

Section II

Challis Resource Management Plan

RMP Decisions

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Glossary

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Challis RMP Decisions

Air Quality

Goal 1: Prevent deterioration of air quality by BLM authorized actions within the Challis Resource Area (RA).

Rationale: Under the Clean Air Act (as amended in 1977), BLM-administered lands were classified Class II. This classification allows moderate deterioration of air quality with moderate, well controlled population and industrial growth.

1. Mitigation to minimize air quality degradation would be incorporated into project proposals as necessary.
2. Air quality monitoring may be implemented by the BLM where necessary.
3. Bum plans which include incident and cumulative air quality considerations would be developed for all prescribed bum treatments.
4. The BLM would not authorize activities which would be likely to adversely affect the Class II classification of public lands within the Challis RA, or the Class I designations of the Yellowstone or Grand Teton National Parks or the Selway-Bitterroot, Sawtooth, Craters of the Moon, or Red Rock Lakes Wilderness Areas.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Goal 1: Maintain and protect important biological, cultural, scenic, and other natural systems or processes by highlighting management of areas containing these resources.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act directs the BLM to "protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, scenic, fish, and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, and to protect life and safety from natural hazards" through designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

Management Decisions Common to All ACECs:

1. Require plans of operation for development of any new or existing mining claims.
2. Review any new right-of-way application to see if the proposal would negatively affect the values for which the area was designated. If so, deny the application.
3. Tracts of public land within an ACEC, if identified as available for disposal, may be exchanged for private or State lands within or adjacent to the ACEC, provided the acquired lands are of equal or greater benefit to the integrity and management of the associated ACEC.

4. Develop a land use activity plan to manage ACEC values in coordination with other resource uses and values in the ACEC, unless management would be addressed through an existing activity plan (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
5. Encourage studies and research, if consistent with protection of ACEC values.
6. Manage other land uses within the ACEC to reduce or eliminate negative impacts to ACEC values.

For additional decisions regarding management of ACECs/IRNAs, also see Minerals, Goal 1, #5, Goal 2, #4, and Goal 3, #4 (pp. 42-44).

Additional Management Decisions, by ACEC:

Antelope Flat ACEC/RNA

Values: Unusual plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: The plant communities occurring on the Antelope Flat area are uncommon, occurring only in east central Idaho.

1. Retain designation of 588 acres as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA) (see *Map 5: ACECs - Antelope Flat ACEC/RNA*).
2. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Birch Creek ACEC

Values: Crucial winter range and lambing habitat for bighorn sheep. Rare plants.

Relevance and Importance: The area provides crucial habitat for a remnant herd of approximately 50 bighorn sheep. The area is vulnerable to adverse change due to mineral development, human disturbance from motorized vehicle use, and competition with livestock for forage. Two populations of wavy leaf thelypody, a special status plant species, and one population of Lemhi milkvetch, another rare species, have been found in the area.

1. Designate 8,649 acres as an ACEC (see *Map 6: ACECs - Birch Creek ACEC*).
2. Motorized vehicle use would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limited to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive.

3. Manage bighorn sheep habitat in the Birch Creek area as described in Wildlife Habitat, Goal I, #5, p. 72.
4. Pursue acquisition of State lands within the ACEC.
5. Monitor rare plant populations.

Cronk's Canyon ACEC/RNA

Values: Relict bighorn sheep population; pristine natural plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: Yearlong habitat for a small relict bighorn sheep population. Since topographic constraints have precluded livestock use on a portion of the area, this area represents pre-grazing vegetative conditions and functions as an important comparison site.

- I. Retain designation of 1,496 acres as an ACEC, of which 366 acres would be managed as an RNA (see *Map 7: ACECs - Cronk's Canyon ACEC/RNA and Dry Gulch ACEC/RNA*).
2. Continue to close the ACEC/RNA to livestock grazing.
3. Monitor plant communities.
4. Continue to close 314 acres of forest land to woodland product sales.
5. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Donkey Hills ACEC

Values: Crucial elk habitat.

Relevance and Importance: Winter range and calving habitat for 850 elk. Regionally significant hunting opportunities. Habitat essential to long term survival and viability of elk populations from several regional IDFG hunt units.

1. Designate 29,706 acres as an ACEC, including approximately 4,714 acres in the Big Butte Resource Area - BLM (see *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*).

Donkey Hills ACEC Management Applying to the Designated Acreage in the Challis Resource Area

2. Prohibit motorized vehicle use in the Donkey Hills ACEC during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. Accommodate access to private lands in the ACEC. *See Map 33: OHV Use.*
3. Consult the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes about stipulations to protect elk habitat quality prior to authorization of any actions that may affect elk habitat. Timber would be harvested in accordance with the following stipulations, to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter or cable logging to existing roads only -no new roads would be constructed, (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller, and (d) a 200-foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units. Uncut buffer zones may be harvested when cut units have regenerated sufficiently to meet elk habitat requirements.
4. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
5. Manage elk habitat in the Donkey Hills area as specified in Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #5, p. 72.

District BLM) Note: Actions #6 through 12 amend the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP (USDI -BLM 1981). Donkey Hills ACEC Management Applying to the Designated Acreage in the Big Butte Resource Area (Upper Snake River

6. Designate approximately 4,714 acres currently managed by the Big Butte Resource Area -BLM as part of the Donkey Hills ACEC (see Map 8: ACECs -Summit Creek ACECIRNA and Donkey Hills ACEC).
7. Implement management decisions common to all areas designated as ACECs (see pp. 7-8).
8. Aggressively suppress all wildfires in the Donkey Hills area to meet allowable burn acreage as follows: No fires larger than 200 acres based on values at risk. Resource advisors would be consulted on all wildfires. Design wildfire suppression tactics to minimize (a) impacts to visual, vegetative, and other resource values, and (b) expenditures of public funds.

9. Prohibit motorized vehicle travel from December 16 through April 30, and limit motorized vehicle travel the remainder of the year to existing roads and vehicle ways. Temporary exceptions to this limitation (*e.g.*, travel off-road to retrieve downed big game, cut firewood, access a campsite, park, turn around, pass another vehicle, or for emergency purposes) would be authorized as specified in Off-highway Vehicle Use, Goal 1, #1b and 1c (p. 47).
10. Participate with Challis Resource Area staff in development of a joint land use activity plan to manage elk habitat values in coordination with other resource uses and values in the ACEC (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
11. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
12. Continue to defer timber harvest in the Donkey Hills area because conventional logging is not possible, due to the terrain (adverse impacts on resource values), and helicopter logging is economically unfeasible. Should timber harvest by helicopter logging become economically feasible, apply the following stipulations to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter logging to existing roads only - no new roads would be constructed; (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only; (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller; and (d) a 200-foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units.

Dry Gulch ACECIRNA

Values: Unusual plant communities; several rare plant populations.

Relevance and Importance: This area contains the most northern known populations of three rare Challis endemic plant species. Protecting populations on the fringe of the species' distribution is important in protecting the genetic diversity of the species.

1. Designate 539 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 7: ACECs - Cronk's Canyon ACECIRNA and Dry Gulch ACECIRNA*).
2. Fence and maintain the northwestern spring as a natural spring (undeveloped)
3. Maintain current slope conditions in habitat areas of sensitive plant species.
4. Limit motorized vehicle use to the existing boundary roads.
5. Monitor plant populations.

East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC/RNA

Values: Remnant pristine vegetation.

Relevance and Importance: Although this site is small, it has a variety of plant communities in pristine condition. Livestock have been precluded from using this area because of topographic constraints. Thus, this area represents pre-grazing condition and functions as an important comparison site.

1. Retain designation of 78 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 9: ACECs - East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC/RNA*).
2. Continue to close the area to livestock grazing.
3. Monitor plant communities.
4. Close the ACEC/RNA to motorized vehicle use.

Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA

Values: Riparian recovery and demonstration area; presence of rare plants; variety of high elevation range and forest plant communities; known spawning and rearing habitat for special status steelhead trout, bull trout, and chinook salmon; roadless/primitive and scenic values.

Relevance and Importance: Approximately one mile of public land on lower Herd Creek has been fenced since 1980 as a recovery, demonstration, and control area for riparian management. Three populations of wavy leaf thelypody are known to occur in the Herd Creek watershed, the most southern edge of the species' range. The peripheral location and the range of occupied habitats make this an important area to protect and manage for the species' genetic diversity. The upper Lake Creek area also contains most of the forest habitat types common to central Idaho, as well as several range site types. A diversity of aspect and elevations within a small area create a diversity of communities, thus capturing a representation of much of the biodiversity of the Resource Area. Herd Creek is designated critical habitat for chinook salmon and important habitat for bull trout. Historically, the stream contributed more than 30% of the East Fork Salmon River's production of chinook salmon. The watershed is a wilderness study area (the Jerry Peak WSA) because of its naturalness, roadlessness, and outstanding scenic values.

1. Designate 17,943 acres as an ACEC, of which 1,055 acres would be retained as an RNA (formerly known as the Lake Creek ACEC/RNA) (see *Map 10: ACECs-Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA*).
2. Maintain the existing riparian enclosure on lower Herd Creek and explore options for enlarging the enclosure.

3. Improve riparian areas along Lake Creek to proper functioning condition within 5 years (see *Attachment 1*, pp. 79-80).
4. Maintain current slope conditions in habitat areas of the wavy leaf thelypody.
5. Monitor high elevation range and forest plant communities in the upper Lake Creek area.
6. Continue to withdraw 57 acres of suitable commercial forest land in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E) from the commercial timber base. Also see management of the Jerry Peak WSA, if released from wilderness review, described in *Forest Resources*, Goal 1, #23, p. 30.
7. Continue to close 948 acres of forest land in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E) to woodland product sales.
8. Manage the Herd Creek watershed to reduce sediment delivery to spawning areas along Herd Creek and the East Fork Salmon River.
9. Designate the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake "closed" to motorized vehicle use; maintain these routes as trails for non-motorized use only. Limit motorized vehicle use in the remainder of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA to existing roads and vehicle ways (see *Map 33: OHV Use*).

Lone Bird ACEe

Values: Numerous and unique cultural resources. Rare plants.

Relevance and Importance: The area contains a number of prehistoric sites, identified quarry sites, and excellent flakable material. Many of the prehistoric sites have evidence of deeply stratified cultural deposits and several are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric sites are threatened by intensive erosion, vandalism, and destructive casual use. The area is also of local and regional significance to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes for its socio-cultural values. One population of wavy leaf thelypody, a special status plant species, and populations of two other Challis endemic plant species are found in the area.

1. Designate 9,969 acres as an ACEC (see *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEe*).
2. Retain the existing road closure and physically close the existing road from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 13, T12N R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 19, T12N R20E to prevent unauthorized use. The remainder of the ACEC would also be signed and closed to motorized vehicle use.
3. Develop management to protect cultural values.

4. Monitor populations of rare plants.
5. Close the Lone Bird ACEC to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales.

Maim Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC/RNA

Values: Concentration of rare plants; unusual plant communities; petrified forest; fragile soils.

Relevance and Importance: The Malm Gulch/Germer Basin area contains a high concentration of rare Challis endemic plant species. The paleontological values are regionally unique. Most of the area contains fragile soils that require special management consideration.

1. Retain designation of 7,823 acres as an ACEC, of which 2,643 acres would be retained as an RNA (see *Map 12: ACECs - Maim Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC/RNA*).
2. Continue to close the area to livestock grazing, except for a semi-annual one-day trailing permit.
3. Monitor wild horse use in Malm Gulch, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect the fragile watershed.
4. To reduce the hazard of erosion, limit motorized vehicle use in the ACEC to the existing road from Highway 75 to a point of closure in the NW 1/4 of Section 28, T12N, R19E.
5. Continue to withdraw 270 acres of commercial forest land from the commercial timber base.
6. Continue to close 1,136 acres of non-commercial forest land to woodland product sales.
7. Close the area to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales.
8. Monitor plant communities.
9. Provide a wayside along Highway 75 to interpret paleontological values and promote their preservation. Protect significant paleontological localities by not identifying their specific location or otherwise promoting public use of the resource.

Peck's Canyon ACEC/RNA

Values: Excellent condition plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: The area contains a large mountain mahogany stand in excellent condition. Due to the steep topography of the area, most of the other plant communities in this ACEC are also in excellent condition.

1. Retain designation of 782 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see Map /3: ACECs -Peck's Canyon ACEC/RNA).
2. Completely inventory the ACEC for rare plants.
3. Monitor plant communities.
4. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Pennal Gulch ACEC

Values: Rare plants; unique riparian area; unique and representative vegetation.

Relevance and Importance: Populations of the wavy leaf thelypody in the Pennal Gulch area are representative of those found in the north central portion of the species' range. The Pennal Gulch area contains four known population areas of this species, and habitat for additional populations. An unusual cottonwood community with a unique understory composition is present along a portion of the drainage channel. The area also contains many of the Challis endemic sensitive plant species, typical Challis area plant communities, and unusual associations containing rare plant species.

1. Designate 5,832 acres as an ACEC (see Map 14: ACECs Pennal Gulch ACEC).
2. Limit motorized vehicle use to the existing road.
3. Monitor populations of rare plants.

Sand Hollow ACEC/RNA

Values: Fragile watershed, rare plant populations; geological area of interest.

Relevance and Importance: Soils in the Sand Hollow area are fragile and require special management consideration. The area contains a concentration of Challis endemic rare plant species. At the upper end of the Sand Hollow area are the Paint Pots, a regionally significant area that provides excellent representation of the Challis volcanics.

1. Designate 3,332 acres as an *ACEC/RNA* (see *Map 15: ACECs - Sand Hollow ACECIRNA*).
2. Monitor populations of rare plants.
3. Continue to close the Sand Hollow watershed to livestock grazing and motorized vehicle use (see *Map 27: Grazing Closures* and *Map 33: OHV Use*).
4. Monitor wild horse use in the Sand Hollow watershed, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect the fragile watershed.

Summit Creek ACECIRNA

Values: Unique wetland system, rare plants, special recreation values.

Relevance and Importance: This wetland system contains unique plant communities and associated rare species. The alkaline primrose, a special status plant species, is found in only two other locations administered by the Challis and Lemhi Resource Areas. Other plant species on the site are very rare within Idaho. The site also has values for waterfowl, fishing, and recreation. As the oldest riparian enclosure in the Resource Area, the Summit Creek RNA is of important scientific value. The site has served as a research site for several studies.

1. Retain designation of 304 acres as an ACEC, of which 230 acres would be an RNA (see *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACECIRNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*).
2. Limit motorized vehicle use in the Summit Creek *ACEC/RNA* to the Howe-May road, the area south of the existing campground road, and the access route to Barney Hot Springs.
3. To mitigate impacts on special status plant species, move the Summit Creek campground facilities to the southwest side of the existing campground road. The creek and riparian area would be fenced and closed to camping and vehicle traffic, and signs would explain the reasons for the closures.
4. Encourage continued use of the area for research.
5. Develop an interpretive display identifying the unique values of the area to recreationists and explaining restrictions on use.
6. Close the ACEC to livestock grazing, and maintain fencing to exclude livestock.
7. Maintain or increase the size of occupied population areas of the five known special status plant species. Monitor populations.

8. Continue to allow noxious weed control in and around the enclosure area. Any weed control program would be done in a manner that would protect rare plant species.

Thousand Springs ACEC/RNA

Values: Unique wetland ecosystem; high value for waterfowl.

Relevance and Importance: This wetland system is unique in its plant communities, hydrology, and the habitat associated with these features. It contains regionally significant waterfowl values.

1. Retain designation of 843 acres as an ACEC, of which 233 acres would be an RNA. The isolated tract on the south side of the Trail Creek Road (53 acres) would no longer be part of the ACEC and would be identified for potential exchange for lands with comparable resource values that would enhance the integrity of the ACEC. Designate an additional 322 acres of recently acquired lands as part of the ACEC, for a total of 1,165 acres in the ACEC. (See *Map 16: ACECs - Thousand Springs ACEC/RNA*).
2. Monitor plant communities.
3. Continue to manage the ACEC in accordance with the current Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Plan (see *Attachment 11*, p. 122) and the current Thousand Springs/ Chilly Slough HMP. These plans may be updated or revised as necessary (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81). Adjacent private lands with wetland values may be acquired from willing sellers, if available.
4. Livestock use may be authorized after resource objectives have been met, if agreed upon by all members of the Chilly Slough Working Group (see *Attachment 11*, p. 122). Fences would be built in cooperation with adjacent private landowners, to control livestock use on all areas of the ACEC.
5. Condemnation authority would not be used to acquire access across private lands to any part of the ACEC.
6. Limit motorized vehicle travel to existing (and newly constructed, if applicable) roads, vehicle ways, trails, and parking areas (see *Glossary: existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails*, p. 150).

For additional decisions regarding management of the Chilly Slough Wetlands Conservation Project Area, also see Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 1, #16, p. 54.

Biological Diversity

Goal 1: Maintain functional and repair non-functional ecological systems and processes to ensure continued sustained production of ecosystem products and values such as forage, timber, clean water, and wildlife and fisheries habitat.

Rationale: The long term ability of the ecosystem to provide products for human use and enjoyment requires maintenance of biological diversity at several scales: genetic, species, community, and landscape (see *Glossary*: biological diversity, p. 146). Management decisions to improve range and riparian condition are critical to the genetic, species, and community components of this goal, but are not reiterated here (see actions listed under the following sections of the RMP: Fisheries, Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Livestock Grazing, Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Riparian Areas, Special Status Species, Upland Watershed, Water Quality, Wildlife Habitat). Pattern and processes at scales higher than communities (watershed, mountain ranges, regions) affect the dispersal, migration, and long term viability of organisms and the long term sustainable functioning of the natural ecosystem.

1. Include an analysis of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to biodiversity as part of project and activity planning. The assessment would include, but is not limited to, the following: special status species; unusual or unique plant associations; potential natural, pristine, or good condition communities; important habitat for wildlife; and unique and important landscape patterns. Diversity would be assessed at the species, community, and landscape levels. Incorporate additional guidance as it becomes available.
2. Participate in the BLM's neotropical migratory bird project.
3. Assess patterns of diversity for wide-ranging species (*e.g.*, wolves, bald eagles, golden eagles, goshawks, black bear, elk) in the Resource Area's ecosystems by identifying and mapping (a) areas of fragmented habitat, barriers, and important dispersal corridors, (b) areas of non-fragmented blocks of important habitat, and (c) areas affected by landscape level processes (*e.g.*, fire, insect infestations, blow-downs). (See *Glossary* definitions: barrier, dispersal corridor, fragmented, landscape level processes; pp. 145, 148, 151, 153.)
4. Identify key ecosystem indicator species (see *Glossary*, p. 153) that require ecosystem level management.
5. During activity planning (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81), develop (a) ecosystem and biodiversity objectives, and (b) management strategies to meet the requirements for key ecosystem indicator species.
6. Develop cooperative projects with agencies and private landowners to assess and manage diversity at the landscape level across agency boundaries. Pursue partnerships with adjacent Federal agencies to develop regional goals for biodiversity management.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of unique or representative biological resources, also see Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Goal 1, pp. 7-17.

Cultural Resources

Goal 1: Identify and manage cultural resources for a variety of values, including information potential, public values, and conservation.

Rationale: Cultural resource management responds directly to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended, and in general to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The BLM's Adventures in the Past initiative (1990) (see *Glossary*, p. 144) promotes the preservation of public land resources and encourages scientific study through research projects which have management benefits.

1. Within two years develop a cultural resource overview of all cultural resources identified within the Challis Resource Area.
2. When conducting a watershed assessment or when developing or revising activity plans (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81), fully integrate cultural resources by (a) taking into consideration the effects of all management actions within that planning area on cultural resources; and (b) providing opportunities to manage cultural resources independent from non-cultural resource related activities.
3. Provide a level of inventory which is commensurate with the level of activities/impacts that result from activity or project planning.
4. Continue monitoring and management of cultural resources. Update site information on those sites recorded prior to development of the IMACS (Intermountain Antiquities Computer System) survey form.
5. Conduct data recovery or stabilization at critically threatened sites (in imminent danger of destruction or damage) of high scientific value.
6. Retain public lands containing cultural resources eligible to be listed in, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see *Glossary*, p. 154) on a case-by-case basis.
7. Continue the current use allocation of the Doublesprings Area for scientific use.
8. Close the Lone Bird ACEC to rockhounding, mineral material collection, and mineral material sales.
9. Manage OHV use as follows, in order to protect cultural resources (see *Map 33: OHV Use*):
 - (a) Close the Lone Bird ACEC to motorized vehicle use. Physically close the existing road in the Lone Bird ACEC from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 13, T12N R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 19, T12N R20E to prevent unauthorized use. (See *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC*.)

- (b) Physically close approximately 112-mile of the Devil Canyon Road to help prevent vandalism of cultural resources.
 - (c) To protect cultural resources and for safety reasons, limit motorized vehicle travel on the Shay Line Trestle to vehicles with a 50-inch wheel base or less and weighing 1,500 pounds or less.
 - (d) Limit motorized vehicle use in the Antelope Flat area to existing roads and vehicle ways yearlong.
10. Conduct a minimum of 500 acres of Class III non-project intensive inventory (see *Glossary*: cultural resource inventory classes, pp. 147-148) annually in areas with high potential for cultural resources.
 11. Prepare a patrol and surveillance plan within one year of RMP approval, for monitoring and law enforcement purposes.
 12. Areas of known concentrations of human burials would be closed to livestock grazing, withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and mineral material disposal, and stipulated no surface occupancy for the purposes of energy and non-energy leasing. All areas containing Native American burial areas would be retained in public ownership.
 13. Conduct a comprehensive study of rock art locations, including completion of data records, scale drawings, photographs, and descriptions.
 14. Develop management practices to protect cultural values in the Lone Bird area.

Goal 2: Increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the significance and value of cultural resources.

Rationale: Public education and outreach promoting sound cultural resource management and protection will help decrease instances of vandalism as well as enhance public access to cultural resources. Public awareness activities are required through amendment to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

1. Manage interpretive efforts consistent with State and Federal law, protecting cultural resources from adverse impacts associated with interpretive sites and providing for data recovery.
2. Develop interpretive materials for cultural resources including, but not limited to, the following: Shay Line Trestle, Crystal Townsite, Challis Bison Jump, and Salmon River sites.
3. Participate in the BLM's Heritage Education program (see *Glossary*, p. 152).

4. Participate in Adventures in the Past (see *Glossary*, p. 144) initiatives to increase public awareness of the significance of and need to protect cultural resources located on public lands.

Goal 3: Identify and manage cultural resources with high Native American traditional cultural value.

Rationale: The BLM provides for management of cultural resources in consultation with Native American groups. The National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act provide legal requirements for coordination with Native American groups and regarding cultural resources management.

1. Coordinate with appropriate Native American groups on cultural resource values.
2. Conduct and complete an ethnographic inventory project by FY 2005 to document current and historic traditional cultural use by Native American groups.

Fire Management

Goal!: Protect human life, property, and valuable resources from wildfire, and reduce the impacts of suppression activities. Use prescribed fire to protect property and valuable resources, improve range and timber resource conditions, and perpetuate the natural ecosystem.

Rationale: Wildfire can be a threat or a tool, depending on the potential for effects on human life, property, and resources. Unless carefully managed, suppression activities can cause greater and longer-lasting impacts on life, property, and resources than fire. Fire management guidance is provided in an annual fire management activity plan.

1. Provide initial attack and full suppression of natural and human-caused wildfires to protect life, property, and high value resources in the areas identified on *Map 23: Fire Control*.
2. Develop activity plans (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81) to direct fire suppression on a site-specific basis within the conditional suppression areas identified on *Map 23: Fire Control*. In the absence of an activity plan, provide initial attack and full suppression of natural and human-caused wildfires occurring within conditional suppression areas.
3. Design wildfire suppression tactics to minimize (a) impacts to visual, vegetative, and other resource values, and (b) expenditures of public funds.
4. Fully suppress all wildfires within mountain mahogany vegetation types to retain important bighorn sheep and other wildlife habitat. The areas supporting large blocks of this vegetation type are included as full suppression areas on *Map 23: Fire Control*.

5. When conducting fire management planning, or suppressing, controlling, or otherwise managing a wildfire or prescribed fire, design fuel treatment and fire suppression/control strategies, practices, and activities to accomplish the following objectives:
 - (a) ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127);
 - (b) be in accordance with fire management-related SOPs (see *Attachment 5*, pp. 85-90) and suppression/rehabilitation specifications (see *Attachment 9*, pp. 102-112);
 - (c) protect natural resources, consistent with other decisions in this RMP, by adhering to the following:
 - (1) use motorized fire fighting equipment in accordance with the decisions listed in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1a and b, and #2-7, pp. 47-49, to the extent possible. As noted in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1c, temporary exceptions to the listed OHV limitations and closures may be granted.
 - (2) in Special Management Areas (see *Glossary*, pp 160-161), in areas of fragile soils, on slopes greater than 35%, and on slopes adjacent to (within 1/8-mile of) water courses, limit the use of heavy equipment in construction of fire lines to protection of property and facilities, important wildlife habitat, known cultural/historic resources, and high value timber.
 - (3) avoid retardant applications and fuel storage within 1/8-mile of riparian areas or within designated recreation sites.
 - (4) do not use tractors or other heavy motorized equipment within riparian habitats.

Under situations threatening life or property, these restrictions may be lifted by the authorized officer.

6. Fire management actions would be in accordance with "Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics" (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region 1993, or as revised) or similar fire suppression guidance (see *Attachment 9: Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Specifications*, pp. 102-112). Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 83-84), unless a review and recommendation is made by a qualified resource advisor assigned to the incident. If the site of incident activity is located within riparian habitats (as defined in *Attachment 4*), fire activities should not hinder progress toward attaining desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 127). During presuppression planning, utilize an ID team to predetermine suitable incident base and helibase locations sufficient to support major incidents.

7. Within conditional suppression areas, determine where resource management objectives would be met through the use of prescribed fire to enhance ecosystem health and function and biodiversity. Develop activity plans and fire prescriptions for these areas through an ID team planning process (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81). For prescribed fire proposals in areas where cheatgrass invasion is potentially high, the ID team would physically examine the site to specifically analyze the risk of cheatgrass invasion prior to finalizing the project proposal.
8. Whenever riparian habitats within areas defined in *Attachment 4* (pp. 83-84) are significantly damaged by wildfire or prescribed burning, form an emergency ID team to develop a rehabilitation plan that will ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127), and ensure that the fire rehabilitation specifications listed in *Attachment 9*, pp. 102-112, are followed. Address all other fire rehabilitation on a case-by-case basis (also see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #8, p. 66).

Fisheries

Goal 1: Ensure a natural abundance and diversity of aquatic habitats to support fisheries resources in a healthy and productive condition, to provide the continued opportunity for nonconsumptive and consumptive uses, and to ensure the viability of these species.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for management of fish habitat on the Challis Resource Area's public lands to ensure that self-sustaining, healthy populations can be maintained. The Salmon BLM's *Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan* (1993) provides guidance for management of fish habitat.

Management Decisions Common to All Fisheries Resources:

1. The following would be priority fish species (see *Glossary*, p. 157):

Anadromous Fish Species:

Chinook Salmon	<i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>
Sockeye Salmon	<i>(Oncorhynchus nerka)</i>
Steelhead Rainbow Trout	<i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>

Resident Fish Species:

Bull Trout	<i>(Salvelinus confluentus)</i>
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	<i>(Oncorhynchus clarki lewisii)</i>
Brook Trout	<i>(Salvelinus fontinalis)</i>
Rainbow Trout	<i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>
Mountain Whitefish	<i>(Prosopium williamsoni)</i>

2. Define crucial habitats for priority fish species to include migration, spawning, rearing, and overwintering habitats.
3. Identify and monitor crucial habitats and determine distribution of priority fish species within the RA, with special emphasis on drainages within watersheds currently sustaining special status fish populations.
4.
 - (a) For all fish-bearing streams (see *Map 2: Anadromous and Resident Fisheries Occupied Habitat*), develop management strategies and objectives through the ID team process, to maintain satisfactory condition aquatic and riparian habitats and improve 90% of nonfunctional and functional-at-risk condition aquatic and riparian habitats within riparian areas defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 83-84 (also see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80).
 - (b) Develop strategies, through the ID team process, to meet or exceed the minimum riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 127.
5. Authorize population enhancement activities for priority fish species through introduction of hatchery-reared fish, only when it can be documented that the population levels and the genetic integrity of endemic wild anadromous stocks or other resident fish populations will not be adversely impacted.
6. Provide opportunity and support to the IDFG, NMFS, USFWS, USFS, BPA, appropriate Federally recognized tribes, and other partners for the cooperative management of anadromous and resident fish resources in order to promote fisheries opportunities on BLM-administered public lands, while ensuring protection of priority salmonid fish resources.
7. Maintain a "no net loss" of salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout habitat by limiting land exchanges of salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout habitat to like habitat of equal or greater values. Riparian, wetland, and floodplain habitat could be exchanged, but only for areas containing riparian, wetland, or floodplain habitat with equal or greater values for recreation, access, wildlife, fisheries, and biodiversity. Such exchanges would have to balance similar resource values for each individual exchange, although both tracts of land would not have to be within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Where possible, land exchanges would be made to facilitate recovery of threatened or endangered species.
8. Maintain the existing riparian habitat protective enclosures on Burnt Creek, Herd Creek, Road Creek, and Corral Basin Creek as reference areas to monitor and evaluate aquatic habitat conditions.
9. Where feasible on BLM public lands, within 7 years eliminate or modify natural or artificial barriers to upstream and downstream movement of priority fish species, where it will not impact other authorized or licensed uses (ditches or diversions).
10. In cooperation with the IDFG, seek adequate streamflows for channel maintenance and to sustain riparian habitat and priority fish populations on BLM-administered streams (see *Minimum Streamflow*, Goal 1, p. 45).

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11. On a case-by-case basis, coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on fisheries management actions that may affect tribal treaty rights. Give priority consideration in the development of activity plans and improvement projects to provide benefits to fish species traditionally used for subsistence and non-subsistence purposes by Native American groups under treaty.

Management Decisions Common to Anadromous Fisheries Resources:

12. In cooperation with appropriate parties, inventory anadromous fish habitat on a watershed basis and determine current distribution of anadromous fish species within RA public lands. Watersheds include the East Fork Salmon River and its tributaries Herd Creek, Road Creek, and Big Boulder Creek; the Pahsimeroi River; and the Main Salmon River and its tributaries Morgan, Squaw, Cow, Bayhorse, Thompson, and Challis creeks.
13. Cooperate with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes to reduce juvenile anadromous fish mortality due to stream diversion actions (also see Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Goal 2, #4, p. 27). Priority streams include the Main Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, and the following creeks: Bayhorse, Challis, Eddy, Garden, Cow, Little Morgan, Lyon, McDonald, McKim, Morgan, Squaw, Fox, Thompson, Herd, Lake, and Road.

Management Decisions Common to Resident Fisheries Resources:

14. Within 7 years, develop and implement an activity plan for maintaining and enhancing fisheries habitat along the Big Lost River within the 5.7 miles of public lands extending from the USFS boundary downstream (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
15. In cooperation with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes, evaluate the potential for re-introducing beaver into historic ranges to promote fish habitat; re-introduce beaver where appropriate (see *Wildlife Habitat*, Goal 4, p. 76).
16. In cooperation with appropriate parties, inventory bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout habitat on a watershed basis and determine the current distribution of bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout within RA public lands.

For additional RMP decisions which relate to fisheries habitat protection and/or management, also see Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5 (pp. 42 and 44); Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures, pp. 85-90; and Attachment 8: Design Specifications, pp. 98-101.

Floodplain/Wetland Areas

Goal 1: Maintain or improve the unique resource values of wetland and floodplain areas.

Rationale: Non-riverine wetland areas in the Resource Area are rare, limited to Summit Creek, Thousand Springs, and smaller spring-related wetlands. These areas provide important habitat for wildlife and unusual plants and plant communities.

1. Continue to implement the Chilly Slough wetland conservation project, as described in *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 122. (Also see Land Tenure and Access, Goal 1, #6, p. 32.)
2. Move the Summit Creek Campground campsites from the riparian area to the southwest side of the existing campground road to reduce impacts to wetland and rare plant values (see Special Status Species, Goal 2, p. 61).
3. To the extent practicable, design and conduct management activities to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of floodplains and wetlands, and to preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values, in accordance with applicable Executive Orders (#11988 and 11990).
4. Retain public lands under BLM administration unless the receiving parties agree to continue to maintain or to restore (if degraded) and permanently maintain floodplain and wetland functions.

Goal 2: Prevent loss of the resource values of springs and seeps which may occur through dewatering by spring development or trampling damage by livestock.

Rationale: Upland wetland sites provide valuable habitat for wildlife, fish, and plants, and help maintain secure and stable water supplies.

1. Waterholes developed from springs or seeps would normally be converted to headbox/pipeline/trough developments when reconstructed, rather than maintained as waterholes, unless constrained by other resource values. No new waterholes would be developed by blasting or excavation of springs or seeps.
2. New springs and seeps would be developed through headbox/pipeline construction and engineered to maintain water at the spring site (see *Attachment 8: Design Specifications - Rangeland Improvement*, #4 and 8, p. 101). Only those spring sources with an excess of water, as evidenced by surface flow from the site, would be developed. Moist sites, without water flowing from the site, would not be developed to extract water from the site.
3. Consistent with Idaho water laws, the BLM would take those actions necessary to protect Federal water interests on public lands. As much as possible, water being put to beneficial use on BLM lands would not be allowed to be licensed by private claimants.

4. New rights-of-way for water to be diverted from public land by a private claimant would only be granted if (a) the diversion facility is controllable, measurable, and/or designed to divert, at most, that amount of water permitted in the water right, and (b) the diversion would have no significant impact on existing resource values, and (c) granting the right-of-way would not adversely affect achievement of riparian management or aquatic objectives, and (d) when appropriate, the diversion facility is designed and constructed in accordance with the latest fish screening and bypass criteria. When renewing existing rights-of-way for water diversion, stipulate the renewed right-of-way to achieve (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, to the extent possible.

Forest Resources

Goal 1: Maintain the sustainable productivity of forest land by managing forests with an ecosystem approach.

Rationale: Recent emphasis in BLM policy is to manage forests as functional ecosystems that provide a sustained yield of ecosystem products such as clean water and wildlife habitat, as well as a sustained yield of forest products. FLPMA requires "a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations." The BLM Public Domain Forest Policy Statement requires the BLM to "manage to maintain desired forest ecosystems."

1. Intensively manage 23,578 acres of commercial forest lands for multiple uses such as timber production, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality enhancement (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*). Timber harvested per decade in the Challis Resource Area would not exceed the sustained yield average of 6.60 million board feet (MMBF).

Continue to withdraw the following suitable commercial forest lands from the commercial timber base:

- (a) 57 acres in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E within the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA); and
- (b) 270 acres in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC.

In addition, withdraw the following suitable commercial forest lands from the commercial timber base:

- (a) 6,209 acres in existing Wilderness Study Areas (Note: about 2,787 acres in the suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA would continue to be withdrawn from the commercial timber base if the WSA is released from wilderness review (see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #23, p. 30); and
- (b) about 980 acres in small, isolated forest stands (see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #22, p. 30).

2. Conduct an intensive forest inventory within 10 years; include old growth timber stands in this inventory. Adjust the maximum sustained yield harvest per decade based on growth and yield data resulting from this inventory.
3. Manage 22,205 acres of woodland for forest ecosystem values, wood products, and recreational uses (see *Map D: Forest Lands*). Continue to close the following areas to woodland product sales (see Glossary, p. 166):
 - (a) 948 acres of forest land in the upper Lake Creek area of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA (T9N, R20E);
 - (b) 1,136 acres of non-commercial forest land in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC;
 - (c) 314 acres of forest land in the Cronk's Canyon ACEC; and
 - (d) 9,769 acres of forest land in existing WSAs (includes 3,560 acres of woodland and 6,209 acres of commercial forest land). Note: Woodlands would be open to forest management, including woodland product sales, in any WSAs which are released from wilderness review, except where the ACEC closure stated in (a) above would apply.
4. All forest management planning and projects would be designed and analyzed by an interdisciplinary team.
5. Lodgepole pine stands would be harvested primarily by clearcutting. Clearcuts would be limited to 40 acres, except in the Donkey Hills ACEC, where clearcuts in lodgepole pine stands would be limited to 10 acres (see ACECs, Donkey Hills ACEC, #3, p. 10). Clearcuts would also be irregularly shaped to minimize wildlife escape distances and blend into the surrounding landscape.
6. Restrict clearcutting in Douglas-fir types as follows: (a) The need for and size limits of clearcuts for fire salvage would be analyzed by an interdisciplinary team; otherwise, (b) clearcuts would be limited to 10 acres, irregularly shaped to minimize wildlife escape distances and blend into the surrounding landscape, and only allowed for the purpose of controlling dwarf mistletoe infections and insect infestations or for other (non-fire) salvage purposes.
7. In Douglas-fir stands, design timber marking prescriptions to establish or enhance natural regeneration.
8. Natural regeneration would be the primary method of reforestation, except where an area has been heavily affected or depleted by insects, disease, fire, or other natural catastrophes.
9. Artificial regeneration would be completed with seedlings appropriate by seed zone, species, and elevation of site. Plantings would use genetically diverse stock.

10. If natural regeneration does not occur within five years after harvest in clearcut areas and within 15 years after harvest in shelterwood cut areas, priority would be given to artificial reforestation of these areas rather than timber sale preparation elsewhere.
11. Consider the needs of appropriate Federally recognized tribes for non-commercial use of forest products as provided by treaty.
12. All harvest units susceptible to livestock damage would be protected by grazing closures, fencing, or comparable measures until regeneration is established at proper stocking levels.
13. Firewood cutting permits would be issued, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) No firewood cutting (see *Glossary*, p. 150) would be allowed in riparian areas (see *Glossary*, p. 158). Exceptions would be considered through the **ID** team process as part of special vegetation management projects designed to encourage sprouting and regeneration of cottonwood/aspen stands.
 - (b) Firewood cutting and firewood gathering (see *Glossary*, p. 150) would be prohibited within designated recreation sites.
 - (c) Firewood cutting permits for standing trees would be denied within SRMAs, except where tree cutting meets the objectives stated in Forest Resources, #24, p. 30. Firewood gathering within SRMAs would be limited to dead-and-down material.
14. Forest stand management treatments would be timed to maximize the productivity of the timber resource, while promoting forest stand structure and diversity typical of all seral stages for the managed habitat type on a drainage basis.
15. Maintain all stream beds, springs, bogs, and streamside vegetation in an as near-natural state as possible. Timber harvest activities would not occur within riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 83-84, except as stated below. Logging or road construction activities would only be considered within riparian areas to (a) provide for necessary road crossings; (b) remove (via cable logging methods) or reduce insect or disease risk to the timber stand; or (c) skid timber on at least 12 inches of snow cover.
16. An additional 50-foot modified activity strip would be established along perennial streams to supplement the no activity buffer described in #15 above. Heavy equipment would be excluded from this 50-foot wide area, but timber may be removed by cable. Exceptions may be designed by an interdisciplinary team.
17. Seasonal harvest restrictions and road closures would be imposed to protect soils, watershed, and wildlife values during critical periods.

18. Consult the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes about stipulations to protect elk habitat quality in the Donkey Hills area, prior to authorization of any actions that may affect elk habitat. Harvest timber in accordance with the following stipulations, to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter or cable logging to existing roads only - no new roads would be constructed, (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only, (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller, and (d) a 200 foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units. Uncut buffer zones may be harvested when cut units have regenerated sufficiently to meet elk habitat requirements.
19. Allow logging on the Willow Creek Summit elk winter ranges, in accordance with the Willow Creek Summit elk HMP. Manage harvest to protect elk habitat quality. Coordinate design with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes.
20. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek and retain the visual characteristics of the area.
21. Commercial timber harvest practices on BLM lands would exceed standards contained in applicable State approved BMPs for timber harvest.
22. Remove forty-one (41) small forest stands totalling about 980 acres (primarily old growth) from the commercial timber base to maintain wildlife cover in open areas (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*).
23. If released from wilderness review, WSAs would be open to forest management, including commercial timber harvest, with the following limitations and exceptions on commercial timber harvest: (a) In the nonsuitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs, timber stands more than 112-mile from roads existing at the time of RMP approval (see *Glossary: "road,"* p. 159 and "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 150) would be available for harvest by helicopter logging only. (b) Suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA if released from wilderness review would remain closed to timber harvest to maintain old growth forest values and biodiversity associated with large undisturbed tracts of forest land.
24. Tree cutting (see *Glossary,* p. 162) in riparian areas would be allowed only to restore degraded riparian conditions resulting from catastrophic events, to meet aquatic resource objectives, or for safety hazard reduction.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of forest resources, also see "General" SOPs listed in Attachment 5, p. 85 and forest management-related design specifications listed in Attachment 8, pp. 98-101.

Hazardous Materials Management

Goal 1: Prevent the occurrence of hazardous materials/waste incidents on public lands. Minimize the human health threat and the risk to natural resources from hazardous materials contamination through access control, hazardous materials removal, containment, and remediation actions. Ensure protection of human health and the environment when using or transporting hazardous materials/wastes on public lands. Minimize wastes and prevent pollution generated on or released on public lands and BLM facilities.

Rationale: By law, the Bureau of Land Management must protect its employees, public health, and resources from contamination by hazardous materials.

1. No public lands would be leased or permitted for the storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste, nor would public lands be leased for purposes of sanitary landfills. Lands may be sold or exchanged for these purposes under an appropriate lands action.
2. Eliminate the use or transportation of hazardous materials or toxic substances on public lands where feasible. Assess risks of authorized use through project and activity planning and modify actions to eliminate or reduce risk to acceptable levels.
3. Increase education and law enforcement actions in order to reduce illegal disposal of hazardous wastes on public lands.
4. Inventory abandoned mine sites, lease and permit sites, rights-of-way, and any other activities that may have produced a hazardous materials incident on public lands. As time and budget allow, prioritize and investigate sites potentially containing hazardous materials.
5. Develop special stipulations as part of permits, leases, or actions in order to safeguard human health and prevent environmental damage.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of hazardous materials, also see Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures - Hazardous Materials, p. 86.

Land Tenure and Access

Goal 1: Retain lands with significant resource values in public ownership. Seek to acquire additional lands having high public values, through lands actions such as exchange, donation, or willing-seller purchase.

Rationale: As described in FLPMA, Section 102(a)(1), it is the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest.

1. Retain approximately 729,500 acres of BLM lands within the Management Areas (see *Glossary*, p. 154) shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* in public ownership

for the long term.

2. Priorities for land tenure adjustments would be the following: acquire lands with high resource values; consolidate public lands; resolve unauthorized use conflicts; provide for tribal treaty uses; pursue public access; and facilitate threatened/endangered species recovery.
3. Riparian, wetland, and floodplain habitat could be exchanged, but only for areas containing riparian, wetland, or floodplain habitat with equal or greater values for recreation, access, wildlife, fisheries, and biodiversity. Such exchanges would have to balance similar resource values for each individual exchange, although both tracts of land would not have to be within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Where possible, land exchanges would be made to facilitate recovery of threatened or endangered species.
4. Lands acquired for special values, such as unique or fragile resources, would be retained in Federal ownership and managed to maintain or improve those special values for which they were acquired.
5. Retain the BLM adjustment parcel located at T14N, R22E, Sec. 21, S1/2NE, NESE (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) in public ownership, unless exchanged for equivalent resource value Pahsimeroi River frontage.
6. Approximately 12,315 acres of BLM land have been identified for potential disposal only in exchange for private parcels located within the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project area (see *Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area and Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*). An additional 2,962 acres would be available for either Chilly Slough or State of Idaho exchange only. Note: The exchange restrictions described herein do not apply to lands under existing agricultural or occupancy trespass or lands listed as sale parcels in *Attachment 17*, p. 129.
7. Public river frontage along the Main Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River can be offered for disposal, provided that additional lands with greater or equal resource values (*e.g.*, river frontage, public access and associated riparian values) are acquired concurrently on a case-by-case basis. Tracts meeting the definition of omitted lands and unsurveyed islands (see *Glossary*, pp. 156 and 163) would not be subject to this requirement. If opportunities arise, enhance public access through acquisition of additional lands.
8. Retain in public ownership all areas containing Native American burial areas (see Cultural Resources, Goal 1, #12, p. 20).
9. Retain public lands containing cultural resources eligible to be listed in, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see *Glossary*, p. 154) on a case-by-case basis.
10. Prior to any land tenure adjustments, consult appropriate Federally recognized tribes to ensure protection of tribal treaty rights.

11. Retain public lands containing significant paleontological resources on a case-by-case basis.
12. Retain public lands under BLM administration unless the receiving parties agree to continue to maintain or to restore (if degraded) and permanently maintain floodplain and wetland functions.
13. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the Donkey Hills ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
14. Pursue acquisition of State lands within the Birch Creek ACEC.

Goal 2: Identify BLM public lands which may be available for disposal to achieve purposes such as (a) consolidating public lands to enhance management capability, (b) allowing agricultural entry, or (c) meeting other important public objectives.

Rationale: Consolidated land patterns would provide better land management and administration for both public and private landowners. FLPMA allows for sale or other disposal of public lands when specific criteria are met, including identification of those lands during the land use planning process.

1. Offer sufficient public lands for sale or exchange to mitigate loss of tax revenue to Custer or Lemhi counties that may occur as a result of BLM acquisitions of private land needed to meet important public resource objectives.
2. Only the BLM tracts within the adjustment areas shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* (approximately 63,075 acres) would be made available for disposal under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), except as follows: A parcel of land which is at issue in a long-standing water rights trespass situation may be considered for exchange only as a possible resolution to the water rights trespass issue, regardless of whether the parcel is located in an adjustment area or a management area, subject to all other land tenure adjustment requirements contained elsewhere in this RMP. (See *Glossary: Adjustment Area; disposal tracts*, pp. 144 and 148).
3. Within the adjustment areas shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*, a total of about 4,805.84 acres would be considered for sale under the following FLPMA authorities (see *Attachment 17*, p. 129):
 - (a) Approximately 3,324.63 acres would be considered for sale, because they are difficult and uneconomical to manage (FLPMA, Section 203(a)(1)).
 - (b) Approximately 1,481.21 acres would be considered for sale, because they meet public objectives such as community expansion and economic development (FLPMA Section 203(a)(3)).

4. Desert Land Entry applications would not be considered on lands determined to be nonsuitable for agricultural purposes. Lands suitable for transfer under agricultural authority must meet the following criteria (Desert Land Act of 1877) and be within the adjustment areas identified on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*:
 - (a) suitable soils for agricultural development (NRCS classification - 40% class III soils or better for each 40 acre parcel) (see *Glossary: soil capability classes*, p. 160);
 - (b) slopes less than 20%; and
 - (c) elevation less than 6,300 feet above sea level.
5. Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands transferred out of public ownership would contain covenant language in the deed to protect the wetland resource values from degradation.
6. Proposals for disposal of tracts within the adjustment areas (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) would be considered through the NEPA and ID team planning process.
7. Approximately 36, 915 acres of the 63,075 acres shown as adjustment areas on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* would be available for exchange only with the State of Idaho for State managed lands.
8. Tracts of public land within an ACEC may be exchanged for private or State lands within or adjacent to the ACEC, provided that the acquired lands are of equal or greater benefit to the integrity and management of the associated ACEC.
9. Prior to lease renewal, the BLM would offer to the State of Idaho, for sale or exchange, the tracts of land currently leased to the State of Idaho, Bureau of Aeronautics, for the May and Twin Bridges airports. The sale or exchange would contain covenant language that would require the tracts to continue to be used as public airstrips. The Twin Bridges airport (about 60 acres) is located in TIN, R20E, Sec. 9 SW⁴ and Sec. 17 NE⁴. The May Airport (about 125 acres) is located in T15N, R22E, portions of Sec. 19,20, and 29.
10. Public lands within an existing WSA which are identified as adjustment areas for potential disposal (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) would be available for potential disposal only if the WSA is released from wilderness review.
11. The isolated tract on the south side of the Trail Creek Road (53 acres) which is proposed for removal from the Thousand Springs ACEC/RNA (see ACECs - Thousand Springs ACEC, #1, p. 17) would be identified for potential exchange for lands with comparable resource values that would enhance the integrity of the Thousand Springs ACEC.

Goal 3: Consider public needs for use authorizations, such as rights-of-way, leases, permits, and withdrawals.

Rationale: Required by law, regulations, and policy.

1. Except for restrictions in WSAs (see Goal 3, #2 below), allow rights-of-way in Special Management Areas (SMAs) (see *Glossary*, p. 160) only if it can be demonstrated that there would be no negative effect on the special values for which the SMA was designated. All other BLM lands would be considered for rights-of-way through site-specific analysis. No right-of-way leases, permits, or easements would be authorized in riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 83-84), that would hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127).
2. New rights-of-way would not be considered within existing WSAs. Rights-of-way in WSAs released from wilderness review would be considered under normal BLM procedures.
3. Continue to authorize the following communications sites (see *Map 19: Communication Sites*): Willow Creek Summit, Challis, Saturday Mountain, Poverty Flat, Summit Creek, Mackay AT&T. Evaluate future proposals for communication site authorization on a case-by-case basis.
4.
 - (a) Pursue recommendations for release of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) withdrawals as needed. Manage areas released from FERC withdrawal consistent with other decisions in this RMP.
 - (b) Consider applications for FERC projects on a case-by-case basis. Approval of hydropower rights-of-way would be contingent upon maintenance of sufficient instream flows to ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 127). Locate any new hydropower facilities associated with the right-of-way outside of riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4* (see pp. 83-84).
5. No new short term permits or long term leases would be issued for the following actions: (a) new public waste disposal sites; (b) new or existing private waste disposal sites; and (c) sites for storage or disposal of hazardous material. Accommodate public demand for these types of sites through the sale tracts shown in *Land Tenure*, Goal 2, #3, p. 33.
6. Lands currently under lease as a landfill would be sold, exchanged, or otherwise conveyed to Custer County or another qualified entity. An additional 280 acres of BLM lands adjacent to the existing landfill site would be considered for conveyance to Custer County as landfill expansion.
7. Prior to approval of any public demand land uses, consult appropriate Federally recognized tribes to ensure protection of tribal treaty rights.
8. New rights-of-way for water to be diverted from public land by a private claimant would only be granted if (a) the diversion facility is controllable, measurable, and/or designed to divert, at most, that amount of water permitted in the water right, and (b) the diversion

would have no significant impact on existing resource values, and (c) granting the right-of-way would not adversely affect achievement of riparian management or aquatic objectives, and (d) when appropriate, the diversion facility is designed and constructed in accordance with the latest fish screening and bypass criteria. When renewing existing rights-of-way for water diversion, stipulate the renewed right-of-way to achieve (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, to the extent possible.

Goal 4: Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.

Rationale: Required by law, regulations, and policy.

1. Resolve long term agricultural or occupancy trespass through termination or through authorization by lease, sale, or exchange where such actions would meet other important public objectives. Terminate and rehabilitate new trespasses. Short term permits may be used to authorize agricultural or occupancy trespass while resolution is being pursued.
2. Unauthorized uses which are terminated and involved ground-disturbing activities would be seeded with an appropriate seed mix within 8 months (see *Attachment 8: Design Specifications*, "General," #2-4, pp. 98-99). Cost for reclamation of intentional trespass would be incurred by the violator.

Goal 5: Improve management of the public lands through increased access for public enjoyment, administrative needs, and pursuit of tribal treaty rights.

Rationale: Legal access across private, State, and other Federal lands is often necessary for management of public lands, and Section 205 of FLPMA authorizes the acquisition of access where necessary to better manage public lands.

1. Attempt to acquire legal access through purchase, exchange, or donation as follows:
 - (a) non-motorized, legal, public access to McDonald Creek, Fox Creek, Pine Creek, and Twin Bridges Creek;
 - (b) motorized, legal, public access to Mill Creek, Big Creek, the Donkey Hills, and Meadow Creek in the Pahsimeroi Valley;
 - (c) legal, public access in French Creek, Sullivan Creek, Allison Creek, Centennial Flat, and Lyon Creek and nonmotorized legal, public access in Cow Creek;
 - (d) legal, public access to Bady Creek/Harry Canyon and Navarre Creek; and
 - (e) the easements shown in *Attachment 22*, p. 136 would be pursued to ensure public access to BLM roads.
2. Maintain or improve public access to public lands through covenant language in all land tenure adjustments.

Livestock Grazing

Goal 1: Manage livestock grazing levels in line with the long term capacity of the land, considering multiple use and climatic variability, to maintain, improve, or make significant progress toward improving ecological condition as follows: Increase the percent of stream riparian/wetland areas in proper functioning condition (as defined in *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80) from 35.8% (based on the most recent riparian functionality assessments) to 75% within 5 years. Increase rangelands in the late seral to Potential Natural Community (PNC) stage from 37.1% (based on the most recent range inventories) to 40% by 2009. Reduce the percentage of public rangelands in the early seral stage from 16.2% (based on the most recent range inventories) to 10% by 2009.

Rationale: Managing livestock grazing levels in line with the long term capability of the land is in accordance with FLPMA, Sec. 103 (c). The ecological condition goals are from *The State of the Public Rangelands 1990, The Range of Our Vision* (BLM 1990).

1. Manage livestock grazing activities to ensure achievement and maintenance of, or significant progress toward achieving, fundamentals of rangeland health, and standards for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing management (per 43 CFR 4180).
2. Continue existing livestock grazing preference allocations for the short term (see *Attachment 24: Grazing Management Summary*, p. 142). Conduct vegetative monitoring (e.g., utilization pattern mapping (UPM), ecological site inventory (ESI) to determine appropriate long term stocking levels. Initial priority would be to establish stocking rates for the following allotments: Bumt Creek, Bear Creek, Bayhorse, Countyline, Dry Creek, Herd Creek, Lower Goldburg, Sage Creek, Mountain Springs (San Felipe), Upper Pahsimeroi, and Wann Springs.
3. Approximately 771,224 acres (97.3% of the Resource Area) would continue to be open to managed livestock grazing.
 - (a) The following areas would continue to be closed to livestock grazing:

Cronk's Canyon Bighorn Sheep Pasture	1,496 acres
Morgan Creek Bighorn Sheep Pasture	3,642 acres
Bruno Creek Allotment (mining)	2,378 acres
Sand Hollow Area (watershed)	3,332 acres
Maim Gulch Area (watershed)	9,136 acres
East Fork Salmon River Bench (ACEC)	78 acres
Summit Creek enclosure (plants)	<u>305 acres</u>
Total:	20,367 acres
 - (b) In addition, for safety reasons, close the south half of the Highway Allotment (976 acres) to livestock grazing. (See *Map 27: Grazing Closures.*)
4. Revise existing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) as needed, through completion of a watershed assessment and development of an Integrated Resource Activity Plan (IRAP) (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).

For allotments without an existing AMP, consider livestock grazing management in the development of IRAPs for geographical areas which include those allotments. Priority would be given to those watersheds with special status fish species concerns, as shown in Fisheries, Goal 1, p. 23. Criteria for grazing riparian areas would be included: see Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4 - 7, pp. 57-58; *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 82; and Fisheries, Goal 1, #4, p. 24.

5. Plan, design, and manage land use activities, including grazing management actions and range improvement projects, located on the (a) Morgan Creek, Cronk's Canyon, East Fork Salmon River, and Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch bighorn sheep winter ranges (see *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*) or the (b) Willow Creek Summit or Donkey Hills elk winter ranges (see *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*) to ensure the continued viability of bighorn sheep and elk populations dependent on these key habitat areas. Fully analyze any potential for adverse effects on the viability of bighorn sheep or elk populations in appropriate site-specific NEPA documentation.
6. Develop vegetative monitoring to measure site-specific objectives. Prioritize monitoring of I category allotments (see *Glossary* definition: allotment categorization, p. 144). Use *Minimum Monitoring Standards* and other approved methods. Emphasize monitoring of perennial riparian systems with high potential for improvement. Climatic monitoring would consist of primarily National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and remote area weather station (RAWS) site data. Base use adjustments on monitoring results.
7. Use the following utilization criteria (see *Glossary*: utilization; utilization criteria, p. 163) on key areas of upland sites (where an ID team has determined the key area and key species) to determine the proper time to move livestock to the next pasture in a grazing system or from the allotment:

<u>Season of Use!</u>	<u>Key Species</u>	<u>All Other</u>
	Agsp2	<u>Key Species</u>
Early: Prior to Boot	50%	50%
Critical: Boot to Flowering	40% ³	50%
Late: After Flowering	60%	50%
Dormant: Dormant/winter	60%	60%

¹See *Glossary* definition: season of use, p. 159.

²*Agsp-Agropyron spicatum*, bluebunch wheatgrass.

³On sites where an ID team has determined that the health and vigor of bluebunch wheatgrass are less than satisfactory, a lower utilization level or one or more years of rest would be initiated.

Knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 153) other than the utilization levels listed above (*e.g.*, alternative stubble height criteria) may be used to determine the timing of livestock movements. Any alternative utilization levels other than those listed above would be based on the following: (a) current scientific rationale, applicable study results, or other information which documents the biological effects of the alternative levels of use on the key species; (b) the recommendations of an interdisciplinary team

responsible for reviewing, interpreting and documenting the scientific literature or study results; and (c) a site-specific environmental assessment to document how the alternative criteria would help meet resource objectives.

8. Manage livestock grazing to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127). See the stubble height criteria, bank shearing criteria, and knowledgeable and reasonable practices described in Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4-7 (see pp. 57-58).
9. Continue existing management of the Anderson Ranch riparian pasture, including provision for periodic grazing, if appropriate, to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127). Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the RA where an ID team identifies the opportunity.
10. Manage rangeland sites for late seral or Potential Natural Community to meet the objectives stated in Goal 1, unless an ID team determines during activity planning that some other Desired Plant Community would better achieve multiple use and meet the goals of rangeland health. Indicators of rangeland health would include (a) soil stability and watershed function, (b) distribution of nutrients and energy, (c) recovery mechanisms, and (d) riparian functioning condition.
11. In all fish-bearing streams, design grazing practices to be consistent with attainment of or progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127). When necessary, locate livestock handling and management facilities and activities outside riparian areas (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #2, p. 65).
12. Combine or split allotments as needed, to provide increased management flexibility in meeting riparian and upland objectives.
13. Grazing privileges that are lost, retired, relinquished, canceled, or have base property sold without transfer would have attached AUMs held for watershed protection and wildlife habitat until allotment vegetative objectives are reached. Once vegetative objectives are reached, these AUMs would remain unallocated to any particular livestock permittee, but may be used to provide short term (less than three years) flexibility to permittees for vegetation treatments or other management actions affecting their base permit.
14. Manage all watersheds in the Resource Area to achieve 70% vegetative cover on uplands as measured prior to grazing, or, for sites not capable of achieving 70% cover, 90% of cover achievable under Potential Natural Community.
15. Coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on range practices and management that may affect pursuit of tribal treaty rights.

16. Allocate nonuse AUMs to watershed protection, wildlife habitat, plant maintenance, and improvement of ecological condition to meet related allotment objectives. Nonuse AUMs may be authorized for temporary nonrenewable use after an ID team has determined that related allotment objectives are being met.
17. Exclude livestock from the portions of developed recreation sites (see *Glossary*, p. 148) which receive intensive use and are listed below, as well as appropriate portions of recreation sites developed in the future.

Mackay Reservoir
Pinto Creek Recreation Site (Garden Creek)
Upper East Fork Campground (Little Boulder Creek)
Jimmy Smith Lake Campground
East Fork Recreation Site
Summit Creek Recreation Site
Bayhorse Creek Recreation Site
Deadman Hole Recreation Site
Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)
Round Valley Recreation Site (Challis Bridge)
Morgan Creek Recreation Site
Herd Lake Campground
Herd Lake Overlook
Bison Jump Recreation Site
Cottonwood Recreation Site

18. Exclude livestock from areas of known human burial concentrations.

Goal 2: Improve livestock distribution to meet resource management objectives and improve overall range conditions.

Rationale: Managing livestock movements is necessary to achieve RMP and activity plan objectives.

1. Continue to require permittees to maintain range improvements (to current BLM standards) that are under cooperative agreement or permit. Livestock would not be allowed in a pasture until range improvements under cooperative agreement or permit are functional and properly maintained. The BLM would continue to maintain enclosures as needed.
2. Prescribed burns and seedings would be done to promote a variety of resource objectives, including ecosystem health and diversity. See Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Goal 1, #2 (p. 51) for further criteria.
3. Use land treatments, range improvements, and improved grazing management as tools to achieve multiple resource objectives. Evaluate existing seedings for re-treatment before any new seedings are done within a given allotment. Authorize permanent increases in livestock preference as a result of range improvement projects only after an ID team has performed an allotment analysis and determined that resource management objectives for the allotment have been met.

4. Continue to use allotment categorizations (see *Glossary*, p. 144) to help establish priority for rangeland monitoring and installation of range improvements.

For additional decisions regarding management of livestock grazing, also see applicable standard operating procedures in Attachment 5 (pp. 85-90) and applicable design specifications in Attachment 8 (pp. 98-101).

Minerals

Management Decisions Which Apply to Development of All Types of Minerals:

(see *Glossary*: Leasable Minerals, p. 153, Locatable Minerals, p. 154, and Saleable Minerals, p. 159)

1. Apply "minerals" design specifications (*Attachment 8*, p. 100) and "general" standard operating procedures (*Attachment 5*, p. 85) as appropriate.
2. Areas of known concentrations of human burials would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and mineral material disposal, and stipulated no surface occupancy for the purposes of energy and non-energy mineral leasing (see Cultural Resources, Goal 1, #12, p. 20).
3. Coordinate and consult with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on proposed mineral developments which may affect Indian trust resources and pursuit of tribal treaty rights.
4. Wild and Scenic River (WSR) segments which are found suitable or have a suitability finding deferred until a later coordinated suitability study (see WSR, pp. 76-78) would be open to mineral development (energy mineral development would be subject to standard stipulations -- see Goal 1, "Note" below), if consistent with the maintenance of WSR values (see WSR, Goal 1, #1, p. 76) and management of mineral development in riparian areas (see Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6 and Goal 3, #5, pp. 42 and 44).

Goal 1: Manage the Federal mineral estate in the Resource Area for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development, while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values (see *Glossary*: leasable minerals, p. 153).

Rationale: Federal regulations provide for management of leasing and development to prevent unnecessary adverse effects on other resource values.

Note: The following phrases have specific meanings where they are used in decisions in this section:

Subject to standard lease stipulations - Some or all of the 10 lease stipulations listed in *Attachment 10*, pp. 113-121 (including the no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - #3) may be applied on a case-by-case basis when an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is received by the BLM from a company intending to conduct exploratory drilling.

Subject to the no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the special no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 116) may be applied to APDs on a site-specific basis on areas less than 40 acres in size or 1/4-mile in width to protect important resource values.

Mandatory no surface occupancy stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the special no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 116) would apply, without exception, to that portion of the lease area which overlaps the area identified in the management decision.

1. Approximately 650,856 acres (82.1 % of the Challis Resource Area) would be open for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, with discretionary or mandatory lease stipulations to protect resource values as shown in #3-7 below (see *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, pp. 113-121).
2. The existing campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 134-135 (1,450.76 acres) and existing WSAs (140,260 acres), unless released from wilderness review (see Goal 1, #4 below), would continue to be closed to oil, gas, and geothermal energy development.
3. Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) (see *Map 40: SRMAs*) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to the no surface occupancy stipulation to protect recreational and scenic values (see *Attachment 10*, Stipulation 3, p. 116).
4. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (38,930 acres) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to the no surface occupancy stipulation; nonsuitable WSAs (101,330 acres) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to standard stipulations (see *Map 42: WSAs*). (Currently, all WSAs are closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing.)
5. ACECs (88,206 acres) (see *Map 4: ACECs - General Location*) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to standard stipulations to protect resource values.
6. In riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams, oil, gas, and geothermal lease activities would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. A mandatory NSO stipulation would apply to energy mineral leases on riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds. Energy mineral activities in riparian areas along all fish-bearing streams would be designed, constructed, and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 127.

Goal 2: Provide saleable and non-energy leasable minerals to meet local demand, while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values (see *Glossary*: saleable minerals, p. 159; leasable minerals, p. 153).

Rationale: Federal law allows for sale, lease, and some free use of certain mineral materials to meet local needs, subject to applicable regulations.

Note: The following phrases have specific meanings where they are used in decisions in this section:

Subject to standard lease stipulations - Some or all of the 10 lease stipulations listed in *Attachment 10*, pp. 113-121 (including the no surface occupancy stipulation - #3) may be applied to non-energy mineral leases on a case-by-case basis to protect important resource values.

Mandatory no surface occupancy stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 116) would apply, without exception, to that portion of the non-energy mineral lease area which overlaps the area identified in the management decision.

1. Approximately 632,284 acres of public lands (79.8% of the RA) would be open to mineral materials disposal. Approximately 650,856 acres of public lands (82.1 % of the RA) would be open to non-energy mineral leasing, with discretionary or mandatory lease stipulations for protection of other resource values.
2. The campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 134-135 (1,450.76 acres) and existing WSAs (140,260 acres), unless released from wilderness review (see Goal 2, #5 below), would continue to be closed to mineral materials disposal and non-energy mineral leasing.
3. Mineral material disposals and leasing of non-energy minerals would be allowed in SRMAs when the actions are determined through the ID team and NEPA process to be consistent with maintenance of Special Management Area values. To maintain recreational and scenic values in the Upper Salmon River and Upper Big Lost River SRMAs, mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing would be limited to existing sites and sites not visible from the Salmon River or upper Big Lost River or the following roads: Trail Creek Road, East Fork Road, Highway 75, and Highway 93 South, unless a site-specific scenic quality assessment determines there would be no significant impact to SRMA resources (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).
4. Mineral material disposals and non-energy mineral leasing would be allowed in ACECs when the actions are determined through the ID team and NEPA process to be consistent with maintenance of ACEC values. The Lone Bird and Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACECs (17,792 acres) would be closed to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales (see *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC* and *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC*).

5. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (up to 38,930 acres) would remain closed to non-energy minerals leasing and mineral material sales; nonsuitable WSAs would be opened to mineral material sales and non-energy minerals leasing, subject to standard stipulations. (Currently, all WSAs are closed to non-energy minerals leasing and mineral material sales.)
6. In riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams, mineral material and non-energy leasing activities would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. Riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be closed to mineral material sale and extraction and non-energy leasing, and ancillary mineral facilities would not be permitted. Mineral material and non-energy leasing activities in fish-bearing streams outside salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be designed, constructed and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 127.

Goal 3: Maintain the availability of public lands for locatable mineral exploration and development (see *Glossary: locatable minerals*, p. 154). Minimize adverse effects of locatable mineral development activity on other resources.

Rationale: It is Federal policy to allow development of Federal mineral resources and promote reclamation of disturbed lands. Mineral exploration and development are a statutory right on unappropriated and unreserved public lands, except where specifically withdrawn from mineral entry under Secretarial or Congressional authority.

1. Approximately 791,116 acres of the Federal mineral estate in the Resource Area (99.8%) would be open to locatable mineral entry.
2. The campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 134-135 (1,450.76 acres) would continue to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.
3. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (38,930 acres) would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry to maintain primitive values; nonsuitable WSAs (101,330 acres) would be open to locatable mineral development. (Currently, all WSAs are open to locatable mineral entry, subject to restrictions defined in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM 1995: 36-38).)
4. ACECs would be open to locatable mineral entry, subject to approval of a plan of operations (see *Map 4: ACECs - General Location*).
5. Locatable mineral activities in riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. Locatable mineral activities in riparian areas along fish-bearing streams would be designed, constructed, and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 127.

Minimum Streamflow

Goal 1: Maintain riparian areas, improve fish migration, decrease fish mortality, provide for recreational opportunities, and maintain aesthetics by facilitating the acquisition of minimum streamflows.

Rationale: Dewatering of streams has the potential to negate riparian and aquatic habitat improvement efforts. Lack of water also creates a problem for fish migration, recreational pursuits, and aesthetics.

1. The BLM would support those activities designed to acquire minimum streamflows crossing and benefitting BLM lands.
2. Pursue applications to the Idaho Water Resources Board for adequate minimum streamflows at the rate of at least one per year to protect riparian and fisheries habitat and recreation opportunities, following procedures and the list of streams shown in *Attachment 14: Procedures for Minimum Streamflow Application*, p. 126.

Noxious Weed Infestations

Goal 1: Reduce potential for new infestations of noxious weeds (see *Glossary*, p. 155).

Rationale: Prevention of weed infestations is generally more effective than eradication of established populations.

1. Seed used for revegetation projects on BLM public lands would be certified weed-free for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Utah noxious weeds.
2. Feeding of commercial stock or wildlife with hay may be allowed on BLM lands after review by an ID team. The feeding permit holder would be required to feed only certified weed-free hay and to eliminate any new weed infestation which may result from this feeding. Incidental livestock feeding with hay would not require an ID team review, but certified weed-free hay would be required.

Goal 2: Develop an active weed inventory program by training public land users and BLM personnel in weed identification.

Rationale: Infestations are most effectively treated when small and isolated, but such populations are difficult to locate.

1. Coordinate with Federal, State, and local agencies and private landowners in the identification of weed treatment areas.
2. Provide training for BLM personnel on weed identification, habitats, and life cycles, and the importance of noxious weed inventories.

RMP Decisions

3. Utilize the presence of public land users (e.g., permittees, recreationists, hunters) for weed inventory by developing a "weed watch" program.

Goal 3: Control expanding populations, reduce large infestations, and eliminate small populations of noxious weeds that threaten or impact other resources.

Rationale: Weed infestations reduce the value of the public lands for forage production, recreation, biodiversity, and wildlife. Infestations on public lands are a threat to adjacent property. Idaho's noxious weed law requires property owners to control noxious weed infestations on their lands.

1. Treat noxious weed infestations at the rate of about 150 acres per year utilizing integrated pest management (see *Glossary*, p. 152). Recognizing the contribution to biodiversity of native poisonous plants, control of native poisonous plants would be considered on a case-by-case basis through the ID team planning process.
2. Set priority control areas using the following criteria: (a) target species is a non-native noxious weed, and (b) target population is small and isolated. Treatment of native invasive plant species (e.g., larkspur) would be a lower priority.
3. Chemical treatments on BLM public lands would be applied or supervised by personnel certified as pesticide applicators by the State of Idaho or the BLM.
4. Explore integrated pest management options for populations that are difficult to treat through conventional (herbicide) treatment (large populations, populations in sensitive areas, remote populations).
5. Monitor the effectiveness of noxious weed treatment on an annual basis.
6. Sensitive areas (recreation sites, areas within 30 feet of perennial or intermittent water, and areas of human concentration or habitation) would be treated initially with non-chemical alternatives. Chemical treatments may be applied if non-chemical alternatives provide inadequate control.
7. Applicants for rights-of-way, other land use authorizations, and recreation permits on BLM public lands would be responsible for noxious weed prevention and control as a condition of the right-of-way, land use authorization, or permit (see *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures - Land Tenure and Access*, #9, p. 88).

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of noxious weeds, also see Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures - Noxious Weeds, pp. 88-89.

Off-highway Vehicle Use

Goal 1: Provide opportunities for off-highway vehicle (OHV) use (see *Glossary*, p. 156), while limiting OHV use in areas where that use would cause degradation to other resources' values.

Rationale: Federal regulations require the BLM to designate all public lands as either open, limited, or closed to off-highway vehicle use (see *Glossary*: off-highway vehicle use designations, p. 156).

1. (a) Unless an area has an expanded limitation or is designated as "closed" to OHV use (see Goal 1, #2-7 below), off-highway vehicle (OHV) use throughout the Challis Resource Area would be designated as "limited" to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails yearlong (see *Glossary*: "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 150 and "off-highway vehicle use designations," p. 156; also see *Map 33: OHV Use*). (Note: Any newly constructed road, trail, or parking area authorized by the BLM during the life of the RMP would be considered an "existing" road or trail.)
- (b) Except for in existing WSAs (see Goal 1, #3a below), all OHV limitations within the Resource Area (Goal 1, #1, 2b, 3c, 4, and 6) would allow motorized vehicle travel away from existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails under the following circumstances:
 - (1) within 1/4 mile of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails to retrieve downed big game;
 - (2) within 100 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for direct access to campsites or to cut firewood;
 - (3) immediately adjacent to roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle; and
 - (4) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less GVW and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover.
- (c) Except for in existing WSAs (see Goal 1, #3a below), temporary exceptions would be authorized to the limitations and closures listed in Goal 1, #1-7 for
 - (1) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while it is being used for emergency purposes,
 - (2) any vehicle in official use, and
 - (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized in writing by the authorized officer.
2. The following OHV closures or limitations for the protection of ACEC values would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in Goal 1, #1 above:
 - (a) These ACECs would be designated "closed" to OHV use:
 - (1) Lone Bird ACEC (also see ACECs, Lone Bird ACEC, #2, p. 13)
 - (2) East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC
 - (3) Sand Hollow ACEC

- (b) These ACECs would be designated "limited" to OHV use, with "limitations" described in (1) through (4) below (see *Map 33: OHV Use*) (Note: the provisions of #1(b) and (c) above would apply):
 - (1) *Malm Gulch/Genner Basin ACEC*: To reduce the hazard of erosion, motorized vehicle use in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC would be limited to the existing road from Highway 75 to a point of closure in the NW 1/4, Section 28, T12N, R19E. See *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC*.
 - (2) *Summit Creek ACEC*: Motorized travel in the Summit Creek ACEC would be limited to the Howe-May Road, the area south of the existing campground road, and the access route to Barney Hot Springs. See *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*.
 - (3) *Herd Creek Watershed ACEC*: The existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be designated "closed" to OHV use and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only. Motorized vehicle use in the remainder of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC would be limited to existing roads and vehicle ways. See *Map 10: ACECs - Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA*.
 - (4) *Birch Creek ACEC; Donkey Hills ACEC*: Motorized vehicle travel in the Birch Creek ACEC and Donkey Hills ACEC would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limited to existing roads, vehicle ways and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. (Note: Access to private lands in the Donkey Hills ACEC would be accommodated.) See *Map 6: ACECs - Birch Creek ACEC* and *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*.
- 3. The following OHV closures or limitations in WSAs and WSAs if released from wilderness review would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in Goal 1, #1 above (see *Map 33: OHV Use* and *Map 42: Wilderness Study Areas*):
 - (a) Designated WSAs: Except for the road and trail closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).
 - (1) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

Any non-emergency motorized vehicle use off of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails in a WSA must (a) be specifically authorized by the BLM prior to use and (b) satisfy nonimpairment criteria (Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, Manual H-8550-1 (7/95), page 15).

 - (b) WSAs if Released: Except for the road and trail closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs if released from wilderness review would be limited to roads, vehicle ways,

and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

- (1) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

(Note: The provisions stated in Goal 1, #I(b) and (c) above would apply in WSAs if released from wilderness review.)

4. OHV use in the following areas would be designated as "limited" to protect wildlife values, with the limitations as follows: Motorized vehicle travel would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive. Motorized vehicle travel would be restricted to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. See *Map 33: OHV Use*.
 - (a) Old Stage Road
 - (b) Carlson Hills (4,200 acres)
 - (c) Willow Creek Summit elk winter range
 - (d) Donkey Hills ACEC
 - (e) Birch Creek ACEC
 - (f) Second Spring Basin
5. The Lone Bird ACEC and the upper 1/2-mile of Devil Canyon Road would be designated as "closed" to OHV use yearlong to protect cultural resources. Physically close the upper 1/2-mile of Devil Canyon Road. Physically close the existing road in the Lone Bird ACEC from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 13, T12N, R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 19, T12N, R20E to prevent unauthorized use. (See *Map 33: OHV Use* and *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC*.)
6. The Bluett Creek Road, French Creek Road, and Shay Line Trestle would be designated as "limited" to motorized vehicle use based on vehicle size: allow motorized vehicles weighing 1,500 pounds or less and 50 inches in width or narrower (see *Map 33: OHV Use*).
7. Prohibit organized OHV events in wild horse winter ranges (see *Map 48: Wild Horses*).

Paleontological Resources

Goal 1: Identify and manage paleontological resources for scientific research and educational and recreational use.

Rationale: The BLM is required to protect paleontological resources under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

1. Manage paleontological resources to protect specimens and maintain or enhance sites or areas for their scientific and educational values. Formally inventory paleontological resources to document the variety, significance, and potential of values. Identify and consider paleontological resource concerns when conducting a watershed assessment or when developing or revising activity plans (see Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans, p. 81). Focus the paleontological resources program on identification, preservation, mitigation, and public awareness.
2. Promote research under permit to document localities and their significance.
3. Retain public lands containing significant paleontological resources on a case-by-case basis.
4. Implement protective measures at significant paleontological localities that are threatened.
5. Continue to manage the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC for paleontological values (see ACECs Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC, p. 14 and Map 12: ACECs -Maim Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC).
6. Protect significant paleontological localities by not identifying their specific location or otherwise promoting public use of the resource.

Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects

Goal 1: Design rangeland vegetation treatment projects (bums, seedings, etc.) to achieve specific activity planning objectives, reduce impacts to other resources, and increase long term cost-effectiveness.

Rationale: Properly designed rangeland vegetation treatments will meet multiple-use management objectives and provide multiple-use benefits. Vegetation treatments are one of the most expensive and time-consuming types of range improvement projects to implement. Cost-effectiveness, potential adverse effects on other resources, and short project life-span make treatment projects highly controversial. Procedures are proposed to address these concerns.

1. Priority and need for proposed rangeland vegetation treatment projects would be evaluated by an interdisciplinary planning team.
2. Objectives and design requirements for rangeland vegetation treatment projects would normally be established by an ID team during development or revision of activity plans. However, for vegetation treatment projects proposed in areas managed under existing activity plans that lack vegetation treatment project objectives, these objectives would be developed as part of vegetation treatment project planning. For vegetation treatments proposed in areas where cheatgrass invasion is potentially high, an ID team would physically examine the site to specifically analyze the risk of cheatgrass invasion prior to finalizing the project proposal.
3. Proposed vegetation treatment projects would be designed by an interdisciplinary planning team and coordinated with the IDFG. Notification of the proposed project would be provided to the IDFG one year in advance of implementation, as required by the current IDFG/BLM MOD.
4. Determine specific establishment success standards for vegetation treatments (*e.g.*, vigor; productivity standards) during project planning. Standards would be met before grazing is allowed in the treated area.
5. Reduce livestock use on the allotment while the vegetation treatment is being established, proportionate to the amount of suitable acres removed from use during establishment.
6. To assure a long term return on the investment, a post-treatment management plan for the treated area which includes appropriate utilization levels and plant composition would be approved before the treatment is conducted.
7. Post-treatment increases in allotment preference may be authorized if allotment objectives have been met on the remainder of the allotment, as determined by an ID team through allotment analysis. Permanent increases in livestock preference resulting from vegetation treatments would be based on the increase in forage production and changes in plant composition, as measured by pre- and post-treatment production studies.

Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use

Goal 1: Protect the unique recreation values of the following areas:

1. Upper Salmon River SRMA
2. Upper Big Lost River SRMA
3. Mackay Reservoir SRMA
4. sites along Highway 93

Rationale: The Main Salmon River and East Fork Salmon River attract and concentrate substantial numbers of recreationists. The BLM's Idaho Recreation 2000 Plan (May, 1989) calls for special management of the Upper Salmon River. The outstanding opportunities for river recreation, ease of access, international name recognition, and proximity of the area to other prominent recreation centers logically points toward increased popularity.

The Upper Big Lost River recreational use situation mirrors the Upper Salmon River situation, on a smaller scale. Current and projected recreation popularity warrant special management for the area. The Big Lost River corridor has become a major travel route connecting Highway 93 and the Ketchum and Sun Valley, Idaho area.

Highway 93 (between Challis and Mackay) is a major route into the Upper Salmon River country as well as the Sun Valley area. Numerous recreationists travel the route for the scenery and wildlife-viewing opportunities. Recreation and interpretive facilities along this route are inadequate to accommodate current numbers of travelers.

Management Decisions Common to All SRMAs:

1. Manage the BLM tracts adjacent to Mackay Reservoir and along the Main Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs). Designate the BLM tracts along the upper Big Lost River from the Forest Service boundary to the Bartlett bridge as an SRMA (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).
2. Developed recreation sites within the SRMAs would include the Cottonwood, Deadman Hole, Bayhorse, Eastfork, Mackay, Garden Creek, and Little Boulder campgrounds. Recreation sites located on public lands, but managed by the IDFG, would include the Ellis and Deer Gulch campgrounds. No semi-developed recreation sites would be provided in the SRMAs.
3. Manage casual use areas as follows:
 - (a) Improve facilities in existing casual use areas in riparian zones to provide developed day use areas in riparian zones (not including campgrounds) as follows: up to 4 along the Salmon River and up to 2 along the Big Lost River. All other casual use areas in riparian zones would be closed to motorized vehicle use and rehabilitated within five years.
 - (b) Pullout areas and trails could be provided to allow for continued access to the Salmon River and Big Lost River.

- (c) Non-riparian casual use areas would be developed into day-use areas or closed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the corresponding activity plan.
- 4. Provide at least vault toilets and stabilized parking areas at Jimmy Smith Lake Trailhead, Dugway (Wood Creek Recreation Site), and Challis Bridge (Round Valley Recreation Site).
- 5. Wherever feasible, incorporate river access facilities for floatboating and fishing into new and existing day-use and campground developments.
- 6. Provide trash disposal facilities as necessary. Where no trash disposal facilities are provided, people would be required to pack out their own trash. Follow approved methods for waste disposal shown in *Attachment 19*, p. 132.
- 7. Recreation facilities within SRMAs would be designed to blend with the existing scenery to reduce visual impacts.
- 8. Exclude livestock from the portions of developed recreation sites (see *Glossary*, p. 148) which receive intensive use and are listed below, as well as appropriate portions of recreation sites developed in the future.

Mackay Reservoir
Pinto Creek Recreation Site (Garden Creek)
Upper East Fork Campground (Little Boulder Creek)
Jimmy Smith Lake Campground
East Fork Recreation Site
Summit Creek Recreation Site
Bayhorse Creek Recreation Site
Deadman Hole Recreation Site
Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)
Round Valley Recreation Site (Challis Bridge)
Morgan Creek Recreation Site
Herd Lake Campground
Herd Lake Overlook
Bison Jump Recreation Site
Cottonwood Recreation Site

- 9. (a) Prohibit firewood cutting and firewood gathering within designated recreation sites (see *Glossary*: firewood cutting, firewood gathering, p. 150).
- (b) Firewood cutting permits for standing trees would be denied within SRMAs, except where tree cutting (see *Glossary*, p. 162) meets the objectives stated in Forest Resources, Goal 1, #24, p. 30. Firewood gathering within SRMAs would be limited to dead-and-down material.

Also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #13, p. 29.

10. Limit motorized vehicle travel within SRMAs to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, unless additional closures or limitations apply (see OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 47-49; *Glossary*: off-highway vehicle use designations, p. 156; and *Map 40: SRMAs*.)
11. Minerals activities in campgrounds, recreation sites, and SRMAs would be allowed or restricted as shown in Minerals, Goal 1, #2 and 3, Goal 2, #2 and 3, and Goal 3, #2 (see pp.42-44).

Management Applying to the Recreation Area(s) Indicated in Each Decision:

12. Revise the existing Upper Salmon River Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) within three years, reflecting the addition of the East Fork Salmon River tracts (see *Map 40: SRMAs* and *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
13. Management of the Upper Salmon River SRMA would be coordinated with the U. S. Forest Service, the State of Idaho, Custer County, and adjacent private landowners.
14. The Upper Big Lost River SRMA would be managed according to an activity plan developed within two years to emphasize developed camping and river recreation. The activity plan would be completed before any site planning. (See *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81.)
15. Revise the existing Mackay Reservoir RAMP within four years (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
16. Develop facilities, including interpretive displays, in the Chilly Slough Wetlands Conservation Project area to enhance recreational opportunities for wildlife watching, photography, fishing, and hunting. Design facilities to minimize impacts to wetland and wildlife values and otherwise be compatible with wetland and wildlife objectives developed for the project area. (See *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 122.)

Goal 2: Provide a variety of interpretive services which highlight the natural, cultural, and historical features of the Challis Resource Area.

Rationale: Interpretation enhances the quality of recreation opportunities provided on public lands.

1. Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan for the three SRMAs. Interpretive media such as brochures, maps, pamphlets, guidebooks, etc. would be designed and developed to enhance the recreational experience of the public. In addition, materials for self-guided tours of historic areas, geology and natural history kiosks, evening presentations in campgrounds, etc. would be considered in the interpretive plan.
2. Interpretive needs within the SRMAs would be met primarily through interpretive waysides and roadside signing.

3. Coordinate interpretive efforts in the BLM-managed portion of the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the U. S. Forest Service. The BLM would consider staffing assistance at the Land of the Yankee Fork visitor center.
4. Consider the Whiskey Springs site for an interpretive wayside to emphasize the area's wildlife values.
5. Opportunities for wildlife viewing would be enhanced primarily along the roads and highways within the SRMAs.
6. Prohibit all non-interpretive signing (*e.g.*, advertising, political signs, etc.) on public lands.
7. Provide a public viewing area for wild horse observations.

For RMP management decisions relating to public awareness of cultural resources, also see Cultural Resources, Goal 2, #1-4, pp. 20-21.

Goal 3: Provide recreation opportunities for the remainder of the Resource Area not included in an SRMA, including areas specifically for unstructured outdoor experiences, trails (*e.g.*, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling), recreational mineral collecting, and OHV use.

Rationale: The BLM manual requires the establishment of Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) during the RMP process.

1. Those portions of the RA not designated as an SRMA would be managed as the Challis Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).
2. Complete a comprehensive inventory of use patterns, demands, and impacts within the ERMA within 10 years. Whenever feasible, this inventory would be conducted as a cooperative effort between the BLM and the adjoining National Forests.
3. Continue to provide day-use facilities at Herd Lake Overlook and Summit Creek. Provide semi-developed recreation sites at Summit Creek (see ACECs, Summit Creek ACEC, #3, p. 16), First Creek Crossing, and Big Creek. Close the Upper Lake Creek campground and maintain the existing road above Herd Lake as a non-motorized trail only (see OHV Use, Goal 1, #3(a)(1) and 3(b)(1), pp. 48-49).
4. Within ten years develop an activity management plan for backcountry use to address the various dispersed recreation opportunities (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81). If possible, develop this plan in cooperation with the adjoining National Forests.
5. Develop and maintain one new backcountry trail in the ERMA within 10 years, primarily for use by mountain bikers and horseback riders.

Goal 4: Enhance recreational opportunities through designation of additional existing roads into the BLM National Backcountry Byways program.

Rationale: The BLM Manual requires that Backcountry Byways be addressed through the planning process.

1. Recommend a loop drive for inclusion in the National Backcountry Byways system: Wild Horse Backcountry Byway. The route would go over Spar Canyon Road, along Highway 93 from the end of Spar Canyon Road to the Dry Gulch Road, continue on Dry Gulch Road to Walker Way, follow Walker Way and Road Creek to the East Fork Road, and the East Fork Road back to Spar Canyon. Also study the following roads for inclusion in the National Backcountry Byways system: Double Springs Road, Garden Creek Road, Morgan Creek Road, and Trail Creek Road.

Goal 5: Examine the potential for significant caves in the Resource Area. Protect significant caves via the activity plan process.

Rationale: Legal and manual guidance require that caves be addressed in the planning process and important cave resources be protected.

1. In cooperation with local and regional caving groups, conduct an intensive Resource Area-wide inventory of existing caves, determine the significance of identified caves, and recommend protective measures.

Riparian Areas

Goal 1: Manage stream riparian areas to maintain or achieve proper functioning condition (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80) to ensure desired functions, improve water quality, prevent and minimize flood and sediment damage, and establish conditions which support attainment of healthy and productive aquatic habitat. Maintain proper functioning condition stream riparian areas (currently 35.8%, based on the most recent riparian functionality assessments) and restore functional-at-risk and non-functional stream riparian areas so that 75 percent or more of stream riparian areas are in proper functioning condition or making progress toward proper functioning condition within five years. Maintain proper functioning condition stream riparian areas and restore functional-at-risk and non-functional stream riparian areas so that 90 percent of riparian areas on fish-bearing *streams* are in proper functioning condition or making progress toward proper functioning condition by 2010.

Rationale: Required by the Clean Water Act and BLM policy.

- I. All new Challis Resource Area activity plans, agreements, or other resource planning documents proposing or modifying resource management actions would incorporate knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 153) to maintain water quality, support beneficial uses, and restore and maintain riparian areas. When appropriate, follow *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81. The approach described in *Attachment 12: Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review* (pp. 123-124) would be utilized in these documents to ensure consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.
2. Review existing activity plans and revise them as appropriate, in order to address riparian concerns within the Resource Area (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81). Priority for activity plan review and revision would be given to those watersheds with special status fish species concerns.
3. An ID team would select a riparian monitoring site within each pasture containing a perennial stream or appropriate portion of an intermittent stream, to measure progress toward meeting riparian objectives.
4. Knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 153) to manage livestock grazing would be used to improve riparian areas and meet resource objectives on perennial and intermittent streams. The herbaceous stubble height and bank shearing standards listed in #5 and 6 below would be the primary knowledgeable and reasonable practices used to manage livestock on most streams. When appropriate and available, alternative knowledgeable and reasonable practices may be implemented in lieu of the standards in #5 and 6 below, provided that the alternative practices are based on the following: (1) current scientific rationale, applicable study results, or other documentation which reasonably demonstrates that riparian improvement would result from implementing the practice(s); (2) the recommendations of an ID team responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and documenting the scientific literature or study results upon which the knowledgeable and reasonable practice is based; and (3) completion of an environmental assessment documenting how the knowledgeable and reasonable practice would meet riparian resource objectives.

5. Use the following herbaceous stubble height criteria to manage livestock grazing in riparian areas on all perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent streams, in order to make progress toward achieving and maintaining proper functioning condition.
 - (a) Manage livestock use on streams in either proper functioning condition or functional-at-risk condition with an upward trend (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80) to maintain a minimum four-inch median stubble height during the scheduled grazing period.
 - (b) Manage livestock use on streams in either functional-at-risk condition with a static or downward trend or nonfunctional condition (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80) to maintain a minimum six-inch median stubble height during the scheduled grazing period.
 - (c) Stubble height criteria may be less than stated in #5a and 5b above in pastures used prior to July 10 if an ID team determines that sufficient regrowth is expected to meet the criteria by the end of the growing season. In pastures used after July 10, remove livestock from perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent stream riparian areas prior to exceeding the applied stubble height criteria. (See *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 82)
6. Use the following bank-shearing criteria to manage livestock grazing in riparian areas on all perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent streams, in order to make progress toward achieving and maintaining proper functioning condition.
 - (a) On streams which are occupied habitat for special status fish species, manage livestock so that no more than 10% of the streambank is sheared by livestock hoof action.
 - (b) On perennial streams and appropriate portions of intermittent streams which are not occupied habitat for special status fish species, manage livestock so that no more than 20% of the streambank is sheared by livestock hoof action.

These standards for bank shearing may be altered on a case-by-case basis when a watershed or site-specific assessment conducted by an **ID** team indicates alternative conditions are more appropriate. Rationale for changes to the bank shearing standard must be properly documented.

7. Manage livestock grazing in riparian areas according to the decisions stated in Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4-6 above. Periodically evaluate riparian habitat condition. Implement further adjustments in livestock use and management (*e.g.*, rest, reduced livestock numbers, changed season of use) if trend or other monitoring data indicate riparian improvement is not sufficient to meet riparian resource objectives.
8. Continue existing management of the Anderson Ranch riparian pasture, including provision for periodic grazing, if appropriate, to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127).

9. Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the Resource Area where an ID team identifies the opportunity.
10. Elicit support and cooperation to develop an allotment-scale grazing management demonstration project on a perennial watershed.
11. To restore degraded riparian/aquatic habitat conditions, technical approaches for riparian/aquatic improvement (*e.g.*, plantings, structures) (see *Glossary*, p. 162) may be implemented on sites that are not responding, and are not expected to respond, to proper grazing management.
12. Roads would not be constructed in riparian zones, except for stream crossing needs and recreation site development. Roads constructed would, as a minimum, meet all standards listed in Transportation, Goal 1, #9, p. 63.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of resources and land uses in riparian areas, also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #13, 15, 16, 17, and 24 (pp. 29-30), Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #4, 6, and 11 (pp. 37-39); Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5 (pp. 42 and 44); and Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 1 (pp. 52-54).

Goal 2: Increase knowledge and understanding of riparian resources to improve the effectiveness of riparian management.

Rationale: Information on trend and condition for many streams in the Resource Area is lacking. BLM policy requires information on riparian condition and trend to be obtained.

1. Determine which perennial streams currently support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses, through riparian status inventory and stream function assessment (see *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 137-141).
2. Maintain existing riparian exclosures to provide reference areas for management assessment. Continue to monitor changes within the exclosures.
3. To determine riparian potential, within 10 years establish and monitor fenced riparian study areas on perennial stream segments as described in *Attachment 13: Riparian Study Area Development*, p. 125. Establish a riparian study exclosure on each riparian site type comprising at least 10% of the riparian area in each principal drainage shown on *Map 25: Geography and Principal Drainage Basins*. Use these exclosures to collect baseline riparian information which can be applied to like site types within the drainage. Establish additional exclosures within a drainage as needed to help resolve resource conflicts.

Goal 3: Manage for a "no net loss" of riparian and floodplain habitat.

Rationale: Riparian areas, as one of the most desirable and valuable areas on the landscape, are often the site of inadvertent trespass. Loss of these areas in the resolution of trespass cases incrementally erodes the amount of this habitat type in public ownership. Such a loss represents lost opportunities for wildlife, recreation, fisheries, and biodiversity.

- I. Follow a "no net loss" policy of like riparian values (e.g. cottonwood galleries, forest wetlands, perennial streams) and floodplain habitat on individual exchanges when conducting land tenure adjustments (see Land Tenure and Access, Goal I, #3, p. 32).

Goal 4: Increase public awareness of the value of good condition, functional riparian and wetland areas.

Rationale: Many persons do not understand the functional value of a good condition riparian area. Required by the BLM's *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's* (September 1991).

- I. Initiate public education efforts to improve public understanding of, and appreciation for, riparian and wetland areas.
2. Riparian demonstration areas, exclosures, and other study sites would be showcased and used for educational and scientific purposes.
3. Provide interpretive facilities at the Chilly Slough wetland to highlight wetland values. Design recreational facilities developed at the Chilly Slough wetland to minimize impacts to wetland values (also see Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal I, #16, p. 54).

Special Status Species

**Note: This section primarily discusses special status plant and animal species. Special status fish species are also discussed under Fisheries, Goal 1, pp. 23-25.*

Goal!: Increase the knowledge of the distribution and abundance of special status species (see *Glossary*, p. 161) in the Challis Resource Area.

Rationale: The distribution and abundance of rare species in the Resource Area is poorly known.

1. Conduct field inventories for special status plant species at the rate of about 3,000 acres per year.
2. Conduct annual interagency surveys of wintering bald eagles.
3. At least once every five years, inventory cliff sites for possible use by endangered peregrine falcons.
4. Conduct field inventories for special status animal species at the rate of about 4,000 acres per year.
5. Within five years, develop species data files for sensitive amphibians, reptiles, insects, and non-vascular plants (based on literature searches and expert input) that may potentially occur in the Resource Area. Within ten years, conduct field inventories of these species' potential habitats.

Goal 2: Maintain populations of special status species and/or their habitat over the range of natural distribution and habitat conditions. Eliminate the need for listing of sensitive and candidate species and contribute to recovery of listed species by increasing the number or size of populations or by removing threats to species and their habitats.

Rationale: BLM policy is to manage special status species to maintain viable populations, to manage sensitive and candidate species in a manner that eliminates the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and to manage listed species for recovery.

1. Include a site-specific field assessment of special status plant, animal, and fish species as part of the assessment of all authorized actions.
2. Activity planning, project implementation, and settlements of unauthorized use would promote mitigation of adverse effects on special status species. Where adverse effects cannot be mitigated (other than for Federally listed threatened or endangered species), the cumulative effects of such actions would be monitored and assessed.

3. As additional information on amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and non-vascular plants becomes available, include analysis of these life forms when assessing the effects of authorized actions.
4. Develop BLM Species Management Plans or other types of conservation plans for special status plant species within 5 years. Strategies would be developed to (a) maintain or increase the population size of all known populations of the alkaline primrose; and (b) maintain habitat for at least 70% of the populations of the wavy leaf thelypody in the Resource Area. Coordinate with the USFWS to determine which populations of wavy leaf thelypody can be impacted without threat to the species.
5. Within 10 years, develop BLM Species Management Plans or other types of conservation plans for at least five of the species inventoried under Special Status Species, Goal 1, #4 and 5 above.
6. Develop cost-share partnerships with academic institutions and conservation groups to promote population recovery, management, and study of all special status species.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of special status species, also see ACECs - "Management Common to All ACECs" and Dry Gulch, Herd Creek Watershed, Malm Gulch/Germer Basin, Pennal Gulch, Sand Hollow, and Summit Creek ACECs, pp. 7-8 and 11-17; and "General" standard operating procedures #3-5 (Attachment 5: SOPs, p. 85).

Transportation

Goal 1: Consistent with other resource objectives and values, provide an adequate road and trail system on the Challis Resource Area's public lands to (a) satisfy the public need for recreation, commodity production, access, and safety, and (b) facilitate management of BLM resources and programs.

Rationale: An adequate road and trail system is needed to meet public demand for access and use of the public lands. BLM roads and trails provide the final link in the network of interstate, state, and county roads developed to meet public transportation needs.

1. Within five years, develop a transportation plan for the Resource Area using an ID team planning process (see *Glossary*, p. 152) to identify (a) roads or trails which are extraneous and could be closed; (b) roads needing improvement to meet public safety, recreation, resource and program management, public access, and commodity production needs; (c) guidance for maintenance; (d) miles of roads or trails which may need to be constructed; and (e) other transportation management guidance which may be necessary. See *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81.

2. Through the ID team planning process, a long term road maintenance plan which includes the level and frequency of maintenance for each BLM road and trail (see *Map 22: Existing Maintained Roads*) would be developed, reviewed, and modified as needed (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81). BLM guidance which sets criteria for road maintenance levels would be followed (see *Attachment 20*, p. 133). The road maintenance plan would be reviewed annually by appropriate staff specialists and modified as necessary to avoid conflicts with special status species, cultural resources, and other resources.
3. Unless modified by the road maintenance plan described in Goal 1, #2 above, the BLM roads and trails currently identified for Level 3 maintenance (see *Map 35: Road and Trail Maintenance Priorities*) would receive regular maintenance as needed. All other roads and trails would be maintained as described in Goal 1, #4 and 5 below.
4. In order to limit unnecessary surface disturbance and maintain primitive values, BLM roads and trails identified for Level 2 maintenance would only receive maintenance work as needed to (a) ensure public safety, (b) repair resource damage caused by high runoff events, or (c) control erosion at drainage crossings.
5. BLM roads and trails identified for Level 1 maintenance would only be maintained to provide access for emergency cases, such as a large wildfire.
6. No new roads would be constructed in riparian areas, except for stream crossing needs and recreation site development.
7. All future roads, stock trails, and recreational trails would be located, designed, constructed, and drainage-controlled so that erosion on the roadbed and cut and fill slopes would not hinder progress toward supporting water quality beneficial uses or attaining riparian management objectives (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #10, p. 66).
8. Existing roads would be inventoried and, on a case-by-case basis, modified, relocated, or closed and rehabilitated to meet water quality standards and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 137-141) of adjacent streams, beginning with those streams containing salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitat.
9. BLM roads and trails would be constructed and maintained to (a) meet or exceed State approved BMPs for road construction and maintenance, (b) ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 127 and (c) follow "General" design specification #1 (see *Attachment 8*, p. 98).

For additional decisions relating to transportation and access, also see the following sections of the RMP: Forest Resources, Goal 1, #15, 16, 17, 18,23, pp. 29-30; Hazardous Materials Management, Goal 1, #2, p. 31; Land Tenure and Access, Goal 5, #1 and 2, p. 36; OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 47-49; Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 4, #1, p. 56; and Design Specifications - "General" #1 and "Forest Management - Road Construction and Rehabilitation" (Attachment 8, pp. 98 and 100).

Tribal Treaty Rights

Goal!: Identify and consider Native American issues and concerns in order to accommodate treaty and other legal rights of appropriate Native American groups in the multiple-use management of public lands.

Rationale: The Federal government has a trust responsibility to Native American tribes in the management of public lands as provided for through various negotiated treaties. Several laws, including FLPMA, require the BLM to coordinate with Federally recognized Indian tribes about impacts to Indian trust resources which may result from BLM plans, projects, programs, or activities.

1. Notify and consult appropriate Native American tribes to ensure that all anticipated effects to Indian trust resources are addressed in the planning, decision, and operational documents prepared for each proposed BLM action. Consultation and coordination would be conducted on a government-to-government basis with Federally recognized tribes. Types of proposed actions which would require consultation would include, but not be limited to, range practices and management, wildlife habitat management, fisheries habitat management, land tenure actions or permits, forest resources management, and minerals exploration or development. In some cases, give priority consideration to enhancement of resources used by Native American tribes under treaty.

The following RMP management decisions relate to tribal treaty rights because they either (a) specifically discuss management of trust resources to facilitate pursuit of tribal treaty rights or (b) provide for consultation with Federally recognized tribes regarding management of various trust resources, such as wildlife and fish.

Fisheries: Goal 1, #6, 11, 13, and 15, pp. 24-25.

Forest Resources: Goal 1, #11, 18 and 19, pp. 29-30.

Land Tenure: Goal 1, #2 and 10, p. 32; Goal 3, #7, p. 35; and Goal 5 statement, p. 36.

Livestock Grazing: Goal 1, #15, p. 39.

Minerals: "Decisions Which Apply to All Types of Mineral Development," #3, p. 41.

Wildlife Habitat: Goal 2, # 10, p. 75; and Goal 4, #1, p. 76.

Upland Watershed

Goal 1: Restore and rehabilitate upland watersheds found to be in unsatisfactory condition, and maintain satisfactory condition watersheds (see *Glossary* definition: watershed condition class, p. 164).

Rationale: Poor condition upland watersheds contribute to non-functional and functional-at-risk riparian systems and the loss of the soil resource base, do not sustain beneficial physical and ecological processes, and lack functioning recovery systems. Management of watersheds to reduce soil erosion and sediment delivery protects beneficial uses of water and the soil resource base on which all vegetation resources rely. The Clean Water Act requires management of watersheds to protect beneficial uses of water. Upland watershed management is also a BLM policy requirement.

1. Consider the effects of resource use timing and intensity on soil compaction, erosion, and microbotic soil crusts before new soil disturbing actions (including changes in livestock grazing) are authorized.
2. Where practicable, avoid areas with soils at risk of compaction when designing and planning for activities that concentrate use.
3. Manage all watersheds in the Resource Area to achieve 70% vegetative cover on upland sites as measured prior to grazing, or, for sites not capable of achieving 70% cover, 90% of cover achievable under Potential Natural Community.
4. Additional forage available as a result of seedings, burns, range improvements or projects, etc. would not be allocated on a permanent basis for livestock use (but rather used for watershed protection and other multiple use purposes) until resource management objectives for the allotment are met, as determined by an ID team through allotment analysis. Permanent increases in livestock preference resulting from vegetation treatments would be based on the increase in forage production and changes in plant composition, as measured by pre- and post-treatment production studies.
5. Grazing privileges that are lost, retired, relinquished, canceled, or have base property sold without transfer would have attached AUMs held for watershed protection and wildlife habitat until allotment vegetative objectives are reached. Once vegetative objectives are reached, these AUMs would remain unallocated to any particular livestock permittee, but may be used to provide short term (less than three years) flexibility to permittees for vegetation treatments or other management actions affecting their base permit.
6. Allocate nonuse AUMs to watershed protection, wildlife habitat, plant maintenance, and improvement of ecological condition to meet related allotment objectives. Nonuse AUMs may be authorized for temporary nonrenewable use after an ID team has determined that related allotment objectives are being met.
7. Manage the Garden Creek watershed (Challis municipal water supply) to maintain water quality in Garden Creek.

8. Burned areas and areas disturbed during wildfire suppression may be rehabilitated to meet multiple use objectives when the erosion hazard is high, natural revegetation potential is low, and alternative management practices alone would not facilitate stabilization in a timely manner. An interdisciplinary team would evaluate the need for the project, develop rehabilitation objectives, and design the project. (Also see Fire Management, Goal 1, #8, p. 23.)
9. Artificially stabilize headcuts when it has been determined that alternative management practices alone will not facilitate stabilization in a timely manner and are preventing attainment of desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 127).
10. Manage erosion from mines, roads, and surface disturbing activities to meet State water quality standards, support beneficial uses, and ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 127 and Water Quality, Goal 1, #1-7, p. 68).
11. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek.

For additional RMP decisions relating to management of upland watersheds, also see ACECs - Maim Gulch/Germer Basin and Sand Hollow ACECs, pp. 14-16; OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 47-49; Attachment 5: SOPs (pp. 85-90); and Attachment 8: Design Specifications (pp. 98-101).

Visual Resources

Goal 1: Maintain or enhance the visual quality of the Resource Area, and prioritize the areas where greater and lesser consideration would be given to surface disturbing activities.

Rationale: Consideration of visual quality and the establishment of Visual Resource Management (VRM) areas is required by law and BLM policy.

1. Manage visual resources according to the VRM classes shown on *Map 41: Visual Resource Management* (see Glossary: Visual resource management classes, pp. 163-164). Surface disturbing activities would not exceed the allowable visual intrusion for a given area. Where feasible, additional design techniques would be employed to help projects blend into the scenery.
 - (a) Approximately 142,260 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class I.
 - (b) Approximately 557,665 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class II.

- (c) Approximately 92,641 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class III.
 - (d) Zero acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class IV.
2. Under the following circumstances, an ID team would consider, and recommend if appropriate, the use of visual simulations and the latest visual design techniques to assess visual quality and visual impacts and ensure that the current VRM Class is maintained or enhanced:
 - (a) project scoping for proposed surface-disturbing projects anywhere in the RA; and
 - (b) project scoping for all proposed actions within a VRM Class I area, a VRM Class II area; or an SRMA.
 3. Within five years, develop a model of visual appeal for landscape features within the SRMAs (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).
 4. In VRM Class I and II areas and anywhere within an SRMA, on-site visual quality control assessments would occur as part of project planning and implementation.
 5. Manage existing WSAs under VRM Class I. The visual quality of WSAs released from wilderness review would be managed under the visual management class of adjacent BLM public lands (see *Map 41: VRM* and *Map 42: WSAs*). Where more than one VRM class lies adjacent to a WSA, an ID team would decide the VRM class of the released WSA.
 6. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to retain the visual characteristics of the area and protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek.
 7. Allow mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing in SRMAs when the actions are determined through the ID team process to be consistent with maintenance of Special Management Area values. To maintain recreational and scenic values in the Upper Salmon River and Upper Big Lost River SRMAs, limit mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing to existing sites and sites not visible from the Salmon River or upper Big Lost River or the following roads: Trail Creek Road, East Fork Road, Highway 75, and Highway 93 South, unless a site-specific scenic quality assessment determines there would be no significant impact to SRMA resources (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

Water Quality

Goal 1: On perennial streams, improve water quality to fully support those beneficial uses which are not supported, are threatened, or are only partially supported. Maintain fully supported beneficial use status where it exists.

Rationale: Required by the Clean Water Act.

1. Determine which perennial streams currently support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses, through riparian status inventory and stream function assessment (see *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 137-141).
2. Design and conduct land and resource management activities to maintain or improve water quality and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 137-141). As necessary, incorporate guidelines for controlling sediment discharge into water bodies into all BLM authorized actions.
3. All BLM authorized actions would meet or exceed State approved BMPs for water quality, to ensure that activities maintain existing good water quality and improve impaired water quality. Utilize the approach described in *Attachment 12* (pp. 123-124) to monitor water quality and ensure consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.
4. Water quality would be a management priority and receive special consideration on State identified water quality limited stream segments (see *Glossary*, p. 164 and *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 137-141).
5. All future roads, stock trails, and recreational trails would be located, designed, constructed, and drainage controlled so that erosion on the roadbed and cut and fill slopes would not hinder progress toward supporting water quality beneficial uses or attaining riparian management objectives (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #10, p. 66).
6. Existing roads would be inventoried and, on a case-by-case basis, modified, relocated, or closed and rehabilitated to meet water quality standards and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 137-141) of adjacent streams, beginning with those streams containing salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitat.
7. Until BMPs for livestock grazing are developed, use the procedures shown in *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 82.

For additional RMP decisions relating to water quality, also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, pp. 27-30; Livestock Grazing, Goal I, #4, pp. 37-38; Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5, pp. 42 and 44; Riparian Areas, Goal 1, pp. 57-59; Upland Watershed, Goal 1, pp. 65-66; Attachment 5: SOPs - Noxious Weeds, pp. 88-89; and Attachment 8: Design Specifications, pp.98-101.

Wilderness Study Areas - Management if Released from Wilderness Review

Goal!: Manage Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) released by Congress from wilderness review for existing values and uses, such as primitive and unconfined recreation, opportunities for solitude, naturalness, roadlessness, livestock grazing, forest resources, and biodiversity.

Rationale: WSAs currently managed under the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review* (July 5, 1995) may potentially be released by Congress for other multiple-use management purposes.

1. Unless released by Congress from wilderness review, WSAs would continue to be managed in accordance with (a) the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (1995) and (b) the 1982 Challis, 1986 Big Lost-Pahsimeroi, and 1989 Statewide Small WSA Plan Amendments. Existing WSAs (see *Map 42: WSAs*) and their acreages recommended by the BLM as suitable or unsuitable for wilderness inclusion are:

Jerry Peak West	13,530 acres unsuitable
Jerry Peak	26,750 acres suitable 19,400 acres unsuitable
Burnt Creek	8,300 acres suitable 16,680 acres unsuitable
Goldburg	3,290 acres unsuitable
Borah Peak	3,880 acres suitable
Corral-Horse Basin	46,500 acres unsuitable
Boulder Creek	1,930 acres unsuitable

Also see *Map 43: WSAs - Goldburg WSA; Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA; Map 45: WSAs - Borah Peak WSA; Map 46: WSAs - Jerry Peak West and Boulder Creek WSAs; and Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs.*

2. If released from wilderness review, resource objectives would be identified during activity planning (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81) to provide for development of range improvement projects, grazing management, primitive recreation, and biodiversity in the WSAs. Other resource values would be managed as described below.
3. The following OHV closures or limitations in WSAs and WSAs if released from wilderness review would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1, p. 47 (see *Map 33: OHV Use and Map 42: Wilderness Study Areas.*):

(a) Designated WSAs: Except for the road and trail closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

Any non-emergency motorized vehicle use off of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails in a WSA must (a) be specifically authorized by the BLM prior to use and (b) satisfy nonimpairment criteria (Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, Manual H-8550-1 (7/95), page 15).

(b) WSAs if Released: Except for the road and trail closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs if released from wilderness review would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

(Note: The provisions stated in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1(b) and (c) (p. 47) would apply in WSAs if released from wilderness review.)

4. No new roads would be constructed in the Jerry Peak, Jerry Peak West, Corral-Horse Basin, and Burnt Creek WSAs if released from wilderness review, except where such construction is necessary to develop mineral or timber resources (as described in #5 and 7 below), and where construction is consistent with other resource management objectives. (See *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*, *Map 46: WSAs - Jerry Peak West and Boulder Creek WSAs*, and *Map 47: Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*.)
5. If released from wilderness review, WSAs would be open to forest management, including commercial timber harvest, with the following limitations and exceptions on commercial timber harvest: (a) In the nonsuitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs, timber stands more than 1/2-mile from roads existing at the time of RMP approval (see *Glossary*: "road," p. 159 and "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 150) would be available for harvest by helicopter logging only. (b) Suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA if released from wilderness review would remain closed to timber harvest to maintain old growth forest values and biodiversity associated with large undisturbed tracts of forest land. (See *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands* and *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*.)
6. Mineral development in WSAs released from wilderness review would be allowed or restricted as described in Minerals, Goal 1, #4, Goal 2, #5, and Goal 3, #3 (see pp. 42 and 44).

7. Existing WSAs would be managed under VRM Class 1. The visual quality of WSAs released from wilderness review would be managed under the visual resource management class of adjacent BLM public lands. Where more than one VRM class lies adjacent to a WSA, an ID team would decide the VRM class of the released WSA.

8. Public lands within an existing WSA which are identified as adjustment areas for potential disposal (see Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas) would be available for potential disposal only if the WSA is released from wilderness review.

Wild Horses and Burros

Goal 1: Maintain a viable population (see Glossary, p. 163) of wild horses so as to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance in the Herd Management Area.

Rationale: Required by the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

1. Manage the wild horse herd for an appropriate management level (see Glossary, p. 145) of 185 animals in accordance with the 1985 U. S. District Court Consent Judgement and the current activity plan for the wild horse Herd Management Area. The herd would vary from 185 to about 253 animals between roundups. Adjust horse numbers to a lower level if monitoring data show that the current appropriate management level is causing unacceptable levels of resource degradation (see Map 48: Wild Horses).
2. Evaluate new/existing fences on a case-by-case basis to provide for wild horse movement.
3. Monitor wild horse use of the Malm Gulch and Sand Hollow areas, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect fragile watersheds.
4. No portion of the Challis Resource Area would be designated as a Wild Burro Management Area. Remove any burros released in the future.
5. Prohibit organized OHV events in wild horse winter ranges. (See OHV Use, Goal 1, pp. 47-49 for other actions relating to OHV use in the wild horse Herd Management Area.)
6. Provide a public viewing area for wild horse observations.
7. Adjust wild horse management to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in Attachment 15 (see p. 127).

For additional RMP decisions relating to wild horse management, also see Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures -Wild Horses and Burros, pp. 89-90.

Wildlife Habitat

Goal!: *Big Game*. Maintain habitat for elk, deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep populations consistent with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) management objectives stated in the IDFG *Strategic Plans for Big Game Management, 1991-1995*.

Rationale: IDFG management plans call for stabilizing big game numbers at 1991 levels. BLM policy requires wildlife forage and habitat allocations and consistency with State and local plans, to the extent feasible.

1. Coordinate with the IDFG during preparation and update of their five-year strategic plans for big game. As necessary, provide comments on population objectives. The IDFG would be encouraged to keep big game numbers at 1991 levels unless habitat data show that numbers need to be adjusted to avoid conflict with other resource uses.
2. Except where otherwise noted in the RMP (*e.g.*, Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #5, p. 72), where conflicts between livestock and big game populations for available forage and habitat are identified, resolve conflicts on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the IDFG and other interested publics.
3. Monitor key habitat sites to ensure that big game populations do not exceed proper levels or damage important habitat components. Design monitoring to determine whether big game are adversely affecting progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 127).
4. The following areas would be priority areas for big game habitat monitoring (additional monitoring studies would be established as needed):

Donkey Hills	(elk, deer)
Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch	(bighorn sheep)
Morgan Creek	(bighorn sheep)
East Fork	(bighorn sheep)
Navarre Creek to Grant Creek	(elk, deer)
Willow Creek Summit	(elk)
Riparian Habitats	(moose, elk)

5. Plan, design, and manage land use activities, including grazing management actions and range improvement projects, located on the (a) Morgan Creek, Cronk's Canyon, East Fork Salmon River, and Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch bighorn sheep winter ranges (see *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*) or the (b) Willow Creek Summit or Donkey Hills elk winter ranges (see *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*) to ensure the continued viability of bighorn sheep and elk populations dependent on these key habitat areas. Fully analyze any potential for adverse effects on the viability of bighorn sheep or elk populations in appropriate site-specific NEPA documentation.

For additional RMP decisions relating to big game habitat management, also see ACECs - Birch Creek and Donkey Hills ACECs, pp. 8-11, and Forest Resources, Goal 1, #18 and 19, p.30.

Goal 2: General. Sustain diverse and abundant wildlife populations (game and nongame), consistent with IDFG management objectives and BLM policy directives, by improving wildlife habitat currently in unsatisfactory condition, and maintaining habitat currently in satisfactory condition.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for management of wildlife habitat on the Resource Area's public lands. BLM policy requires management for self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife.

1. Continue ongoing inventories and monitoring studies on key wildlife habitats and populations. Establish nongame bird studies in each major habitat type. (Also see Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #4 (p. 72) and Goal 3, #2 (p. 75)).
2. Continue to develop and maintain wildlife habitat improvement projects (*e.g.*, wildlife water developments, fence modification projects, exclosures, prescribed burns), except where projects would adversely affect salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitats or other important resource values.
3. Continue to implement, and revise as appropriate, the Willow Creek Summit, East Fork Salmon River, and Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 81).
4. Continue routine coordination procedures with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on matters concerning animal damage control (ADC). Annually review the ADC cooperative agreement to determine the need for modification.
5. Implement efforts to acquire tracts of high value wildlife habitat (*e.g.*, key big game winter ranges, high value wetland-riparian habitats) as opportunities arise.
6. Designate OHV use in the following areas as "limited" to protect wildlife values, with the limitations as follows: Prohibit motorized vehicle travel during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive. Restrict motorized vehicle travel to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. (Also see OHV Use, Goal 1, #1, p. 47 and *Map 33: OHV Use*).
 - a) Carlson Hills (4,200 acres)
 - b) Willow Creek Summit elk winter range
 - c) Donkey Hills ACEC
 - d) Birch Creek ACEC
 - e) Old Stage Road
 - f) Second Spring Basin
7. Desired Plant Communities (DPC) for meeting wildlife habitat objectives on rangeland sites would be those which produce maximum amounts of forage and natural cover (see Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #10, p. 39).

8. In the following wildlife habitat areas, unless NEPA analysis and consultation with the IDFG determine that restrictions on a permitted activity are not necessary, BLM pennitted activities (other than pennitted livestock use, unless restricted elsewhere) would be (1) restricted to prevent disturbance during the specified crucial periods, and (2) designed to eliminate adverse effects (in consultation with the IDFG and other interested publics):

<u>Habitat Area</u>	<u>Restricted Period</u>
Big Game Winter Ranges	11/15-4/30
Elk Calving Areas	4/30-6/30
Active Raptor Nest Sites	
Golden Eagle	3/15-7/15
Boreal Owl	2/1-6/30
Long-eared Owl	3/15-6/30
Great-Grey Owl	3/1-7/15
Buteo Hawk	5/1-7/31
Cooper's Hawk	4/1-7/15
Goshawk	3/1-8/30
Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	3/1-5/15
Sage Grouse Nesting/Brood-rearing Areas	4/15-6/30
Antelope Fawning Concentration Areas	5/1-6/30

9. Implement the Salmon BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan (1993) as follows:
- (a) Improve habitat quality for big game and upland game within 15 years on approximately 90,000 acres by (1) developing new wildlife watering sources at appropriate locations, (2) modifying livestock fences as necessary to conform with BLM design standards, and (3) using prescribed fire or other types of vegetative treatment to increase forage quality and availability on big game ranges.
 - (b) Inventory commercial timber stands for raptor nest sites and update existing raptor cliff nesting site inventories within 15 years.
 - (c) Provide water for wildlife between June 1 and October 15 (at those key livestock water troughs where the need for wildlife water is identified) by implementing a coordinated program with the IDFG and affected livestock operators.
 - (d) Improve osprey habitat to support 5 breeding pairs by installing nesting platforms along the Salmon River corridor within 10 years.
 - (e) To minimize disturbance of wildlife during crucial winter periods, seasonal occupancy stipulations (as described in *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, Stipulations #1 and 2, pp. 114-116) may apply to energy mineral leases and applications for permits to drill on approximately 550,000 acres of big game winter ranges.

- (f) The following areas would be a priority for wildlife habitat activity planning: elk habitat in the Donkey Hills, bighorn sheep habitat in the East Fork Salmon River, Birch Creek, Morgan Creek, and Cronk's Canyon areas, and wetland habitat in Chilly Slough. See *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*, *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*, and *Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area*.
10. On a case-by-case basis, coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on wildlife habitat management actions that may affect tribal treaty rights. In addition, when developing management plans and improvement projects, give priority consideration to provide benefits to wildlife species traditionally used for subsistence and non-subsistence purposes by Native American groups under treaty.
11. Withdraw forty-one (41) small forest stands totalling about 980 acres (primarily old growth) from the commercial timber base to maintain wildlife cover in open areas (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*). Also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #23, p. 30 for forest management to maintain old growth forest values for wildlife.

For additional RMP decisions which manage and protect habitat for wildlife, also see ACECs - "Management Decisions Common to All ACECs" and Birch Creek, Cronk's Canyon, Donkey Hills, Summit Creek, and Thousand Springs ACECs (see pp. 7-1 I and 16-17) and Biological Diversity, Goal I, #1-6, p. 18.

Goal 3: *Riparian Wildlife Habitat*. Improve riparian and wetland areas to provide quality habitat for all riparian-dependent wildlife species.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for managing wetland-riparian areas to protect, maintain, and enhance their unique characteristics. More species of wildlife (game, nongame, threatened, endangered, and sensitive species) depend on wetland-riparian habitat than on any other single habitat type.

- I. Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the Resource Area where an ID team identifies the opportunity.
2. Continue ongoing riparian inventories and monitoring studies and implement additional inventories and studies as needed.
3. Implement the riparian portion of the Salmon BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan (1993) as follows:
 - (a) Improve 75 percent of riparian habitat (as defined in the *Glossary*, p. 158) to "proper functioning condition" (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 79-80). This would be accomplished through a coordinated ID team process to implement the riparian objectives and management decisions described under Fisheries (pp. 23-25), Livestock Grazing (pp. 37-41), and Riparian Areas (pp. 57-60).

- (b) Continue to implement the Chilly Slough wetland conservation project, as described in *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 122). (Also see Land Tenure and Access, Goal I, #6, p. 32.)
- (c) Construct nest boxes, nest platforms, nesting islands, and fences, as appropriate, to increase waterfowl production on Herd Lake, Summit Reservoir, Chilly Slough, and the Main Salmon River. Design and implement management strategies on these key wetland sites and other riparian sites to increase residual vegetation for waterfowl nesting cover and improve nongame wildlife habitat.

Goal 4: Re-establish bighorn sheep and other native wildlife species in unoccupied habitats, consistent with IDFG management plan goals.

Rationale: The IDFG bighorn sheep management plan calls for reintroduction of bighorn sheep into several areas. It is BLM policy that reintroduction of native wildlife species may be considered when sponsored by the State wildlife agency.

- 1. Reintroductions of native wildlife may be considered when proposed. Prior to reintroduction, resolve conflicts with other resource uses (if determined to exist) through an interdisciplinary team and NEPA process in consultation with the IDFG, appropriate Federally recognized tribes, and other interested parties. (Also see *Attachment 7: 1998 Revised Guidelines for Domestic Sheep and Goat Management in Native Wild Sheep Habitats*, pp. 95-97.)

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Goal 1: Identify rivers which are suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (see *Attachment 18: Wild and Scenic Rivers Study*, pp. 130-131) and prescribe appropriate management.

Rationale: Required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542, as amended) and BLM policy.

- 1. (a) Public land uses within Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridors of river segments which are found suitable or are eligible for further study, with a suitability finding deferred until a later coordinated study (see *Map H: Wild and Scenic River Suitability Findings* and #2-5 below), would be managed to maintain the level of development that resulted in the segments' tentative classifications, to ensure non-degradation of outstandingly remarkable (OR) values, and to protect free-flowing characteristics; other RMP actions would also apply, if consistent with the provisions listed above.
- (b) River segments which are either found suitable or eligible for further coordinated study in this RMP, but later released by Congress from WSR review, would be managed in accordance with other applicable sections of the RMP.

2. The following river segments are eligible for further study, with suitability findings deferred until a coordinated river study with the State of Idaho and the USPS is completed. Pending completion of that study, manage these segments as stated in #1a above.

East Fork Salmon River "A" (EF-O1a)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries

Classification: Recreational

East Fork Salmon River "B" (EF-O1b)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries

Classification: Recreational

Main Salmon River (MS-O1) OR values: Recreational, Fisheries, Geological

Classification: Recreational

Cow Creek (MS-04)

OR values: Fisheries

Classification: Wild

Thompson Creek (MS-33)

OR values: Fisheries

Classification: Recreational

Squaw Creek (MS-37)

OR values: Fisheries

Classification: Recreational

Bayhorse Creek (MS-46)

OR values: Fisheries

Classification: Recreational

Pahsimeroi River "A" (P-27) OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries, Cultural Classification: Scenic

Mahogany Creek (P-29)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries

Classification: Scenic

3. The following river segment is eligible for further study, with a suitability finding deferred until a coordinated river study with the Upper Snake River District BLM is completed. Pending completion of that study, manage this segment as stated in #1a above.

Summit Creek (LL-O1)

OR values: Recreational, Ecological

Classification: Recreational

4. The following river segments are found suitable. Manage as specified below (in addition to the management outlined in #1a above).

Big Lost River "A" (BL-17)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Cultural, Ecological, Other
Classification: Scenic

Suitable with a Scenic classification - only the 7.3 mile segment including the portion of Big Lost River "A" above T8N, R2IE, Section 30 NENWSENW and the North Fork Big Lost River. Any plans developed for the affected area would include, as a priority, maintenance and enhancement of the outstandingly remarkable cottonwood gallery forest.

Herd Creek (EF-12)

OR values: Fisheries, Cultural
Classification: Recreational

5. The following river segments are found suitable only as part of a system of river segments. Manage as stated in #1a above.

East Fork Big Lost River (BL-15)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational
Classification: Recreational

Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including the Big Lost River "A" - BL-17 (and the North Fork Big Lost River - see #4 above).

Dry Creek (LL-03)

OR values: Scenic, Recreational
Classification: Recreational

Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including USFS lands.

West Fork Morgan Creek (MS-67)

OR values: Fisheries, Cultural
Classification: Recreational

Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including USFS lands.