	BLM
Davis' peppergrass	<i>Lepidium davisii</i>	BLM
Desert pincushion	<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i>	BLM
Earth lichen	<i>Catapyrenium congestum</i>	BLM
Four-wing milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tetrapterus</i>	BLM
Fringed waterplantain	<i>Damasonium californicum</i>	BLM
Greeley's wavewing	<i>Cymopterus acaulis</i> var. <i>greeleyorum</i>	BLM
Janish's penstemon	<i>Penstemon janishiae</i>	BLM
Mudflat milkvetch	<i>Astragalus yoder-williamsii</i>	BLM
Newberry's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus newberryi</i> var. <i>castoreus</i>	BLM
Packard's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>packardiae</i>	BLM
Rigid threadbush	<i>Nemacladus rigidus</i>	BLM
Shockey's cowpie buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>shocklyi</i>	BLM
Simpson's hedgehog cactus	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i>	BLM
Slickspot peppergrass	<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>	Threatened
Snake River milkvetch	<i>Astragalus purshii</i> var. <i>ophiogenes</i>	BLM
Spine-noded milkvetch	<i>Peteria thompsoniae</i>	BLM
Spreading gilia	<i>Ipomopsis polycladon</i>	BLM
Twisted or alkali cleomella	<i>Cleomella plocasperma</i>	BLM
Two-headed onion	<i>Allium anceps</i>	BLM
Waterthread pondweed	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	BLM
White eatonella	<i>Eatonella nivea</i>	BLM
White-margined wax plant	<i>Glyptopleura marginata</i>	BLM

¹Threatened: Federally listed as threatened; BLM: BLM sensitive species list.
Source: BLM 2015a.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, existing vegetation conditions would continue in the project area. Assuming no additional fires occur, the sagebrush removed by the 2012 fire would eventually return, potentially taking decades to recover. Existing trampling and loss of vegetation resulting from informal trails would continue.

Proposed Action

Construction would permanently remove about 5,800 square feet (0.13 acre) of vegetation for construction of the concrete and gravel paths and to construct the five proposed parking spaces. Staging could result in temporary disturbance to less than 1 acre of additional vegetation from trampling or flattening by equipment. The proposed paths would generally follow the routes of existing informal trails, thus reducing the amount of new impacts on vegetation. Formalizing the trails leading from the parking area to the canyon rim would reduce use of informal trails and allow vegetation to recover in these areas. A portion of the western edge of the new parking area would no longer be used for parking and would be revegetated. Revegetation of informal trails and the western edge of the existing parking area would partially offset the loss of vegetation from construction of the paths and parking spaces.

Construction activities could facilitate the establishment or spread of noxious weeds and nonnative vegetation because many of these species are able to out-compete native vegetation at disturbed sites. In addition, vehicles and equipment used during construction could transport seeds of nonnative species from off-site onto the project area. Introduction and spread of noxious weeds would be minimized by constructing new trails using project design criteria and BMPs. All vehicles and heavy equipment would be required to be washed prior to entering the project area or beginning earth-disturbing activities to prevent the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Although the potential exists for construction activities to introduce or spread noxious weeds within the project area, the project design criteria and BMPs would prevent or largely reduce impacts. The Proposed Action would have no effect on species status plant species because none are present in the project area.

TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE, INCLUDING SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Affected Environment

Wildlife habitat in the project area is primarily grassland, with a small amount of sagebrush in the center of the island in the parking area. Most of the project area was formerly sagebrush habitat, but was converted to grassland as a result of the Kinyon Road wildfire in 2012. Other nearby habitats include cliffs and riparian habitat in the adjacent canyon to the west of the project area. Past surveys by the BLM have documented 5 reptile species, 21 bird species, and 6 mammal species in or near the project area (BLM 2014a).

Reptiles occurring in the project area include gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*).

Of the 21 bird species observed in or near the project area, most were canyon- or riparian-associated species observed flying above the canyon (BLM 2014a). Grassland-associated birds observed in the project area include horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Canyon-associated species observed in or near the project area include canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), and various species of swallows. Prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) have been observed in uplands near the project area during past surveys (BLM 2014a). Potential nesting habitat for prairie falcons and peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) could occur in the canyon west of the project area; however, no nests were found during surveys in May and September 2014.

The most common mammal in the project area is likely the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), a habitat generalist. Other mammals likely to occur in the project area based on past BLM inventories include pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), mountain cottontail (*Sylvilagus nutallii*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), yellow bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), and woodrat (*Neotoma* spp.).

Terrestrial wildlife listed as BLM special status species that could occur on lands managed by the Jarbidge Field Office are presented in Table 3. Fish and other aquatic species were dismissed as an impact topic in the EA (see *Impact Topics Dismissed from Further Analysis*) and are not included in Table 3.

Table 3. Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species Potentially Occurring on Lands Managed by the Jarbidge Field Office.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BLM
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	BLM
Bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> spp.	BLM
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	BLM
Black-throated sparrow	<i>Amphispiz bilineata</i>	BLM
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	BLM
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	BLM
Canyon bat (formerly western pipistrell)	<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>	BLM
Columbia spotted frog (Great Basin population)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Candidate
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	BLM
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	BLM
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BLM
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	BLM
Great Basin black-collared lizard	<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	BLM
Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Candidate
Green-tailed towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	BLM
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	BLM
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	BLM
Lewis' woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BLM
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	BLM
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BLM
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	BLM
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	BLM
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	BLM
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	BLM
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	BLM
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	BLM
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	BLM
Piute ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus mollis</i>	BLM
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	BLM
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	BLM
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	BLM
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	BLM
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	BLM
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	BLM
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	BLM
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	BLM
Virginia's warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	BLM
Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	BLM
Western/boreal toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	BLM
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax trailii</i>	BLM
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	BLM

¹Threatened: Federally listed as threatened; Candidate: Candidate for federal listing; BLM: BLM sensitive species list.
Source: BLM 2015a.

Although Table 3 shows special status species potentially occurring on BLM lands managed by the Jarbidge Field Office, suitable habitat for many of these species is not present in or near the

project area. Habitat in the project area is not suitable for black tern, Columbia spotted frog, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, green-tailed towhee, Lewis' woodpecker, northern goshawk, northern leopard frog, olive-sided flycatcher, trumpeter swan, Virginia's warbler, western/boreal toad, willow flycatcher, and yellow-billed cuckoo.

Bighorn sheep are not known to be present in the Bruneau River Canyon near the project area. Bighorn were observed at one time near the Clover Creek confluence of the Bruneau River several miles to the south. Sheer vertical walls and lack of travel routes between ledges make the area unsuitable for bighorn.

Bald eagles are present in the planning area during the winter. There are no known bald eagle nests in the Jarbidge Field Office. Habitat in the Bruneau Canyon lacks trees of suitable size for nesting bald eagles.

The greater sage-grouse, a federal candidate species, is associated with sagebrush habitat, which occurred in the project area prior to the 2012 Kinyon Road wildfire. A sage-grouse lek (breeding area) occurs about 0.75 mile east of the project area. Two sage-grouse were observed on the lek in 2006; however, no sage-grouse were observed on the lek during surveys in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (BLM 2014a). The 2012 fire eliminated sage-grouse habitat within 5 miles south and east of the project area, including at the lek site. The nearest sagebrush is about 0.4 mile north of the former lek site. Therefore, the greater sage-grouse is unlikely to occur in the project area.

Although a limited amount of sagebrush is present, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, and black throated sparrow are not likely to nest in the project area due to the proximity of roads and human disturbance.

Piute ground squirrels are present in the general area. However, soils are too shallow for this species in the immediate project area. Staging areas along the main access road to the east likely have soils deep enough for this species. Piute ground squirrels are active from early February into May depending on the year.

Although a golden eagle was observed soaring above the canyon, no nests for this cliff-nesting species were found during surveys in May and September 2014 (BLM 2014a).

Spotted bats were detected during inventories in the 1990s in the Bruneau River Canyon north and south of the project area and likely still occur in the canyon near the project area. Several species of myotis bats as well as big-brown bat, canyon bat, and pallid bat likely roost in rock crevices associated with the Bruneau River Canyon. These species are known to prey on insects within the canyon and the adjoining uplands. No maternity roosts or winter hibernacula are known to be present in or near the project area.

Great Basin black-collared lizards were documented north of the project area in 2006. This species may occur locally in the project area. No other BLM special status wildlife species have been documented in the project area.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

The No Action Alternative would have no new impacts on terrestrial wildlife or wildlife habitat. Existing impacts on wildlife from human activity at the overlook would continue unchanged. Over the long term (potentially decades), sagebrush may recolonize the surrounding grasslands, resulting in an increase in sagebrush-associated wildlife species.

Proposed Action

Construction activities would primarily be limited to existing disturbed areas. Loss of wildlife habitat would be limited to a permanent loss of 0.13 acre of previously disturbed grasslands. During construction, human presence and noise from machinery would temporarily disturb and displace resident wildlife, including BLM-sensitive Great Basin black-collared lizards. Golden eagles are unlikely to be affected by the Proposed Action because no nests are present near the project area. BLM sensitive bats are unlikely to be affected by construction because they are only expected to occur near the project area at night when work is not occurring. Increased traffic from vehicles and construction machinery could result in small mammals or reptiles being crushed by machinery or displaced from habitat. Displacement effects would be short-term, persisting only during construction. Following construction, the number of visitors may increase compared with preconstruction conditions, resulting in more human activity at the overlook and slightly increased disturbance to resident wildlife. The new signs and kiosk could indirectly affect wildlife by providing elevated perch sites for predators such as ravens and raptors. Given the abundance of nearby perch sites on the adjacent cliffs and existing safety railing and signs, it is unlikely that use of the new perch sites would substantially affect the foraging success of these predators.

If construction were to occur during the bird nesting season, from April through July, equipment operation and human disturbance could displace a few nesting birds. Due to the limited size of the disturbed area, potential displacement would be localized and limited to grassland- and canyon-associated species. If construction were to occur later in the summer or in the fall, potential impacts on nesting birds would be avoided.

Potential impacts to canyon-dwelling wildlife species would be minimized by implementing measures to prevent sediment or overcast material from being washed or dropped into the canyon. BLM would develop BMPs as described above under *Mitigation Measures* to prevent material from being introduced to the canyon.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment

The project area is within an area designated under the BLM's Visual Resource Management (VRM) system as VRM Class I. The BLM's VRM system provides a way to identify and evaluate scenic values and determine the appropriate levels of resource management (BLM 1986). The objective of VRM Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

The visual quality of the landscape is influenced by vegetation, topography, rock formations, man-made structures, and landscape modifications. A visual analysis was completed by BLM on October 31, 2014 (BLM 2014b). A key observation point (KOP) with potential views of the project area was selected in the grasslands just south of the project area. Two landscape types are visible from the KOP – the grasslands surrounding the parking area and the incised canyon and rim.

The uplands surrounding the parking area are generally flat with low and scattered vegetation. The colors are muted earth tones such as brown, grey, tan, and white. The vegetation is yellow, green, grey, brown, and tan. The horizon is generally smooth. Due to reseeding following the 2012 fire, the texture on the flat uplands resembles corduroy. Vertical and rectangular shapes are formed by the fences on the canyon rim. An upright shape is formed by the existing information kiosk.

The canyon and canyon rim adjacent to the project area are made of layers of blocky banded basalt. The rock at the canyon rim is layered with benches and complex cliffs, with coarse, jagged, and sharp features. Most rock features have shades of black, dark browns, and reds. Patchy bands of vegetation are present in the rocks. The riparian vegetation in the bottom of the canyon creates sinuous lines.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

Existing views from the KOP would not change under the No Action Alternative. Existing conditions in the project area would continue unchanged. Therefore, the existing VRM Class would not be affected.

Proposed Action

Construction would result in short-term and long-term changes to the visual appearance of the project area. Constructing concrete and gravel paths and redefining the parking area would expose some bare soil in the short term, creating changes in texture. Some vegetation would be removed during construction, resulting in changes to texture and color. Temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated following construction. As new vegetation becomes established and matures, the impacts on the project area would become less visible.

Long-term changes to visual resources would include placement of boulder barriers around the parking area, resulting in additional low-profile rounded and angular forms. A minor change to the landscape would be noticeable due to the extension of the safety railing along the rim, adding some additional diagonal lines. The proposed steel cable fence could potentially be visible from the canyon below. Constructing the steel cable fence and restroom facility would add new angular and vertical features as well as diagonal and vertical lines.

Earth-tone paints and stains would be used for the exterior of the restroom, kiosk, and information signs to minimize structure contrasts, likely using a darker color than the

surrounding landscape. The material used for the cable fence would have a low level of reflectivity, such as steel alloy designed to self-weather without compromising structural integrity.

The Proposed Action would be consistent with the VRM Class I designation, with addition of mitigation measures, because it would allow very limited management activity and the level of change to the landscape would be low and would not attract attention.

WILDERNESS

Affected Environment

In 2009, Congress designated the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, covering 89,996 acres. The Wilderness Act directs the federal agencies to protect and manage wilderness so that it “generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable,” and so that it “has outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.” Wilderness areas do not allow motorized vehicles or mechanical equipment such as bicycles, but typically do allow camping, hunting, and fishing.

The Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness includes portions of the Bruneau and Jarbidge rivers, and portions of Sheep Creek and Clover Creek. In general, the wilderness boundary is defined by the rim of the canyon, although in places, the wilderness boundary extends into the uplands above the canyon rim. The project area is just outside the wilderness boundary, which includes Bruneau Canyon and extends to the canyon rim just west of the project area. No trails lead into the wilderness in the project area and visitor access to the wilderness from the parking area would be difficult or impractical due to the steep cliffs at the wilderness boundary.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, improvements to the overlook would not occur and existing conditions would continue. No impacts on the wilderness character would occur.

Proposed Action

No work would occur within the wilderness area; however, construction would occur just outside the wilderness boundary. The steel cable fence would be installed on the edge of the canyon rim, just outside the wilderness area boundary and could potentially be visible from within the wilderness.

Construction would generate noise that could be audible from within the wilderness area. Noise levels produced by equipment such as pickup trucks, dump trucks, dozers, and other construction equipment would range from 55 to 85 decibels (dB) at 50 feet during construction (U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration 2006). Within the canyon, more than 700 feet below, noise levels would be about 30 to 60 dB (25 dB lower than at 50 feet), and would likely be comparable to ambient noise levels without construction. Impacts from

construction-related noise would be temporary and would result in minimal impacts on wilderness values.

Because construction would occur at the canyon rim on the edge of the wilderness area, it is possible that debris or sediment could fall or be washed into the canyon, potentially affecting wilderness values. BMPs would be developed during construction to prevent impacts on wilderness values from materials falling over the canyon rim. Erosion-control BMPs for drainage and sediment control would be implemented to prevent or reduce nonpoint source pollution and minimize sedimentation reaching the canyon rim as described above under *Mitigation Measures*.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Affected Environment

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 USC 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development.

Nearly 40 miles of the Bruneau River are designated as wild, with a small section at the Indian Hot Springs access point designated as recreational. The section of the Bruneau River just west of the project area is designated as wild. Wild river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. The wild and scenic river boundary includes the river canyon and extends to 0.25 mile from the river or the canyon rim, whichever is closer. The project area is just outside the wild and scenic river boundary, which ends at the canyon rim just west of the overlook.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, improvements to the overlook would not occur and existing conditions would continue. No impacts on wild and scenic rivers would occur.

Proposed Action

No work would occur within the wild and scenic river boundary; however, construction would occur just outside the boundary. The steel cable fence would be installed on the edge of the canyon rim, just outside the wild and scenic river boundary. Because construction would occur at the canyon rim, it is possible that debris or sediment could fall or be washed into the canyon, potentially affecting the river below. These impacts, if they were to occur, would not affect the values for which the river is designated as wild. BMPs would be developed during construction to prevent impacts from materials falling over the canyon rim. Erosion-control BMPs for drainage and sediment control would be implemented to prevent or reduce nonpoint source pollution and minimize sedimentation reaching the canyon rim as described above under *Mitigation Measures*.

RECREATION

Affected Environment

Recreational activities at the Bruneau Canyon Overlook are primarily sightseeing (admiring the view of the canyon and river below from the canyon rim) and photography. The overlook was initially developed in the 1970s. Traffic data show that visitation from 2011 to 2014 ranged from 2,927 to 5,276 vehicles per year (BLM 2015b). Most visitors come to the overlook from March through October, with visitation peaking in May. Nearly half of all visits to the overlook occur on Saturday or Sunday. Most visitors to the overlook are likely making a side trip before or after visiting Bruneau Dunes State Park. Visitors to the overlook typically park at the parking area, walk to the overlook to enjoy the view and take photographs, and then continue their trip by car. The existing overlook provides unobstructed access to the canyon rim, where steep vertical drops are a hazard to visitors. Falls resulting in injuries, including fatalities, have occurred.

Whitewater rafting and kayaking opportunities exist on the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers near the project area. The canyons contain stretches of whitewater with class V rapids. The Bruneau River flows north from headwaters in the mountains of northern Nevada and is known for its sheer-walled rocky canyons and whitewater boating opportunities. Other recreational activities available nearby in the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness include hunting, fishing, and hiking. The trailhead for the Roberson East Trail is about 3 miles southwest of the project area. The Idaho Centennial Trail, a scenic trail that traverses Idaho from south to north, also passes through the project area, but the number of trail users is not known.

Direct and Indirect Effects

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed improvements at the overlook would not be implemented, and recreation and visitor use would be unchanged from current conditions. Current hazards to the public from potential falls would continue.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would improve the experience of visitors to the overlook by providing an improved parking area, trails, and interpretive materials, resulting in benefits to recreation at the overlook site. Visitor safety also would be improved by installing a new steel cable fence. Visitors would be able to approach the canyon rim and safely enjoy the views. BLM would advertise the improvements to the overlook, which could result in an increase in the number of visitors. Whitewater rafting, kayaking, hiking, hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities in the nearby wilderness area would not be affected by the Proposed Action.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Analysis Area for Cumulative Effects

For vegetation, the analysis area for cumulative effects is the project area and the adjacent grasslands. For terrestrial wildlife, the analysis area varies by species but is generally limited to the project area because wide-ranging species such as raptors or large mammals are unlikely to be affected by the project. For visual resources, the analysis area is the project area and the

portions of the canyon and river visible from the overlook. For wilderness and wild and scenic rivers, the analysis area is the cliff area and canyon adjacent to the project area. For recreation, the analysis area is the project area and any nearby trailheads, such as the Roberson East Trail.

Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions and conditions within or near the project area include construction of the existing improvements at the overlook, ongoing recreational use of the overlook, wildland fires and subsequent revegetation efforts in and near the project area, grazing, and maintenance of the Roberson East Trail.

Vegetation, including Special Status Plant Species

No Action

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the project area may have effects on vegetation, the No Action Alternative would not result in new effects. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects on vegetation.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would result in cumulative impacts on vegetation when added to the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Construction of the existing improvements at the overlook would result in permanent removal of vegetation for the parking area and paths to the canyon rim. Past wildland fires, including the 2012 Kinyon Road fire, resulted in changes to the vegetation community. Revegetation efforts, such as seeding with grasses and planting sagebrush seedlings, were implemented following the fire. Future wildland fires and associated revegetation efforts could result in additional changes to the vegetation community, potentially lasting for years until the vegetation community has a chance to return to pre-fire conditions. Grazing by livestock has also likely resulted in changes to the vegetation community.

The Proposed Action would result in 0.13 acre of permanent impacts on vegetation and could potentially result in introduction or spread of invasive plant species. When combined with the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions on vegetation from past development of the overlook, past and future wildfires, and grazing, the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action would be negligible. There would be no cumulative effects on special status plant species because no special status plant species are present in the project area.

Terrestrial Wildlife, including Special Status Species

No Action

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within or near the project area may affect wildlife, no new effects would occur under the No Action Alternative and, therefore, there would be no cumulative effects.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would result in cumulative impacts on wildlife and special status species, when added to the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The Proposed Action would result in the loss of 0.13 acre of grassland habitat and could result in impacts on small mammals, reptiles, and grassland or canyon-dwelling bird species from disturbance during construction.

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions within the project area such as past wildland fires, vegetation treatments, and recreational use could affect wildlife species. Past construction of the overlook resulted in clearing of vegetation and direct loss of habitat for wildlife. Human presence in the project area has increased compared with similar areas that are not developed, thereby likely resulting in avoidance of the area by some wildlife species. Species that do not avoid the area are likely acclimated to the increased human presence. Reasonably foreseeable actions such as wildland fires and subsequent restoration activities could affect wildlife habitat near the project area. However, when combined with the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action on wildlife and special status species would be negligible.

Visual Resources

No Action

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within or near the project area may affect visual resources, no new effects would occur under the No Action Alternative and, therefore, there would be no cumulative effects.

Proposed Action

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in and near the project area may affect visual resources. Future actions such as wildfires and revegetation efforts could affect visual resources. All activities implemented or permitted by BLM within the project area are required to be consistent with VRM Class I objectives. For this reason, when combined with the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action on visual resources would be negligible.

Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers

No Action

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within or near the project area may affect wilderness and wild and scenic rivers, no new effects would occur under the No Action Alternative and, therefore, there would be no cumulative effects.

Proposed Action

With implementation of mitigation measures to prevent materials from falling over the canyon rim, the Proposed Action would not likely affect wilderness or wild and scenic rivers. No past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions with the potential to affect wilderness values or wild and scenic rivers are known at this time; therefore, there would be no cumulative impacts.

Recreation

No Action

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within or near the project area may affect recreation, no new effects would occur under the No Action Alternative and, therefore, there would be no cumulative effects.

Proposed Action

Implementation of the proposed improvements to the overlook would result in cumulative benefits to recreation by improving access and safety. When combined with the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions such as construction of past improvements at the overlook and maintenance of the nearby Roberson East Trail, the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action would be an increase in the quality of recreational opportunities in the area.

CHAPTER 4. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

TRIBES, INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Agencies and organizations contacted to assist in identifying issues and to provide input for this EA include, but are not limited to, the following:

Congressional Offices and Federal Agencies

U.S. Senator Mike Crapo
U.S. Senator Jim Risch
U.S. Congressman Mike Simpson
U.S. Congressman Raul Labrador
Colonel David Iverson, Mountain Home AFB
Carl Rudeen, Mountain Home AFB
Boise District BLM

Tribes

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

State Agencies

Idaho Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Fish & Game
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation

Local Agencies

Joe Merrick, Owyhee County Commissioners
Jerry Hoagland, Owyhee County Commissioners
Kelly Aberasturi, Owyhee County Commissioners
Owyhee County Soil and Water Conservation District
Sheriff Perry Grant, Owyhee County Sheriff’s Office
Chief Deputy Lynn Bowman, Owyhee County Sheriff’s Office

Organizations and Businesses

Owyhee Cattlemen’s Association
Idaho Cattle Association
71 Livestock Grazing Association
Owyhee County Farm Bureau
Owyhee Borderlands Trust
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society
Idaho Wild Sheep Foundation
Idaho Conservation League
Backcountry Horsemen of Idaho
Sierra Club

Idaho Rivers United
Idaho Outfitters and Guides Assoc.
Southwestern Idaho Desert Racing
Simplot Land and Livestock
Owyhee County Historical Society

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CHAPTER 5. REFERENCES

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