Attachments to the Challis RMP

Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification

Note: The primary source for this discussion of riparian-wetland area condition classes is the USDI-BLM Riparian Area Management Technical Report 1737-9 (1993): *Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition.*

RMP objectives for the improvement of riparian-wetland areas are based on functional condition classes. By BLM definition, functional condition classes for riparian and wetland areas include the following: *proper functioning, functional at-risk,* and *non-funetional.* The functioning condition of a riparian-wetland area results from the interaction among the geology, soil, water, and vegetation in the area. Classification is determined by evaluating the condition of certain physical and biological attributes through an interdisciplinary team assessment process. These attributes are important indicators of overall system function. The capability and potential of the stream and the associated riparian area are key assessments in determining the functionality of a riparian area. All streams do not have the same capabilities or potential to achieve a certain functioning condition. Capability and potential are considered when placing a riparian area in one of the following three categories:

Proper Functioning - Riparian areas in this class are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris are present to dissipate stream energy, attenuate high water flows, filter sediment, capture bedload material, develop and maintain floodplains, provide forage for grazing animals, improve water retention and water quality, recharge ground water, stabilize streambanks, reduce erosion, provide fish and wildlife habitat, and support biodiversity. Proper functioning riparian areas have several key physical and biological attributes:

1) Geomorphological attributes include one or more of the following:

   a) Bank stability - Vegetation, rock, cobble or woody debris are adequate to protect the stream channel and streambank from the erosive forces of water.

   b) Well-developed floodplains are adjacent to non-incised channels.

   c) Incised channels have developed a floodplain stabilized by desirable riparian vegetation.

   d) Channel geometry allows bankfull discharge which results in floodplain activation on a regular basis *(e.g.,* 2 to 3 year flow event).

2) Vegetation attributes

   a) Herbaceous canopy is dominated by hydric herbaceous species with soil-binding root systems (such as sedge and rush species) which are exhibiting high vigor.

   b) If woody species are present, the age class distribution includes replacement stock (seedlings and saplings).

3) Watershed attributes

   a) Watershed attributes reduce the potential for high flow events and maintain adequate levels of summer and winter base flows. A fully functional watershed would have plant communities exhibiting vegetative and litter cover necessary to reduce surface flows and provide for infiltration within the capability of the site.

Functional At-risk - Includes riparian or wetland systems that are functioning to dissipate stream energy without deterioration, but lack some of the important attributes of properly functioning systems. They are susceptible to degradation because of the sensitivity of the system to high runoff events, or because desirable attributes are lacking or may not be sustained in the long term. For example, functional at-risk systems may have the following physical and biological attributes:

I) Geomorphology - Channels with well developed floodplains, or incised channels with stable or developing floodplains that are at risk because of channel type, erodible soils, unacceptable bank stability, or downstream channel characteristics such as headcuts.

2) Vegetation - Bank stabilizing vegetation is not dominant. Woody riparian species age class distributions may be inadequate to maintain plant populations. Herbaceous plant communities may lack adequate amounts of deeply-rooted vegetation to stabilize banks, filter sediment, and develop and maintain floodplains.

3) Watershed - Degraded watershed condition or inadequate vegetative and litter cover increases the likelihood of damaging high flows from precipitation events or spring thawing.

Non-functional - Includes riparian or wetland systems that are not functioning as described above, or may be showing evidence of further deterioration because the required physical and biological attributes are inadequate.

I) Geomorphology - Incised channel with limited or no floodplain development.

2) Vegetation - Desirable vegetative species are not present in the required amounts, leaving banks unprotected.

3) Watershed - Degraded watershed condition, inadequate vegetative and litter cover, or existing rills and gullies increase the likelihood of damaging high flows from precipitation events or spring thawing.

Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans

The following procedures would be used when developing or revising activity plans, such as Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), wild horse Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs), wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMPs), Integrated Resource Activity Plans (IRAPs) and other activity plans:

* Assemble an interdisciplinary team to participate throughout the process.
* Define the planning area boundary.
* Conduct a watershed assessment, or review and update, as necessary, existing watershed assessments.
* Identify resource values present throughout the area - not just those affected.
* Address data needs - existing data and data gaps.
* Identify opportunities, problems, and constraints within the planning area.
* Identify resource objectives.
* Identify strategies to meet resource objectives. Provide rationale and document how the strategies will meet the objectives.
* Identify schedule of implementation, necessary projects, support services needs.
* Develop effectiveness monitoring plan.
* Define methodologies for amending strategies.

Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs

In order to achieve the goal of obtaining properly functioning riparian zones, a certain amount of standing vegetation stubble is required during the scheduled grazing period. This stubble should be at least 4 inches in height on riparian areas in proper functioning condition or functional-at-risk condition with upward trend, and at least 6 inches in height on riparian areas in functional-at-risk condition with downward trend or non-functional condition (see Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #5, p. 58).

The following guidelines are intended to provide an approximate relationship for use in comparing traditional utilization levels with expected grazing period four to six inch stubble height residuals. These seasonal utilization levels are approximate, dependent on annual climatic conditions and grass species, and most appropriate for riparian grasses similar in general growth form to *Poa pratensis, Agrostis stolonifera,* and *Deschampsia cespitosa.* Stubble height versus percent utilization relationships for these riparian grasses, as well as *Carex spp.* and *Juncus spp.*, are referenced in Kinney and Clary, 1994, *A Photographic Utilization Guide for Key Riparian Graminoids,* USFS Intermountain Research Station. The required four to six inch stubble height on these palatable riparian grasses is generally expected to be achieved through the following seasonal utilization standards and management practices from Clary and Webster (1989) recommended for pastures with good to high ecological status riparian areas:

1. On pastures grazed in the spring only, utilization of streamside herbaceous forage should be limited to about 65%, and livestock should be removed by July 10 to allow for regrowth. On lower elevation ranges the appropriate spring removal date may be substantially earlier.

2. Streamside utilization of herbaceous forage in summer-grazed pastures should not exceed 40 to 50%.

3. Fall use of streamside vegetation should not exceed about 30% with four to six inches of stubble remaining, as noted above.

4. Season-long grazing should be limited to situations such as riparian pastures, where animal use and distribution can be carefully controlled and stubble height requirements can be met.

5. Special situations, such as critical fisheries habitats or easily eroded streambanks, may require stubble heights greater than six inches.

The above recommendations are for riparian zones in good to high ecological status. In degraded riparian areas, complete rest from livestock grazing may be needed to initiate recovery. Once recovery to mid to late seral status has occurred, rotation management systems may allow riparian zones to remain in good condition, provided all livestock are removed after the grazing period.

Case-by-case grazing management practices compatible with those outlined by Clary and Webster (1989) would be applied and BMPs developed in accordance with the *Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan* (Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare *et al* 1993) for allotments which contain riparian habitat. Woody vegetation use requirements would also be developed as needed.

Attachment 4: Riparian Habitat Area Width Delineation in Streams or Other Waterbodies

Riparian habitat delineations *would* be applied to four stream or water body categories (see *below)* where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards or guidelines. The delineated areas include riparian corridors, wetlands, and other areas where proper ecological function is crucial to maintenance of the aquatic system. These riparian habitat delineations would apply until (a) a watershed assessment is completed by an ID team or (b) a site-specific analysis of each action is conducted and described by an ID team, and the rationale for any riparian area width delineation modification is completed.

Category 1 (fish bearing streams): Riparian habitat width for perennial fish-bearing streams or perennial portions of intermittent fish-bearing streams in forested systems consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. Riparian habitat width for perennial fish-bearing streams or perennial portions of intermittent fish-bearing streams in non-forested rangeland systems is the lOO-year floodplain.

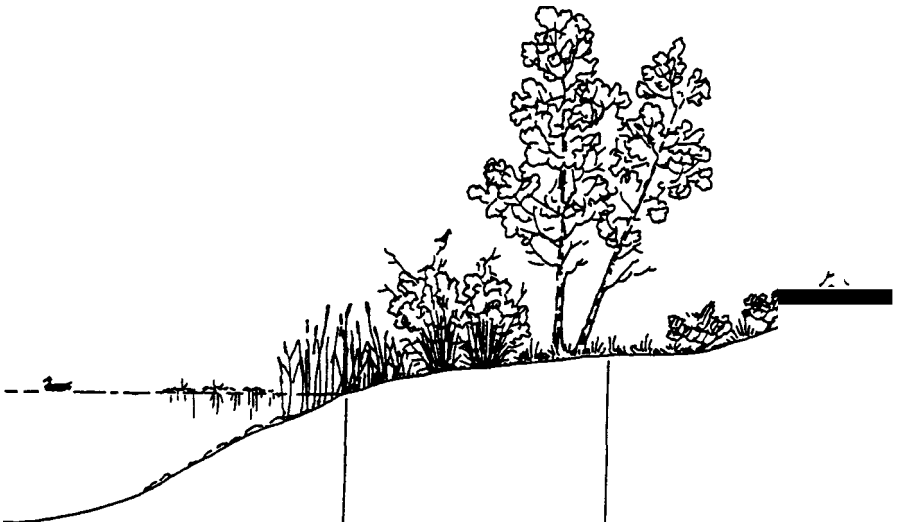
Category 2 (non-fish bearing streams): Riparian habitat width for perennial non-fish-bearing streams in forested systems consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the lOO-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. Riparian habitat width for perennial non-fish-bearing streams in non-forested rangeland systems is the lOO-year floodplain.

Category 3 (ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre): Consists of the entire body of water or wetland area, extending to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest.

Category 4 (wetlands less than 1 acre, landslides, and landslide prone areas): This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the riparian widths must include:

a. the extent of landslides and landslide-prone areas;
b. for key watersheds, the area from the edges of the wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest; and
c. for watersheds not identified as key watersheds, the area from the edges of the wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one-half site-potential tree, or 50 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

(Note: Refer to the *Environmental Assessment for the Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California* (USDA-Forest Service and USDI-BLM 1995) for a more detailed discussion of riparian habitat area delineations.)



Aquatic habitat area | *Riparian habitat area* | *Upland habitat area*

The width of the delineated riparian habitat area generally includes both the riparian habitat area itself and the aquatic habitat area adjacent to it. Portions of the adjacent upland habitat area may also be included, depending on the influence the uplands may exert on the riparian and aquatic habitats.

*Sketch by Steve Wright, **BLM** - Lemhi Resource Area*

Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures

General

1. A watershed assessment would be completed in the following situations: (a) prior to any activity which is determined by an ID team to have the potential for substantial watershed-level effects, (b) prior to development or revision of activity plans, or (c) as otherwise needed to enhance resource and program management within a specified watershed.

2. An interdisciplinary team (see *Glossary,* p. 152) will be used to plan and design activities and projects and help resolve conflicts between competing resource values.

3. A site-specific field assessment for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant, animal and fish species will be completed as part of the assessment of the effects of all authorized actions. Assessments will be completed or reviewed by botanists, wildlife biologists, and fisheries biologists.

4. Projects will be planned and designed to reduce or eliminate impacts to special status species populations.

5. Case-by-case conferencing and consultation will be conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and (or) the National Marine Fisheries Service for actions that may affect threatened, endangered, and other special status plant, animal, or fish species, as required by the Endangered Species Act.

6. Burn plans which include incident and cumulative air quality considerations will be developed for all prescribed burn treatments.

7. All road construction will be in compliance with the road standards set forth in BLM Manual Section 9113.

8. All noxious weed treatment will be done in conformance with the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS, including preparation of a pesticide use proposal and a site-specific environmental assessment. All application of restricted-use pesticides will be done under supervision of a certified pesticide specialist.

Cultural Resources

1. The BLM will make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify and evaluate historic properties as mandated by Federal historic preservation legislation. Intensive Class III cultural resource inventories as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111 will be conducted for all surface-disturbing project activities or the sale or transfer of lands from Federal ownership. Additional review and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) may identifY other activities with the potential to affect cultural resources, thus requiring inventory.

The BLM will consult with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation prior to implementing BLM actions, in accordance with regulatory guidance or by specific agreement. BLM actions will be designed to have no adverse effects on historic properties through the use of avoidance, data recovery, and project abandonment.

Hazardous Materials

1. All hazardous materials incidents on public lands will be handled as outlined in the Idaho BLM Contingency Plan for Hazardous Materials Incidents (January 1997, or as updated) or other appropriate guidance.

2. All actions authorizing the use of hazardous materials will comply with Federal and State regulations.

3. BLM personnel will receive the following hazardous materials awareness trammg: (a) Education in accordance with the BLM Hazardous Waste Site Operation Hazwopper Health and Safety Program will be conducted annually. (b) All employees will receive a minimum 8 hour hazardous material awareness training annually. Employees that have field-oriented positions will receive a 24 hour training course. Hazardous materials coordinators will receive 40 hours of training, along with an annual 8 hour refresher training. (Hazardous materials coordinators typically receive extensive additional training.) (c) All pesticide applicators for the BLM will be certified by the state and BLM.

4. The following process will be followed upon encountering a suspected hazardous material incident:

   (a) The initial response will be access control, notification of appropriate authorities, and limited securing and investigation of the suspected site.

   (b) After identification of the site as potentially containing hazardous materials, access control, and preliminary investigation, implement the BLM's Cooperative Agreement with the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This Cooperative Agreement provides for assistance to the BLM in sampling and identifying the hazardous material, investigating the site further, and approving contractor removal or remediation work plans.

   (c) Upon determining the need to remove or remediate site contaminants, implement the Statewide Hazardous Waste Removal Contract (1992, or as updated). This contract provides for a contractor with ready-response capability to remove or remediate any hazardous material from the site.

Land Tenure and Access

1. The BLM will cooperate with local (city and county) governments to identify public lands which might provide for orderly community expansion or for other public purposes. Public lands identified for these uses will be retained until the city or county either develops a planned use, or it is identified for a more important use by the BLM.

2. Lands will be acquired, sold, or exchanged in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable Federal laws and regulations to provide for more efficient management of the public lands and to accomplish management objectives developed in approved land use plans. Land use plans must be explicit as to which FLPMA Section 203 criterion is met for each tract identified for sale. However, disposal action is discretionary and is neither required nor mandatory.

3. Public lands will be managed for the protection and enhancement of known habitat for State and Federal sensitive, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species.

4. All public lands proposed for disposal will be inventoried in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding between the BLM, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Lands with sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will not be disposed of without a finding of no adverse effects (36 CFR 800.9 (c)).

5. Private inholdings which are acquired within Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be managed consistent with the BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review until Congress designates them or decides they are unsuitable. Disposal of public lands within WSAs is prohibited. If Congress decides they are unsuitable, they will be managed in accordance with this RMP.

6. Consistency will be maintained with county zoning regulations, other State and Federal agency land use plans, and treaties covering ceded lands pursuant to Department of the Interior regulations and BLM policy, "so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public land..." (43 CFR 1610.3-2).

7. Areas of known geological structures or areas contammg high potential for mineral development will normally be retained in public ownership. Exchange of subsurface estates, when it is in the government's interest, is encouraged.

8. Available BLM resources should first be directed to the management and enhancement of identified Management Areas (see *Glossary,* p. 154). Lesser priority should be given to the management and enhancement of identified Adjustment Areas (see *Glossary,* p. 144 and *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas).* (See Land Tenure and Access, Goals 1 and 2, pp. 31-34, for descriptions of areas proposed as Management Areas and Adjustment Areas.)

9. All land use authorizations *(e.g.,* permits, leases, rights-of-way) will contain standard stipulations as applicable.

Minerals

1. Oil and gas leasing and development will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3100.

2. Geothermal leasing and development will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3200.

3. Non-energy minerals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3500.

4. Mineral material disposals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CPR 3600.

5. Locatable minerals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3800.

6. A plan of operations will be required when an operation will disturb more than five acres in any calendar year, or for any level of activity exceeding casual use in the following special category lands:

   (a) Areas designated for potential addition to or which are an actual component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

   (b) Designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

   (c) ,Areas designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and administered by the BLM.

   (d) Areas designated as "closed" to off-road vehicle use.

Noxious Weeds

The following standard operating procedures from the *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vegetation Treatment on ELM Lands in Thirteen Western States* (BLM 1991) will be followed:

1. Use only the 21 herbicides approved for use. Two specific herbicides, Amitrole and Dalapon, are rejected for use on public lands.

2. All seed purchased for reseeding will be tested for purity and noxious weeds.

3. BLM Manual 9014 will be followed when using biological controls.

4. As part of site-specific analysis and preliminary planning of weed management and vegetation treatment, a field survey will be completed which includes assessment of riparian values, special status species, wildlife use, cultural resources, associated plant species, and other values that may be affected by treatment.

5. A NEPA analysis will be conducted for treatment proposals.

6. Projects which may affect cultural resources will be subject to standard cultural surveys and site clearances.

7. Herbicide treatment in recreation areas will occur before or after maximum use periods. Treatment sites will be posted.

8. Projects that may affect threatened or endangered species will be subject to Section 7 consultation with the USFWS and (or) NMFS.

9. If herbicides are used, those with minimum toxicity to fish and wildlife will be selected. Protective buffer areas will be provided along riparian and dry water courses.

Paleontological Resources

1. A professional paleontologist will be consulted upon identification of paleontological resources within the area of affect of a BLM-permitted or initiated action.

Wilderness Study Areas

1. Until released by Congress, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will continue to be managed in accordance with the BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (H-8550-1; 7/5/95).

2. WSAs designated as wilderness will be withdrawn from all forms of mineral entry and the general land laws.

Wild Horses and Burros

1. Gathering will take place in the fall, after major foaling has occurred and when air temperatures are lower, reducing stress on the animals.

2. Pasture and allotment boundary fences between the capture site and animals to be captured will be rolled out of the way or completely removed prior to moving horses through the area.

3. If helicopters are used in the capture process, only experienced pilots authorized by the Office of Aircraft Services will be utilized.

4. A qualified veterinarian will be on-site at all times during the capture and animal processing process.

5. Removal of excess animals will be in accordance with Federal regulations regarding the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 and State of Idaho estray and humane animal treatment laws.

6. Humane disposal of sick, lame, or old animals will be accomplished by shooting by authorized BLM employees or drugging by a qualified veterinarian using only injectable barbiturates.

7. The BLM will cooperate with the State of Idaho during gatherings. A State brand inspector will be contacted prior to gatherings, and all branded horses gathered will be turned over to the brand inspector in accordance with State estray laws.

8. If it becomes necessary to hold animals in the capture facility for any period of time, such as overnight, adequate water and feed will be made available.

Wildlife

1. Perceived conflicts between big game and livestock for forage and habitat will be studied according to the Policy Statement and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the IDFG, BLM and USFS (see *Attachment* 6, pp. 91-94), as long as the MOU remains in effect.

2. BLM guidelines for domestic sheep and goat management in native wild sheep habitats (see *Attachment* 7, pp. 95-97) will be implemented as part of the RMP.

3. Wildlife escape devices will be installed and maintained in all water troughs.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

1. Management activities on public lands adjacent to a designated Wild and Scenic River will be managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the Wild and Scenic River was designated.

Attachment 6: IDFG/USFS/BLM Elk Policy Statement and Memorandum of Understanding

Policy Statement

This policy statement addresses the complex issue of perceived conflicts between wild ungulate and domestic livestock use of public rangelands. Riparian areas in particular have been the focus of the controversy, but the issue is not restricted to those areas. Misinformation, livestock use, recent drought conditions, and increasing wild ungulate numbers, particularly elk, are generally responsible for these perceptions. The various agencies are committed, by law, to the enhancement, protection, and proper management of public rangeland resources.

Little or no scientifically collected data exist to support claims that wild ungulates have had or are having a detrimental impact on areas of concern. In the past, efforts to determine the extent of the conflict, or even to determine if a conflict exists, have been fragmented, incomplete, or unsuccessful. These efforts indicate the need for a unified approach to study the problem on areas of concern.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the agencies will implement an interdisciplinary approach to define problems on a case-by-case basis and, if necessary, to determine actual use by both wild and domestic ungulates through a monitoring program. Before monitoring results are presented publicly or used to determine specific courses of management action, interagency concurrence shall be required on (1) the adequacy of data collected through the monitoring program, and (2) the conclusions arrived at from the analysis of monitoring data.

Public demand currently exists to maintain or increase all wild ungulate populations for both consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational uses. We will stress to concerned parties and the public that our first priority is to properly manage the vegetative resource. Multiple-use management of public lands must reflect changing demands for recreation, wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, and various other uses.

It shall be the policy of the undersigned agencies to:

1. Recognize and stress that proper management of the vegetative resource takes priority over competing demands for that resource.

2. Define or evaluate perceived conflicts on a case-by-case basis.

3. Utilize interdisciplinary teams to establish procedures for collection of monitoring data relevant to rangeland conflicts.

4. Utilize interdisciplinary/interagency teams to analyze and evaluate monitoring data.

5. Define the problem and resolve it through proper management practices.

6. Publicly present the results, recommendations, or decisions based on the monitoring data only upon the mutual concurrence of all of the undersigned agencies.

Signed by the following agency representatives:

Jerry Conley, Director, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (September 3, 1991)

Gray F. Reynolds, Regional Forester, USDA, Forest Service Region 4 (October 9, 1991)

Pieter J. Van Zanden, Associate State Director, USDI, Bureau of Land Management -Idaho (October 26, 1991)

Memorandum of Understanding

Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Region 7
USDA Forest Service, Challis and Salmon National Forests
USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District

This Memorandum of Understanding is entered into by and between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Region 7, hereinafter referred to as the Department, the Forest Service, USDA, Salmon and Challis National Forests, hereinafter referred to as the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, USDI, Salmon District, hereinafter referred to as the Bureau.

WHEREAS, The Department has been created under the laws of the State of Idaho to provide for the protection, preservation, and management of wildlife and fish populations within the State, and

WHEREAS, The Forest Service is authorized by acts of Congress and by regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to manage fish and wildlife habitat on the National Forest system lands, and

WHEREAS, The Bureau is authorized by acts of Congress and by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior to manage fish and wildlife habitat on the public lands, and

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of the Department, the Forest Service, and the Bureau to work together for the common purpose of developing, maintaining, and managing all resources on lands administered by the National Forests and the Bureau for the best interests of the people of Idaho and of the United States.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises, it is mutually agreed and understood by the Bureau, the Department, and the Forest Service that:

Monitoring efforts for rangeland conflicts will be sufficient to determine utilization levels by both wildlife and livestock, and done consistently and uniformly between agencies.

Monitoring studies relevant to rangeland conflicts will be designed to identify the primary source of impacts and obtain necessary data in a systematic and defendable manner.

The aforementioned studies will be mutually done at one of three levels of intensity, determined by primary objectives, the resource values of the area in question, the degree and kind of conflict perceived to be occurring, and the amount of controversy surrounding the subject area.

The first level of monitoring intensity used to detect conflicts between wild ungulates and livestock shall involve one of the following two methods: (1) The utilization pattern mapping method may be used, before and after livestock grazing has occurred, if an entire area or watershed has been identified as the area of concern. (2) The utilization transect method may be used if the area of concern is site-specific and can be adequately sampled by a transect. Riparian zones or vegetative manipulation projects are examples of site-specific areas where utilization transects are applicable.

The height-weight method to determine percent utilization shall be used on utilization transects. Utilization cages and/or a utilization gauge (Aldon, E.F. and R.E. Francis. 1984. A modified utilization gauge for western range grasses. USDA Forest & Range Res. Sta. Res. note RM-438) will be used to establish height-weight relationships for key forage species.

The second level of monitoring intensity will require use of the paired-plot utilization method. Paired plot utilization cages are placed and clipped: (1) before the livestock use an area; (2) after the livestock use an area; and (3) at the end of the growing season. This method can be used in combination with utilization pattern mapping.

The third and more intensive level of monitoring will require both the use of exclosures and the paired plot utilization method. An area fenced to exclude both wild and domestic ungulates would be constructed within a larger livestock exclosure. Wild ungulates would not be prevented from using the livestock exclosure, but would be unable to use the innermost exclosure. Use within these exclosures could then be compared to each other and to areas outside the exclosures that are used by both wild and domestic ungulates.

Whenever possible and funding is available the utility establishing exclosures constructed as described above can be useful even when not used in conjunction with any level of monitoring. An ocular reconnaissance of the exclosed areas can often reveal even to the casual observer whether or not a conflict exists.

Permanent photo plots shall also be established at monitoring sites. Depending on the level of significance determined via level one, either the second or third level of monitoring will be done.

The significance of ungulate use under the first, second, or third level of monitoring will be determined by the interagency team.

Conclusions derived from monitoring data will have the concurrence of all agencies before being presented publicly. Problems identified in this manner would then be resolved through a change in resource management practices.

Interdisciplinary teams will be formed to collect, analyze and evaluate data on each area of concern. The teams will include a wildlife biologist, land manager, and range conservationist, at a minimum. Additional specialists or private individuals may be included on this team as deemed appropriate by the land manager.

An interdisciplinary/interagency core team will also be created to establish monitoring procedures as needed, and to review the work of site-specific teams in order to ensure that policies and monitoring procedures are being followed uniformly. The core team shall, at a minimum, consist of one wildlife biologist, one range conservationist, and one land manager with decision-making ability. The core team shall also include at least one representative from each agency.

Signed by the following agency representatives:

Gary Power, Regional Supervisor, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (September 9, 1991)

Ronald Johnson, [for] Forest Supervisor, USDA Forest Service, Challis National Forest (September 13, 1991)

John Burns, Forest Supervisor, USDA Forest Service, Salmon National Forest (September 16, 1991)

Roy Jackson, District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District (September 12, 1991)

Attachment 7: 1998 Revised Guidelines for Domestic Sheep and Goat Management in Native Wild Sheep Habitats

Note: These guidelines for domestic sheep and goat management in native wild sheep habitats were included as Attachment 1 to BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 98-140 (July 10, 1998). The 1998 revised guidelines were developed following a review of the 1992 Guidelines for Domestic Sheep Management in Bighorn Sheep Habitats (Instruction Memorandum 92-264) in June 1997, and a follow-up meeting of bighorn and domestic sheep specialists in April 1998. Instruction Memorandum 98-140 states that these revised guidelines "should be followed whenever reintroductions, transplants, or augmentations of wild sheep populations, or proposed changes in a livestock grazing permit on BLM administered lands are being considered…."

* * * * * * *

The Bureau of Land Management desires progressive native wild sheep management compatible with appropriate grazing on public lands by domestic sheep and free-ranging goats.

It is recognized by State and Federal agencies, native wild sheep organizations, and the domestic sheep industry that:

- There are some disease agents that occur in both domestic sheep and goats and native wild sheep. There is evidence that if native wild and domestic sheep are allowed to be in close contact, health problems and die offs may occur. Some disease agents may be transmitted between both species. There is evidence indicating that some disease agents could be transmitted between domestic goats and native wild sheep;

- There are native wild sheep die-offs that occur with no apparent relationship to contact with domestic sheep or goats;

- The above observations are both valid and not mutually exclusive;

- Bacterial pneumonias are not the only diseases of concern, although perhaps they are the most catastrophic;

- The risks of disease transmission are often unknown; they may, however, be site-specific; and

- Reasonable efforts must be made by domestic sheep and goat permittees and wildlife and land management agencies to minimize the risk of disease transmission, and to optimize preventive medical and management procedures, to ensure healthy populations of native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats.

In recognition of the above factors, the guidelines set forth below should be followed in current and future native wild/domestic sheep and goat use areas unless a specific cooperative agreement that includes the State wildlife management agency, the BLM and the livestock permit holder is in place. When such agreement is in place, the agencies and the livestock permit holder will be held harmless in the event of disease impacting either native wild sheep or domestic sheep and

goats.

1. State wildlife and Federal land management agencies, native wild sheep interest groups, and domestic sheep and goat industry cooperation and consultation are necessary to maintain and/or expand native wild sheep numbers. When agency and industry agreement has been reached to maintain and/or expand native wild sheep numbers, the agencies and the domestic sheep industry will be held harmless in the event of disease impacting either native wild sheep or domestic sheep and goats.

2. Domestic sheep or goat grazing and trailing should be discouraged in the vicinity of native wild sheep ranges.

3. Native wild sheep and domestic sheep or goats should be spatially separated to reduce the potential of interspecies contact.

4. In reviewing new domestic sheep or goat grazing permit applications or proposed conversions of cattle permits to sheep or goat permits in areas with established native wild sheep populations, buffer strips surrounding native wild sheep habitat should be developed, except where topographic features or other barriers minimize physical contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats. Buffer strips could range up to 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) or as developed through a cooperative agreement to minimize contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats, depending upon local conditions and management options.

5. Domestic sheep and goats should be closely managed and carefully herded where necessary to prevent them from straying into native wild sheep areas.

6. Trailing of domestic sheep or goats near or through occupied native wild sheep ranges may be permitted when safeguards can be implemented to adequately prevent physical contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep or goats. BLM must conduct on-site use compliance during trailing to ensure safeguards are observed.

7. Cooperative efforts should be undertaken to quickly notify the permittee and appropriate agency to remove any stray domestic sheep or goats or wild sheep in areas that would allow contact between domestic sheep or goats and native wild sheep.

8. Unless a cooperative agreement has been reached to the contrary, native wild sheep should only be reintroduced into areas where domestic sheep or goat grazing is not permitted.

9. Extraordinary precautions will be followed to protect special status subspecies, e.g., federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate subspecies, State listed subspecies and BLM sensitive subspecies.

10. For desert bighorn sheep, *(Ovis canadensis nelsoni, a.c. mexicana,* and *a.c. cremnobates)*, the following additional guidelines are recommended:

a. No domestic sheep or goat grazing should be allowed within buffer strips less than 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) surrounding desert bighorn habitat, except where topographic features or other barriers prevent physical contact.

b. Domestic sheep or goats trailed and grazed outside the 13.5 kilometers (9 mile) buffer and in the vicinity of desert bighorn ranges should be closely managed and carefully herded.

c. Unless a cooperative agreement has been reached to the contrary, domestic sheep or goats should be trucked rather than trailed, when trailing would bring domestic sheep or goats closer than 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) to occupied desert bighorn sheep ranges, especially when domestic ewes or nannies are in estrus.

11. These guidelines will be reviewed at least every 5 years by a work group comprised of representatives from the domestic sheep and goat industry, State wildlife agencies, BLM and native wild sheep organizations.

Attachment 8: Design Specifications

General (Apply to All Resources and Programs)

1. BLM roads would be constructed and maintained to meet or exceed State approved BMPs for road construction and maintenance. Any road construction or maintenance would ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment* 15, *p. 127)* and would include the following specifications for each existing or planned road:

   (a) Roads and landings would be minimized in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watershed riparian habitats.

   (b) Watershed assessment would be completed prior to construction of new roads or landings in salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watershed riparian habitats.

   (c) Road management objectives would be established for each road, including (1) preparation of road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction, and (2) operation and maintenance criteria that govern road operation, maintenance, and management.

   (d) Road surface sloping and drainage patterns would minimize sediment delivery from the road surface to streams.

   (e) Road management would minimize disruption of hydrologic flow paths.

   (t) Sidecasting would be restricted.

   (g) Road and drainage features that pose a substantial risk in a priority reconstruction would be reconstructed based on real or anticipated impacts to high ecological value riparian resources.

   (h) Roads not needed for future management would be closed and stabilized, or obliterated and stabilized.

   (i) New and existing culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings determined to pose a substantial risk to riparian and aquatic habitat conditions would be designed or improved to accommodate a 100 year flood, including associated bedload and debris.

   (j) Fish passage would be provided for and maintained at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.

2. All ground disturbing activities undertaken by the BLM would include the following:

   (a) Heavy equipment would be cleaned on-site after working in an area infested with noxious

weeds or cheatgrass.

(b) Ground disturbance would be minimized.

(c) If determined by an ID team to be necessary for resource protection, disturbed areas would be seeded during the spring or fall immediately after construction (within 8 months).

(d) The area would be monitored for two years after disturbance to identify any infestations of noxious weeds. These would be treated within 12 months.

3. Seedings would include a variety of forb and grass species, and shrub species if appropriate, to meet project objectives. Native species would be emphasized and included in all seed mixes. However, at the recommendation of an **ID** team, non-native species may be included to enhance the establishment of native species, when rapid watershed protection is required, or when native species are unavailable in sufficient quantities.

4. Only native material *(e.g.,* native seed and willow shoots) would be used to revegetate riparian areas.

5. Ground disturbing treatments for noxious weeds would be seeded as soon as possible (within 8 months) with a competitive native seed mix. At the recommendation of an **ID** team, non-native species may be included (except in riparian areas) if site characteristics are unfavorable to expect reasonable success from native species, to enhance the establishment of native species, or when immediate watershed protection is required.

Forest Management: Timber Harvesting and Silvicultural Treatments

1. Tractor skidding would be restricted to slopes of 45 percent or less in the volcanic, granitic, and sedimentary land types. Skidding on quartzite soils would be allowed on slopes up to 55 percent. One exception to the 45 percent restriction would be on small areas of convex slopes adjacent to roads within 20 feet of the subgrade. Some limited skidding activity on slopes up to 60 percent would be allowed in these areas.

2. All slash treatments would require piling or lop and scatter to a depth of less than 18 inches. All burning of slash would be conducted by BLM personnel in conformance with State air quality guidelines. No slash piling or burning would be allowed within riparian or aquatic habitats.

3. All skid trails with exposed soils subject to erosion would be crossdrained with the construction of water bars upon completion of skidding operations.

4. At least three nonhazardous snags per acre would be left in shelterwood harvest units for nongame wildlife use. In the absence of sufficient numbers of nonhazardous snags, some large culls would be substituted.

Forest Management: Road Construction and Rehabilitation

1. Culverts, dips, and other water diversion structures would be designed to minimize stream sedimentation and maximize fish passage (see "General" design specification #1, p. 98).

2. No road construction would be allowed when the soil surface layer is saturated. Areas within salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds which display unstable soils would be avoided in road construction.

3. All newly constructed haul roads and trails would be closed within 2 years following logging operations, with closure structures being permanent, designed to eliminate vehicular traffic through the area, and designed to channel overland water flow off of roads and skid trails.

4. Where slash is windrowed along newly constructed roads, breaks would be established at a minimum of 200 feet along windrows to facilitate wildlife passage.

Minerals

1. Mine structures, support facilities, and roads would be located outside riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds, unless no reasonable alternative exists. If no alternative exists, impacts to riparian and aquatic habitats would be reduced to the extent feasible. All surface disturbance would be reclaimed. Solid and sanitary mining waste facilities in riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be prohibited. If no practical alternatives exist, other types of mineral development facilities may be located in riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds with the following constraints: (a) analyze waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability; (b) locate and design facilities to ensure mass stability and prevent release of toxic materials; (c) monitor facilities to confirm predictions of chemical and physical stability, and make adjustments to operations as needed; (d) reclaim waste facilities to assure chemical and physical stability; and (e) require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long term chemical and physical stability of mine waste facilities.

Rangeland Improvement

1. Roads or trails to new rangeland improvement projects would not be constructed. Existing roads and trails would be used whenever possible.

2. All vegetative manipulation projects would be allowed a one-year review period by the IDFG prior to on-the-ground work. Vegetative manipulations would be done in an irregular pattern creating more edge effect, with islands of vegetation left for wildlife cover. The following design standards would apply to vegetation treatments on antelope or sage grouse winter ranges and sage grouse strutting grounds

(a) Treated areas would be laid out in strips no more than 100 feet wide. Untreated areas between strips would be a minimum of 100 feet wide.

(b) Spraying with herbicide would be done by helicopter or with ground equipment to provide precise control of the area sprayed. To control drift, spray would only be applied when wind velocity is less than 6 miles per hour.

(c) Spray projects would be designed to avoid loss of native forbs or any riparian vegetation along perennial and intermittent streams by establishing a buffer strip equal to the 100 year floodplain or 330 feet on both sides of the stream, whichever is greater.

3. Fence construction in identified wildlife use areas would conform to guidelines set forth in BLM Manual Section 1741. Fences constructed in wild horse areas would have enough contrast to make them visible to wild horses. Let-down fences would be considered in areas of wildlife migration. Proposed fence lines would not be bladed or scraped. Barbed-wire fences would normally consist of only three wires. Fences may consist of four wires (at BLM Manual Section 1741 standard heights) where it is demonstrated that three wire fence provides insufficient control to meet management objectives. Fences adjacent to riparian areas or small study sites may be as restrictive as necessary to protect resource values.

4. Riparian and wetland areas around reservoirs and spring developments normally would be fenced to prevent livestock impacts. Troughs would be located outside of the riparian zone. Existing springs would be fenced when reconstructed. All new spring developments would require shut-off floats. Seeps and springs would not be developed into waterholes.

5. Providing off-site water (such as a pipeline and trough system) would be the preferred method of providing water to livestock. Water gaps may be used if they do not hinder attainment of desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment* 15, p. 127).

6. Utilization pattern mapping would be used to locate potential sites for range improvements.

7. Within a given watershed, restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment within one mile of perennial streams to less than 20 percent of the area in anyone year.

8. Spring and seep developments would be designed to maintain existing riparian vegetation *(i.e.,* adequate water would be left naturally flowing to support existing riparian vegetation).

Attachment 9: Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Specifications

Follow *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region, 1993, or as revised) (see pages 99-107), or similar fire suppression and rehabilitation guidance. **Note:** Although *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* is designed for "suppression action on wildfires located in wilderness, proposed wilderness or other lands with similar land management objectives," these "light on the land" guidelines would be applied to wildfires on all Challis Resource Area public lands, even lands without wilderness character or land management objectives.

Also incorporate the following actions.

1. Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices, and actions so as not to hinder attainment of riparian management objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function; salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout populations; or designated critical habitat.

2. Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of riparian areas (as identified in *Attachment* 4, pp. 83-84). If the only suitable location for such activities is within these areas, an exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase locations during presuppression planning, with avoidance of potential adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout as a primary goal.

3. Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escaped fire would cause more long-term damage to salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.

4. Design prescribed bum projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of riparian management objectives.

5. Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan to attain riparian management objectives and avoid adverse effects on salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout whenever riparian areas within salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds are significantly damaged by (a) a wildfire or a prescribed fire burning out of prescription or (b) fire suppression activities (see *Attachment* 4, pp. 83-84).

6. Trees may be felled in riparian areas within salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds when they pose a safety risk (see *Attachment* 4, pp. 83-84). Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives.

7. Apply herbicides, pesticides, other toxicants, and other chemicals in a manner that does not hinder attainment of riparian management objectives and avoids adverse effects on salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout.

8. Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxicants within riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds (see *Attachment* 4, pp. 83-84). Prohibit refueling within riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds, unless there are no other alternatives. Refueling sites within these areas must be approved by the resource advisor and have an approved spill containment plan.

9. Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, and instream flows, and in a manner that does not hinder attainment of riparian management objectives.

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines

USDA Forest Service - Northern Region
1993

Note: The following pages are quoted directly from, and provide the majority of the content contained in, *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region 1993). Beginning and ending quotation marks are omitted, since the entire document is quoted; however, where only portions of the document are reproduced, deletions are indicated by an ellipsis (...). Some errors in the original document (word choice, grammar, punctuation, etc.) have been edited.

Preamble: ...The following Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) guide is designed to assist Forest Service fire personnel when taking suppression action on wildfires located in wilderness, proposed wilderness or other lands with similar land management objectives. The guidelines are intended to reduce fire suppression impacts on the land while insuring the actions taken are timely and effective....

Concept: The concept of Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) is to use the minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve fire management protection objectives, consistent with land and resource management objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long term effects when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response.... MIST is not intended to represent a separate or distinct classification of firefighting tactics, but rather a mindset of how to suppress a wildfire while minimizing the long term effects of the suppression action.... The principle of fighting fire aggressively, but providing for safety first, will not be compromised. The key challenge to the line officer, fire manager, and firefighter is to be able to select the wildfire suppression tactics that are appropriate, given the fire's probable or potential behavior. The guiding principle is always "least cost plus loss" while meeting land and resource management objectives... These actions, or MIST, may result in an increase in the amount of time spent watching, rather than disturbing, a dying fire to insure it does not rise again. They may also involve additional rehabilitation measures on the site that were not previously carried out. When selecting an appropriate suppression response, firefighter safety must remain the highest concern. In addition, fire managers must be assured the planned actions will be effective and will remain effective over the expected duration of the fire....

Goal: The goal of MIST is to halt or delay fire spread in order to maintain the fire within predetermined parameters while producing tho least possible impact on the resource being protected. These parameters are represented by the initial attack incident commander's "size-up of the situation," in the case of a new start, or by the "escaped fire situation analysis (EFSA)," in the case of an escaped fire.

It is important to consider probable rehabilitation needs when selecting the appropriate suppression response. Tactics that reduce the need for rehabilitation are preferred whenever feasible.

Suppression Responsibility

...safety is the highest priority. All action will be anchored to the standard fire orders and watch out situations. Safety will remain the responsibility of each person involved with the incident.

Initial/Extended Attack

Incident Commander - To understand and carry out an appropriate suppression response which will best meet the land management objectives of the area at the least cost plus loss. Insure all forces used on the fire understand the plan for suppressing the fire in conjunction with MIST.

Keep in communication with responsible fire manager or line officer to insure understanding and support of tactics being used on the fire. Evaluate and provide feedback as to the tactical effectiveness during and after fire incident.

Project Fire

"Type 1111 Incident Commander - To carry out instructions given by the responsible line officer both verbally and through the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA). Establish and nurture a close dialogue with the resource advisor assigned to the fire team. Review actions on site and evaluate for compliance with land line officer direction and effectiveness at meeting fire management protection objectives."

Responsible Line Officer - To transmit the land management objectives of the fire area to the fire team and to define specific fire management protection objectives. Periodically review for compliance.

Resource Advisor - To insure the interpretation and implementation of EFSA and other oral or written line officer direction are adequately carried out. Provide specific direction and guidelines as needed. Participate at fire team planning sessions, review incident action plans and attend daily briefings to emphasize resource concerns and management's expectations. Provide assistance in updating the EFSA when necessary. Participate in incident management team debriefing and assist in evaluation of team performance related to MIST.

Guidelines

Following is a list of considerations for each fire situation.

Hot-Line/Ground Fuels

* Allow fire to burn to natural barriers.
* Use cold-trail, wet line or combination when appropriate.
* If constructed fireline is necessary, use only width and depth to check fire spread.
* Consider use of fireline explosives for line construction.

* Burn out and use low impact tools like swatter or 'gunny' sack.
* Minimize bucking and cutting of trees to establish fireline; build line around logs when possible.
* Use alternative mechanized equipment such as excavators, rubber tired skidders, etc. rather than tracked vehicles.
* Use high pressure type sprayers on equipment prior to assigning to incident to help prevent spread of noxious weeds.
* Constantly recheck cold trailed fireline.

Hot-Line/Aerial Fuels

* Limb vegetation adjacent to fireline only as needed to prevent additional fire spread.
* During fireline construction, cut shrubs or small trees only when necessary. Make all cuts flush with the ground.
* Minimize felling of trees and snags unless they threaten the fireline or seriously endanger workers. In lieu of felling, identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.
* Scrape around tree bases near fireline if it is likely they will ignite.
* Use fireline explosives for felling when possible to meet the need for more natural appearing stumps.

Mop-up/Ground Fuels

* Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
* Coldtrail charred logs near fireline; do minimal tool scarring.
* Minimize bucking of logs to extinguish fire or to check for hotspots; roll the logs instead if possible.
* Return logs to original position after checking and when ground is cool.
* Refrain from making bone yards; burned and partially burned fuels that were moved should be returned to a natural arrangement.
* Consider allowing large logs to burn out. Use a lever rather than bucking to manage large logs which must be extinguished.
* Use gravity socks in stream sources and/or a combination of water blivits and fold-a-tanks to minimize impacts to streams.
* Consider using infrared detection devices along perimeter to reduce risk.
* Personnel should avoid using rehabilitated firelines as travel corridors whenever possible, because of potential soil compaction and possible detrimental impacts to rehabilitation work, *i.e.*, water bars.

Mop-up/Aerial Fuels

* Remove or limb only those fuels which, if ignited, have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
* Before felling consider allowing ignited tree/snag to burn itself out. Ensure adequate safety measures are communicated if this option is chosen.
* Identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.

* If burning trees/snags pose a serious threat of spreading fire brands, extinguish fire with water or dirt whenever possible. Consider felling by blasting when feasible. Felling by crosscut or chainsaw should be the last resort. Align saw cuts to minimize visual impacts from more heavily traveled corridors. Slope cut away from line of sight when possible.

Logistics

Campsite Considerations

* Locate facilities outside of wilderness whenever possible.
* Coordinate with the Resource Advisor in choosing a site with the most reasonable qualities of resource protection and safety concerns.
* Evaluate short-term low impact camps such as coyote or spike versus use of longer-term higher impact camps.
* Use existing campsites such as reserved sites used by outfitters, if possible.
* New site locations should be on impact-resistant and naturally draining areas such as rocky or sandy soils, or openings with heavy timber.
* Avoid camps in meadows, along streams or on lakeshores. Locate at least 200 feet from lakes, streams, trails, or other sensitive areas.
* Consider impacts on both present and future users. An agency commitment to wilderness values will promote those values to the public.
* Layout the camp components carefully from the start. Define cooking, sleeping, latrine, and water supply.
* Minimize the number of trails and ensure adequate marking.
* Consider fabric ground cloth for protection in high use areas such as around cooking facilities.
* Use commercial portable toilet facilities where available. If these cannot be used, a latrine hole should be utilized.
* Select latrine sites a minimum of 200 feet from water sources with natural screening.
* Do not use nails in trees.
* Constantly evaluate the impacts which will occur, both short and long term.

Personal Camp Conduct

* Use "leave no trace" camping techniques.
* Minimize disturbance to land when preparing bedding site. Do not clear vegetation or trench to create bedding sites.
* Use stoves for cooking, when possible. If a campfire is used, limit to one site and keep it as small as reasonable. Build either a "pit" or "mound" type fire. Avoid use of rocks to ring fires.
* Use down and dead firewood. Use small diameter wood, which burns down more cleanly. *Don't burn plastics or aluminum - pack them out with other garbage.
* Keep a clean camp and store food and garbage so they are unavailable to bears. Ensure items such as empty food containers are clean and odor-free; never bury them.

* Select travel routes between camp and fire and define clearly. Carry water and bathe away from lakes and streams. Personnel must not introduce soaps, shampoos or other personal grooming chemicals into waterways.

Aviation Management

One of the goals of wilderness managers is to minimize the disturbance caused by air operations during an incident.

Aviation Use **Guidelines**

* Maximize back haul flights as much as possible.
* Use long line remote hook in lieu of constructed helispots for delivery or retrieval of supplies and gear.
* Take precautions to insure noxious weeds are not inadvertently spread through the deployment of cargo nets and other external loads.
* Use natural openings for helispots and paracargo landing zones as far as practical. If construction is necessary, avoid high visitor use areas.
* Consider maintenance of existing helispots over creating new sites.
* Obtain specific instructions for appropriate helispot construction prior to the commencement of any ground work.
* Consider directional falling of trees and snags so they will be in a natural appearing arrangement.
* Buck and limb only what is necessary to achieve safe/practical operating space in and around the landing pad area.

Retardant Use

During initial attack, fire managers must weigh the non-use of retardant with the probability of initial attack crews being able to successfully control or contain a wildfire. If it is determined that use of retardant may prevent a larger, more damaging wildfire, then the manager might consider retardant use even in sensitive areas. This decision must take into account all values at risk and the consequences of larger firefighting forces' impacts on the land.

Consider impacts of water drops versus use of foam/retardant. If foam/retardant is deemed necessary, consider use of foam before retardant use.

Hazardous Materials

Flammable/Combustible Liquids

* Store and dispense aircraft and equipment fuels in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Health and Safety Handbook requirements.

* Avoid spilling or leakage of oil or fuel (from sources such as portable pumps) into water sources or soils.
* Store any liquid petroleum gas (propane) downhill and downwind from firecamps and away from ignition sources.

Flammable Solids

* Pick up residual fusees debris from the fireline and dispose of properly.

Fire Retardant/Foaming Agents

* Do not drop retardant or other suppressants near surface waters.
* Use caution when operating pumps or engines with foaming agents to avoid contamination of water sources.

Fireline Explosives

* Remove all undetonated fireline explosives from storage areas and fireline at the conclusion of the incident and dispose of according to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and Fireline Blaster Handbook requirements. Properly dispose of all packaging materials.

Fire Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a critical need. This need arises primarily because of the impacts associated with fire suppression and the logistics that support it. The processes of constructing control lines, transporting personnel and materials, providing food and shelter for personnel, and other suppression activities have a significant impact on sensitive resources, regardless of the mitigation measures used. Therefore, rehabilitation must be undertaken in a timely, professional manner.

During implementation, the resource advisor should be available for expert advise, support of personnel doing the rehabilitation work, and quality control.

Rehabilitation Guidelines

* Pick up and remove all flagging, garbage, litter, and equipment. Dispose of trash appropriately.
* Clean fire pit of unburned materials and fill back in.
* Discourage use of newly established trails created during the suppression effort by covering with brush, limbs, small diameter poles, and rotten logs in a naturally appearing arrangement.
* Replace dug out soil and/or duff and obliterate any berms created during the suppression effort.
* If impacted trails have developed on slopes greater than six percent, construct waterbars according to the following waterbar spacing guide:

Trail Percent Grade	*Maximum Spacing (jeet)*
6-9	400
10-15	200
15-25	100
25+	5

* Where soil has been exposed and compacted, such as in camps, on user-trails, and at helispots and pump sites, scarify the top 2 to 4 inches and scatter with needles, twigs, rocks, and dead branches. It is unlikely that seed and fertilizer for barren areas will be appropriate, in order to maintain the genetic integrity of the area. It may be possible, depending on the time of year and/or possibility of a rainy period, to harvest and scatter nearby seed, or to transplant certain native vegetation.
* Blend campsites with natural surroundings, by filling in and covering latrine with soil, rocks, and other natural material. Naturalize campfire area by scattering ashes in nearby brush (after making sure any sparks are out) and returning site to a natural appearance.
* Where trees were cut or limbed, cut stumps flush with ground, and scatter limbs and boles out of sight in an unburned area. Camouflage stumps and tree boles using rocks, dead woody material, fragments of stumps, bolewood, limbs, soil and fallen or broken green branches. Scattered sawdust and shavings will assist in decomposition and be less noticeable. Use native materials from adjacent, unimpacted areas if necessary.
* Remove newly cut tree boles that are visible from trails or meadows. Drag other highly visible woody debris created during the suppression effort into timbered areas and disburse. Tree boles that are too large to move should be slant cut so a minimal amount of the cut surface is exposed to view. Chopping up the surface with an axe or pulaski, to make it jagged and rough, will speed natural decomposition.
* Leave tops of felled trees attached. This will appear more natural than scattering the debris.
* Consider using explosives on some stumps and cut faces of the bolewood for a more natural appearance.
* Consider, if no other alternatives are available, helicopter sling-loading rounds and tops from a disturbed site when there has been an excessive amount of bucking, limbing and topping,
* Tear out sumps or dams, where they have been used, and return site to natural condition. Replace any displaced rocks or streambed material that has been moved. Reclaim streambed to its predisturbed state, when appropriate. Walk through adjacent undisturbed area and take a look at the rehabilitation efforts to determine success at returning the area to as natural a state as possible. Good examples should be documented and shared with others!

Demobilization

Because demobilization is often a time when people are tired or when weather conditions are less than ideal, enough time must be allowed to do a good job. When moving people and equipment choose a method which is most efficient and has the least impact on the landscape and fire organization mission. An on-the-ground analysis of "How Things Went" will be important.

Post-Fire Evaluation

Post-fire evaluation is important for any fire occurrence so management can find out how things went in order to identify areas needing improvement, formulate strategies and produce quality work in the future. This activity is especially important in wilderness and like sensitive areas due to their fragility and inclination to long-term damage by human impacts.

Resource advisors and functional specialists such as wilderness rangers will be responsible for conducting the post-fire evaluation. They are the people who have the experience and knowledge to provide information required to make the evaluation meaningful and productive.

Post-fire evaluation will consist of data collection, documentation and recommendations. This process and report will, in most cases, be fairly simple and to the point. It should be accomplished before an overhead team departs from the fire. The evaluation emphasis should be on the MIST actions and not on the effects of the fire.

Evaluation will be completed on wildfires exceeding 100 acres and on a sample of fires less than 100 acres. It is appropriate to evaluate a diversity of fires, ranging from a spot fire suppressed by smokechasers or jumpers to a large project fire managed by an overhead team.

Region 1 is proposing a post-fire evaluation of sites, which includes data collection on campsites and helispots, using Cole's Site Inventory System report INT-259, "Wilderness Campsite Monitoring Methods: A Source Book." Data collected will be added to inventories already completed for recreational impacts on wilderness. This information should provide managers with a clearer picture of which activities affect these "last, best places."

Data Collection/Documentation/Recommendations

This phase will be completed by a review of the rehabilitation plan and visit to the fire site as soon after demobilization as possible. An inventory of camps and helispots will be completed using Cole's Inventory System. This will also include an objective overview of other areas covered by the rehabilitation plan.

Observations will be documented in a brief report to the line officer with a copy to the appropriate incident commander. In the report, the evaluator will include recommendations for ensuing fire suppression activities on similar lands. It is important that the evaluator recognize and commend the initial attack forces or overhead team for positive activities. Make special note of the extra efforts and sensitivity to suppression impacts.

Below is a sample format for a Post-Fire Evaluation Report (Note: This report is reproduced in summary form):

Post-Fire Evaluation for _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Fire

Existing Direction Pertinent for Fire

(insert general and specific land use plan direction for the management area, including guidance for management concerns such as threatened or endangered plants or animals)

Findings

A. Resource Advisor Input and/or Actions

(Include a synopsis of the actions of the resource advisor and his or her input into suppression strategies/tactics)

B. Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA)

(How did the EFSA respond to the sensitivities of this fire area.)

C. Line Direction to Incident Commander

(Synopsis of what the line officer told the incident commander to do.)

D. Incident Action Plan

(Synopsis of how incident action plan responded to fire area.)

On-site Verification

(State here who made the field visit, the date, and what observations were made in terms of meeting the guidelines for MIST.)

Overall Review Evaluation

(Include overall findings of how well objectives were accomplished in terms of minimum impact activities.)

Review Recommendations

(What areas can we improve on, where did we do well, etc.)

Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations

The stipulations in this attachment are referred to by the following numbers:

1. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation Form **ID** 3100-21 (March 1983) (Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations).

2. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Wildlife Habitat Stipulation.

3. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management No Surface Occupancy Stipulation.

4. All or part of lands are subject to Special State of Idaho Stipulation (Division of Highways).

5. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation (Slopes).

6. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation.

7. All or part of lands are subject to Special Known Phosphate Leasing Area Stipulation.

8. All or part of lands are subject to Special Idaho National Guard Stipulation.

9. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation (Phosphate).

10. All or part of lands are subject to Powersite Stipulation Form 3730-1 (July 1984).

Stipulation Number 1 (Form **ID** 3100-21, March 1983)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

Serial No.

OIL AND GAS LEASE STIPULATIONS

Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species - The Federal surface management agency is responsible for assuring that the leased land is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities to determine effects upon any plant or animal species, listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. The findings of this examination may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallow use and occupancy that would be in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by detrimentally affecting endangered or threatened species of [sic.] their habitats.

The lessee/operator may, unless notified by the authorized officer of the surface management agency that the examination is not necessary, conduct the examination on the leased lands at his discretion and cost. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resources specialist approved by the surface management agency. An acceptable report must be provided to the surface management agency identifying the anticipated effects of a proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

Erosion Control - Surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during muddy and/or wet soil period. This limitation does not apply to operation and maintenance of producing wells using authorized roads.

Controlled or Limited Surface Use Stipulation - This stipulation may be modified by special stipulations which are hereto attached or when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, with concurrence of the Federal surface management agency. Distances and/or time periods may be made less restrictive depending on the actual on-ground conditions. The lessee should contact the Federal surface management agency for more specific locations and information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

The lessee/operator is given notice that the lands within this lease may include special areas and that such areas may contain special values, may be needed for special purposed, or may require special attention to prevent damage to surface and/or other resources. Possible special areas are identified below. Any surface use or occupancy within such special areas will be strictly controlled or, if absolutely necessary, excluded. Use or occupancy will be restricted only when the Bureau of Land Management and/or the surface management agency demonstrates the restriction necessary for the protection of such special areas and existing or planned uses.

Appropriate modifications to imposed restnctIOns will be made for the maintenance and operations of producing oil and gas wells.

After the Federal surface management agency has been advised of specific proposed surface use or occupancy on the leased lands, and on request of the lessee/operator, the Agency will furnish further data on any special areas which may include:

100 feet from the edge of the rights-of-way of highways, designated county roads and appropriate federally-owned or controlled roads and recreation trails.

500 feet, when necessary, within the 100-year flood plain of reservoirs, lakes, and ponds and intermittent, ephemeral or perennial streams; rivers, and domestic water supplies.

500 feet from grouse strutting grounds. Special care to avoid nesting areas associated with strutting grounds will be necessary during the period from March 1 to June 30. One-fourth mile from identified essential habitat of state and federal sensitive species. Crucial wildlife winter ranges during the period from December 1 to May 1.

300 feet from occupied buildings, developed recreational areas, undeveloped recreational areas receiving concentrated public use and sites eligible for or designated as National Register sites.

Seasonal road closures, roads for special uses, specified roads during heavy traffic periods and on areas having restrictive off-road vehicle designations.

Slopes over 30 percent, or 20 percent on extremely erodible or slumping soils.

Federally owned or controlled springs, reservoirs, wells, or other water sources.

Date Lessee

Stipulation Number 2

Special BLM Stipulation

Wildlife Habitat

In order to protect _____, exploration, drilling and other development activity will be allowed only from to

This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

* * * * * * * *

Stipulation Number 3

Special BLM No Surface Occupancy Stipulation

No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within _____ This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

Stipulation Number 4

Serial No.

Special State of Idaho Stipulations

Division of Highways

The undersigned lessee accepts this lease subject to the following prohibitions unless said prohibitions are waived in whole or in part in writing and approved by the State Highway Administrator.

Right of Way of Public Roads

No buildings or structures will be erected within the right-of-way boundaries of any state highway.

No equipment or materials storage or drilling and/or exploratory operations will be conducted within the right-of-way of a state highway.

Borrow Sources, Stockpile and Maintenance Sites

No buildings or structures, equipment or material storage, or drilling and/or exploratory operations will be allowed within the boundaries of any borrow, aggregate, stockpile, quarry or maintenance site except by specific written waiver of this prohibition as outlined above.

This lease includes Material Site _

****

Stipulation Number 5

Serial No._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Special BLM Stipulation

No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in excess of 30 percent, or in excess of 20 percent on extremely erodible or slumping soils, without approval of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

Stipulation Number 6

Serial No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Special BLM Stipulation

All of the lands in the following legal subdivisions are included in _ _____ Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described is authorized. The lessee, however, may exploit the oil and gas resources by directional drilling from sites outside the area.

****

Stipulation Number 7

Serial No._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Special BLM Stipulation

Known Phosphate Leasing Area

Exploration or development operations for oil and gas conducted under this lease shall be planned so as to prevent unreasonable interference with present or future exploration of phosphates or phosphate rock and associated or related minerals. Prior to conducting such operations under this lease, the lessee shall consult with, or otherwise advise the phosphate lessee or permittee of his proposed plans and obtain the phosphate lessees' or permittees' comments on the proposed operations. Evidence of such consultation and any comments resulting therefrom shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer of the BLM, with the submission of proposed plans of operations involving exploration for, or development of, oil and gas.

Stipulation Number 8

Serial No._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Idaho National Guard Stipulations

The Idaho National Guard has requested the following stipulations be incorporated into all oil and gas leases issued in an area used by them as a firing and maneuver range.

STIPULATIONS:

1. That the Idaho National Guard be furnished with detailed plans for all exploration and construction/operations activity planned by the lessee at least 60 days prior to its commencement. This stipulation is for the specific purpose of evaluation by the Idaho National Guard of any impact on safety and ecological considerations and to provide an opportunity for reclamation when it is deemed appropriate.

2. That roads and trails in the area remain open for use by the National Guard. If closures are made, proper advance notification will be required and an alternate route established.

3. That no area fence closures be built, other than around the immediate vicinity of the construction/operation activity, to preclude the use of an entire section by the National Guard.

4. That the Federal Government (all agencies), the State of Idaho, and the Idaho National Guard be immuned from liability for any injuries or damage to property resulting from the explosion of military ammunition and/or explosives. While every effort is made to destroy ammunition "duds" in the range area, live ammunition has been fired into the impact area for many years. There is no way it can be guaranteed that this area is free from all unexploded rounds, explosives, and devices.

Stipulation Number 9

Serial No._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Special BLM Stipulation

Exploration or development operations for oil and gas conducted under this lease shall be planned so as to prevent unreasonable interference with present or future exploration of phosphates or phosphate rock and associated or related minerals. Prior to conducting such operations under this lease, the lessee shall consult with, or otherwise advise the phosphate lessee or permittee of his proposed plans and obtain the phosphate lessees' or permittees' comments on the proposed operations. Evidence of such consultation and any comments resulting therefrom shall be submitted to the Authorized Office of the BLM, with the submission of proposed plans of operations involving exploration for, or development of, oil and gas.

Stipulation Number 10 (Form 3730-1)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

POWERSITE STIPULATION
(Form 3730- 1; July 1984)

The lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(a) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit was, on the date the lease or permit application or offer was filed, within a powersite classification, powersite reserve, waterpower designation, or project on which an application for a license or preliminary permit is pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or on which an effective license or preliminary permit had been issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act, or on which an authorized power project (other than one owned or operated by the Federal Government) had been constructed, the United States, its permittees or licensees shall have the prior right to use such land for purposes of power development so applied for, licensed, permitted, or authorized and no compensation shall accrue to the mineral lessee or permittee for loss of prospective profits or for damages to improvements or workings, or for any additional expense caused the mineral lessee as a result of the taking of said land for power development purposes. It is agreed, however, that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments of his improvements to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense. Furthermore, occupancy and use of the land by the mineral lessee or permittee shall be subject to such reasonable conditions with respect to the use of the land as may be prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the protection of any improvements and workings constructed thereon for power development.

(b) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit is on the date of the lease or permit within a powersite classification, powersite reserve, or waterpower designation which is not governed by the preceding paragraph, the lease or permit is subject to the express condition that operations under it shall be so conducted as not to interfere with the administration and use of the land for powersite purposes to a greater extent than may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the most beneficial use of the land. In any case, it is agreed that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense.

Attachment 12: Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review

The "Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review" for the Challis RMP is based upon the following sources:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding implementing the Nonpoint Source Water Quality Program of the State of Idaho (1992).
(b) Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program (1989).
(c) Selected elements of the Idaho code referenced in the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.
(d) Idaho State Office BLM Information Bulletin Number 10-91-853.
(e) Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare/Idaho Dept. of Lands 1993)

1. Identify nonpoint source activity.

2. Identify any water quality limited stream segment (see *Glossary*, p. 164) within the project area.

3. Identify any Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) within the project area.

4. Identify beneficial uses and indicate those "official designated" beneficial uses in the Idaho Water Quality Standards. Provide those beneficial uses identified and not officially designated to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for review and concurrence.

5. Identify water quality standards and criteria applicable to protecting the appropriate beneficial uses.

6. Identify current status of beneficial uses and predicted condition of beneficial uses, by providing an analysis of changes in habitat resulting from the nonpoint source activity which may impact the beneficial use.

7. Establish interim and long term site-specific water quality/riparian objectives to support identified beneficial uses.

8. Identify State approved BMPs, if any, for each nonpoint source activity.

9. Develop site-specific management systems and identify component strategies that demonstrate a knowledgeable and reasonable effort to meet the water quality objectives and minimize resulting water quality impacts.

10. Document the rationale and scientific basis for the management system and component practices identifying why the system will, or has been demonstrated to, protect or restore water quality, promote riparian improvement, and meet defined water quality objectives and Idaho Water Quality Standards.

11. Identify expected timeframe in which water quality objectives may be met.

12. Develop standards to measure and document implementation of the management strategies.

13. Develop a schedule for implementing component practices and a feedback loop compliance schedule.

14. Develop a monitoring plan which will provide adequate information to determine the effectiveness of the management strategies in achieving the water quality objectives and protecting the beneficial uses of the water.

15. Define a methodology or process, using feedback data from water quality monitoring, by which component practices of the management system may be modified, strengthened, or revised to meet water quality goals and protect beneficial uses of water.

16. Provide an opportunity for review by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program and the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Attachment 13: Riparian Study Area Development

(Referred to in Riparian Areas, Goal 2, #3, p. 59)

1. Sites would be chosen by a BLM interdisciplinary team.

2. The riparian study area would help ranchers and land managers to

   (a) determine potential for riparian improvement,
   (b) compare managemenf strategies and progress with control areas, and
   (c) indicate changes over time due to natural influences *(e.g.,* climate).

3. The study areas would be a minimum of 400 feet in length or 20 times the bankfull width, whichever is larger.

4. The study areas would generally contain the entire width of the riparian area.

5. The total area of each individual study area would generally be two acres or less and should not exceed five acres.

Attachment 14: Procedures for Minimum Streamflow Application

(Referred to in Minimum Streamflow, Goal 1, #2, p. 45)

1. In cooperation with the IDFG, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, or other outside interests, determine appropriate actions for obtaining a minimum streamflow on salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout streams in the area, consistent with the resource values involved (see Fisheries, Goal 1, pp. 23-25). Review existing information available as a result of previous instream flow studies conducted by the IDFG.

2. During the year after signing of the Challis RMP, identify and prioritize streams within the Challis Resource Area for which minimum streamflow rights will be crucial to maintenance or improvement of fish and riparian habitat. Begin with the following list of streams:

East Fork Salmon River	Challis Creek
Lake Creek	Road Creek
Herd Creek	Pahsimeroi River
Salmon River	Big Creek
Squaw Creek	Morse Creek
Thompson Creek	Falls Creek
Bayhorse Creek	Little Morgan Creek
Garden Creek	Burnt Creek.

3. One year after signing of the Challis RMP, begin gathering a minimum of three years of flow data on the priority streams, focusing first on those streams with existing adequate data. Make application and/or assist in application preparation (according to Idaho code section 42-1501 to 42-1505) on at least one identified stream. Add one stream per year to the data collection and application process indefinitely, until minimum streamflow needs are satisfied.

Attachment 15: Minimum Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Conditions

Note: These conditions would be applied to all fish-bearing streams in the Challis Resource Area (see *Map 2: Anadromous and Resident Fisheries Occupied Habitat.)* These conditions may be altered (1) as reference information to natural conditions in similar channel types and geomorphology is improved, or (2) 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 minimum conditions must be properly documented.

(a) Pools/mile: commensurate with wetted width (see *Glossary,* p. 165 and *Attachment* 16: optimal pools/mile curve, p. 128):

wetted width (feet):	10	20	25	50	75	100	125	150	200
number of pools/mile:	96	56	47	26	23	18	14	12	9

(b) Streambank stability: >90%.

(c) Lower bank angle: >75% of banks with a <90° angle (i.e., undercut).

(d) Width:depth ratio: <10 measured at maximum pool depth within wetted width.

(e) Temperature standards:

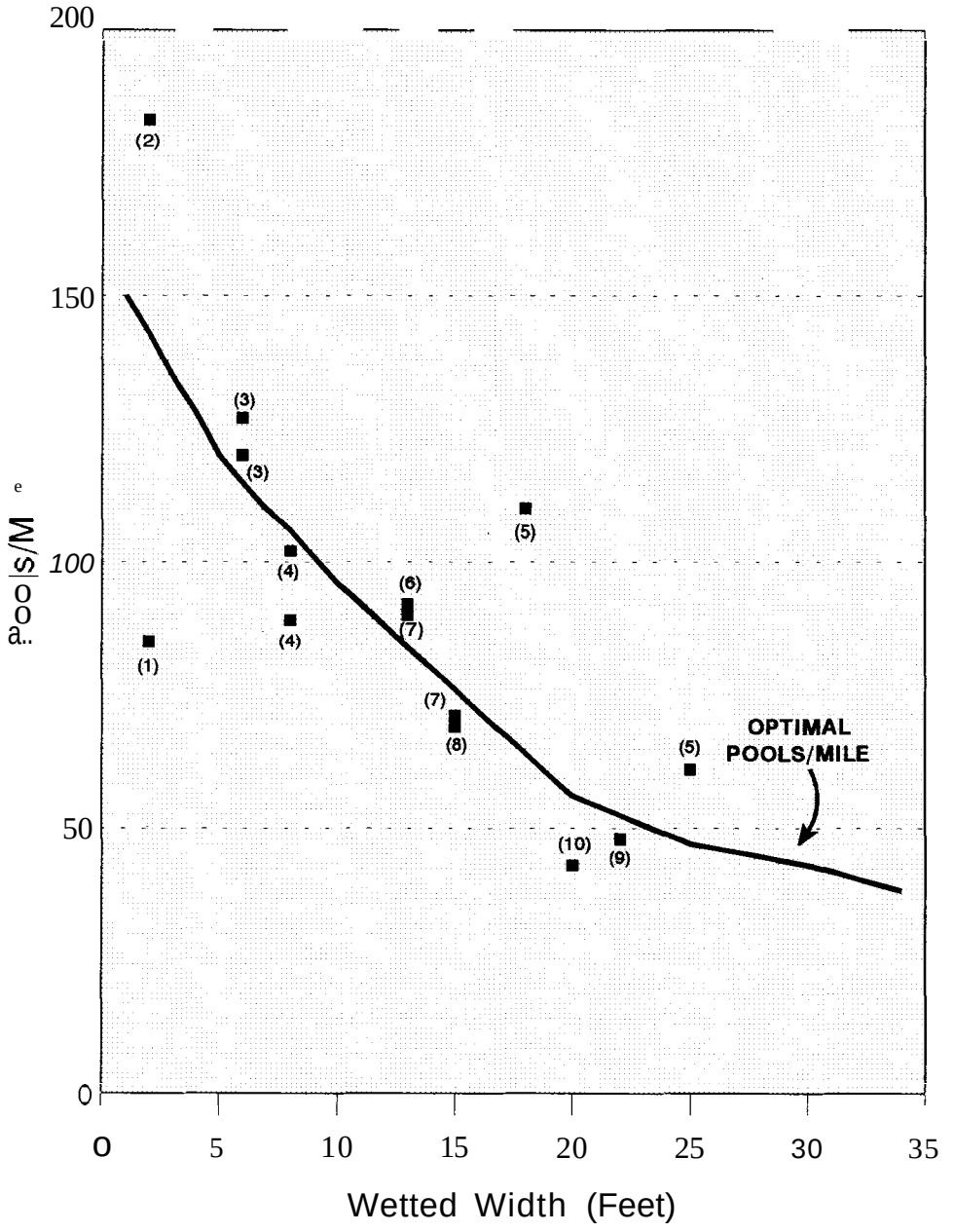
(1) Within designated critical habitat for anadromous fish (see *Glossary,* p. 148), no measurable increase in maximum water temperature (defined as a 7-day moving average of daily maximum water temperature over the warmest consecutive 7-day period) shall occur as a result of Federal land management activities. Maximum water temperatures must be below 64 OF within migration and rearing habitats and below 60 F within spawning habitats (unless the bull trout temperature standards described in (3) below would apply).

(2) In watersheds not considered designated critical habitat for anadromous fish, management activities may not contribute to increased maximum water temperatures above *64°* F within fish migration, spawning, and rearing habitats (unless the bull trout temperature standards described in (3) below would apply).

(3) Bull trout temperature criteria shall apply to all tributary waters, not including fifth order main stem rivers, located within the ThompsoniBayhorse creeks, Pahsimeroi River, and East Fork Salmon River drainages (Batt 1996: F-5), as well as Squaw, Morgan, and Challis creeks. Water temperatures shall not exceed a 53.6 F daily average during June, July, and August for juvenile bull trout rearing, and a 48 OF daily average during September and October for bull trout spawning. For the purposes of measuring these criteria, the daily average shall be generated from a recording device with a minimum of six evenly spaced measurements in a 24-hour period. (I998 Idaho Administrative Code, Dept. of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality, "Water Quality and Wastewater Treatment": IDAPA 16, Title 01, Chapter 02, Subsection 250.02 e.)

(f) Cobble embeddedness for resident and anadromous fish habitat: <20% (see Glossary: cobble embeddedness, p. 146).

Attachment 16: Actual and Optimal Pools/Mile in 9 Challis RA Streams



Actual Streams Surveyed: (1)=Road Cr. Exclosure (2)= Horse Basin Cr. (3)= Road Cr. (4)=Lake Cr. (5)= Herd Cr. (6)=Cow Cr. (7)=Thompson Cr. (8)=Bayhorse Cr. (9)=Morgan Cr. (10)=Squaw Cr.
Source: Challis BLM Stream Survey, 1993.

Attachment 17: Tracts Considered for Sale

Note: This attachment lists tracts which are proposed for consideration as sale tracts under Land Tenure and Access, Goal 2, #3, p. 33.

Within the adjustment areas (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas)* approximately 3,324.63 acres would be considered for sale, because they are difficult and uneconomical to manage (FLPMA, Section 203(a)(I»:

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T7N R23E Sec. 5 NESE	10.0
T7N R24E Sec. 7 lot 2, ENW, NESW	159.14
T7N R24E Sec. 9 S'SW	80.0
T7N R24E Sec. l7 NE, E'SE, NWNW	280.0
T7N R24E Sec. 21 NE, NENW	200.0
T7N R24E Sec. 25 SlSlN²	5.0
T7N R25E Sec. 30 SE, E'SW	110.0
T8N R21E Sec. I SWSW	5.0
T8N R2IE Sec. 2 SENE, SWSW, SESW	25.0
T8N R21E Sec. 15 NENE	20.0
T8N R22E Sec. 2 lots 5, 8, 9	24.65
T8N R22E Sec. 3 NWSW	10.0
T8N R22E Sec. 11 lots 2, 3	39.66
T8N R22E Sec. 12 lots 2, 3, 6	882
T8N R22E Sec. 13 lots 2, 4, 5; N'SE, SESE	175.50
T8N R22E Sec. l7 NENE	10.0
T8N R23E Sec. 18 lot 7	42.72
T8N R23E Sec. 19 lots 5, 9, 10, 13; SWSE	l18.59
T8N R23E Sec. 25 NENE, SESW, SWSE	120.0
T8N R23E Sec. 29 lots 2, 16, 19, 21, 22, 25	109.00
T8N R23E Sec. 30 lot 6. NWNE	69.87
T8N R23E Sec. 32 lot 2	37.13
T8N R23E Sec. 33 lots 2, 3, 6, 8	85.09
T8N R24E Sec. 31 lots 3, 4, 9, 10	74.12
T9N R22E Sec. 32 SWSW	50
TlON R18E Sec. 12 NESENW	10.0
TlON R18E Sec. 13 NWSESW, SESENWNW	12.5
TllN R17E Sec. 27 N'NESW	5.0
TllN R17E Sec. 31 N'NW, NWNE	1200
TllN RI8E Sec. 12 NWNWNWNW	2.5
TllN RI8E Sec. 35 NESESW	10.0
Tl2N RI8E Sec. 3 lots 16, 17, 18	2.28
Tl2N R20E Sec. 4 lots 2, 5, 8	59.67
Tl2N R20E Sec. 10 lots 2, 3	24.05
T13N RI9E Sec. 4 lot 6	0.97
T13N RI9E Sec. 9 lot I	3.86
T13N RI9E Sec. 10 SESENESE (Portion N. of U.S. 93)	5.0
Tl3N RI9E Sec. 21 lot 10	16.36
T13N R20E Sec. 20 lot 2	706
T13N R20E Sec. 29 lots 2, 3	5.99
Tl3N R20E Sec. 33 lot 2	10.92
Tl3N R23E Sec. 19 NENE	40.0
T13N R23E Sec. 34 NENE	40.0
Tl4N RI8E Sec. 2 lot 4	5.0
Tl4N RI9E Sec. 7 lots 7, 10	1.02
Tl4N R22E Sec. 6 SWNE, E'NE	50.0
Tl5N RI9E Sec. 23 lot 4	4.08
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 7 NENWNW	5.0
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 13 S'SW	80.0
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 14 S below road	180.0
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 15 south of county road	400.0
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 22 W'NE, E'NW	160.0
Tl5N R21E Sec. 23 N'NE	80.0
Tl5N R2IE Sec. 24 N'NW	80.0
Tl5N R22E Sec. 31 WWWESE	10.0
Tl6N R20E Sec. 23 SSSE (Surv. ponion in ag trespass)	30.0
TI6N R20E Sec. 24 lot 5 (east of Hwy 93)	0.5
Tl6N R20E Sec. 26 S'NENW	15.0
Tl6N R20E Sec. 27 EESE (Surv. ponion in ag trespass)	10.0
Tl6N R20E Sec. 35 lots 9 and 10	1358

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»:

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T7N R20E parts of Sec. 9 SW'; Sec. 17 NE'	60.0
T7N R22E Sec. I S'NE	80.0
T7N R22E Sec. 3 lot 2, NESE	12.5
T7N R22E Sec. II NENW, NWNW	15.0
T7N R24E Sec. 24 SESE	40.0
T7N R24E Sec. 25 NENE	40.0
T7N R25E Sec. 30, lots I and 2	50.0
T8N R21E Sec. 9 E'SWNW, E'NWSW, NWNE	80.0
T8N R21E Sec. II NENW, NESW, N'SE	12.5
T8N R21E Sec. 20 NWSW	10.0
T8N R22E Sec. 5 NWSW	10.0
T8N R23E Sec. 26 NESE	15.0
T8N R24E Sec. 31, lor 7 (NESW)	40.0
T8N R24E Sec. 31, lot II (SESW)	40.0
TlON RI8E Sec. 12 SENENW	10.0
TlON R18E Sec. 32 SWSWNWSE, SESENESW	5.0
TllN R17E Sec. 4 Thar public land within the boundary of MS 3148 in approximately the SWNW of Section 4. The lotting of this parcel is perx:ling a cadastral survey.	2.0
TllN R17E Sec 4 NWSWNW	10.0
NESWNW	10.0
SESWNW	10.0
S'SENW	20.0
SWSWNE	10.0
W'NWSE	20.0
E'NESW	20.0
NESESW	10.0
SESESW	100
NENWSW	100
TllN RI7E Sec 5 NESENE	10.0
NWSENE	10.0
SWSENE	10.0
NWNESE	10.0
SWNESE	10.0
NWSESE	10.0
NESESE	10.0
SESESE	10.0
SENESE	10.0
TllN RI7E Sec 8 NENENE	10.0
SENENE	10.0
TllN RI7E Sec 9 NENW	20.0
NESENW	10.0
NWSENW	10.0
SWSENW	10.0
SESENW	10.0
E'SWNW	20.0
NWNWNW	10.0
SWNWNW	100
SENWNW	10.0
WSWNE	20.0
SWNWNE	10.0
SWNWSE	10.0
SENWSE	10.0
SWNESE	10.0
NWSESE	10.0
N'SWSE	20.0
E'NESW	20.0
NWNESE	10.0
N'NWSE	20.0
TIIN RI7E Sec. 24 S lying easterly of the patented MS 3144A. Pending final recorded cadastral survey.	11.0
TIIN RI7E Sec. 25, N'NE north of Salmon River	40.0
TllN RI8E Sec. 2 NENESENE	2.5
TllN RI8E Sec. 22 pending survey	2.5
TllN RI8E Sec 30 SWNWSWNE	2.5
Tl2N R20E Sec. 23 EEESW	5.0
Tl2N R20E Sec. 26 EEENW, NWSE	40.0
T13N RI9E Sec. 4 lot 9	.66
lot 14	5.89
lot 15	10.05
lot 18	10.05
lot 19	16.02
SESW	40.00
E'NWSW	20.00
W'NESW	20.00
Sec 5 lot 9	4.20
T13N R20E Sec 18 SWSE	40.00
T14N RI8E Sec. 35 SESESESW	2.5
TI4N R23E Sec. 34 NESW	400
T15N R2IE Sec. 22 SENW	200
T15N R22E parts of Sec. 19, 20, 29	125.0
TI5N R22E Sec 32, lot 2	11.34

Attachment 18: Wild and Scenic Rivers Study

Through the Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) Act (PL 90-542, as amended) Congress has declared, "... that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes."

In 1993 the Challis Resource Area - BLM completed an inventory to determine which rivers flowing through BLM-administered lands within the Challis Resource Area would be eligible for further study for possible inclusion in a national rivers system. The results of that inventory and evaluation were first published in an eligibility report in July 1992. Following an open comment period, a revised eligibility report was published in March 1993, with an addendum in June 1993 which incorporated additional public comments. Those eligible rivers were then included in a "suitability" study, which was part of the Challis Draft Resource Management Plan (DRMP, Volume 2, pp. 392a-399b). Results of that study were included in the Proposed RMP (see PRMP, Volume 1, Wild and Scenic Rivers, pp. 98-100). Rivers that are found suitable in the approved RMP (see Wild and Scenic Rivers, pp. 76-78) may be recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, at the discretion of the Idaho BLM State Director.

The BLM considered many factors in determining the suitability of each eligible segment for inclusion in a national rivers system. Those factors included such things as the length of the segment, outstandingly remarkable (OR) values present within the river corridor, floatability, flow status, importance to the suitability of other segments, water development potential, the BLM's ability to manage the segment as a designated river, other opportunities to manage the OR values present, commitment of other involved land owners in sharing administration of the segment, identified support of or opposition to designation, consistency with other approved plans, and estimated potential costs of administering the segment, if designated.

In addition to considering the qualities of the river segment and its corridor, the BLM recognized that proposing that a river segment be found suitable for designation as part of a national rivers system is also an issue of allocation. For example, a river segment may have numerous OR values present within the river corridor, but because of other issues such as current or proposed uses in or near the corridor, the BLM may have chosen not to allocate that river for management as a national wild, scenic, or recreational river. In those cases the rivers were found unsuitable. Although the free-flowing character of the river, the presence and importance of OR values, and the protection that would be afforded under the W&SR Act were given heavy consideration, they were not viewed as circumstances that would require a finding of "suitable" on any given river segment. The BLM understood the charge of the W&SR Act to be to determine which, if any, river segments within the planning area would be suitable for inclusion in a national river system and to prescribe management that would protect those rivers' qualities.

While a suitability finding was completed on most of the eligible river segments, a suitability finding on some segments was deferred to later coordinated river studies. Section 5(c) of the W&SR Act states its intent for coordinated river study: "The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system."

In 1991 Idaho BLM State Director entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Governor, State of Idaho, and Regional Foresters of the Northern and Intermountain Regions of the Forest Service. The purpose of the MOD is to "formalize a cooperative relationship for conducting river planning efforts and Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies of Idaho's rivers; among the State of Idaho, the Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. It affirms commitments to: prioritize Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies and coordinate Federal studies with State planning activities; share data and planning resources between State and Federal water resource planning agencies; and coordinate public education and information outreach programs." Further, in 1992 the affected Forest Supervisors, BLM District Manager, and Idaho Department of Water Resources representative entered into a Study Agreement whose purpose "is to coordinate river basin planning activities in the Upper Salmon River Basin consistent with the MOD dated February 14, 1991 between the signatory agencies. This will include definition of the study area, designation of agency roles, timing and funding for the planning process, collection and sharing of data, and implementing procedures." Three of the rivers included in the study agreement are the Pahsimeroi River, the East Fork Salmon River, and the Main Salmon River. As a result of these agreements, the Challis RMP defers completion of the suitability study for these rivers to a coordinated study effort (see RMP Decisions, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Goal 1, #2, p. 77).

In addition to the Main Salmon, East Fork Salmon, and Pahsimeroi rivers, the Challis RMP also defers a suitability finding on nine other segments (see RMP Decisions, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Goal 1, #2, 3, and 5, pp. 77-78) which are closely linked to and should be studied with the three main deferred rivers, would be suitable only as part of a system, or are logical extensions of river segments administered by the Forest Service or Upper Snake River District BLM. The BLM deferred a suitability finding on these segments until later coordinated study because studying only the portion of a river which is BLM-managed would not present a complete picture of the suitability of the entire river reach.

Attachment 19: Approved Methods for Waste Disposal

1. Sanitation facilities would be provided at the intensely-used recreation sites along the rivers and disposal of human waste would only be allowed at the provided sanitation facilities. Camping parties along the river must pack out their solid waste in porta-potties or in one of the rocket box systems commonly used by river outfitters.

2. People would be required to pack out and dispose of their litter properly.

3. Fires would only be allowed in designated fire rings in the campgrounds or recreation sites, or in approved fire pans commonly used by river outfitters along the river. If a party built a fire in a fire pan, they would be required to completely extinguish all embers and pack out the ashes.

Attachment 20: Criteria for Road Maintenance Levels

Note: The following codes for road maintenance levels are from the "Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System Manual," November 22, 1989, pages 21 and 22. Levels are listed from highest level of maintenance (level 5) to lowest level of maintenance (level 1). At present, road surfaces on BLM roads within the Challis Resource Area are maintained at levels 3, 2, or 1.

Level	Description
5	This level of maintenance is for collector, double land, aggregate or bituminous surface roads with an average daily traffic greater than 15. Safety and comfort are important considerations. In addition to a scheduled maintenance program, these roads have a preventative maintenance program established to maintain the integrity of the system.
4	This level is used on roads which are generally kept open year around or on high-use seasonal roads. Driver safety and convenience are more important considerations than for level 3 roads. Roads in this maintenance level are typically double lane with a native or aggregate surface. The roadway is maintained on a scheduled basis. A preventative maintenance program may also be established. Problems are repaired as soon as discovered.
3	This level is for roads which are seasonal in nature or occasionally open year around. Traffic volumes approach an average daily traffic of 15 vehicles. Roads are typically single lane with an aggregate or native surface. Roads are maintained as needed to keep drainage functional, maintain roadway prism, maintain sight distance, and consider driver safety and convenience.
2	This level is used for roads where management requires a road to be open seasonally for limited passage of traffic. Traffic is generally administrative, with some minor specialized use or moderate seasonal use. Maintenance is minimal, and includes brush and obstruction removal, maintenance of drainage facilities, and minimum maintenance of road prism.
1	This level is for roads which only receive basic custodial care required to protect the road investment and/or adjacent lands and resource values. Normally, these roads are blocked and not open for traffic, or are only open to restricted traffic. Closure and traffic restrictive devices are maintained. Primitive roads receive no roadbed maintenance. On other roads, culverts, waterbars, and other drainage facilities are maintained. Slides, fallen trees, and brush are left unless they affect roadbed drainage.

Attachment 21: Withdrawal Status of Campgrounds and Recreation Sites*

Site Description	Site Location		Acreage
Mackay Reservoir	T.7N.,R.23E.;	Sec. 1: SWSW	40.00
		Sec. 2: SESE	40.00
Black Daisy Recreation Site!	T.7N.,R.23E.;	Sec. 11: SESE	40.00
Pinto Creek Rec. Site (Garden Creek)	T. 8N.,R.21E.;	Sec.30: Lot 2	51.69
Upper East Fork Campground	T. 9N.,R.17E.;	Sec.22: SESW	40.00
(Little Boulder Creek)		Sec.27: NWSW	40.00
		Sec.28: SWSE	40.00
Fox Creek Campground!	T.9N.,R.18E.;	Sec. 3: Lot 3	39.39
		Lot 4	39.00
Lake Creek Picnic Site	T. 9N.,R.19E.;	Sec.23: SESE	40.00
Ziegler's Hole Recreation Site!	T.I0N.,R.18E.;	Sec.24: SESW	40.00
Jimmy Smith Lake Campground	T.I0N.,R.18R.;	Sec.30: Lot 4	38.19
Clayton Ranger Station Campground!	T.11N.,R.17E.;	Sec.29: Lot 11	37.30
		Sec.30: Lot 10	37.10
East Fork Recreation Site	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22: Lot 5	29.39
Birch Creek Recreation Site!	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22: Lot 8	38.43
Spud Creek Rec. Site!	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22: Lot 11	25.89
		Sec.27: Lot 1	33.65
		Lot 2	0.92
		Sec.28: Lot 2	45.26
		Lot 3	44.05
Summit Creek Rec. Site	T.11N.,R.25E.;	Sec.22: NENE	40.00
		Sec.23: NWNW	40.00
Bayhorse Creek Rec. Site	T.12N.,R.18E.;	Sec. 2: S2SESE	20.00
		Sec. 11: N2NENE	20.00

Site Description	Site Location		Acreage
Deadman Hole Recreation Site	T.12N.,R.19E.;	Sec.19: Lot 7	28.42
		Sec.30: Lot 1	32.30
		Lot 2	34.75
		Lot 3	41.38
Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)	T.12N.,R.19E.;	Sec. 6: Lot 13	26.14
Double Springs Recreation Site!	T.12N.,R.23E.;	Sec.31: Lot 4	34.47
Round Valley Rec. Site (Challis Bridge)	T.13N.,R.19E.;	Sec. 10: Lot 6	15.31
		Lot 7	33.80
Morgan Creek Recreation Site	T.16N.,R.19E.;	Sec.33: Lot 2	35.10
Mike Ellis Bridge Recreation Site!	T.16N.,R.20E.;	Sec.34: Lot 3	12.10
		Lot 4	24.80
		Lot 7	44.75
		Sec.35: Lot 1	23.15
Cow Creek Recreation Site!	T.16N.,R.21E.;	Sec. 8: Lot 4	41.71
		Lot 5	46.80
Cronk's Canyon Recreation Site!	T.l6N.,R.21E.;	Sec. 8: Lot 8	52.00
		Sec.17: Lot 1	23.52
		Total	1,450.76

* Includes lands segregated from Homestead Entry, Desert Land Entry, Indian Allotment, Public Sale, and the General Mining Laws.

1 Recreation site is not developed at present.

Attachment 22: Easements Needed to Ensure Public Access, by Ownership

Road Name	Road #	Number of Easements Needed		Miles of Easement	Township	Range	Section
		Private	*State*				
Road Creek	1902	1	0	1.0	9N	20 E	1, 12
Maim Gulch	1905	0	1	0.1	12 N	19 E	19
Lone Pine	1916	1	1	1.3	11 N	20 E	3
					13 N	19 E	36
Lower Cedar Creek	1918	2	0	0.5	7N	24 E	14,23,27
Jones-Cedar Creek	1919	1	0	0.5	8N	23 E	22
Bear Wallow-Gossi Spring	1925	0	1	1.3	liN	19 E	36
Broken Wagon	1928	2	0	1.0	liN	20 E	19,35
					11 N	21 E	30
Meadow Creek	1931	1	0	0.3	14 N	21 E	25
Pahsimeroi	1934	1	0	1.0	liN	23 E	14
West Donkey	1935	0	1	1.0	12 N	23 E	36
Howell Canyon	1944	0	1	1.0	9N	20 E	36
Cedar Creek Loop	1947	1	1	1.8	9N	22 E	16, 21
Substation	1951	1	0	0.3	13N	20 E	19
Gooseberry-Sheep	1955	1	1	2.0	liN	21 E	16, 20, 21, 22
Hillside	1962	1	0	1.5	12 N	24 E	16,23
Bradbury Flat SW	1970	0	1	0.8	13 N	19 E	36
Camp Creek	1980	3	0	0.75	13N	19 E	12
					13N	20 E	6, 7
Centennial Flat	1991		0	1.2	12 N	19 E	18, 19
					12 N	18 E	24
South Butte	1994	1	1	2.0	11 N	17 E	16,21
Sink Creek	1995	2	0	1.8	11 N	18 E	1,2, 11, 14
					12 N	18 E	35,36
Donkey Timber	1996	1	0	0.3	liN	25 E	8
Elkhorn	1998	0	1	1.3	11 N	24 E	36
Bartlett Point A	19143	1	1	2.0	8N	21 E	11,14,36
Mill Creek	30100	2	1	1.0	13N	23 E	2
					13N	24 E	16,21
Falls-Patterson Creek	30104	1	0	1.0	14 N	23 E	7, 18,20,
Big Creek	30150	3	1	2.0	13N	22 E	1
					14 N	22 E	36
					13 N	23 E	6

Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments

Beneficial use classifications for streams in the Big Lost River, Little Lost River, East Fork Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River, and Main Salmon River drainages are shown below. Beneficial uses were either identified by the BLM through field surveys in 1991 (shown with an "X"), or listed as designated beneficial uses in the 1998 Idaho Administrative Code for the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality, under IDAPA 16, Title 01, Chapter 02 - "16.01.02 - Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements," March 23, 1998 (shown with a "D"). In addition to the beneficial uses listed below, *all* surface waters within the Challis Resource Area (and within the State of Idaho) have the following designated beneficial uses: Industrial Water Supply, Wildlife Habitat, and Aesthetics (IDAPA 16.01.02 Section 100, subsections 01.c, 04, and 05). No streams in the above drainages are identified by the BLM or designated in IDAPA 16.01.02 as an "outstanding resource waters" beneficial use. According to IDAPA 16.01.02 Section 101.01, all surface waters which are not yet designated by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality, "shall be protected for beneficial uses, which includes all recreational use in and on the water and the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, wherever attainable." In addition, "…the Department will apply cold water biota and primary or secondary contact recreation criteria to undesignated waters…."

Drainage - Big Lost River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
ROCK CREEK		X	X		X		
LONE CEDAR CREEK			X		X		
MAHOGANY CREEK		X	X	X	X		
FRANKUN CANYON			X		X		
NAVARRE			X	X	X		
LEHMAN CREEK			X	X	X		
BOONE CREEK			X		X		
GARDEN CREEK		X	X		X		
GRANT		X	X		X		
BIG LOST·	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
CORRAL CREEK		X	X		X		
SAGE CREEK		X	X		X		
BRADSHAW CREEK		X	X		X		
N. FORK SAGE CREEK		X	X		X		
JONES CREEK			X		X		
UPPER CEDAR CREEK		X	X		X		
DEEP CREEK			X		X		
TWIN BRIDGES CREEK·	X	X	X	X			
MACKAY RESERVOIR	X	X	X	X	X		
THOUS. SPRINGS CR.		X	X	X	X		

• Water Quality Limited Segmenl as of May 15. 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X = Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D = Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Drainage Little Lost River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICAnON

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONIO SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC **WATER** SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
SUMMIT CREEK •		X	X	X	X		B
DRY CREEK		X	X	X	X		

Drainage - East Fork Salmon River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICAnON

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE **WATERS**
EAST FK. SALMON	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
HORSE BASIN			X	X	X		
BEAR CREEK			X	X	X		
ROAD CREEK.			X	X	X		
MOSQUITO CREEK			X	X	X		
HERD CREEK	X	X	X	X	X		
LAKE CREEK		X	X	X	X		
MCDONALD CREEK			X	X	X		
FOX CREEK			X		X		
PINE CREEK			X	X	X		
BAKER CREEK			X		X		
WICKIUP CREEK		X	X	X	X		
UTTLE BOULDER CR.		X	X	X	X		
BIG BOULDER CREEK	X	X	X	X	X		
BLUETT CREEK			X		X		
BIG LAKE CREEK		X	X	X	X		
JIMMY SMITH CREEK		X	X	X	X		
CORRAL CREEK			X	X	X		
MARCO CREEK					X		

• Water Quality Limited Segment as of May 15, 1998 (Draft DEQ Seclion 303(d) Iisl)
X Beneficial Use Idenlified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of EnvirorunenIal Quality

Note: In addition to the beneficial uses listed above, all surface waters within the Challis Resource Area have the following *designated* beneficial uses: Industrial Water Supply, Wildlife Habitat, and Aesthetics.

Drainage Pahsimeroi River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	OOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
UTILE MORGAN CREEK		X	X	X	X		
PATTERSON CREEK-	X	X	X	X	X		
MILL CREEK			X		X		
STINKING CREEK			X		X		
BIGCREEK*	X	X	X	X	X		
LONG CREEK		X	X	X	X		
BABY CREEK			X		X		
SHORT CREEK		X	X	X	X		
SQUAW CREEK			X		X		
OONKEY CREEK		X	X	X	X		
GOLDBURG CREEK		X	X	X	X		
BURNT CREEK		X	X	X	X		
ELKHORN CREEK			X		X		
PAHSIMEROI RIVER·	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OOUBLE SPRING			X	X	X		
MEAOOW CREEK			X		X		
ELBOW CREEK			X		X		
SULPHUR CREEK			X		X		
TRAIL CREEK			X		X		
LAWSON CREEK			X		X		
MORSE CREEK-	X	X	X	X	X		

• Water Qualily Limited Segment as of May 15, 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Qualily

Note: In addition to the beneficial uses listed above, all surface waters within the Challis Resource Area have the following *designated* beneficial uses: Industrial Water Supply, Wildlife Habitat, and Aesthetics,

Drainage Main Salmon River (page 1 of 2)

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICAnON

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
MAIN SALMON RIVER·	0	0	0	D	D	D	D
MCKIM		X	X	X	X		
ALLISON CREEK			X		X		
COW CREEK		X	X	X	X		
SHEP CREEK			X		X		
DRY			X	X	X		
CAMP CREEK			X		X		
BROKEN WAGON			X		X		
LONEPINE			X	X	X		
WARM SPRINGS CR.·	X	X	X	X	X		
SPUD CREEK			X		X		
SULLIVAN CREEK			X		X		
FRENCH CREEK			X		X		
THOMPSON CREEK		D	D	D	D		
BRUNO CREEK			X	X	X		
SQUAW CREEK		0	D	D	D		
KINNIKINIC CREEK			X	X	X		
BIRCH CREEK			X		X		
SINK CREEK			X	X	X		
LYON CREEK			X	X	X		
RATTLESNAKE CREEK			X		X		
BAYHORSE CREEK			X	X	X		
CENTENNIAL FLAT			X		X		

• Water Quality Limited Segment as of May *IS,* 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) liSl)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Note: In addition to the beneficial uses listed above, all surface waters within the Challis Resource Area have the following *designated* beneficial uses: Industrial Water Supply. Wildlife Habitat, and Aesthetics.

Drainage Main Salmon River (continued - page 2 of 2)

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICAnON

SEGMENT	**PRIMARY** CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD **WATER BIOTA**	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC **WATER** SUPPLY	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
GARDEN CREEK-	x	x	x	x	x	X	
MILL CREEK			X	x	X		
JEFF'S CREEK			x		x		
CHALUS CREEK·	x	x	x	x	x		
DARLING CREEK			x	x	x		
MORGAN CREEK		x	x	x	X		
W.FK. MORGAN C.		x	X	X	x		
BLUE CREEK			x		x		
BLOCK CREEK			x		x		
SAGE CREEK			x		x		
ELLIS CREEK			x		x		
LITTLE HAT CREEK			x	x	x		
BIG HAT CREEK		x	x	x	x		
PARK CREEK			x	x	x		

• Water Qualily Limited Segmenl as of May 15, 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) lisl)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
O Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Enviromnental Qualily

Note: In addition to the beneficial uses listed above, all surface waters within the Challis Resource Area have the following *designated* beneficial uses: Industrial Water Supply, Wildlife Habitat, and Aesthetics,

Attachment 24: Grazing Management Summary

Allotment	Class[1]	AUMs[2]	Season of Use[3]	Allotment	Class[1]	AUMs[2]	Season of Use[3]
Allison Cr.	C	532	May 01-0ct 21*	Squaw Cr.	C	264	May 21-0ct 15*
Hat Cr.	C	1,214	May 1O-0ct 28*	Eastfork	CH	288	May 21-Jun 22
Morgan Cr.	CH	2,395	May 01-Dec 31*	Bayhorse	C	205	May 15-0ct 20*
Lawson Cr.	C	1,490	May 01-0ct 16*	Bald Mountain	C	446	May 16-0ct 15*
Lit. Morgan	C	350	May 01-Dec 15*	Bradshaw Bas.	C	475	May 16-Jul 15
Highway	H	74	May 16-0ct 31	Bradbury Flat	C	308	May 16-Sep 27
Eddy Creek	CH	93	May 01-Jan 30*	Mountain Sprgs	C	8,375	May 15-Nov 20*
Trail Cr.	C	277	May 01-0ct 20*	Road Cr.	C	204	May 16-Aug 31
Spud Cr.	C	227	May 08-Jul 15	Herd Cr.	C	990	Jun 16-0ct 31
Falls Cr.	CH	545	May 01-Nov 15	Stanley B. Tr.	C	42	May 29-Nov 01*
Hamilton	C	60	May 11-Jul 10	Challis Cr.	C	139	May 25-Jun 14
Mahogany Cr.	C	113	May lO-Jul 31	Lime Cr.	C	140	May 15-Oct 15*
Patterson Cr.	C	120	May 01-Jun 06	Pennal Gulch	C	94	May *05-Jun 29*
Grouse Cr.	CS	2,181	Apr 26-Jan 15	Spud Cr.	C	236	May lO-Jul 12
Meadow Cr.	C	240	May 20-Sep 20	Thompson Cr.	C	51	Jul l-Sep 30
Countyline	C	496	May 05-Jun 15	Pine Cr.	C	198	May 23-Jun 30
Mill Cr.	CH	155	May 01-Nov 15	Sullivan Cr.	CH	63	May 11-0ct 15*
Big Cr.	CH	396	May 01-0ct 31	French Cr.	C	28	Jun 01-Aug 15
L. Goldburg	C	200	May 05-Jun 15	Split Hoof	C	187	May 16-Jun 15
Bear Cr.	CS	1,301	May 16-Nov 30	Arentson Gulch	C	448	May 20-Sep 25
Pines/Elkhorn	CSH	1,840	May 16-Nov 15	Dickey	C	570	May 18-Sep 30
Goldburg	C	77	Jun 01-Aug 06	Whiskey Spr.	C	281	May 1O-Ju109
Donkey Hills	C	1,328	May 16-0ct 31	Mackay	CH	1,584	May 01-Dec 15
U. Pahsimeroi	CS	3,306	May 16-Nov 30	Spengler (Asay)	C	108	May 11-Jul 25
Rock Cr.	C	163	May 29-Sep 03	Woodbury	C	30	Nov 01-Nov 30
Burnt Cr.	C	858	Jun 16-Sep 30	Copper Basin	C	1,198	May 15-0ct 17*
Dry Cr.	C	2,024	Jun 16-Sep 30	Boone Creek	CH	714	May 15-0ct 26
Summit Cr.	C	1,920	May 21-0ct 31	Wildhorse	CH	2,036	May 07-0ct 10*
Round Valley	C	313	May 01-Jan 01*	Sage Creek	C	1,023	May 16-Sep 30
Garden Cr.	CH	601	May 15-Sep 15	Thousand Spr.	C	881	May 01-Dec 25*
Warm Springs	C	4,295	May 01-Dec 31*	Willow Creek	C	121	Jun I1-Jul 10
				Total		50,911	

1 C=Cattle, H=Horses, S=Sheep.
2 Active preference in A*VMs* as of April 9, 1999.
3 Earliest date on allotment to latest date livestock are permitted.

* Split season; livestock are not on the allotment for the entire time shown.

Note: The infonnation contained in this table reflects the most recent allotment information available. Adjustments which would improve resource conditions or which would enhance the BLM's ability to manage livestock grazing may be made throughout the life of the RMP.