

CHAPTER 2 – ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the alternatives that describe different approaches to management of public lands resources and uses in the Pocatello Field Office (PFO) area. This chapter also contains an explanation of the alternative development process. Each alternative is a complete and reasonable set of desired future conditions based upon:

- Resource management goals and objectives;
- Management actions to meet resource goals and objectives, and where appropriate;
- The allocations of land and resources/uses to facilitate multiple resource management.

These components of each alternative are integral in guiding future management of the public lands resources and uses in the planning area.

Four management alternatives (“No Action” and three “Action” Alternatives) are presented in detail in this chapter and provide a range of choices for achieving the purpose and need, meeting the multiple-use mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and resolving the planning issues identified in Chapter 1. All alternatives include leasing fluid minerals with standard lease terms and conditions and applicable special stipulations as outlined in **Appendix F**. Only the anticipated direct and indirect effects of fluid mineral leasing are assessed in this EIS. Approval of any actual surface disturbance on a fluid mineral lease would be authorized only after completion of a future site specific environmental evaluation of any proposed exploration or development activities. In cases where the Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is determined to be inadequate for evaluation of fluid mineral leasing at a particular location, additional analysis in the form of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or EIS would be conducted.

The four alternatives also include those current management actions as described in the Common to All Alternatives section. The alternatives include:

- **Alternative A – No Action Alternative.** This alternative is required by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and provides a baseline for comparison to all other alternatives. The No Action Alternative retains the current management in the PFO area.
- **Alternative B – Preferred Alternative.** This alternative balances resource conservation and ecosystem health with the production of commodities and with public use of the land. Resource management strategies were identified upon review of the existing management direction in the current PFO land use plans and the identification of goals and objectives associated with current resource management requirements.
- **Alternative C –** This alternative emphasizes the non-consumptive use and management of resources through protection, restoration, and enhancement of the land resources in the planning area while also providing for multiple uses, including livestock grazing and mineral development. Resource development would be more constrained than in Alternatives B or D and in some cases and some areas, uses would be excluded to protect

sensitive resources (e.g. soils, sensitive plant habitat). For special designations, this alternative includes changes in management direction for existing and proposed Research Natural Areas (RNAs) to enhance resource values within these areas.

- Alternative D – This alternative emphasizes the production of natural resources commodities and public use opportunities. Resource uses such as recreation, livestock grazing, and mining consistent with BLM guidance, would be emphasized. Potential impacts on sensitive resources would be mitigated on a case- by-case basis. Emphasis would be on maintaining resource conditions where required. Restoration actions that would enhance resource use or commodity production would be utilized.

2.2 HOW TO READ THIS CHAPTER

Chapter 2 begins with introductory materials regarding the development of the alternatives for the Pocatello RMP/EIS followed by a general narrative description of the alternatives. The chapter continues with a discussion of the alternatives considered but eliminated from further detailed analysis. Six in-depth tables detailing the desired future conditions, management objectives, and management actions for each alternative follow the narrative sections. The tables include:

- Management Guidance Common to All Alternatives (**Table 2-1**);
- Management Guidance Specific to Alternative A - No Action (**Table 2-2**);
- Management Guidance Common to the Action Alternatives B, C, and D (**Table 2-3**);
- Management Guidance Specific to Alternative B (**Table 2-4**);
- Management Guidance Specific to Alternative C (**Table 2-5**); and
- Management Guidance Specific to Alternative D (**Table 2-6**).

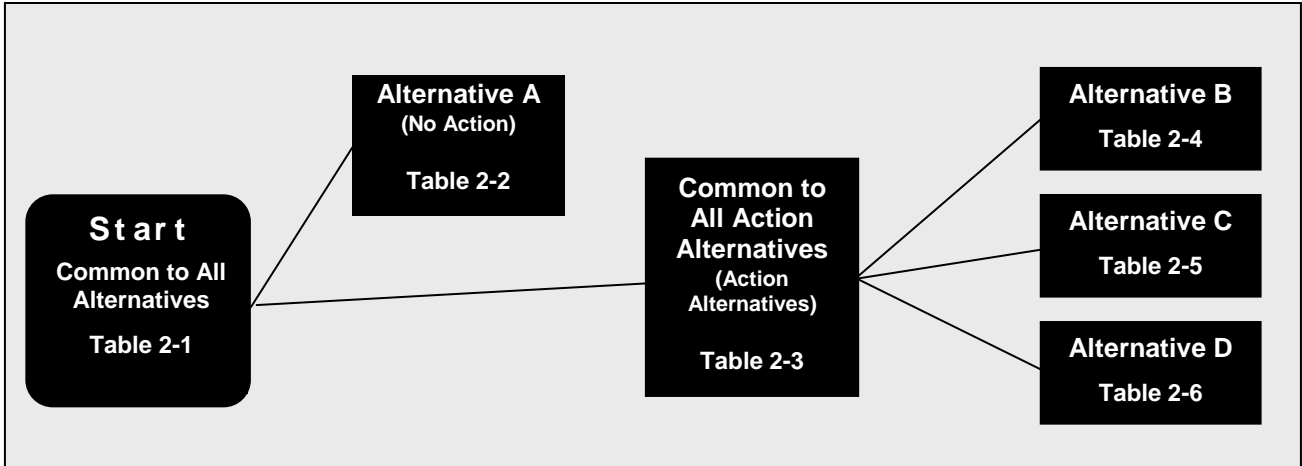
Each alternatives table is further organized into three management program categories. These categories include:

- Resources (e.g., Fish and Wildlife, Vegetation);
- Resource Uses (e.g., Livestock Grazing, Recreation); and
- Special Designations.

Guidance for a specific resource, use, or designation is generally provided in the corresponding management program; however, additional plan direction for a resource, use, or designation, may also be included under another management program. For example, a special designation may close an area to livestock grazing. This closure may not necessarily be represented in the management direction for the livestock grazing program.

In order to understand the complete suite of all management objectives and actions for a specific action alternative (**Diagram 2-1**), the reader is encouraged to read management guidance common to all alternatives, management guidance common to the action alternatives, and lastly, the management guidance specific to each alternative.

Diagram 2-1: Relationship of Individual Alternative Components



The management actions for each alternative have been given unique alpha-numeric codes to help the reader understand and compare differences between each alternative. **Table 2-11** provides a summary of the general differences between the alternatives and follows the management guidance described for each alternative in **Tables 2-1 through 2-6**.

Table 2-12 summarizes the impacts and differences between alternatives resulting from implementation of each alternative. The effects of the various management actions in each alternative are discussed in detail in the environmental consequences section presented in Chapter 4.

Acreage and other numbers used in the alternatives are approximate and serve for comparison and analytic purposes only. Data from geographic information systems (GIS) have been used in developing acreage calculations and are rounded to the nearest ten or hundred acres. Readers should not infer that they reflect exact measurements or precise calculations.

Alternative B has been selected as BLM’s Preferred Alternative (Section 2.12 - Rationale For The Identification Of The Preferred Alternative - Alternative B) and all alternatives address issues that were identified by the public (Section 2.13 - Addressing Relevant Issues In The Alternatives).

2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

The goal in formulating alternatives for an RMP is to identify combinations of management practices to resolve planning issues and provide guidance where direction for a resource or use is currently lacking or is insufficient in the existing planning documents (termed Need for Change Topic). Each alternative is to represent a complete and reasonable interdisciplinary land use plan to achieve the purpose and need and guide future management of the public lands resources and uses in the planning area. As discussed in Chapter 1, the PFO used a collaborative approach in developing the alternatives.

The PFO implemented the first five steps of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Process (see Chapter 1) in developing alternatives: scoping, planning criteria development, issue identification, data collection, and assessment of current management.

The issue identification and assessment of current management process began in 2003 with an extensive review by the RMP Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) of current land management decisions/direction from the Malad Management Framework Plan (MFP) (BLM 1981a) and Pocatello RMP (BLM 1988a). This resulted in: (1) the identification of key direction for resources and uses that could be carried forward into a new plan; and (2) the identification of resources and uses that need new management direction (Need For Change Topics) to address current laws, regulations and policies, or to respond to changes in conditions on the public lands managed by the PFO (**Figure 1-1**). Need for Change Topics addressed in this plan include vegetation, special status species, fire management, recreation, lands and realty, minerals, and special designations. Management direction and allocations for other resource programs that are interdependent with Need for Change Topics (e.g., livestock grazing) have been revised accordingly.

Planning Issues express concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

Need for Change Topics are resources and land uses that require new management direction to better address current laws, regulations and policies, or to respond to changes in conditions, such as increased recreational demand. Need for Change Topics may effect multiple resource programs.

Special designations may address both congressional (e.g. Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers) and administrative (e.g. Wilderness Study Areas [WSAs] and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern [ACEC]) designations; however, there are currently no congressional designations located within the planning area. Therefore, the PFO is only addressing administrative designations in this plan.

The list of Need for Change Topics was distributed during the scoping process for public comment, along with a request for identification of issues. Based on scoping and collaboration efforts, the PFO identified six key planning issues and carried forward the seven Need for Change Topics during alternative development.

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Following the close of the public scoping period in June 2003, BLM began the alternative development process by assembling an IDT consisting of resource professionals from BLM, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and the United States

Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Between September 2003 and May 2004, the IDT developed management goals and objectives, and management actions to meet those goals and objectives, in consideration of public comment received through briefings and scoping.

2.3.1 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPED

Four management alternatives were developed to fulfill the purpose and need, meet the multiple use mandates of FLPMA, and address the major planning issues and Need for Change Topics. Each alternative provides direction for resource programs based upon the development of specific goals and objectives and management actions. Each alternative describes specific issues influencing land management and emphasizes a different combination of resource uses, allocations, and restoration measures to address issues and resolve conflicts among users. Resource program goals are met in varying degrees across alternatives. Management scenarios for programs not tied to major planning issues and/or mandated by laws and regulations often contain few or no differences in management between alternatives. Alternatives may result in different long-term conditions, and objectives established may take longer than the life of the plan to achieve.

Alternative A, the “No Action” Alternative, is a continuation of the current management and is based on existing planning decisions and amendments. Alternatives B, C, and D, the “Action” Alternatives, were developed with input received from scoping and expertise from the IDT.

2.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

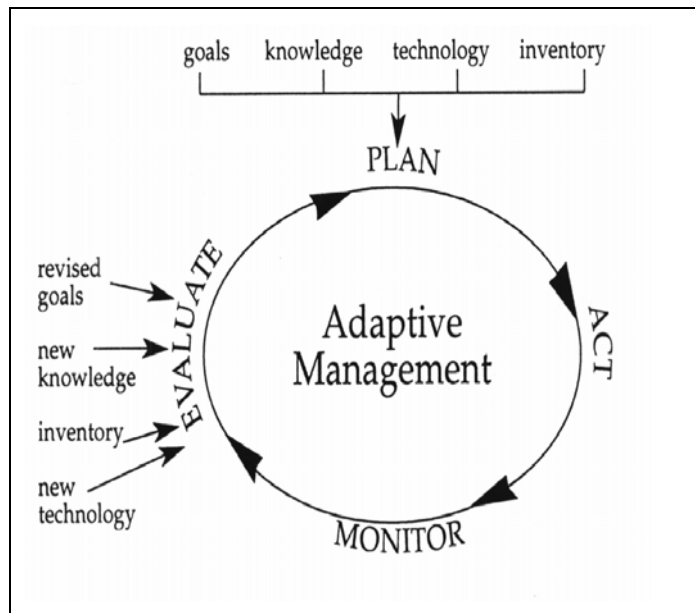
All management under any of the alternatives would comply with state and federal laws, regulations, policies, and standards, including the multiple use mandates of FLPMA. A list of legal authorities is provided in **Appendix B**, and in addition some authorities are identified by program areas in each section in Chapter 3. Additionally, alternatives include management to meet the *Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management (1997)* (**Appendix A**) and, *Interim Guidance for Addressing Sage-Grouse Habitat Management (2004)*.

The systematic process of adaptive management (**Diagram 2-2**) (planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation) would be used to determine the success of management actions in obtaining objectives as described in the alternatives. The RMP is based on current scientific knowledge and best available data. To be successful, it must have the flexibility to adapt and respond to new information. Under the concept of adaptive management, new information would be evaluated and a decision would be made whether to make adjustments or changes. The adaptive management approach enables resource managers to determine how well management actions meet the objectives and what steps are needed to modify activities to increase success or improve results. A refinement of management direction or land-use allocations may or may not require an amendment to the RMP.

Prior to and during the RMP planning effort a Wild and Scenic River (WSR) suitability study for all rivers of the PFO planning area was conducted and completed in July of 2003. Several eligible segments were identified for both the Bear and Blackfoot rivers. However, none of these segments were determined to be suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). Subsequently, recommendations from this study have been included in the development of alternatives.

During the RMP planning process all designated ACECs (7 ACECs and 7 ACEC/RNAs) were revisited and reviewed for appropriateness of the designation and management. Through this planning process these 14 ACECs have been re-designated and management updated in the development of alternatives. All ACEC/RNAs are simply referred to as RNAs in this document.

Diagram 2-2: The systematic process of adaptive management to be used to evaluate how well management actions meet objectives of the RMP.



2.4.1 ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative A is the continuation of the present management situation. Referred to as the No Action Alternative, this alternative would continue present management practices based on existing land use plans and plan amendments incorporated into the existing plans. Valid decisions contained in the 1988 Pocatello RMP (BLM 1988a) and the Malad MFP (BLM 1981a) would be implemented if not already completed. Direction contained in existing laws, regulations, policies, and standards would also continue to be implemented, sometimes superseding provisions of the 1988 RMP and the MFP. The current levels, methods, and mix of multiple use management of public lands in the PFO area would continue, and resource values would receive attention at present levels.

2.4.2 ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative B balances resource conservation and ecosystem health with the production of commodities and with public use of the land. It includes recommendations made by the IDT from issues identified through the assessment of current management and concerns raised during scoping, with some adjustments as necessary to meet current policy and guidance. It represents a mix and variety of management actions that best resolve the issues identified from the assessment of need for change topics, concerns raised during public scoping, and future management considerations. This alternative would reflect the goals and objectives for all values and programs.

This alternative emphasizes an intermediate level of protection, restoration, enhancement, and use of resources and services to meet ongoing programs and land uses. The management strategy would be accomplished by the utilization of an array of proactive and prescriptive measures that would protect vegetation, habitat, and promote the continuation of multiple resource management. Vegetation and special status species habitat would be restored and enhanced to provide for the continued presence of an ecologically healthy ecosystem using a suite of proactive and specific prescriptive management tools and implementation measures. Commodity- and development-based resources such as timber, livestock grazing and minerals production would be maintained on public lands through specific actions to meet resource goals and protect ecosystem health. Management strategies would continue to provide for recreational opportunities and access to and on public lands and would take into consideration the result of management actions on the economics of communities within the region.

Alternative B represents the mix and variety of actions that the BLM believes best resolves the issues and management concerns in consideration of all values and programs, and is thus considered the BLM's Preferred Alternative.

2.4.3 ALTERNATIVE C

Alternative C develops management strategies to preserve and protect ecosystem health across the PFO area while providing for multiple uses, including livestock grazing and mineral development. Resource development would be more constrained than in Alternatives B or D and in some cases and some areas, uses would be excluded to protect sensitive resources. This alternative includes the most special designations with specific measures to protect or enhance resource values within these areas. This alternative emphasizes active and specific measures to

protect and enhance vegetation and habitat for special status species, fish, and wildlife. Likewise, this alternative would reflect a reduction in resource production goals for forage, fiber, and minerals. Production of products from vegetation management in all habitats would be secondary to restoring healthy sagebrush steppe, upland, forest, and riparian areas.

Under this alternative, management actions would be applied to broad areas containing important habitat as well as specific priority geographical areas. Such management actions would benefit sensitive resources and a broad array of associated species rather than focusing on specific sensitive resources and their habitats in specific geographic areas.

2.4.4 ALTERNATIVE D

Alternative D emphasizes active management for the production of natural resources commodities and public use opportunities. Resource uses such as recreation, livestock grazing, and mining consistent with BLM guidance, would be emphasized. Intensive recreational uses such as rock crawling and motocross riding would be considered during travel management planning. This alternative would provide the greatest opportunity for land tenure adjustments with the public land base potentially being less than Alternatives A, B and C. Land use authorizations (e.g. rights-of-way [ROW] for wind and power) would have fewer areas with restrictions than the other alternatives. Management emphasis would be on maintaining resource conditions where required.

Constraints to protect resource values or habitat would be implemented in very specific geographic areas rather than across the planning area. This alternative would continue management of existing special designations with identified measures to protect or enhance resource values within these areas. Potential impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., soils, sensitive plant habitat) would be mitigated on a case- by-case basis. Restoration actions that would enhance resource use or commodity production would be utilized.

2.5 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED ANALYSIS

The following alternatives were eliminated from detailed study because they did not meet the purpose and need or were outside of the technical, legal, and/or policy constraints of developing a land use plan for public lands resources/uses.

2.5.1 EXCLUSIVE USE OR PROTECTION

Alternatives and general management options proposing exclusive use or maximum development, production, or protection of one resource at the expense of other resources/uses were not considered. FLPMA mandates BLM to manage public lands for multiple use and sustained yield. This eliminates alternatives such as closing all public lands to grazing or mineral leasing, or managing only for fish, wildlife, and wilderness values at the exclusion of other resource considerations. In addition, resource conditions do not warrant planning area-wide prohibition of any particular use. Alternatives eliminating traditional uses where resource conditions do not justify such measures are not reasonable. Each alternative considered allows for some level of support, protection, and/or use of all resources present in the planning area. In some instances, the alternatives analyzed in detail do include various considerations for eliminating or maximizing individual resource values or uses in specific areas where conflicts exist.

2.5.2 DESIGNATION OF ALL AREAS AS EITHER OPEN OR CLOSED TO OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE

Suggestions to designate all areas on public lands as entirely open for yearlong off-highway vehicle (OHV) use without regard to current travel restrictions or entirely closed to any OHV use were considered but dismissed. Management of public lands not only requires implementation of restrictions to address travel concerns and recreation demands, but also to protect resource values. In addition, BLM concluded that the current level of open, closed, or limited OHV uses would be used as a baseline for comparison of alternatives.

2.5.3 RESTORATION OF CRESTED WHEATGRASS SEEDINGS

The RMP IDT considered a proposal for extensive restoration of existing crested wheatgrass seedings to native species associated with the Low-Elevation Shrub vegetation type. These seedings, approximately 52,500 acres, are located mainly in the Black Pine and Curlew Valleys of the planning area. In considering the following factors this restoration proposal was dismissed from further consideration:

- These areas, previously homesteaded and farmed, have altered soil properties (e.g. lacking microbiotic crusts) which influence the successful establishment of native vegetation.
- These lands, when returned to the Federal government, were seeded with crested wheatgrass for soil stabilization.
- The successful establishment of native vegetation is highly unlikely as a majority of the seedings receive less than eight inches of precipitation a year.

- Restoration activities would likely increase the establishment of invasive/noxious species.
- These seedings provide a stable forage base, reducing grazing pressure on adjacent native vegetation.

Maintaining seedings integrity and improving diversity is addressed in the action alternatives.

2.5.4 ISSUANCE OF NEW PHOSPHATE LEASES

A proposal was considered in which no new phosphate leases would be issued on public lands, National Forest System lands or other lands within the planning area. This proposal was in response to past development of phosphate leases in southeast Idaho which have resulted in the release of some contaminants affecting surface water, groundwater, soil, and vegetation. In some cases, contaminants such as selenium have exceeded maximum allowable levels.

Since 1998, BLM has assessed in detail the potential for the release of selenium and other contaminants from proposed phosphate mines. Mining alternatives and site specific contaminant control measures have been developed and applied at active southeast Idaho mining sites administered by BLM. These measures applied as a result of this ongoing effort allow mining to proceed in an environmentally sensitive manner and are in compliance with pertinent resource protection laws. Modification of mining practices continue to occur based on the results of associated environmental monitoring with additional practices being developed through research and analysis. Mining and reclamation plans are not approved for any lease until it can be demonstrated that measures would be taken to ensure that environmental impacts are predicted at levels below those levels set in the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and other established requirements.

In addition, considering the closing of all lands to new phosphate leasing may also be in conflict with the intent of Congress as outlined in the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the FLPMA of 1976, other statutes and Federal court opinions.

Because of this, and in consideration of measures currently being applied and additional control methods/practices that may be developed and implemented in the future, this proposal was not considered for further detailed analysis.

2.6 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

The following sections (2.6 through 2.11) describe, by resources and uses, the management guidance that would be applicable to all four alternatives. All sections need to be reviewed in order to capture the full suite of management guidance offered for each alternative (see Section 2.2). The actions described in **Table 2-1** would be implemented regardless of which alternative is ultimately selected. Technical terms used are defined in the Glossary or are explained in detail in Chapter 3.

The management guidance described in this section includes many decisions required in a land use plan (BLM H-1601-1) and also brings forward relevant direction from existing land use plans (BLM 1988a, 1981a). Agencies frequently do not have much discretion to vary proposed management across alternatives and still comply with existing laws, regulations, and policies.

Table 2-1. Management Guidance Common to All Alternatives.

GENERAL (GE)	
Goal GE-1. Continuously update resource and use information/data in order to proactively address changing needs and or conditions.	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective CA-GE-1.1. Inventories and surveys documenting the condition and extent of resources/uses are given sufficient emphasis to monitor changes in conditions, provide “measurements” of ecosystem health or baseline data/information, and enable specialists to respond to changes when needed.	<p>Action CA-GE-1.1.1 - Resource inventory, survey and monitoring programs would be implemented as appropriate.</p> <p>Action CA-GE-1.1.2 - Information gained through inventory, survey and monitoring programs would be used in making management decisions.</p> <p>Action CA-GE-1.1.3 - Undertake proactive management of public land activities, including, but not limited to, mitigating potential adverse effects.</p>
Goal GE-2. Consistent with multiple use management and sustained yield, achieve desired resource and use conditions while providing for an ecologically healthy environment.	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective CA-GE-2.1. Reduce adverse impacts from management actions, and maintain or improve resource conditions.	<p>Action CA-GE-2.1.1 - As appropriate management guidelines, techniques and practices (Appendix C) would be applied to proactively make progress towards desired resource and/or use conditions.</p> <p>Action CA-GE-2.1.2 - As appropriate, the modification of existing or development of new guidelines, techniques and practices to reduce adverse effects or maintain/improve resource conditions would be analyzed through the NEPA process.</p>
RESOURCES	
Air Quality (AQ)	
Goal AQ-1. Comply with existing laws and regulations to meet health and safety requirements.	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective CA-AQ-1.1. Reduce particulate impacts from uncontrolled wildland fires.	Action CA-AQ-1.1.1 - As appropriate, fuels management opportunities would be implemented to reduce particulate matter impacts.

Air Quality (AQ)

Objective CA-AQ-1.2. Control the particulate level impacts from permitted/authorized activities.

Action CA-AQ-1.2.1 -As appropriate, management techniques, practices or guidelines to control fugitive dust emissions would be implemented as identified in **Appendix C**.

Action CA-AQ-1.2.2 - Planned activities would be conducted in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan of the Clean Air Act (upon completion).

Action CA-AQ-1.2.3 - Fire treatment activities (e.g. wildland fire use [WFO], prescribed fire) would be consistent with the United States (US) Environmental Protection Agency, National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and coordinated through the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group (MIAG) Smoke Management Program.

Cultural Resources (CR)

Goal CR-1. Provide for the identification, protection, and enhancement of historical and cultural sites to ensure scientific and socio-cultural values are maintained and are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-CR-1.1. Manage important known and future identified cultural and historical sites to maintain and preserve their educational, scientific and public benefit.

Action CA-CR-1.1.1 - Federally recognized tribes (e.g. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes) would be consulted with on the evaluation, impact assessment and management of cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.

Action CA-CR-1.1.2 - In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the effects of all actions or undertakings (as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act) on cultural resources including traditional cultural properties would be considered through appropriate identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, and implementation of appropriate management measures. This consideration would be conducted through appropriate consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and appropriate tribes.

Action CA-CR-1.1.3 - Archaeological collections from the PFO would be properly maintained in conformance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 79 and Bureau policy and would be available for study by qualified researchers.

Action CA-CR-1.1.4 - Special management measures would be developed, enhanced and/or maintained for currently identified cultural resources:

- The Indian Rocks ACEC according to approved Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP).
- The Van Komen Homestead and Juniper Town Site would be managed according to approved plans considering stabilization and rehabilitation of historic structures and interpretive signage.

Action CA-CR-1.1.5 - Manage identified cultural resource management areas in the following manner: approximately 2,100 acres (Historic Railroad Grade, Blackrock Canyon, and Historic Trail Segments) with a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation for fluid minerals, and approximately 6,300 acres as sensitive areas (Prehistoric Areas A-G, Upper Valley, and Bear Lake Plateau).

Action CA-CR-1.1.6 - Maps of known cultural resources, cultural resource inventories and areas of cultural resource sensitivity would be reviewed and updated accordingly.

Action CA-CR-1.1.7 - Review and update current holdings for cultural resource site and survey records with Idaho SHPO and acquire any new or missing documents.

Action CA-CR-1.1.8 - Known or anticipated cultural resources would be allocated to the following uses according to their nature and relative preservation value.

- Scientific Use
 - Preserved until research potential is realized
- Conservation for Future Use
 - Preserved until conditions for use are met
- Traditional Use
 - Long-term preservation
- Public Use

Cultural Resources (CR)

- Long-term preservation, on-site interpretation
- Experimental Use
 - Protected until used
- Discharged from Management
 - No use after recordation; not preserved

Action CA-CR-1.1.9 - Known or anticipated cultural uses would be subject to the following use actions.

- Scientific Use: Permit appropriate research, including data recovery
- Conservation for Future Use: Propose protective measures/designations
- Traditional Use: Consult with tribes; determine limitations
- Public Use: Determine limitations, permitted uses
- Experimental Use: Determine nature of experiment
- Discharged from Management: Remove protective measures

Action CA-CR-1.1.10 - Formal nominations for historic and traditional cultural properties that are eligible for the listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would be prepared as necessary.

Action CA-CR-1.1.11 - As the need is identified, CRMPs to provide more specific management direction for cultural resources, including NRHP-listed and eligible properties, classes of cultural resources or defined areas, Traditional Cultural Properties and historic trails (e.g. Blackfoot River, Oregon/California Trail and alternate routes) would be developed.

Action CA-CR-1.1.12 - Ethnographic, prehistoric and historic overviews would be prepared and maintained to guide future cultural resource compliance studies, research and resource allocation.

Objective CA-CR-1.2. Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses.

Action CA-CR-1.2.1 - Proposed activities would only be authorized after compliance with Section 106 of NHPA has been completed and documented, including, where applicable, consultation with the SHPO and federally recognized Indian tribes (e.g. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes).

Action CA-CR-1.2.2 - Priority geographic areas to be inventoried for cultural resources would be closely coordinated with other field office programs and based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources to be identified.

Action CA-CR-1.2.3 - Information on documented cultural resources and cultural resource investigations (e.g. cultural resource inventories) will continue to be maintained and updated with current information so that cultural resources are adequately considered in future planning and management actions.

Action CA-CR-1.2.4 - Cultural resource information would be made available to qualified researchers for study and use.

Special Status Species (SS)

Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-SS-1.1. Conserve, inventory and monitor special status species.

Action CA-SS-1.1.1- The USFWS would be consulted consistent with Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements.

Action CA-SS-1.1.2 -The priorities for special status species conservation actions, inventory and monitoring based upon habitat risk, rarity, and endemism would be as follows:

- 1) Federally Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Proposed Species (Type 1).
- 2) Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species – High Endangerment possibility (Type 2).
- 3) Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species – Moderate Endangerment: Species of Concern (Types 3 and 4).

Special Status Species (SS)

Action CA-SS-1.1.3 - Appropriate actions that contribute to the continued presence and conservation of SS species and which would not contribute to the listing of the species would be implemented.

Objective CA-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to support species recovery and the benefit of those species.

Action CA-SS-1.2.1 - Consistent with ESA requirements, the USFWS would be consulted regarding activities concerning Listed species.

Action CA-SS-1.2.2 - Identified actions to maintain or improve the quality of Listed species habitat would be modified through the ESA consultation process.

Action CA-SS-1.2.3 - Seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be implemented for listed species.

Action CA-SS-1.2.4 - For the following listed species (Bald Eagle, Gray Wolf, Utah Valvata Snail), conservation measures would be implemented to support species recovery as identified below by resources and uses:

BALD EAGLE:

Common to All Resources and Uses

- 1) In cooperation with Idaho IDFG, USFWS, and others:
 - Continue to cooperate in determining the distribution of populations and suitable habitats.
 - Following current monitoring protocols continue to cooperate in conducting systematic nest surveys and monitoring.
 - Cooperate in the management of nest sites and communal roost sites to promote species recovery.
 - Cooperate in the maintenance and improvement of habitat in key foraging areas, for example, mule deer winter range, and aquatic and riparian habitat for fish and waterfowl, where a need exists.
 - Cooperate to maintain and develop nesting and roosting habitat for future use by bald eagles.
- 2) Ensure that ongoing Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
- 3) Ensure that new Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
- 4) Protect bald eagles from disturbance that might result in displacement during critical periods.
- 5) Implement adaptive management as needed to achieve conservation objectives.
- 6) Support conservation easements, cooperative management efforts, and other programs on adjacent non-Federal lands to support recovery of the bald eagle.
- 7) The following additional conservation measures would be implemented by respective resources and uses in addition to the five (5) conservation measures identified above:

Soil and Water (SW)

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.
- 2) Where needed and feasible, coordinate with adjacent land owners and local governments regarding control of invasive plants in riparian areas through cooperative weed management programs.
- 3) Conserve mature riparian forests (i.e., cottonwood galleries) in suitable habitat to maintain their integrity for use as bald eagle nesting, roosting, or perching substrate.

Vegetation (VE)

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.

Forestry (FO)

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such

Special Status Species (SS)

that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.

- 2) Conserve mature upland forests in suitable habitat to maintain their integrity for use as bald eagle nesting, roosting, or perching substrate.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

- 1) Manage livestock grazing and trailing to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives. Maintain and promote suitable habitat and restore areas for the bald eagle while implementing Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines.
- 2) Promote suitable habitat following wildland fire, or other major disturbances.
- 3) Maintain regular compliance checks on grazing allotments with nest sites and communal roost sites to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.
- 4) Manage livestock facilities to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives. Maintain and promote suitable habitat and restore areas for the bald eagle while implementing Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines.

Recreation (RE)

- 1) Developed facilities (boat access, paved campgrounds, vault toilets, interpretive kiosks, etc.): Manage existing and new recreation facilities so as to not preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of the physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 2) Dispersed use areas (informal areas, including camping areas and tie-up areas for pack animals and boats): Manage dispersed use sites so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes limiting disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 3) Commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps: Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 4) Coordinate with the IDFG to educate recreation users at boat ramps and at designated camp areas about the need to conserve bald eagle habitat.
- 5) Manage roads, OHV routes and areas, as well as non-motorized trails, so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 6) Maintain regular compliance checks on OHV closures to protect suitable habitat and to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

- 1) Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
- 2) Fire suppression efforts would be conducted, as possible, to protect bald eagle habitat. Place a high priority on protecting suitable habitat.
- 3) Coordinate with US Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service (Forest Service), Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), or other applicable agency personnel regarding fire suppression activities in or near nest sites and communal roost areas.
- 4) Implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) activities following wildland fire to promote bald eagle habitat.
- 5) ES&R projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.
- 6) WFU projects (where allowed) would be designed to conserve suitable bald eagle habitat.
- 7) Prescribed fire projects would be designed to conserve suitable bald eagle habitat.
- 8) Promote establishment of plant species needed to achieve suitable bald eagle habitat.

Lands and Realty (LR)

- 1) Where feasible and funding is available, acquire through land exchange or purchase private lands in suitable habitat areas that could enhance habitat for bald eagles.

Special Status Species (SS)

- 2) Retain bald eagle habitat in Federal ownership to the extent possible, while balancing other needs.
- 3) Issue new land use permits and leases and review existing permits and leases at renewal so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 4) Review existing ROWs at renewal time and issue new ROWs so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- 1) Approve plans of operations or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 2) Approve development of saleable or leasable minerals so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

GRAY WOLF:

Common to All Resources and Uses

1. In cooperation with IDFG, USFWS, and others:
 - Determine the distribution of wolves and key gray wolf habitat areas (dens, rendezvous sites, and crucial big game winter ranges).
 - Cooperate in maintaining and improving gray wolf habitat by focusing on reducing human/wolf interactions and improving big game winter range.
2. Ensure that ongoing Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
3. Ensure that new Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
4. Protect gray wolves from disturbance that might result in displacement during critical periods.
5. Support conservation easements, cooperative management efforts, and other programs on adjacent non-Federal lands to support recovery of the gray wolf.
6. The following additional conservation measures would be implemented by respective resources and uses in addition to the five (5) conservation measures identified above:

Forestry (FO)

1. Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) in forested areas and woodlands that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.
2. Implement forest management actions that maintain the integrity of gray wolf habitat.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

1. Coordinate with IDFG to improve big game winter range conditions.

Recreation (RE)

1. Developed facilities (boat access, paved campgrounds, vault toilets, interpretive kiosks, etc.): Manage existing and new recreation facilities so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of the physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
2. Dispersed use areas (informal areas, including camping areas and tie-up areas for pack animals and boats): Manage dispersed use sites so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes limiting disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
3. Commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps: Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
4. Manage roads, OHV routes and areas, as well as non-motorized trails, so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

Special Status Species (SS)

5. Manage recreational travel towards reducing human/gray wolf interactions within and adjacent to key habitat areas to promote gray wolf recovery.
6. Maintain regular compliance checks on road and OHV closures to protect key gray wolf habitat areas and to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

1. As possible fire suppression efforts would be conducted to protect gray wolf habitat, placing a high priority on enhancing key gray wolf habitat areas.
2. Coordinate with Forest Service, IDL, or other applicable agency personnel regarding fire suppression activities in or near key gray wolf habitat areas.
3. ES&R projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.
4. ES&R projects involving the application of pesticides would be analyzed and implemented in accordance with the approach described above in the Soil and Water (SW) section.
5. Where opportunities exist, prescribed fire projects would be designed to conserve and enhance gray wolf habitat.
6. Where opportunities exist, non-fire fuels management projects would be designed to conserve and enhance gray wolf habitat.

Lands and Realty (LR)

1. Where feasible and funding is available, acquire through land exchange or purchase private lands in or adjacent to key gray wolf habitat areas that could enhance habitat value for gray wolves.
2. Retain key gray wolf habitat areas in Federal ownership to the extent possible, while balancing other needs.
3. Issue new land use permits and leases so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
7. Issue ROWs so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

1. Approve plans of operations or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
2. Approve development of saleable or leasable minerals so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

UTAH VALVATA SNAIL:**Common to All Resources and Uses**

- 1) In cooperation with IDFG, USFWS, US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), hydroelectric power companies, and others:
 - Cooperate in gathering existing information to understand the distribution of known populations, and contribute new information as opportunities arise.
- 2) Ensure that ongoing Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
- 3) Ensure that new Federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
- 4) Implement adaptive management as needed to achieve conservation objectives.
- 5) Support conservation easements, cooperative management efforts, and other programs on adjacent non-Federal lands to support recovery of the Snake River snails.
- 6) The following additional conservation measures would be implemented by respective resources and uses in addition to the five (5) conservation measures identified above:

Soil and Water (SW)

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that

Special Status Species (SS)

may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.

- 2) Where needed and feasible, coordinate with adjacent landowners and local governments regarding control of invasive plants in riparian areas through cooperative weed management programs.
- 3) Where needed, improve watershed conditions adjacent to suitable habitat to prevent soil erosion and negative water quality impacts. Conserve riparian vegetation near suitable habitat to minimize potential for erosion and sediment delivery to springs.

Vegetation (VE)

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) that may affect the species would be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications would support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure.
- 2) Manage upland areas to minimize sediment delivery into suitable habitat.

Recreation (RE)

- 1) Developed facilities (boat access, paved campgrounds, vault toilets, interpretive kiosks, etc.): Manage existing and new recreation facilities so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of the physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 2) Dispersed use areas (informal areas, including camping areas, spring access, and tie-up areas for pack animals and boats): Manage dispersed use sites so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes limiting disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 3) Commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps: Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 4) Protect springs with known populations to conserve Snake River snails habitat.
- 5) Educate the public on the Snake River snails' unique ecological requirements, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and need for habitat protection.
- 6) Manage roads, OHV routes and areas, and non-motorized trails, so as to not preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 7) Maintain regular compliance checks on OHV closures to protect known populations and to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

- 1) Fire suppression efforts would be conducted, as possible, to protect Snake River snails habitat. Place a high priority on protecting highly erosive areas adjacent to suitable habitat from wildfire.
- 2) Coordinate with Forest Service, IDL, or other applicable agency personnel regarding fire suppression activities in or near suitable habitat.
- 3) Implement ES&R activities to promote restoration of areas adjacent to suitable Snake River snails' habitat.
- 4) Fire rehabilitation projects involving the application of pesticides would be analyzed and implemented in accordance with the approach described above in the Soil and Water (SW) section.
- 5) WFU projects (where allowed) would be designed to conserve suitable Snake River snails habitat.
- 6) Prescribed fire projects would be designed to conserve suitable Snake River snails' habitat.
- 7) Promote establishment of plant species needed to control erosion adjacent to suitable habitat.

Special Status Species (SS)

Lands and Realty (LR)

- 1) Where feasible and funding is available, acquire through land exchange or purchase private lands that support known populations or could enhance habitat for Snake River snails.
- 2) Retain Snake River riparian habitat in Federal ownership to the extent possible, while balancing other needs.
- 3) Issue new land use permits and leases and review existing permits and leases at renewal so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 4) Protect the watershed contributing to Snake River snails habitat.
- 5) Issue new ROWs and review existing ROWs at renewal so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- 1) Approve plans of operations or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 2) Approve development of saleable or leasable minerals so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 3) Protect the watershed contributing to Snake River snail habit.

Objective CA-SS-1.3. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.

Action CA-SS-1.3.1 - Public land activities would be managed to minimize the likelihood of sensitive species being listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA.
Action CA-SS-1.3.2 - Sensitive bat species habitat (e.g. caves, underground mine openings) would be protected by gating or restricting human access.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Goal FW-1. Manage wildlife habitats so vegetation composition and structure assures the continued presence of fish and wildlife as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-FW-1.1. Maintain and improve big game seasonal habitats to support IDFG management objectives.

Action CA-FW-1.1.1 - As appropriate and practicable, elk and deer habitat on public lands would be managed as identified below in order to generally support IDFG management objectives as described in the *White-Tailed Deer, Mule Deer, and Elk Management Plan - Status and Objectives of Idaho's White-Tailed Deer, Mule Deer, and Elk Resources* (IDFG 1999) for southeast (SE) Idaho management units.

- Riparian areas would be managed for habitat and population linkage areas by applying appropriate management techniques that include but are not limited to:
 - Fencing if practical,
 - Providing adjacent cover strips as appropriate
 - Controlling noxious weeds
- Aspen would be treated by applying appropriate management techniques that may include but are not limited to:
 - Removing encroaching conifer in Aspen clones.
 - Slashing old age aspen clones while leaving snags and some live trees.
 - Fencing degraded aspen clones.
 - Pursuing the use of prescribed fire.
 - Plowing Aspen roots to release clones.
- Degraded riparian areas would be restored.
- Livestock grazing practices compatible with providing good mule deer habitat would be implemented.
- During travel management planning consider reducing the number of designated routes/roads within deer/elk winter range to avoid adverse impacts.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

- Seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be implemented for:
 - Winter range closures.
 - Fawning habitat disturbances.

Action CA-FW-1.1.2 - The integrity of the elk calving areas would be protected by:

- Treating no more than 20% of any individual elk calving area during any 20 year period. Weed treatment in these areas would not account towards the 20% limitation.
- Implementing seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**)

Action CA-FW-1.1.3 - Big game movement and safety would be enhanced through fence modifications using approved BLNM fence designs.

Action CA-FW-1.1.4 - Big game winter ranges would be wildland fire suppression and ES&R priority areas.

Action CA-FW-1.1.5 - During travel management planning reducing the number of designated routes/roads would be considered in big game habitats (calving/fawning areas, winter range) to avoid adverse impacts.

Action CA-FW-1.1.6 - The management of deer winter range in the Soda Springs Hills Management Area would be coordinated with various partners such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, IDFG, Bonneville Power Authority (BPA), and Caribou County.

Action CA-FW-1.1.8 - The introduction or re-introduction of wildlife or fish species on public lands would be coordinated with IDFG and other agencies.

Action CA-FW-1.1.9 - Seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be applied to protect wildlife. The Authorized Officer may waive or adjust seasonal restrictions when appropriate conditions exist. Examples of such conditions may include, but are not limited to:

- Snow conditions,
- Soil moisture,
- Weather,
- When young of the year birds have fledged occupied nests.

Action CA-FW-1.1.10 - Livestock grazing would be managed in big game winter range (**Figure 3-5**) to ensure sufficient shrub forage for wildlife utilizing such tools as:

- Provide 80% of annual growth for wildlife
- Adjust season of use
- Adjust kind of livestock
- Adjust stocking rates.

Action CA-FW-1.1.11 - For the following big game summer/winter range areas (**Figure 2-1**), management guidance would be as follows to enhance and/or prevent the loss of habitat:

Soda Spring Hills Management Area - (approximately 18,700 acres)

(Big game winter range and sagebrush obligate species)

- Native vegetation conditions (Land Health Condition [LHC]-A) would be maintained or improved.
- Seasonal closures for motorized vehicles would be implemented.
- Snowmobiling would not be allowed.
- Designated routes for OHV use would be Idaho Ranch Canyon, 90 Percent Canyon, Swenson Canyon, Ridgeline Road, Doe Alley (**Figure 2-2**).
- Aspen regeneration (e.g. cutting/harvesting, prescribed fire) would be enhanced as appropriate.

Pleasantview Hills/Samaria Mountains - (approximately 101,100 acres)

(Big game summer range)

- Native vegetation conditions (LHC-A) would be maintained or improved.
- Aspen regeneration (e.g. cutting/harvesting, prescribed fire) would be enhanced as appropriate.

Blackrock Canyon - (approximately 10,700 acres)

(Big game winter range)

- Native vegetation conditions (LHC-A) would be maintained or improved.
- Seasonal closures for motorized and mechanized vehicles would be implemented.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

- Designated routes for OHV use would be maintained.
- Private land in holdings would be acquired from willing sellers as appropriate.

Goal FW-2. Provide for the diversity of native and desired non-native species as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-FW- 2.1. Maintain or improve native and desired non-native species habitat and the connectivity among habitats.

Action CA-FW-2.1.1 - Efforts to reintroduce or augment populations of native and/or historic species would be coordinated with IDFG.

Action CA-FW-2.1.2 - The following snag retention guidelines would be implemented during forestry project implementation (forest management) to maintain adequate availability and distribution of snags.

- Human safety would be considered and provided for in selecting the arrangement of retained snags and trees.
- Snags with existing cavities or nests would be priority for retention.
- Snag diameter breast height (dbh) would be the equivalent of the largest class on site and would be retained in clusters where possible.
- If site potential allows, would retain 5-7 snags per acre, preferably in a clumped configuration.
- If possible, would retain at least 15 live trees per acre for future snag recruitment. Recruitment snags would not have to be structurally superior; live trees with forked and broken tops may be preferred.
- Do not disturb or destroy active or inactive nests of raptors which are reused.

Action CA-FW-2.1.3 - Opportunities would be considered to improve habitat connectivity and reduce fragmentation through land actions (exchanges, acquisitions, and easements), partnerships, habitat improvement projects and wildland fire ES&R and restoration projects.

Soil and Water (SW)

Goal SW-1. Provide for soil quality, productivity and hydrological function within naturally sustainable limits.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-SW-1.1. Incorporate resource protections to minimize soil loss when the long-term health of soil function and productivity is at risk.

Action CA-SW-1.1.1 - Appropriate management techniques, guidelines or practices (**Appendix C**) would be implemented to limit soil loss to an amount (generally 5 tons per acre per year (5 ton/acre/yr)) that would not affect its long term quality, productivity or hydrological function..

Action CA-SW-1.1.2 - Reclamation of disturbed sites would be done as soon as conditions (e.g. soil moisture, weather) would support or promote success.

Action CA-SW-1.1.3 - Surface-disturbing activities (e.g. Oil and Gas/Geothermal leasing stipulations) on erosive soils would be stipulated/mitigated as appropriate.

Goal SW-2. Protect and maintain watersheds so that they appropriately capture, retain and release water of quality that meets state and national standards and do not impair source water protection areas.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-SW-2.1. Manage public land activities to maintain or contribute to the long term improvement of surface and ground water quality.

Action CA-SW- 2.1.1 - Appropriate management techniques, guidelines or practices (**Appendix C**) would be applied to promote:

- The delisting of water quality impaired water bodies as identified by the State of Idaho,
- The protection of groundwater,
- Designated beneficial uses (e.g. cold water biota).

Action CA-SW-2.1.2 - Cooperate with adjacent landowners, state agencies, Tribes, communities, municipalities, other agencies, and other individuals and organizations to meet beneficial use criteria.

Action CA-SW-2.1.3 - Priority areas for stream management and restoration would be based upon the presence of sensitive species.

Soil and Water (SW)

Action CA-SW-2.1.4 - Stream crossings, if necessary, would be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality and riparian vegetation.

Paleontological Resources (PR)

Goal PR-1. Provide for the identification, protection, and management of paleontological resources for the preservation, interpretation and scientific uses by present and future generations.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-PR-1.1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources for their educational and scientific benefits.

Action CA-PR-1.1.1 - Areas would be identified that may contain significant paleontological resources.

Action CA-PR-1.1.2 - Areas would be identified that may have potential conflicts with authorized activities and resources/uses.

Action CA-PR-1.1.3 - Significant paleontological resources (generally rare or vertebrate fossils, as determined by current BLM policy) would be protected from disturbance, or the effects of disturbance mitigated to conserve scientific, interpretive, and legacy values.

Action CA-PR-1.1.4 - In areas where the potential for paleontological values exist (e.g. alluvial valleys) inventories would be conducted (e.g. literature search, field surveys) prior to authorizing activities or as appropriate, protective measures/protocols would be developed to be followed should paleontological resources be found.

Action CA-PR-1.1.5 - Any persons/entities authorized to conduct activities with the potential to alter, damage or destroy paleontological resources of significant interest on the public lands would be required to immediately bring to the attention of the Authorized Officer any discovery of paleontological resources. Activities affecting the discovery would be suspended immediately with the discovery left intact until the Authorized Officer is able to evaluate the discovery and take appropriate action to protect or remove the resource.

Action CA-PR-1.1.6 - Permits would be required for commercial and non-commercial removal of paleontological resources from public lands. However, permits would not be required for non-commercial removal of small amounts of common or non-significant fossils (generally plants and common invertebrates) for personal hobby and enjoyment uses.

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-1. Provide for the proper functioning condition (PFC) of riparian areas.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-VE-1.1. Maintain properly functioning riparian areas and restore/improve those areas that are not at PFC.

Action CA-VE-1.1.1 - Appropriate management guidelines, techniques or practices (**Appendix C**) would be implemented to control erosion, stabilize streambanks, shade/reduce water temperature, and encourage a diversity of desirable riparian vegetation.

Action CA-VE-1.1.2 - Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**) would be implemented to maintain or improve riparian areas.

Action CA-VE-1.1.3 - Mitigation measures would be identified to reduce visual contrasts with rehabilitation/restoration actions identified to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis..

Action CA-VE-1.1.4 - Stream crossings, if necessary, would be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality and riparian vegetation.

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-2. Prevent the establishment of invasive and/or noxious weed species.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-VE-2 1. Treat invasive/noxious weed species to decrease or control the total number of acres occupied.

Action CA-VE-2.1.1 -Species would be treated based upon the following priority:

1. Idaho Noxious Weeds list
2. Invasive weeds

Action CA-VE-2.1.2 -Priority treatment areas would be:

- RNAs
- Riparian areas
- Springs/Seeps
- Developed Recreation Sites/Campgrounds/Campsites
- Heavily used roads/trails
- Big game winter range
- Special Status Species (flora habitat area)
- Wildland Urban Interfaces (WUIs)
- Mine reclamation sites
- New areas identified: treat smallest populations first

Action CA-VE-2.1.3 - Where applicable, stipulations would be incorporated for the prevention and treatment of noxious weeds when authorizing new permitted/authorized activities. Examples of such stipulations to consider would promote:

- The replacement of weeds by perennial plant cover which includes purchasing and planting of desirable seeds or plants to replace invasive species.
- The use of perennial green fire breaks rather than brown fire breaks so these areas do not harbor or disperse weedy species if and when maintenance efforts are incomplete.
- Weed management into all forms of restoration
- Vegetation management and minimal perennial grass cover as requirements in any new or renewal of permitted/authorized activities resulting in major surface disturbance.

Action CA-VE-2.1.4 - Priority treatment areas would be coordinated with Counties and other land management agencies.

Action CA-VE-2.1.5 - As appropriate, Chemical, Biological, Mechanical and Manual methods would be used in treating invasive/noxious weeds. The use of biological control agents would be promoted when reasonable rather than chemical control as identified through current BLM policy.

Action CA-VE-2.1.6 - Herbicides used would be consistent with current BLM policy (e.g., Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides On Bureau Of Land Management Lands In 17 Western States, November 2005).

Goal VE-3. Provide for old growth characteristics where forest treatments are implemented.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-VE-3.1. Maintain or contribute towards the restoration of old growth structure and composition in areas where forest treatments, including Healthy Forests Restoration Acts, are proposed.

Action CA-VE-3.1.1 - Structure and composition characteristics for old growth forest/woodland types would be used as defined in *Characteristics of Old-Growth Forests in the Intermountain Region, Forest Service Intermountain Region, Ogden Utah (1993)* or if amended or revised (Hamilton 1993).

Action CA-VE-3.1.2 - Current literature would be researched and used to describe old growth characteristics of Rocky Mountain Juniper.

Visual Resources (VR)

Goal VR-1. Maintain scenic qualities consistent with the management of resources and uses.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-VR-1.1. Manage visual resources according to established guidelines for Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes.

Action CA-VR-1.1.1 - Public lands would continue to be managed according to the following VRM class designations:

- Class I** - 11,200 acres
- Class II** - 78,600 acres

Visual Resources (VR)

Class III - 221,000 acres

Class IV - 303,000 acres

Action CA-VR-1.1.2 - The visual resource contrast rating system would be used during project level planning to determine whether or not proposed activities meet VRM objectives.

Action CA-VR-1.1.3 - Mitigation measures would be identified to reduce visual contrasts with rehabilitation actions identified to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-1. Minimize impacts to natural and human resources from various fire related practices, including both wildland fire suppression and fuels management activities.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-WF-1.1. Utilize the appropriate management response (AMR) for fire suppression activities to protect natural and cultural resource values.

Action CA-WF-1.1.1 - While recognizing that wildland fire suppression is an emergency action, appropriate fire suppression restrictions would be implemented as identified below. The Authorized Officer could suspend any or all of these restrictions as necessary in order to protect human life, property or valuable resources as determined by the Authorized Officer.

Cultural Resources and Historic Trails

1. Through the Authorized Officer or Resource Advisor an archaeologist would be notified to: 1) provide technical expertise, 2) identify cultural resources that may be encountered, and 3) identify best cultural protection practices to be used during fire suppression activities. Examples of cultural protection practices may include but are not limited to:
 - Manually reduce fuels from vulnerable sites/features; dispose of debris away from cultural features.
 - Create fire breaks near or around sites.
 - Wrap structures in fire proof materials or use retardant/foam to protect structures.
 - Flush cut and cover stumps with dirt, foam, or retardant, where subsurface cultural resources could be affected.
 - Identify and reduce hazard trees next to structures.
 - Use low intensity backing fire in areas near historic features.
 - Saturate ground/grass adjacent to vulnerable structures with water, foam, or gel before burning.
 - Cover rock art or wrap carved trees, dendroglyphs, and other such features in fire retardant fabric.
 - Limb carved trees to reduce ladder fuels.
 - Minimize fuels and smoke near rock art
 - Cover fuels near rock art with foam, water, or retardant, avoiding the rock art.
2. No dozer blading would occur within 300 feet of playas or dry lakebeds to protect cultural resources. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from playas and dry lake beds would be preferable.
3. No dozer blading would occur within 300 feet of known historic trails and cultural sites.

Special Status Species (Federally Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species)

1. Establishment of base camps and support facilities would be avoided in known habitat of listed species and sensitive plants unless life, property or resource values are threatened.
2. Unless life and property are threatened, suppression techniques (e.g. foaming agents, fire retardant, handlines, and dozer lines) that negatively affect listed species and sensitive plant and fish habitat would be avoided.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Riparian Areas

1. Dozer blading would not occur within 150 feet of perennial fish bearing streams, 100 feet of perennial non fish bearing streams, and 50 feet of ephemeral streams. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from riparian areas would be preferable. Dozer blading would be allowed on existing roads.

Vegetation

1. Unburned islands within the fire perimeter would be retained whenever their presence does not constitute a threat to life, property or valuable resource values
2. Dozer blading would occur on existing roads where possible. Dozer blading through undisturbed areas, especially those supporting native plant communities would be avoided unless necessary to protect life, property or resource values.
3. Burnouts would be limited to the smallest acreage possible and avoided in sagebrush communities unless public health and safety and firefighter safety is at risk.
4. Suppression equipment would be washed for invasive/noxious weeds at designated sites.

Soils and Water Quality

1. Dozer blading would not occur within 150 feet of perennial fish bearing streams, 100 feet of perennial non fish bearing streams, and 50 feet of ephemeral streams. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from riparian areas would be preferable.
2. No use of retardant or foam would occur within 300 feet of waterways.
3. As appropriate, during suppression activities soils would be stabilized by :
 - Revegetating control lines (e.g. dozer, handlines) and safety zones.
 - Utilizing erosion control structures on control lines (e.g. water bars, contour drainages, remove berms).

Hazardous Materials and Abandoned Mine Sites

1. Hazardous materials and abandoned mine sites that could pose a threat to firefighter health and safety would be identified to allow firefighters to avoid these sites.

Special Designations

2. Within WSAs, fuels and vegetation treatments and wildland fire management activities would follow H-8550-1 (Interim Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review). The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas would require approval of the Authorized Officer.
3. Specific guidelines would include:
 - Placement of fire camps and staging areas would be outside of WSA boundaries.
 - Use whenever feasible natural firebreaks and existing roads to contain wildland fires.
 - Conduct wildland fire suppression activities in designated ACEC and RNA areas to maintain and protect identified resource values.

Objective CA-WF-1.2. Assure fire and non-fire vegetation treatments maintain, restore or improve natural or cultural resource values.

Action CA-WF-1.2.1 - Fire and non-fire vegetation treatment restrictions would be implemented as identified below:

Air Quality

1. All fire activities on BLM lands would be done in coordination with the MAIG Smoke Management Program. Under this program prescribed fire and wild land fire use could be restricted when regional or local air quality is compromised, or if the project would negatively affect visual quality in

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Class 1 Airsheds (Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Bridger Wilderness, Teton Wilderness, and Craters of the Moon Wilderness) Non Attainment Areas (PM₁₀), and sensitive receptors.

Cultural Resources and Historic Trails

1. Cultural resource inventories/surveys would be completed prior to implementing site-specific fuels projects.
2. A Class II or Class III inventory would be conducted for all proposed prescribed fire areas unless previous inventory has been deemed adequate in consultation with the SHPO. Areas supporting historic, prehistoric, or ethno-historic sites would be demarcated and avoided if at all possible.
3. All prescribed fires and fuels projects would be subject to further site-specific analyses and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance and consultation.
4. All proposed fire and non-fire (mechanical, chemical and seeding) vegetation treatment actions would be assessed in consultation with the SHPO for their potential to effect cultural resources. Where previous inventory has been sufficient to identify vulnerable cultural resources, no inventory should be needed. However, where adequate inventory is lacking, appropriate and required inventory of the area as determined in consultation with the SHPO would be conducted.
5. Fire project planners would coordinate with the archeologist to incorporate as appropriate cultural protection practices in burn plans as identified in **Appendix C**.
6. No dozer blading would occur within 300 feet of known historic trails and cultural sites.

Fish and Wildlife

1. Seasonal guidelines would be applied as appropriate to mitigate adverse impacts of planned fuels management and vegetation treatments for the following areas:
 - Crucial Big Game Winter Ranges -Activities would be limited from November 15 through April 30. Pile burning permitted on a case-by-case basis. Fuels projects occurring on crucial winter range would be coordinated with IDFG.
 - Elk Calving Areas - Activities would be limited from May 15 through June 30. Fuels projects occurring in elk calving areas would be coordinated with IDFG.
 - Pronghorn And Mule Deer Fawning Grounds -Treatments occurring in fawning areas would be coordinated with IDFG with limited activities occurring from May 15 through June 30.
2. No more than 20% of any individual big game winter range (shrub species) would be treated during any 20 year period. Weed treatment in these areas would not account towards the 20% limitation.
3. To reduce potential wildlife impacts from chemical treatments, herbicide use would conform to all label restrictions and recommendations, and to all applicable laws, policies, standards, and guidelines. In addition, the prescription for herbicide application (desired, optimum environmental conditions) would evaluate wind speed and direction, temperature, precipitation forecast, soil infiltration potential, constraints on overland water transport due to precipitation or flooding, establishment of riparian buffer strips, and risk to special status species. Fishery and/or wildlife biologists would assist project planners in selecting appropriate herbicides approved for aquatic use, when applicable, or for use among or near terrestrial fauna sensitive to herbicides.

Special Status Species (Federally Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species)

1. Follow the guidelines in **Appendix D** for implementing fuels management and vegetation treatment projects in areas that would disturb nesting raptors, greater sage-grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding and wintering habitats. Treatment proposals would be coordinated with IDFG.

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2. Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments which would disturb areas supporting Greater Sage- and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse would be coordinated with IDFG.
3. Greater sage-grouse Key and Source Habitats would be maintained and enhanced within the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub types. Treatments would generally be limited in habitats supporting live sagebrush communities. Treatments to enhance and restore habitat would be focused in areas where the sagebrush component is lost or dead and the understory degraded.
4. Seeding would be avoided in occupied habitat unless seeding is clearly beneficial for the species of concern.
5. Guidelines accepted by BLM to protect sensitive species such as pygmy rabbits, Northern goshawk, Cooper's rubberweed, etc. would be utilized.
6. All fuels management and vegetation treatment activities in areas supporting "Listed" species would be conducted in consultation with USFWS, complying with provisions in current interagency streamlined consultation agreements.
7. Fuels management and vegetation treatment activities in bald eagle areas would be conducted according to **Action B-SS-1.1.1**
8. Fuels management and vegetation treatment activities in areas of gray wolf den areas or near rendezvous sites would be conducted according to **Action B-SS-1.1.2**
9. Planning would be conducted in consultation with USFWS for fuels management and vegetation treatments with potential to decrease dissolved oxygen concentrations, and increase water temperature and turbidity in portions of the Snake River that support populations of threatened and endangered Utah Valvatat snail.

Riparian Areas

1. Dozer blading would not occur within 150 feet of perennial fish bearing streams, 100 feet of perennial non-fish bearing streams, and 50 feet of ephemeral streams. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from riparian areas would be preferable. Dozer blading would be allowed on existing roads.

Vegetation

1. Plant materials used in revegetation actions would be predominately native. However, non-native species may be used in re-vegetation actions on harsh or degraded sites where they are needed to structurally mimic the natural plant community and prevent soil loss and invasion by undesirable plant species. The species used would be those that have the highest probability of establishment on these sites. These "placeholders" would maintain the area for future native restoration. Native seed would be used more frequently and at larger scales as species adapted to local areas become more available.

Visual Resources

1. Wherever possible, landscape modifications would replicate a natural line, form, color and texture found in the surrounding area. Treatments that result in long-term disruption of natural visual qualities (e.g., drill seeding that establishes vegetation rows) would be avoided or hidden by design.

Water Quality

1. Dozer blading would not occur within 150 feet of perennial fish bearing streams, 100 feet of perennial non-fish bearing streams, and 50 feet of ephemeral streams. Buffer zones greater than 300 feet from riparian areas would be preferable. Dozer blading would be allowed on existing roads.
2. The use of retardant or foam would not occur within 300 feet of waterways.

Livestock Grazing

1. All areas burned by wildfire, treated under ES&R, or proactively treated under restoration would be rested from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons or until vegetation establishment and resource

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

objectives are achieved. Monitoring criteria typically include soil stability and desired vegetation cover. Site specific plans would address specific monitoring criteria.

Hazardous Materials and Abandoned Mine Sites

1. Hazardous materials and abandoned mine sites would be identified and avoided within any fuels management or vegetation treatment project area.

Recreation

1. Treatments in developed or high-use recreation areas would be designed to minimize impacts to the recreational resource or users.

Special Designations

1. Within WSAs, fuels and vegetation treatments and wildland fire management activities would follow H-8550-1 (Interim Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review). The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas would require the approval of the Authorized Officer.

RESOURCE USES

Forestry (FO)

Goal FO-1. Use a variety of silvicultural techniques and harvest systems to provide for an ecologically healthy system while offering products and services.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-FO-1.1. Maintain a sustainable forest management program.

Action CA-FO-1.1.1 - For tree planting projects, tree seedlings used would be native species grown from seed from the appropriate seed zone, matched to site and elevation.

Action CA-FO-1.1.2 - All activities normally associated with reforestation would be used (e.g. bare root or containerized seedlings, hand or machine scalping, hand or machine planting, auger or hoedad planting, rodent and/or brush control using appropriate measures such as herbicide, machine or hand removal.)

Action CA-FO-1.1.3 - Forest management projects would be designed to simulate natural patch sizes, shapes, connectivity, and species composition and age-class diversity in accordance with silvicultural prescription.

Action CA-FO 1.1.4 - Silvicultural prescriptions would provide for stand health through the management of insects and disease, animal damage, and vegetation competition to promote regeneration of tree growth.

Action CA-FO-1.1.5 - Appropriate management guidelines, techniques or practices (**Appendix C**) would be utilized to stabilize soils, protect watersheds and streams and control soil erosion.

Goal FO-2. Provide the Tribes and public opportunities for the use of forest/vegetal products to promote an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-FO-2.1. Maintain approximately 45,700 acres of commercial forest land in order to offer on a yearly basis 600-900 thousand board feet (MBF) as a “not to exceed” probable sale quantity (PSQ).

Action CA-FO-2.1.1 - A full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods and techniques would be used unless specifically prohibited or limited by individual prescription direction.

Action CA-FO-2.1.2 - All activities normally associated with reforestation would be used (e.g. bare root or containerized seedlings, hand or machine scalping, hand or machine planting, auger or hoedad planting, gopher and/or brush control using appropriate measures such as herbicide, machine or hand removal.)

Action CA-FO-2.1.3 - The following mitigation measures would be applied for all harvest activities to reduce adverse impacts to wildlife habitat, streams and riparian areas.

- Provide for a minimum no cutting buffer of 66 feet along all forest shrub ecotones.
- In Douglas fir stands, leave no fewer than 5 snags per acre and recruit an additional 15 trees per acre of live trees. The size of snags and snag

Forestry (FO)

recruitment should be the equivalent of the largest size class on site. Recruitment snags would not have to be structurally superior. Live trees with forked and broken tops may be preferred.

- Maintain all snags and dead topped trees along 50 foot perimeters of wet meadows.
- Prescribe and maintain site specific levels of down/dead woody materials to balance the needs for nutrient recycling, wildlife habitat and wildfire protection.
- No harvest activities in known ungulate fawning or calving areas until after July 1st in any given year.
- No harvest activities in ungulate winter range areas from November 15th to April 30th in any given year.
- No harvest or yarding activities within 150 feet of perennial fish bearing streams.
- No harvest or yarding activities within 100 feet of perennial streams without fish.
- No harvest or yarding activities within 50 feet of intermittent and ephemeral channels.

Action CA-FO-2.1.4 - As appropriate, management guidelines, techniques and practices (**Appendix C**, see Forestry - Road Construction, Reconstruction and Maintenance) would be applied for road construction activities near stream channels. All stream alterations would be regulated by the Idaho Stream Protection Act, Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code.

Objective CA-FO-2.2. Based upon tribal and public demand allow for the collection of forest and vegetal products.

Action CA-FO-2.2.1 - Areas available for collection of forest products (e.g. post/poles, fuelwood, Christmas trees) would be identified based upon the following criteria such as but not limited to:

- Public access,
- Insects and disease
- Fuel load conditions
- Wildlife habitat improvement

Action CA-FO-2.2.2 - Vegetal collection of reasonable amounts of commonly available renewable resources (e.g. seeds, cones, wildlings, berries, mushrooms, flowers, nuts, and leaves) from public lands for non-commercial use would be allowed in the amounts identified below consistent with other resource goals/objectives.

Vegetal Product	Reasonable Amount (Allowed per Person per year)
Berries	5 gal/species
Boughs, All Coniferous Species	15 lbs
Cones - Ornamental	2 bushels
Cones - Seed - Nuts	1 bushels
Leaves - Greenery - All types	15 lbs
Moss	15 lbs
Mushrooms	5 gal/species
Wildlings	5

Action CA-FO-2.2.3 - The use of limbs, branches, or other woody debris for campfire use on public lands would be allowed. Any other firewood collections would require a free-use or fuelwood permit.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-1. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resource and use direction.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective CA-ME-1.1. Fulfill Indian Trust responsibilities related to minerals management.

Action CA-ME-1.1.1 - Technical expertise would be provided for minerals investigation and development on the Fort Hall Reservation.

Action CA-ME-1.1.2 - Mineral operations management on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation would be based on the most current Memorandums of Understanding.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Action CA-ME-1.1.3 - All mineral investigation or development proposals for the Fort Hall Reservation would be coordinated with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on a staff to staff, government to government basis.

Action CA-ME-1.1.4 - Reclamation plans for minerals development operations would be designed to meet applicable Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**).

Action CA-ME-1.1.5 - Reclamation at development sites would be determined successful/complete when requirements in the reclamation plan have been met considering site potential.

Objective CA-ME-1.2. Coordinate with federal agencies (e.g. Bureau of Indian Affairs, BOR, Forest Service, and USFWS) on minerals development proposals related to the federal mineral estate where such agencies have surface management responsibilities.

Action CA-ME-1.2.1 - The federal mineral estate would be managed consistent with laws, policies and established requirements.

Action CA-ME-1.2.2 - The following withdrawals (approximately 20,160 acres) would be maintained and managed as closed to locatable mineral entry.

Federal Agency	Mineral Estate Withdrawn Acres ¹
USFWS - Bear Lake Refuge	17,500
USFWS - Minidoka Refuge	760
USFWS - Oxford Slough Production Area	1,900

¹ These acres are not considered in the PFO public lands base of 613,800 acres. Acreages are rounded.

Action CA-ME-1.2.3 - Leasable and salable mineral resources would be available for development at the discretion of the BLM after full coordination with the surface management agency.

Action CA-ME 1.2.4 - Leasable minerals on the Caribou National Forest would be managed consistent with the Caribou National Forest Plan (Forest Service 1996).

Action CA-ME 1.2.5 - Reclamation requirements for mineral development operations would be developed consistent with surface management agencies'

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

Management Objectives	Management Actions
Objective CA-AD-1.1. Continue to manage WSAs to maintain wilderness characteristics.	Action CA-AD-1.1.1 - Approximately 11,200 acres of the Petticoat Peak WSA and 40 acres of Worm Creek WSA would be managed under the BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review.
Objective CA-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 5 designated Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites (Figure 2-3).	Action CA-AD-1.2.1 - As appropriate, work with partners to provide to the public interpretive materials through publications and local media for the following sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper Rest Area • Oxford Slough/Twin Lakes/Swan Lake • Formation Springs RNA • Lower Blackfoot River from Blackfoot to Government Dam • American Falls Dam and vicinity
Objective CA-AD-1.3 Continue to manage Oregon/California historic trails and alternate routes for a meaningful historic recreational and educational experience (Figure 3-2).	Action CA-AD-1.3.1 - Historic trails would be promoted and maintained by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing potential uses which may include but are not limited to, hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, and activities related to the historic use of the trails (horseback riding, using a handcart or covered wagon). • Coordinating public and private funding to support historic trail activities. • Raising public awareness of historic trails and building public support for their protection through the use of exhibits, publications and outreach activities. • Developing and facilitating where applicable, interagency cooperation where historic trails cross jurisdictional boundaries.

2.7 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

Table 2-2 describes the management guidance that would be applicable to Alternative A, the No Action Alternative. The actions described would generally continue the current management under the Pocatello RMP (BLM 1988a) and the Malad MFP (BLM 1981a). This alternative is also the baseline to compare management objectives and actions developed for all other alternatives.

Key components to Alternative A are as follows:

- Continuation of the current management based upon existing direction and direction resulting from changes in policy and regulations.
- Management of special status species and their vegetation habitats to provide for their continued presence in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Management of land tenure adjustments to protect resources while supporting appropriate development and improved public access to public lands.
- Management of minerals and energy resources, and recreation to balance development and protect resources.
- OHV designations would remain the same.

Table 2-2. Management Guidance for Alternative A (No Action).

RESOURCES	
Special Status Species (SS)	
Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective A-SS-1.1. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.</p>	<p>Action A-SS-1.1.1 - Activities that disturb bald eagle nesting from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1 would not be allowed.</p> <p>Action A-SS-1.1.2 - Roosting bald eagle habitat would be protected within the Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No post/pole, firewood, or commercial timber sales would be allowed. • To protect eagle habitat, applicable stipulations would be placed on locatable minerals, leasable minerals and fluid mineral leases (no surface occupancy). • Commercial road operations would not be allowed from November 15 through April 15. • Snowmobile use (except that needed for research and the administration of public lands within the ACEC) would not be allowed from November 15 to April 15 • Wildland fire would be suppressed. • As opportunities exist, cooperatively manage public lands with Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' privately owned lands within Bowen Canyon. <p>Action A-SS-1.1.3 - Utah valvata snail quality shoreline habitats on public lands adjacent to the Snake River would be maintained by not allowing shore-disturbing activities if determined to be detrimental to snail populations.</p> <p>Action A-SS-1.1.4 - Activities on public lands within the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (east of I-15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (west of I-15) which would disturb within one mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when five or fewer breeding pairs are present would not be allowed. (USFWS 1994a and 1994b).</p>

Special Status Species (SS)

Objective A-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.

Action A-SS-1.2.1 - On-going efforts to locate populations of pygmy rabbit would be supported. When populations are located, the habitat would be managed using current scientific information so as not to contribute to the species listing.

Action A-SS-1.2.2 - On-going efforts to locate populations of boreal toads and Northern leopard frogs would be supported. Where populations are located, permitted activities would be managed to maintain the quality of frog or toad habitat.

Action A-SS-1.2.3 - The following guidelines for greater sage-grouse habitats would be implemented:

- Maintain and enhance existing greater sage-grouse habitats used during each stage of the life cycle.
- Minimize human activities that disrupt greater sage-grouse habitats during their seasons of use particularly during the breeding and winter seasons.
- Minimize undesired habitat modifications resulting from authorized activities such as land-tenure adjustments, road and facility construction, etc.
- Minimize undesired habitat modifications from adverse natural disturbances (wildland fire, insects, disease, etc.)

Action A-SS-1.2.4 - For Bear Lake endemic fish (Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cisco, Bonneville whitefish, Bear Lake whitefish and Bear Lake sculpin) water degrading activities on public lands with streams connecting to Bear Lake would be reduced.

Action A-SS-1.2.5 - Nesting and brood rearing habitat would be maintained in suitable condition for approximately 1.2 miles from known leks for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. When assessing the condition of the habitat, adjacent land uses within two miles of these areas would be considered. (Adapted from Giesen and Connelly, 1993).

Action A-SS-1.2.6 - The following guidelines would be implemented for the globally important ferruginous hawk habitat in the Curlew Valley as adapted from Chipley 1998:

- Restricting activities which would disturb within ½ mile of active nests from March 1 to July 15.
- Monitoring populations in Curlew Valley and on the Bear Lake Plateau.
- Maintaining existing scattered juniper trees for nesting
- Maintaining or improving habitat suitable for prey populations such as jackrabbits.

Action A-SS-1.2.7 - Where populations of American white pelicans are located on public lands, the quality of nesting habitat would be managed as a priority for the benefit of the pelican.

Action A-SS-1.2.8 - Conservation strategies would be implemented for Yellowstone and Bonneville cutthroat trout to provide for their continued presence as identified below.

- Where species exist in functioning at risk or non-functioning streams management priority would be to bring these streams to PFC.
- High quality cutthroat trout habitat would be managed for as described in **Appendix E**.
- Strive to connect fragmented habitats and reconnect streams to migratory corridors through land tenure adjustments,

Action A-SS-1.2.9 - The following general management actions would be considered to promote healthy, naturally functioning ecosystems in sensitive plant habitat:

- Avoid actions that cause concentrated use or disturbance (e.g. trampling, OHVs, dozer lines, range improvements) in habitat.
- Avoid spraying of pesticides within a 1/4 mile of occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants.
- Avoid seeding within occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants.
- Methods of weed spraying within or near (1/4 mile) habitat would be formulated on site specific and species specific basis.
- Promote healthy naturally functioning ecosystem components within a 1/4 mile of habitat to support a viable population.
- Inventory potential habitat.
- Monitor flora sensitive species population trends

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-4: Manage vegetation as part of an ecologically healthy system to provide livestock and wildlife with essential habitat components.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective A-VE-4.1. Maintain or increase forage production for wildlife and livestock.	<p>Action A-VE-4.1.1 - Native vegetation types and crested wheatgrass seedings would be treated (e.g. prescribed fire, mechanical) to maintain forage production.</p> <p>Action A-VE-4.1.2 - Areas of weed infestations would be treated to minimize effects on forage production.</p> <p>Action A-VE-4.1.3 - Following wildfire, ES&R and restoration efforts would be conducted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control invasion/spread of noxious weeds • Stabilize soils • Maintain forage production, using native or placeholder species. <p>Action A-VE-4.1.4 - Degraded ecosystems would be managed to make progress towards achieving Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.</p>

Goal VE-5: Manage rangeland seedings (e.g. crested wheatgrass) for maximum forage production.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective A-VE-5.1. Maintain or improve rangeland seeding forage production.	<p>Action A-VE-5.1.1 - Treatments which would increase production while moving toward or meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health would be applied utilizing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling • Spraying • Fertilizing • Prescribed fire • Chaining

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-2: Provide for the protection of life and property and suppression of wildland fires for the protection of natural resources.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective A-WF-2.1. Emphasize protection from wildland fire and ES&R within the WUI.	<p>Action A-WF-2.1.1 - Suppression would be used to safely manage and suppress wildland fires.</p> <p>Action A-WF-2.1.2 - Mechanical, chemical, and seeding treatments would be used for ES&R following wildland fire.</p> <p>Action A-WF-2.1.3 - In cooperation with state, county and local governments and fire departments, develop mitigation plans and implement plan action including fuel reduction projects, rural fire department assistance and public education.</p>
Objective A-WF-2.2. Reduce fine fuels and invasive exotic plants to create perennial vegetation communities so that wildland fire occurs less frequently than currently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.	<p>Action A-WF-2.2.1 - AMR in Low-Elevation Shrub to protect existing sagebrush communities would be suppression of all wildland fire starts.</p> <p>Action A-WF-2.2.2 - Following wildland fire, chemical, mechanical, and seeding treatments would be utilized with appropriate plant materials to provide the best opportunity to stabilize sites and prevent dominance of invasive annual vegetation and noxious weeds. The use of native plant materials would be emphasized.</p> <p>Action A-WF-2.2.3 - Prescribed fire may be used to prepare areas for subsequent chemical, mechanical, and/or seeding treatments.</p>
Objective A-WF-2.3. Conduct vegetation treatments for resource benefits in Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub.	<p>Action A-WF-2.3.1 - Mechanical, chemical, or prescribed fire treatments would be used to meet resource management objectives.</p> <p>Action A-WF-2.3.2 - Encroaching or mature juniper would be removed using chemical, mechanical, and prescribed fire treatments to re-establish, maintain or enhance Mid-Elevation Shrub communities.</p>
Objective A-WF-2.4. Manage 0.0 acres	Action A-WF-2.4.1 - WFU would not be appropriate on approximately 613,800 acres of

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

as suitable for WFU (Figure 2-4).

public lands.

Action A-WF-2.4.2 - All wildland fires would be suppressed.

Objective A-WF-2.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 3,400 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (i.e. wildland fire, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.

Action A-WF-2.5.1 - By vegetation type, the following approximate footprint acres would be treated.

Vegetation Type	Footprint Acres
Low-Elevation Shrub	0.0
Mid-Elevation Shrub	0.0
Mountain Shrub	0.0
Perennial Grass/Seeding	0.0
Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0
Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/ Dry Conifer	3,400
Wet/Cold Conifer	0.0
Riparian	0.0
Other/Vegetated Lava	0.0
Total	3,400

Objective A-WF-2.6. Implement priorities for wildland fire ignitions, suppression and fire and non-fire treatments.

Action A-WF-2.6.1 - When multiple wildland fire ignitions occur, suppression priorities would be:

- 1) Protect the WUI and communities-at-risk where public and firefighter health and safety are a concern.
- 2) Minimize risks to life and property.
- 3) Minimize risks to resources.
 - Generally, the highest suppression priorities would be in Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub cover types unless life and/or property are at risk. On an annual basis, Fire Management Plan's would re-visit priorities for resources.

Action A-WF-2.6.2 - Priorities for establishing fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would be:

- 1) In areas dominated by cheatgrass or other annual species, conduct wildfire ES&R or proactive restoration.
- 2) Accomplish resource-related objectives.

Action A-WF-2.6.3 - For all vegetation types, the AMR would be a "FULL" suppression emphasis with initial attack to stop fire spread and put out wildland fire at least cost.

RESOURCE USES

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR-1: Consolidate public land to retain and acquire land that is important to the public and protection of resources and to dispose of parcels that are small, isolated and unmanageable.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-LR-1.1. Implement land tenure adjustments through exchange or sale.

Action A-LR-1.1.1 - A public land base of approximately 581,600 acres would be retained for long-term management in federal ownership and approximately 32,200 acres considered for disposal actions.

- Land acquisitions would occur through exchanges with private landowners and the State of Idaho (**Figure 2-5**). Proceeds from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal as of July 25, 2000 (**Appendix F**) may be used to purchase additional public lands within the planning area, as provided for in the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.
- Land tenure adjustments within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation boundary of 1898 and off-Reservation would be coordinated with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

Action A-LR-1.1.2 - Management direction for acquired lands would be consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands, or those lands with similar values, goals, objectives and/or standards and appropriate designations such as but not limited to OHV, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs), VRM, livestock grazing and mining (leasable, saleable).

Goal LR-2. Balance development of public land, such as ROWs and utility corridors, with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses.

Management Objective

Management Actions

Objective A-LR-2.1. Implement management actions for ROWs and utility corridors (Figure 2-6).

Action A-LR-2.1.1 - For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 562,900 acres would be managed as "Open"; 20,200 acres would be managed as "Avoidance"; and 30,700 acres would be managed as "Exclusion" for ROW development (**Figure 2-6**).

- Proposals in "Open" areas could require minimal restrictions/stipulations to assure protection of resources/uses. Impacts would generally be minimal to resources/ uses.
- Proposals in "Avoidance" areas would consider rerouting if impacts to resources are likely. Restrictions/stipulations would be applied to ensure protection of resources (e.g. wildlife habitat, watersheds, erosive soils/steep slopes, cultural, historical, recreation).
- No proposals would be considered in "Exclusion" areas. Areas considered as "exclusion" include RNAs, WSAs, and the Blackfoot River area.

Action A-LR-2.1.2 - No BLM ROW corridors would be designated due to the scattered (non-contiguous) public land pattern within the planning area.

Action A-LR-2.1.3 To the extent possible, linear ROWs would be routed where impacts would be least disturbing, considering the point of origin, point of destination, resource values present, and purpose and need for the project.

Goal LR-3. Maintain and acquire legal access to public land.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-LR-3.1. Implement management actions for public access.

Action A-LR-3.1.1 - Approximately 44 miles of road and trail legal access as identified in **Appendix G** would be acquired to open approximately 37,300 acres to the public primarily for recreation purposes and to support other resource programs.

Action A-LR-3.1.2 - All existing public access routes would be reserved if the lands are transferred out of public ownership.

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR-4. Assure land classifications and withdrawals of public lands are appropriate to protect important resource values.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-LR-4.1 Manage approximately 67,060 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for specific purposes intended.

Action A-LR-4.1.1 - Continue to manage approximately 45,400 acres of public land as withdrawn (e.g. power sites, public water reserves, power projects, administrative sites, Blackfoot Stock Driveway [BSD]).

Action A-LR-4.1.2 - The following withdrawals (approximately 20,160 acres) would be maintained and managed as closed to locatable mineral entry.

Federal Agency	Mineral Estate Withdrawn Acres ¹
USFWS - Bear Lake Refuge	17,500
USFWS - Minidoka Refuge	760
USFWS - Oxford Slough Production Area	1,900

¹ These acres are not considered in the PFO public lands base of 613,800 acres. Acreages are rounded.

Action A-LR-4.1.3 - Withdrawal of public lands from mineral entry would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres for the following RNAs:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hallow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA

Action A-LR-4.1.4 - Withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established would be modified, revoked or terminated. Prior to revocation, withdrawn lands would be reviewed to determine if any other resource values require withdrawal protection.

Action A-LR-4.1.5 - Lands currently under review by the Washington Office for the revocation of withdrawal status and which are approved for revocation would be managed as adjacent public lands per the final decision.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Goal LG-1. Provide forage for livestock grazing consistent with other resources/uses as part of an ecologically healthy system consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 556,320 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 57,500 acres not available for livestock grazing (Figure 2-7).

Action A-LG-1.1.1 - Applications for livestock grazing within allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be considered.

Action A-LG-1.1.2 - The proper season of use, kind and class of livestock and stocking rate for allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be based upon best available information and analyzed through the NEPA process.

Objective A-LG-1.2. Consistent with Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,200 animal unit months (AUMs).

Action A-LG-1.2.1 - The appropriate number of livestock AUMs (active + suspended) would be permitted/leased based on the most current monitoring data and Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.

Action A-LG-1.2.2 - Public lands would be managed to be as productive as feasible considering such grazing management practices as:

- proper use levels of key vegetation,
- grazing systems,
- range improvements including land treatments, and
- adjusting seasons of use, and stocking rates.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Action A-LG-1.2.3 - Livestock grazing would be managed to meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, 1997 (**Appendix A**).

Action A-LG-1.2.4 - Areas would be temporarily closed to livestock grazing after disturbances such as wildland fire, fire and non-fire vegetative treatments for a minimum of two growing seasons or progress is being made towards attaining identified vegetative objectives.

Action A-LG-1.2.5 - Acquired lands (Land and Water Conservation Fund/ Bonneville Power Authority [LWCF/BPA]) within the Soda Hills Management Area would not be available for livestock grazing (**Figure 2-7**).

Action A-LG-1.2.6 - If necessary, livestock grazing would be adjusted for the following allotments to ensure that the natural processes associated with an RNA, such as pristine vegetative and soil characteristics are maintained:

Allotment Name/Number	RNA Name
Trout Creek Spring (04154)	Cheatbeck Canyon
Horse Hollow (04329)	Dairy Hollow
Lower Oneida Narrows (04310)	Oneida Narrows
Rocky Peak (04412)	Oneida Narrows
Twin Lakes (14115)	Oneida Narrows

Action A-LG-1.2.7 - Although considered available for grazing, 1,328 acres within the following allotments would be closed indefinitely to sheep grazing (**Figure 3-11**) due to elevated levels of selenium in water and plants:

- This closure would remain in place until such time selenium levels can be reduced to acceptable levels through containment or capping.

Grazing Allotments Indefinitely Closed To Sheep Grazing			
Allotment Name	Public Land Total Acres	Public Land Acres Affected by Selenium	Percent Allotment Affected
Trail Canyon-1	309	123	40
Trail Canyon-2	190	25	13
Woodall Mountain	1,670	1,180	71

Action A-LG-1.2.8 - The following grazing allotments would be identified as available/allotted (7,000 acres) and unavailable/unallotted (1,600 acres) comprising approximately 8,600 acres, within the BSD established by Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9).

Allotments Available/Allotted	Allotments Unavailable/Unallotted
Beaver Creek (04316)	Government Dam (0010)
Blackfoot River (04201)	Negro Creek (0006)
Blackfoot River (04320)	Sagehen Campground (0007)
Blackfoot River (04121)	Womack-Spring Creek (0005)
EIGA Blackfoot River (04112)	
Blackfoot River (04092)	
Blackfoot River (04430)	
Miner Creek (04413)	
Trail Creek (04419)	

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-ME-2.1. Manage approximately 602,600 acres of the federal mineral estate as open for fluid minerals leasing (e.g. oil, gas, and geothermal resources).

Action A-ME-2.1.1- Fluid mineral leasing activities would be subject to standard lease terms, conditions, and applicable special stipulations identified in **Appendix H**.

Action A-ME-2.1.2- Approximately 11,200 acres would be closed to fluid minerals leasing to protect WSAs (**Figure 2-8**).

Action A-ME-2.1.3- On approximately 314,000 acres, the following areas would be leased with a fluid minerals NSO stipulation to protect resources (e.g. soils, wildlife, water, cultural resources) (**Figure 2-8**).

- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves - (107 and 125)
- Withdrawals - Power Site Reserves, Generating Facilities, Dams
- Malad Air Navigation Site
- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Blackfoot Stock Driveway
- Communication Sites
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents/Leases
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC
- Old Juniper Townsite ACEC
- Indian Rocks ACEC
- Travertine Park ACEC
- Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC
- Van Komen Homestead ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Petticoat Peak WSA
- Worm Creek WSA
- Historical Sites and Trails
- Developed Recreation Sites/Campgrounds
- Highly erosive soils on slopes greater than 20%
- Steep Slopes, >30%
- Riparian/Wetland areas
- Perennial Streams, Lakes

Action A-ME-2.1.4- On approximately 439,000 acres, public lands would be leased with a seasonal occupancy stipulation to protect big game winter range, calving, fawning, and/or nesting activities. (Note: Seasonal closure acreage amount may include other BLM lands closed to development.)

- Fluid minerals exploration drilling and development would comply with the seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**).
- Seasonal restrictions would not be applicable to production activities.

Action A-ME-2.1.5 - Special stipulations would only be changed by waiver, exceptions, or modifications as outlined by specific criteria in **Appendix H**.

Action A-ME-2.1.6 - Areas open for leasing would also be available for consideration of geophysical exploration activities subject to NSO and seasonal occupancy restrictions.

Objective A-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 591,200 acres of the federal mineral estate

Action A-ME-2.2.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-9**).

Minerals and Energy (ME)

(leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions.

Action A-ME-2.2.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) consisting of approximately 11,400 acres would be in effect for ACECs and RNAs (**Figure 2-9**):

- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Juniper Town Site ACEC
- Indian Rocks ACEC
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Travertine Park ACEC
- Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC
- Van Komen Homestead ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA

Action A-ME-2.2.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of an operations plan, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action A-ME-2.2.4 - Seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**) would not apply to the operation and maintenance of solid leasable mineral production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project-specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

Objective A-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 581,100 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.

Action A-ME-2.3.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-10**).

Action A-ME-2.3.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) consisting of approximately 21,500 acres would be in effect for all water and power withdrawals, communication sites, RNAs, and historical sites/trails as identified (**Figure 2-10**):

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities
- Communications sites
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Historical Sites/Trails

Action A-ME-2.3.3 - Site specific mitigation measures would be developed through the NEPA process and applied to ensure that operations comply with applicable laws, land use plan guidance and do not result in unnecessary degradation.

Objective A-ME-2.4. Manage approximately 582,600 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) managed as open to location of mining claims.

Action A-ME-2.4.1 - Nondiscretionary closures of approximately 29,700 acres would be in effect for the following areas (**Figure 2-11**):

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawal - Downey Watershed
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Generating Facilities
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- Recreation and Public Purpose Leases
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Action A-ME-2.4.2 - A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres for the following RNAs.

- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA

Action A-ME-2.4.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of a Notice of Intent (NOI) or a Plan of Operations (PO), would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action A-ME-2.4.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition and would not be opened to mineral entry.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-1: Manage lands for dispersed recreation.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-RE-1.1. Continue to manage for dispersed recreation.

Action A-RE-1.1.1 - Recreation would be managed in accordance with the existing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

Goal RE-2: Manage motorized vehicular (OHV) use.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-RE-2.1. Manage BLM-administered lands as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.

Action A-RE-2.1.1 -Public lands would continue to be managed according to existing OHV designations (**Figure 2-12**):

- Approximately 61,300 acres: Open to all vehicles.
- Approximately 71,900 acres: All vehicles Limited to designated routes.
- Approximately 11,500 acres: Wheeled vehicles Limited to existing roads and trails; Closed to over-snow vehicles.
- Approximately 68,000 acres: Wheeled vehicles Limited to existing roads and trails; Open to over-snow vehicles.
- Approximately 4,900 acres: Wheeled vehicles Limited to designate routes; Closed to over-snow vehicles.
- Approximately 28,000 acres: Wheeled vehicles Limited to existing roads and trails; over-snow vehicles Limited to designated routes.
- Approximately 3,700 acres: Open to wheeled vehicles; Closed to over-snow vehicles.
- Approximately 5,700 acres: Open to wheeled vehicles; over-snow vehicles Limited to designated routes.
- Approximately 5,300 acres: Vehicles over 40 inches wide Limited to designated routes; wheeled vehicles less than 40 inches wide Limited to existing roads and trails; Open to over-snow vehicles.
- Approximately 1,300 acres: Closed to all vehicles.
- Approximately 352,200 acres would remain as not designated.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-3: Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-RE-3.1. Continue to recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 55,200 acres of public lands within existing SRMAs.

Action A-RE-3.1.1 - The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) (**Figure 2-3**) would continue to be managed to maintain existing physical, social and administrative settings as described in **Table 2-2a** providing various recreational activities, experiences and benefits for a “**Destination**” market base of SE Idaho.

Action A-RE-3.1.2 - The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) (**Figure 2-3**) would continued to be managed to maintain existing physical, social and administrative settings as described in **Table 2-2b** providing various recreational activities, experiences and benefits for a “**Community**” market base of SE Idaho.

Objective A-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 558,600 acres as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

Action A-RE-3.2.1 - The ERMA would be managed in a custodial manner and provide for visitor health and safety. Basic recreation functions would use the following guidelines:

- 1. Administrative Actions:**
 - Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) would be issued if consistent with other resources and uses.
 - Law Enforcement presence would be limited.
 - Visitor services would be limited to basic information such as travel management signs, site specific restrictions, general maps, travel plan maps and very basic facilities may be utilized in high use areas.
- 2. Management:**
 - Focus on minimizing user conflicts with other resources and uses.
 - Would be custodially managed, that is minimal physical facilities/ structures would be provided except if necessary to provide for visitor health and safety.
- 3. Marketing:**
 - Provide maps.
 - Provide road/trail maps.
 - Utilize the internet to provide recreation information.
- 4. Monitoring:**
 - Visitor satisfaction through field contacts.
 - User conflict.
 - Visitor safety.
 - Resource damage.

Table 2-2a. Existing Physical, Social and Administrative Settings for the Pocatello SRMA

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape. Existing setting is identified by the shaded portions within the table.							
Land & Facilities	Primitive Pristine Transition		Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4 Wheel Drive (WD) roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
Facilities	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use. Existing setting is identified by the shaded portions within the table.						
Visitor Use & Users	Primitive Pristine Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Contacts	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (Other Than Your Own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents. The existing setting is identified by the shaded portion.						
Administration & Services	Primitive Pristine Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD vehicles, all terrain vehicles (ATVs), dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WDs and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-2b. Existing Physical, Social and Administrative Settings for the Blackfoot River SRMA

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape. The existing setting is identified by the shaded portion.							
Land & Facilities	Primitive Pristine Transition		Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Remoteness	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
Naturalness	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
Facilities	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use. The existing setting is identified by the shaded portions.							
Visitor Use & Users	Primitive Pristine Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
Contacts	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.	
Group Size (Other Than Your Own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.	
Evidence of Use	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.	

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents. The existing setting is identified by the shaded portions.						
Administration & Services	Primitive Pristine Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Mechanized Use	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
Visitor Services	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
Management Controls	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective A-AD-1.1. Manage eligible river segments for the values identified in the WSR evaluation.

Action A-AD-1.1.1 - As appropriate, management would be implemented to protect eligible river segments (**Figure 3-19 and Figure 3-20**) until suitability determinations are completed and determinations made if segments are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS.

Objective A-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values.

Action A-AD-1.2.1 - The Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC (approximately 2,500 acres) would be managed to protect crucial elk winter range by implementing the following management practices:

- Winter forage for elk would be enhanced by developing grazing management systems.
- A common use allotment would be proposed by combing some or all of the allotments overlapping with the ACEC boundary.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Winter range habitat would be rehabilitated using prescribed fire and/or establishment of browse species.
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate development.
- Locatable minerals claimants would be required to file a PO for mining related activities.

Action A-AD-1.2.2 - The Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC (approximately 2,300 acres) would be managed to protect and provide winter roosting habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- No post/pole, firewood or commercial timber sales would be allowed.
- To protect eagle habitat, applicable stipulations would be placed on locatable minerals, leasable minerals and fluid mineral leases (no surface occupancy).
- Commercial road operations would not be allowed from November 15 through April 15.
- Snowmobile use would not be allowed from November 15 to March 15 except for research and administration.
- Wildland fire suppression would be a high priority.
- Acquire private lands from willing sellers in Bowen Canyon and develop a formal cooperative agreement with the private land owner(s).

Action A-AD-1.2.3 - The Downy Watershed ACEC (approximately 1,900 acres) would be managed to maintain/improve vegetative condition and overall watershed health by implementing the following management practices:

- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- A locatable mineral withdraw would be maintained.
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.

Action A-AD-1.2.4 - The Indian Rocks ACEC (approximately 3,100 acres) would be managed to protect relevant cultural resource sites by implementing the following management practices:

- Public lands would be unavailable for disposal.
- ROWs would not be granted across identified sensitive cultural areas.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated roads and trails.
- Annual monitoring of cultural resources would be conducted to determine the extent of impacts caused by livestock grazing. If deemed necessary, fences would be built to protect sensitive cultural areas.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Guidelines (e.g. areas closed to heavy equipment use, using fire retardant for firelines) would be developed for wildland fire suppression activities.
- Locatable minerals claimants would be required to file a PO for mining related activities.

Action A-AD-1.2.5 - The Juniper Townsite and Van Komen Homestead ACECs (approximately 6 acres) would be managed to protect cultural and historical resources by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be signed to explain important cultural and historical values and the need to protect these values.
- Historical structures would be protected.
- Partnerships would be pursued with local historical interest groups to protect, maintain and interpret historic structures.
- Areas would be made safe for the public.

Action A-AD-1.2.6 -The Dairy Hollow RNA (approximately 40 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine Wyoming sagebrush/needle-and-thread plant community and Ferruginous Hawk nesting habitat (conglomerate bluffs and columns) by implementing the following management practices:

- Livestock grazing would be eliminated through fencing.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.
- The area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.

Action A-AD-1.2.7 - The Formation Cave RNA (approximately 70 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formation and pristine waterbirch, antelope bitterbrush/Nevada bluegrass, and barren plant communities by implementing the following management practices :

- Discretionary closure for solid leasable and salable minerals.
- This area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.

Action A-AD-1.2.8 - The Oneida Narrows RNA (approximately 600 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine plant communities (e.g., bigtooth maple, boxelder riparian, Rocky Mountain juniper, and bunchgrass), Bald Eagle and Rock Squirrel habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

Action A-AD-1.2.9 - The Pine Gap RNA (approximately 240 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine black sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.
- The area would be unavailable to livestock grazing.

Action A-AD-1.2.10 - The Robbers Roost RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the unique abundance of mountain shrub communities by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.

Action A-AD-1.2.11 - The Cheatbeck RNA (approximately 100 acres) would be managed to protect the plant communities of boxelder/sweet cicely and bigtooth

Administrative Designations (AD)

maple/sweet cicley by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be designated as Closed to OHV use.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

Action A-AD-1.2.12 - The Travertine Park ACEC and RNA (approximately 200 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formations and uncommon lichen species of by implementing the following management practices:

- Livestock grazing would be excluded through fencing.
- The area would be signed to explain values and the need to protect these values.
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Locatable minerals claimants would be required to file a PO for mining related activities.
- Only the RNA portion would be designated as Closed to OHV use.

2.8 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE COMMON TO ACTION ALTERNATIVES (ALTERNATIVES B, C, AND D)

Table 2-3 describes the management guidance that would be applicable to Alternatives B, C, and D. The actions described in this section would be implemented if any of these alternatives are ultimately selected.

Table 2-3. Management Guidance Common to Action Alternatives (Alternatives B, C, and D).

GENERAL (GE)

Goal GE-3. Provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrological cycling and energy flow consistent with multiple use management and sustained productivity.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective AA-GE-3.1. Restore or improve the public lands adversely affected by major surface disturbance resulting from activities such as but not limited to mineral and energy development, wildland fire, and ROW development.	Action AA-GE-3.1.1 - Applicable Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and indicators (Appendix A) would be employed to determine the successfulness of reclamation, rehabilitation or restoration activities following major surface disturbance.

RESOURCES

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-2. Prevent the establishment of invasive and/or noxious weed species.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective AA-VE-2.1. Treat invasive/noxious weed species to decrease or control the total number of acres occupied.	Action AA-VE-2.1.1 - Where hay or straw would be used on public lands for permitted/authorized and internal BLM activities, state-certified weed free hay/straw would be required. Action AA-VE-2.1.2 - Public awareness concerning invasive/noxious weed species control would be promoted including partnerships with other agencies and the Tribes.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal: WF-3. Protect life, property, and resources.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective AA-WF-3.1. Manage public land in and around the WUI areas to reduce fire hazards.	Action AA-WF-3.1.1 - Appropriate treatment methods to reduce/remove hazardous fuels would be used. Action AA-WF-3.1.2 - Treatment activities would be coordinated and conducted in conjunction with community participation, partners and stakeholders. Action AA-WF-3.1.3 - AMR would be utilized on all wildland fires commensurate with values at risk and to protect public/firefighter safety.
Objective AA-WF-3.2. Manage public lands to protect, improve or enhance resources /values at risk.	Action AA-WF-3.2.1 - Appropriate treatment methods to improve Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC)/LHC. Action AA-WF-3.2.2 - AMR commensurate with values at risk.

RESOURCE USES

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR- 3. Maintain and acquire legal access to public land.

Management Objectives	Management Actions
<p>Objective AA-LR-3.1. Maintain existing access and acquire public and administrative access consistent with resource values and to ensure efficient administration of public lands.</p>	<p>Action AA-LR-3.1.1- Access to public lands would be acquired with an emphasis on priority areas (Figure 2-13).</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.2 - Public access would be secured or acquired through all land tenure adjustments.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.3 - The Cooperative Rights-of-Way Agreement (2002) between the BLM and the State of Idaho would be followed to acquire access across state lands as needed.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.4 - Access to public lands would be acquired, from willing parties, through easements, fee purchase, donation, conservation easements or other means.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.5 - New route construction, route alignment or maintenance to improve access to public lands would be allowed.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.6 - Counties would be coordinated with to identify legal access to public lands.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-3.1.7 - Legal access routes to public lands would be recognized during the development of travel management plans.</p>

Goal: LR-5. Improve administrative management efficiency, natural resources management and protection, and public benefit.

Management Objectives	Management Actions
<p>Objective AA-LR-5.1. Adjust and consolidate public land ownership patterns through land tenure adjustments</p>	<p>Action AA-LR-5.1.1 - Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands or managed for the goals, objectives and standards for which they were acquired.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-5.1.2 - Management direction, including designations for such programs as OHV, SRMA, VRM, Livestock Grazing, Lands & Realty, Mining (leasable, saleable) would be applied to acquired lands consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands, or those with similar values, goals and objectives for which they were acquired.</p> <p>Action AA-LR-5.1.3 - The following screening and criteria process would be considered for all land tenure adjustment proposals.</p>

Step 1: Land Tenure Adjustment Proposal Submitted.

Does the proposal meet the intent of FLPMA? Is there a Federal interest (e.g. public benefit) to implementing the proposal? If the proposal is a land exchange, are the monetary values of the offered and selected lands relatively similar?

YES - Continue to **Step 2**.
NO - No further consideration of the action as presently proposed.

Step 2: Proposal Screened by Zone Definition.

*Does the proposal fit within the guidelines of the zone definitions (see **Action LR-5.1.1**)?*

YES - Continue to **Step 3**.
NO - No further consideration of the action as presently proposed.

Step 3: Proposal Screened by Land Ownership Adjustment Criteria.

*Is the proposed action a high priority based on the land ownership adjustment criteria and factors as identified in **Actions LR-5.1.2 and LR-5.1.3**?*

Lands and Realty (LR)

YES - Continue to **Step 4**.
NO - No further consideration of the action as presently proposed.

Step 4: Likelihood of Proposal Receiving Public Support.

Is it likely the proposal will receive public support during the NEPA process?

YES - Continue to **Step 5**.
NO - No further consideration of the action as presently proposed

Step 5: Schedule the Proposal for Appropriate Public Involvement and NEPA.

This proposal's priority for completing the NEPA work would be based upon other workload, current and anticipated public and private funding and staffing, and the extent to which the proposal would benefit the public.

Action AA-LR-5.1.4 - Proceeds from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal as of July 25, 2000 (**Appendix F**) may be used to purchase additional public lands within the planning area, as provided for in the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act through July 25, 2010 unless extended by Congress.

Action AA-LR-5.1.5 - Work with willing parties to acquire land that is in the public interest to improve administrative efficiencies or based upon priorities to acquire land with unique resources values such as but not limited to special status species habitat, riparian, and/or access to public lands.

Action AA-LR-5.1.6 - The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes would be coordinated with regarding land tenure adjustments within the ceded land boundary.

Action AA-LR-5.1.7 - Disposal of lands would be allowed under Sec 203 and 206 of FLPMA and would be classified for disposal under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315f).

Action AA-LR-5.1.8 - Lands would be made available, as appropriate, to support local community and development needs.

Action AA-LR-5.1.9 - All public lands would be classified as unsuitable for entry under the Desert Land Entry Act (1877, as amended) or the Carey Act (1894, as amended) due to one or more factors such as, unsuitable soils, lack of available water or valid water right, topography or economic feasibility.

Action AA-LR-5.1.10 - Public access to public lands would be retained when lands are transferred out of federal ownership.

Action AA-LR-5.1.11 - Coordination with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes would occur when BLM considers land tenure adjustments on lands involving Tribal-reserved rights.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective AA-ME-2.1. Coordinate with private surface owners on minerals development proposals related to federal mineral estates.</p>	<p>Action AA-ME-2.1.1 - Split-estate locatable mineral resources (approximately 419,500 acres) would be available for development.</p> <p>Action AA-ME-2.1.2 - Split-estate leasable and salable mineral resources would be available for development at the discretion of the BLM.</p> <p>Action AA-ME-2.1.3 - On split-estate lands where private land overlies BLM managed federal mineral estate, approval of any operations plan would be coordinated with the surface owner to mitigate impacts as practical and as required by established requirements.</p>

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Action AA-ME-2.1.4 - Reclamation requirements of mineral development operations on split-estate lands would be set at the same levels required on similar federal lands and/or equivalent state standards.

- Applicable Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**) would be employed to determine the successfulness of reclamation, rehabilitation or restoration activities following major surface disturbances on federal lands.

Action AA-ME 2.1.5 - Mineral lessee/permittee performance bonds required by BLM on split-estate lands may include a loss-of-land-use bond on behalf of the surface owner (e.g. an annual rental based upon grazing values, as appraised by BLM, may be due to the surface owner) in addition to reclamation and other components.

Objective AA-ME-2.2. Maintain or reestablish the hydrologic function, integrity, quality, and other surface resource values of lands affected by mining actions consistent with the disturbed site potential.

Action AA-ME-2.2.1 - Reclamation Plans for mineral development operations would be designed to attain and final reclamation would meet applicable standards (**Appendix A**) consistent with the rehabilitation potential of the disturbed site. Standards applicable to mineral development operations are primarily 1 through 3 and 5 through 7, with secondary and future site management directed towards attaining Standards 4 and 8.

Action AA-ME-2.2.2 - The following operation standards and guidelines would be applied as appropriate to reduce environmental impacts from mineral exploration and development operations:

OPERATIONAL STANDARDS:

1. Locate surface disturbing activities, including support facilities, outside riparian zones (e.g. riparian habitat conservation areas or areas where surface disturbance would impact the PFC of the riparian areas) and fish bearing waters. Cutthroat trout guidance would be considered as identified in **Appendix E**. Where no feasible alternative site exists, operate and construct facilities in ways that would avoid or reduce impacts to riparian zone attributes.
2. Diversions to control surface flow and infiltration on overburden piles, pit backfill, and all disturbed areas would be designed to be self-maintaining or maintained by the lessee.
3. If appropriate for reclamation design, soil resources would be inventoried following Order 2 National Resource Conservation Service, National Cooperative Soil Survey standards (or more detailed Order 1 survey for large mining projects). Volumes and suitability of soil resources for reclamation would be determined before disturbance.
4. Topsoil and selected sub soils suitable for reclamation, as identified in the soil inventory, would be salvaged on slopes where equipment can safely operate. These soils would be immediately utilized for reclamation at the mine or placed in an approved stockpile for future use.
5. Mineral exploration and development would include plans for concurrent or timely reclamation. Plans would be modified and updated as appropriate.
6. In the event of a temporary shutdown of operations, interim reclamation and site stabilization would be conducted according to a plan submitted by the operator/lessee to the Authorized Officer.
7. The lessee/operator would monitor reclamation work and report to the Authorized Officer annually until reclamation is accepted as adequate and the performance bond released.
8. Mineral operations would replace or mitigate any loss of available surface water sources for uses such as wildlife or grazing as appropriate. This includes the loss of water quality sufficient to maintain post-mineral development uses.
9. Within development areas, native vegetation would be retained undisturbed when disturbance of the site is not necessary for minerals development or safety.
10. Mineral operations performance bonds would include an amount that reflects the actual cost to BLM (including current administration and overhead costs) to reclaim facilities and related surface disturbance. This amount would be determined by BLM and bonds secured by mineral operators prior to surface disturbance or project implementation.
11. Water management would be designed and maintained to control water runoff, erosion, infiltration, sedimentation, and contamination as necessary.

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES:

1. Selection of plant species for establishment would reflect the surrounding ecosystem and post development land use. Plant materials selected for

Minerals and Energy (ME)

reclamation use would be adapted to the climate of the site. Consideration and preference would be given to promoting natural succession, native plant species, and structural diversity.

2. Reclaimed areas would be graded and shaped, where possible, to a stable topographic relief that conforms and blends in with the variability of surrounding slopes. Final reclaimed slopes would not be steeper than 33% (3 horizontal : 1 vertical).
3. Before release of the performance bond, the site would be assessed to assure:
 - minimum ground cover exists to attain long-term soil productivity requirements;
 - ground cover persists naturally, at minimum cover needs, without artificial assistance (e.g. irrigation, fertilizers, etc.); and
 - impacted lands are reclaimed and meet or suitably trend toward meeting applicable Standards (**Appendix A**) and post development land use objectives.
4. In reclaimed areas, vegetation would include species that meet wildlife habitat needs. Cover for wildlife would be incorporated into design plans (e.g. slash piles, logs, rock piles, etc.).
5. Roads, disturbed areas, and facilities no longer necessary for mineral exploration and development would be reclaimed as soon as practicable, normally within one year after the lands become available for reclamation.
6. To the maximum extent feasible, disturbed lands would be reclaimed to meet VRM objectives.

Objective AA-ME 2.3. Regulate mineral development activities to prevent or control sediment and the release of contaminants such as selenium and metals into the environment.

Action AA-ME-2.3.1 - Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or other appropriate management techniques or guidelines (**Appendix C**) would be applied to control acid rock drainage, sedimentation, and release of contaminants.

Action AA-ME-2.3.2 - Plans would be required for preventing or controlling adverse environmental impacts (e.g. water management, hazardous materials & spills, sediment control, contamination).

Action AA-ME-2.3.3 - Hydrologic function and watershed health would be monitored at all active mineral operations and adjustments made to operations and reclamation as necessary to achieve PFC of watersheds, revegetation objectives and protection of resources.

Action AA-ME-2.3.4 - Suitable topsoil/subsoil would be salvaged for reclamation use in a way that best supports biological diversity and prevents the release of hazardous substances.

Action AA-ME-2.3.5 - In reclamation activities, plant species known to reduce the risk of bioaccumulation of hazardous substances, such as selenium, would be used if such risk is present.

Action AA-ME-2.3.6 - Prior to release of any performance bond or relinquishment of a mineral lease/permit, reclamation vegetation would be monitored for bio-accumulation of hazardous substances for a period of time to be determined appropriate by the Authorized Officer.

Action AA-ME-2.3.7 - Phosphate mine site plans would be designed to meet the following goals as identified in the *Interagency Area-Wide Investigation of Phosphate Mine Contamination and Final Risk Management Plan (IPMP)* (2004).

- Protect southeast Idaho's surface water resources.
- Protect wildlife habitat and ecological resources in southeast Idaho.
- Maintain and protect multiple beneficial uses of the southeast Idaho phosphate mining resource area.
- Protect southeast Idaho's ground water resources.

Action AA-ME-2.3.8 - In order to achieve the goals identified in **Action AA-ME-2.3.7**, the following action levels (**Appendix I**) (and any future modifications) for vegetation, surface waters and groundwater as identified in the IPMP would be used to design mine and reclamation plans. In addition, these levels would be used in determining the success of phosphate mine reclamation, rehabilitation and/or restoration activities.

- Appropriate follow-up actions (e.g. conduct further monitoring, conduct additional reclamation, conduct appropriate clean up activities) would be taken

Minerals and Energy (ME)

should these levels not be successfully met or exceeded.

- As appropriate, these action levels may be adjusted for future site specific projects through continued investigation/monitoring and analysis through the NEPA process.

Action Levels for Vegetation, Groundwater, Surface Water, and CWA

Mine Reclamation Vegetation Suitability Standards	
Contaminant	(mg/kg dry weight)
Selenium	5.0
Cadmium	4.2
Chromium	30.6
Nickel	35.5
Vanadium	55.9
Zinc	615.0

Standards for Groundwater (Total Recoverable, Unfiltered)	
Contaminant	(ug/L)
Selenium	50.0
Cadmium	5.0
Chromium	100.0
Nickel	730.0
Vanadium	260.0
Zinc	5000.0

Selected constituents are shown. The Idaho Groundwater Protection Rule (IDAPA 58.01.11) contains the full constituent list and action levels for ground water.

Surface Water Suitability Standards for Biota Standards (e.g. isolated artificial ponds, mine pit lakes, seeps, springs)	
Contaminant	(Mg/L)
Selenium:	
Transitory wildlife drinking water use	0.201
Domestic animal drinking water use (e.g. livestock grazing)	0.050
Riparian habitat use	0.005
Cadmium	0.245
Chromium	8.7
Nickel	0.614
Vanadium	0.972
Zinc	43.4

Standards for CWA ¹ Regulated Surface Waters	
Contaminant	(ug/L)
Selenium (Total Recoverable)	5.0
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium (Total) ²	74.0
Nickel	160.0
Vanadium (Dissolved)	20.0
Zinc	100.0

¹Clean Water Act
²Assumes 6 to 1 partitioning of Cr III to CR VI. The surface water criteria for chromium were changed in 2005. Total Chromium has been replaced with Chromium(III) and Chromium(VI). Selected constituents are shown; the CWA contains the full constituent list and action levels for surface water.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-4: Establish a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management.

Management Objective	Management Actions
Objective AA-RE-4.1 Provide on-the-ground travel management operations and maintenance programs to sustain and enhance recreation opportunities and experiences, visitor access and safety, and resource conservation.	<p>Action AA-RE-4.1.1 - Establish maintenance standards for trails and conduct condition surveys to document maintenance, construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation needs.</p> <p>Action AA-RE-4.1.2 - Implement management practices to systematically address travel management (e.g. signs, maps, maintenance, construction, reconstruction, field presence, law enforcement, and education).</p> <p>Action AA-RE-4.1.3 - Monitor and evaluate social outcomes and environmental conditions on and along trails and associated areas influenced by trail-related visitation.</p> <p>Action AA-RE-4.1.4 - Develop simple, effective, and efficient monitoring plans and</p>

Recreation (RE)

methods to measure the effectiveness of travel planning and management.

Action AA-RE-4.1.5 - Travel management plans would consider the following criteria in designating routes and uses:

- Environmental conditions,
- User conflicts,
- Administrative purposes,
- Public purposes,
- Route, vehicle type and size limitations,

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

*Management Objectives**Management Actions*

Objective AA-AD-1.1. Determine which eligible river segments are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS.

Action AA-AD-1.1.1 - The WSR evaluation found two rivers (**Figure 3-19 and Figure 3-20**) eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with no eligible segments found to be suitable; therefore, no river segments are being proposed for inclusion in the NWSRS (BLM 2003d).

2.9 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Table 2-4 describes the management guidance that would be applicable to Alternative B, the Proposed Action Alternative. The actions described in this section would generally focus on a balanced combination of resource protection and resource use that would provide benefits for the broadest range of public uses.

Key components to Alternative B are as follows:

- Management of special status species and vegetation with an emphasis on maintaining and improving important vegetation habitats (e.g. sagebrush steppe ecosystem) to provide for species’ continued presence and conservation
- Management of land tenure adjustments to improve administrative efficiency and protect resources while supporting appropriate development and improved public access to public lands with some emphasis on acquiring nonfederal lands.
- Management of minerals and energy resources to balance development and protect resources.
- Management of OHV opportunities and use by designating public lands as “Limited” to existing routes, maintaining existing routes, limiting mechanized travel to designated routes, moderate control of OHVs and minimal intensive use routes.
- Management of fire to include treatments with an emphasis on a broad range of vegetation types (e.g. encroached Juniper, Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub, Mountain Shrub, and Wet/Cold Conifer) to move toward FRCC 1.

Table 2-4. Management Guidance for Alternative B.

RESOURCES	
Special Status Species (SS)	
<i>Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.</i>	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective B-SS-1.1. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.	<p>Action B-SS-1.1.1 - The following guidelines would be implemented to maintain and protect nesting and roosting sites for bald eagles as adapted from the Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Management Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 1996):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New permitted activities which would cause disturbance within the vicinity of occupied nests and primary use areas (Zones I and II) would not be allowed from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1. • New structures, such as powerlines and wind turnbines, would be designed to minimize the potential to cause direct mortality to eagles. Existing lines posing potential problems would be modified to minimize collision or electrocution upon renewal of the ROW. • Mature trees would be maintained and recruited for suitable nesting, perching and roosting sites. • Within the 2.5-mile home range (Zone III) follow management direction to maintain adequate foraging conditions and aid in maintaining the integrity of Zones I and II. • Stipulate that proposed projects would not lower prey availability. • Maintain trees and snags for perching and visual screening (interrupt the line of sight between the perched eagle and human activity) • Within the home range of nesting eagles to avoid indirect impacts, pesticides/herbicides would be used in accordance with label instructions.

Special Status Species (SS)

Action B-SS-1.1.2 - Gray wolf habitat (e.g. reproductive, rearing) would be conserved/managed in the following manner by:

- Analyzing habitat characteristics of public lands adjacent to the Caribou NF in conjunction with the planned Caribou National Forest evaluation to determine if suitable wolf habitat exists.
- Activities on public lands within the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (east of I-15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (west of I-15) which would disturb within one mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when five or fewer breeding pairs are present would not be allowed. (USFWS 1994a and 1994b).
- If and when wolves are de-listed coordinate habitat management with IDFG.

Action B-SS-1.1.3 - Quality shoreline habitats would be maintained on all public lands adjacent to the Snake River used by Utah valvata snail. No shore-disturbing activities would be allowed if found to be detrimental to snail populations.

Objective B-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.

FAUNA ONLY:

Action B-SS-1.2.1 - On-going efforts to locate populations of pygmy rabbits would be supported.

- Survey all potential habitats within the next five years.
- When populations are located, manage sagebrush habitats for suitable pygmy rabbit conditions.
- Suitable and potential pygmy rabbit habitat should be managed to allow for the expansion of populations into areas where they might not be currently found.

Action B-SS-1.2.2 - Populations of boreal toads and Northern leopard frogs would be identified and inventoried and where populations are located, permitted activities would be managed to maintain quality frog and or toad habitat by:

- Managing riparian areas to make progress towards or achieving PFC.
- Increasing pool habitat based upon site potential.
- Mitigating or adjusting activities having adverse effects on boreal toad and Northern leopard frog habitats.
- Managing Lane and Lander Creeks as priority areas for boreal toad and Northern leopard frog habitat.

Action B-SS-1.2.3 - The following guidelines for Greater sage-grouse habitats would be implemented as adapted from Connelly et al (2000):

- Continue efforts to map populations and habitat for greater sage-grouse. Map seasonal (lek, nesting, brood-rearing and winter) habitats along with source and isolated populations within 3 years after signing the Record of Decision (ROD).
- Establish goals for greater sage-grouse habitat conservation at the local level in conjunction with IDFG and local working groups for protection and maintenance of existing populations and restoration goals.
- Protect and maintain suitable habitats and reconnect separated populations based upon the following priorities:
 1. Source habitats (S1)
 2. Restoration areas (R1, R2)
 3. Areas that link isolated populations
- Manage key habitat for a range of sagebrush canopy cover averaging 15 to 25 percent (11 to 31 inches in height); at least 15 percent grass cover; and 10 percent cover of a diversity of forbs or commensurate with site potential.
- Monitor progress and adjust activities to make progress towards greater sage-grouse goals and objectives.
- In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership.
- In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.
- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31.

Special Status Species (SS)

- Restore shrub-steppe habitats in the following priority:
 1. source areas,
 2. restoration areas
 3. areas that link isolated populations

Action B-SS-1.2.4 - The following guidelines for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitats would be implemented as adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):

- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, maintain vegetation in suitable condition (LHC-A) for nesting and brood rearing for 1.5 miles from known leks. Any manipulation of habitats must not be greater than 10 percent of the 1.5 mile radius (**Figure 3-6**).
- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, maintain availability of deciduous shrubs (e.g. serviceberry, chokecherry) within 4 miles of leks to protect winter habitat.
- Coordinate with IDFG as population targets and monitoring locations are established for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Monitoring would be conducted for populations in key or source areas and restorations areas in that order.
- In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership.
- In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.
- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31.

Action B-SS-1.2.5 - The following guidelines for the globally important ferruginous hawk habitat in the Curlew Valley would be implemented as adapted from Chipley 1998:

- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, Activities which would disturb within ½ mi. of active nests from Mar 1 to July 15 would not be allowed.
- Monitor the populations in Curlew Valley and on the Bear Lake Plateau (**Figure 3-6**).
- Maintain existing scattered juniper trees for nesting substrate and maintain or improve habitat suitable for prey populations such as jackrabbits.

Action B-SS-1.2.6 - The following conservation actions (Utah Division of Wildlife Resources [UDWR] 2000, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks [MDFWP] et al. 2000, IDFG 2003) would be implemented to ensure the continued presence of native cutthroat trout within their historic range:

- Support cooperative work with IDFG to determine cutthroat trout life histories, protect the genetic integrity of cutthroat trout populations, expand those populations within their historic range through reintroduction in those areas where restoration is practicable after reintroduction protocols have been established with federal agencies and monitor populations as they are restored.
- Cooperate with IDFG to selectively control non-native salmonid species and discontinue non-native fish stocking in native cutthroat trout drainages.
- Enhance and maintain channel integrity, channel processes, water quality, salmonid habitat and habitat connectivity.
- Monitor populations, habitat quantity and habitat quality.
- Cooperate with adjacent landowners and/or other agencies when opportunities for watershed scale improvements are possible.
- All streams known to hold either of these species would be fenced to exclude livestock use unless it is already in PFC condition.
- Strive to eliminate or significantly reduce threats to present or potential cutthroat trout distribution within their historic range and to habitat quality and quantity.
- Strive to achieve the criteria for highest quality trout habitats as described in the Cutthroat Trout Matrix (**Appendix E**).
- Consider land tenure adjustments which would provide for reconnecting streams in migratory corridors. Disposition of trout-bearing streams would be allowed if habitat with more potential for stream reconnection is acquired.
- Coordinate with IDFG and other agencies to implement an information/education/outreach program.

Special Status Species (SS)

- Participate in coordination and data sharing meetings between state, private and federal jurisdictions.

Action B-SS-1.2.7 - Where populations of American white pelicans are located on public lands, manage the quality of nesting habitat as a priority for the benefit of the pelican.

Action B-SS-1.2.8 - For Bear Lake endemic fish (Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cisco, Bonneville whitefish, Bear Lake whitefish and Bear Lake sculpin) water degrading activities on public lands with streams connecting to Bear Lake would be reduced.

FLORA ONLY:

Action B-SS-1.2.8 - Site/project specific assessments for special status plants would be required prior to authorizing activities to determine:

1. The presence or absence of special status species, and
2. Appropriate mitigation/guidelines (e.g. avoidance of occupied areas, distances from occupied habitat). Examples of mitigation/guidelines to be considered may include:
 - Reducing adverse impacts to special status plant habitats from permitted/authorized activities.
 - Limiting water developments and mineral supplements near special status plant populations sufficient to protect these species.
 - Avoiding pesticide and herbicide applications near occupied habitat to preserve pollinators and non-target species.
 - Promoting seeding within occupied habitat only when clearly beneficial for special status plants.
 - Formulate methods of weed spraying near special status habitat on site specific and species specific basis.
 - Special status plant areas would be priority for weed treatment.
 - Inventory and evaluate areas for special status plants while conducting land health standards evaluations.
 - Inventory and monitor potential special status plant habitats.

Action B-SS-1.2.9 - Meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**) for special status plant habitat.

Action B-SS-1.2.10 - Special status plant known occurrence's maps would be updated regularly.

Action B-SS-1.2.11 - To conserve starveling milkvetch (*Astragalus jejunos* var. *jejunus*) and silky cryptantha (*Cryptantha sericea*).

- Consider plant habitat protection during route designation process.
- Inventory and monitor habitat in Bear Lake County.
- Promote Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**) to maintain species populations.

Action B-SS-1.2.12 - Where special status species can be conserved and habitat connectivity improved, lands would be acquired through land tenure adjustments, easements, and inter-agency cooperation.

Vegetation

Goal VE-6. Manage vegetation types to provide for their continued presence as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least

Action B-VE-6.1.1. Activities would be permitted/authorized in a manner consistent with Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**).

Action B-VE-6.1.2. Priority areas for treatment and restoration would be:

1. Greater Sage- and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse Source and Key habitat:
 - a. Enhance source habitat,
 - b. Treat areas of low resilience

Vegetation

15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub types and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type. (Appendix J, Section III)

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	> 60%
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	20-25%
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 20%

- c. Treat areas that pose a fire risk to source habitats,
 - d. Enhance key habitat areas,
 - e. Treat areas that pose a fire risk to key habitats,
 - f. Enhance restoration habitat
2. Habitats for the conservation and recovery of special status species.
 3. Areas with hazardous fuels or potential for catastrophic wildland fire.
 4. Areas infested by invasive/noxious weeds.
 5. Areas at risk of loss of key ecosystem components/functions (structure, diversity, composition, hydrological function, nutrient cycling, energy flow).
 6. Areas adversely impacted/degraded by uses or activities (e.g. recreation, OHV, grazing, mining)
 7. Crested wheatgrass seedlings.

Criteria to treat and maintain the crested wheatgrass forage base are as follows:

- Suppress wildland fires until sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 25%.
- Consider various treatment methods (e.g. mechanical, chemical, and prescribed fire) as areas exceed 25% sagebrush canopy cover.
- As areas are treated allow for no less than 15% sagebrush canopy cover.
- Interseed desirable species that add diversity while not displacing crested wheatgrass.
- Treat areas to discourage invasive/noxious weed species.

8. Juniper encroached areas

Objective B-VE-6.2. In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of an even mix of Aspen and Dry Conifer resulting in a distribution of age classes of <30 years (40%), 31-80 years (40%), and >80 years (20%)

Action B-VE-6.2.1- Aspen/Conifer sites would be treated using appropriate treatment methods and harvest rotation cycles to achieve desired age classes. Appropriate methods may include but are not limited to regeneration and partial cuts.

Action B-VE-6.2.2 - Within the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer vegetation types, treatment and restoration priority areas would be:

- Areas with greater than 50% mature conifer composition.
- Areas adjacent to deer/elk summer range.
- Areas significant to special status species.
- Areas impacted by insects or disease.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>30
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	25-30
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<45

Vegetation

Objective B-VE-6.3. In the Wet/Cold Conifer type, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below primarily through natural processes so the landscape is comprised of a distribution of age classes of 0-80 years (30%) and > 80 years (70%).

Action B-VE-6.3.1- Appropriate treatment methods and harvest rotation cycles would be used to achieve desired age classes.

Action B-VE-6.3.2 - Treatment/restoration priority areas would be:

- Areas impacted by insects or disease.
- Wildlife ranges (summer/winter).
- Areas significant to special status species.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Objective B-VE-6.4. Maintain or increase natural occurring Juniper LHC-A and B acres as described below through primarily natural processes so the landscape is dominated by widely spaced old juniper trees greater than 300 years.

Action B-VE-6.4.1 - Appropriate methods (e.g. fire suppression) would be used to maintain or promote juniper dominated range sites.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-4. Return fire to a more natural role in the ecosystem to improve FRCC and achieve desired LHC.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective B-WF-4.1. Manage the Low-Elevation Shrub and Perennial Grass vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire occurs less frequently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.</p>	<p>Action B-WF-4.1.1 - The AMR would be used to safely manage wildland fires, reducing acres burned to a rate similar to historic. AMR in Low Elevation Shrub would be suppression of all wildland fire starts to protect existing sagebrush communities.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.2 - Fuels and restoration projects would be conducted in areas invaded by or at risk of invasion by annual exotic vegetation and invasive/noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.3 - Following wildland fire and prescribed fire treatments, chemical, mechanical, and revegetation treatments would utilize appropriate plant materials to provide the best opportunity to stabilize sites and prevent dominance of invasive annual vegetation and noxious weeds. The use of native plant materials would be emphasized.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.4 - Fire use would be allowed in annual grass dominated areas following site specific NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.5 - Prescribed fire may be used to prepare areas for subsequent chemical, mechanical, and/or revegetation treatments, or, if needed, for disposal of vegetation (i.e., roadside burning, pile burning).</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.6 - Sagebrush would be seeded on appropriate sites where natural recovery is unlikely in 10 to 20 years.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.1.7 - Projects would be strategically placed on a landscape scale to protect and restore sagebrush steppe.</p>
<p>Objective B-WF-4.2. Manage the Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire mimics historical conditions</p>	<p>Action B-WF-4.2.1 -The AMR would be used to safely manage wildland fires.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.2.2 - Fire use would be allowed following site-specific NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.2.3 - Vegetation treatments would be designed to simulate the effect of historic fire on vegetation structure and composition.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.2.4 - In Mid-Elevation Shrub prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and revegetation treatments would be conducted in all areas invaded by or at risk of invasion by invasive and noxious weeds.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.2.5 - Encroaching juniper in the Mid-Elevation Shrub type would be removed using chemical, mechanical, and prescribed fire treatments.</p>
<p>Objective B-WF-4.3. Maintain Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types fire frequencies within the historical range of variability, FRCC 1 (LHC-A).</p>	<p>Action B-WF-4.3.1 -The AMR would be used to safely manage wildland fires.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.3.2 - WFU would be allowed in Other/Vegetated Lava following site-specific NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.3.3 - Projects in Other/Vegetated Lava and Wet/Cold Conifer communities would generally be limited to chemical treatments to control noxious weeds and invasive species.</p>
<p>Objective B-WF-4.4. Manage for WFU on approximately 265,000 acres identified as suitable (Figure 2-14).</p>	<p>Action B-WF-4.4.1 - WFU may be used in Mid-Elevation Shrub, Perennial Grass/Seedlings, Mountain Shrub, Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer vegetation types.</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.4.2 - WFU would not be appropriate on approximately 348,600 acres due to social, economic, political or resource constraints (e.g. which may include wildlife habitats, areas previously rehabilitated or small tracts of public land)</p> <p>Action B-WF-4.4.3 - Should social, economic, political or resource constraints be resolved, it would be possible to use WFU in areas identified as not appropriate.</p>

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Objective B-WF-4.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 124,250 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (e.g. WFU, mechanical, chemical, revegetation, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.

Action B-WF-4.5.1 - By vegetation type, the following approximate footprint acres would be treated.

Vegetation Type	Footprint Acres
Low-Elevation Shrub	18,950
Mid-Elevation Shrub ¹	25,400
Mountain Shrub	16,500
Perennial Grass/Seeding	50,200
Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0
Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	13,200
Wet/Cold Conifer	0.0
Riparian	0.0
Other/Vegetated Lava	0.0
Total	124,250

¹ Acres identified include encroached juniper.

Objective B-WF-4.6. Implement priorities for wildland fire suppression and vegetation treatments.

Action B-WF-4.6.1 - When multiple wildland fire ignitions occur, the criteria for establishing suppression priorities would be:

1. Protect the WUI and communities-at-risk where public and firefighter health and safety are a concern.
2. Minimize risks to sagebrush steppe.
3. Minimize risks to Dry Conifer.

Action B-WF-4.6.2 - Priority areas for establishing vegetation treatments would be:

- Sagebrush steppe protection/maintenance. Prioritize treatment to areas that are adjacent to existing sagebrush cover types.
- Sagebrush steppe restoration.
- Aspen/Conifer, Mountain Shrub, Dry Conifer restoration.
- Protection of areas of key ecosystem components that are at high risk of loss.

Action B-WF-4.6.3 - For the Low-Elevation Shrub, Wet/Cold Conifer and Natural Juniper vegetation types, the AMR would be a "FULL" suppression emphasis with initial attack to stop fire spread and put out wildland fire at least cost.

- For Perennial Grass/Seedings vegetation types the AMR would be a "Limited" emphasis of monitoring and confinement actions commensurate with the values at risk and public/firefighter safety.

Action B-WF-4.6.4 - For the Mid-Elevation Shrub (including juniper encroachment) Mountain Shrub and Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer vegetation types, the AMR would be a "Limited" emphasis of monitoring and confinement actions commensurate with the values at risk and public/firefighter safety.

RESOURCE USES

Lands and Realty

Goal LR-4. Assure land classifications and withdrawals of public lands are appropriate to protect important resource values.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-LR-4.1. Continue to manage approximately 84,760 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.

Action B-LR-4.1.1 - Continue to manage approximately 45,400 acres of public land as withdrawn (e.g. power sites, public water reserves, power projects, administrative sites, BSD).

Action B-LR-4.1.2 - The following withdrawals (approximately 20,160 acres) would be maintained and managed as closed to locatable mineral entry.

Federal Agency	Mineral Estate Withdrawn Acres ¹
USFWS - Bear Lake Refuge	17,500
USFWS - Minidoka Refuge	760
USFWS - Oxford Slough Production Area	1,900

¹ These acres are not considered in the PFO public lands base of 613,800 acres. Acreages are rounded.

Action B-LR-4.1.3 - Withdrawal of public lands from mineral entry would be pursued on approximately 19,200 acres for the following areas:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hallow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (public lands portion only)
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC

Action B-LR-4.1.4 - Withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established would be modified, revoked or relinquished. Prior to modification, revocation or relinquishment, withdrawn lands would be reviewed to determine if any other resource values require withdrawal protection.

Action B-LR-4.1.5 - Lands currently under review by the Washington Office for the revocation of withdrawal status and which are approved for revocation would be managed the same as adjacent public lands per the final decision.

Goal LR-5. Improve administrative management efficiency, natural resources management and protection, and public benefit.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and which improve the management and administration of the public lands.

Action B-LR-5.1.1 - A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept where zones (areas that contain common issues or planned actions) and respective priorities are described below (**Figure 2-15**). Land tenure adjustments would be considered across FO and District boundaries.

Zone 1 lands are public lands with special designations because of significant resource values. Zone 1 lands would be retained in public ownership. Examples of Zone 1 lands include WSAs, ACECs and RNAs, special status species habitat, and crucial wildlife habitat. BLM's priority for Zone 1 is to seek to acquire all private and State land in-holdings. Public access would be considered in all land tenure actions. Approximately **50,800 acres** (9%) of public land would be identified in this zone.

Zone 2 lands are public lands that have a fairly well-consolidated ownership

Lands and Realty

pattern and contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. The priorities within Zone 2 are to retain existing large blocks of high value public lands, consolidate public land ownership according to identified priority resources, and acquire lands with high resource values which improve efficiencies in public lands administration. Public lands within ½ mile of either side of the Zone 2 boundary would be considered potentially suitable for disposal primarily by exchange (secondarily by sale or R&PP patents) unless that ½ mile extends into a Zone 1 (retention) area. Approximately **365,700 acres** (60%) of public land would be identified in this zone.

Zone 3 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands which are interspersed with state and private lands or are adjacent to National Forest boundaries. The priority emphasis for Zone 3 is to consolidate ownership, which would maximize public values, provide public access and improve efficiencies in public lands administration. Overall public land acreage would be maintained. Acquisition, primarily through exchange, would be done to add high resource value lands that improve the manageability of public lands; lower resource value and difficult-to-manage tracts would be disposed of. Zone 3 lands are potentially suitable for disposal by exchange; however, disposal of land through sales and R&PP patents would be allowed. Approximately **141,000 acres** (23%) of public land would be identified in this zone.

Zone 4 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands that are isolated from one another and from other public lands. Public lands are available through all forms of disposal as appropriate. The land tenure adjustment emphasis in Zone 4 could result in a net decrease in public lands acreage within this zone. Approximately **56,300 acres** (8%) of public land would be identified in this zone.

NOTE: *Within Zones 3 and 4, specific parcels may contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, special status species, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These high-value parcels may not be suitable for disposal, except through exchange for equal or higher resource value lands*

Action B-LR-5.1.2 - Changes in the overall public lands acreage would be appropriate if land tenure adjustments meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Benefits the public.
- Improves public lands administration.
- Achieves desired resource conditions.
- Contributes to tribal treaty rights.

Action B-LR-5.1.3 - Land tenure adjustments would consider the acquisition or disposal of lands based upon (but not limited to) the following factors:

- Special status species habitat,
- Improve habitat connectivity,
- Improve or maintain access,
- Riparian/wetland values
- Improves quality of recreation opportunities and/or experiences ,
- Improve public land administration.
- Provide for local community needs,
- Resolve trespass,
- Parcels more suitable for administration by another agency
- Parcels which are isolated or difficult to administer

Goal LR-6. Balance development of public land, such as ROW, utility corridors and alternative energy development (e.g. wind, solar, biomass) with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses

Objective B-LR-6.1. Issue land use authorizations consistent with following management actions.

Action B-LR-6.1.1 - Land use authorizations would require holders to apply appropriate management techniques; practices or guidelines to protect vegetation, wildlife habitat and minimize soil disturbance (**Appendix C**).

Action B-LR-6.1.2 - Short-term authorizations or permits to use public lands for the sole benefit of private farming practices (e.g. pivot lines, storage of farm equipment) would not be approved.

Lands and Realty

Action B-LR-6.1.3 - New leases or permits that affect the value or nature of the land would not be allowed on those lands proposed for exchange or sale.

Action B-LR-6.1.4 - No new land use permits or leases would be authorized to validate unauthorized use. Unauthorized use would be resolved according to priority using current laws, regulations, and policy.

Action B-LR-6.1.5 - When a new or existing land use permit is authorized the following conditions would apply as appropriate:

- Privately-held water right places of use (POUs) on public land would either be removed from public land or transferred to the United States through the BLM.
- A privately-owned water right with a point of diversion (POD) on private property, but with one or more POUs on public land, would be split and transferred to the United States in proportion to the amount of water used on public land.

Action B-LR-6.1.6 - To the extent possible, linear ROWs would be routed where impacts would be least disturbing, considering the point of origin, point of destination, resource values present, and purpose and need for the project.

Action B-LR-6.1.7 - No BLM ROW corridors would be designated in this Pocatello RMP/EIS, however this plan may be amended to designate corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action B-LR-6.1.8 - ROW applicants would be encouraged to the extent possible, to use the existing corridors. The Pocatello RMP/EIS would adopt designated corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action B-LR-6.1.9 - For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 590,000 acres would be managed as open areas; 21,900 acres would be managed as avoidance areas and 1,900 acres would be managed as exclusion areas (**Figure 2-16**) where these areas are defined as follows:

- **Open Areas** - These are areas not identified as avoidance or exclusion areas and are open to ROWs and land use authorization proposals. Proposals may require restrictions to protect resources such as wildlife (**Appendix D**), protected watersheds, erosive soils/steep slopes, cultural, historical, recreation, visual resources and other identified resources.
- **Avoidance Areas** - These are areas to generally be avoided but may be available with special stipulations. Efforts would be made to work with the applicant to reroute proposals. Special stipulations would be required to protect resource values. Areas considered as "avoidance" would include developed recreation sites, historical trails, special status species habitat, ACECs, and WSAs. Special stipulations would consist of applying BMPs, management techniques or guidelines (**Appendix C**) and or be developed on a case by case basis through the NEPA process.
- **Exclusion Areas** - In these areas ROWs and land use authorizations would not be allowed. Areas considered as "exclusion" would be RNAs.

Action B-LR-6.1.10 - Applications for wind energy site monitoring and testing and development would not be accepted in areas designated as part of the National Landscape Conservation System (e.g., WSAs, WSRs, National Historic and Scenic Trails) and ACECs.

Action B-LR-6.1.11 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands shall consult with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies regarding specific projects as early in the planning process as appropriate to ensure that all potential construction, operation, and decommissioning issues and concerns are identified and adequately addressed.

Action B-LR-6.1.12 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands in conjunction with BLM Washington Office and PFO staff, shall consult with the US Department of Defense (DoD) regarding the location of wind power projects and turbine siting as early in the planning process as appropriate. This consultation shall occur concurrently at both the installation/field level and the Pentagon/BLM Washington Office level. An interagency protocol agreement is being developed to establish a consultation process and to identify the scope of issues for consultation. Lands withdrawn for military purposes are under the administrative jurisdiction of the DoD or a military service and are not available for issuance of wind energy authorizations by the BLM.

Lands and Realty

Action B-LR-6.1.13 - The BLM would require financial bonds for all wind energy development projects on BLM-administered public lands to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the ROW authorization and the requirements of applicable regulatory requirements, including reclamation costs. The amount of the required bond would be determined during the ROW authorization process on the basis of site-specific and project-specific factors. The BLM may also require financial bonds for site monitoring and testing authorizations.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Goal LG-1. Provide forage for livestock grazing consistent with other resources/uses as part of an ecologically healthy system consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 560,000 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 53,800 acres not available for livestock grazing.

Action B-LG-1.1.1 - Applications for livestock grazing within allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be considered except for those allotments containing riparian areas as shown below:

Allotment Name Number	Acres ¹
Bear River at Rose (14402)	120
Densmore Creek (10026)	60
Downata (10082)	20
Fox Hills (14088)	40
Inman Point (10061)	40
Walker Creek (10065)	40

¹ Acreages rounded.

Action B-LG-1.1.2 - The proper season of use, kind and class of livestock and stocking rate for allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be based upon best available information and analyzed through the NEPA process.

Objective B-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,800 AUMs.

Action B-LG-1.2.1 - The appropriate number of livestock AUMs (active + suspended) would be permitted/leased based on the most current monitoring data and the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.

Action B-LG-1.2.2 - Public lands would be managed to be as productive as feasible considering such grazing management practices as:

- proper use levels of key vegetation,
- grazing systems,
- range improvements including land treatments, and
- adjusting seasons of use, and stocking rates.

Action B-LG-1.2.3 - Livestock grazing would be managed to meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, 1997 (**Appendix A**).

Action B-LG-1.2.4 - Areas would be temporarily closed to livestock grazing after disturbances such as wildland fire, fire and non-fire vegetative treatments for a minimum of two growing seasons or progress is being made towards attaining identified vegetative objectives.

Action B-LG-1.2.5 - The voluntary relinquishment of grazing preference would be accepted, in whole or part, and made available to qualified applicants following the most current policy and guidance. Grazing applications may be denied if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Failure to meet standards for rangeland health because of livestock grazing and meeting or moving towards standards is not economically feasible,
- Isolated parcels of public land consisting of 640 acres or less,
- No public or administrative access to allotment/parcel exists,
- Public lands are identified for disposal or exchange (occur within Zones 3 or 4),
- The proportion of unfenced public land to private land within the allotment is less than 20%,
- Expanding urban development and subsequent activities adversely affects

Livestock Grazing (LG)

- ability to graze livestock on public land,
- Occurrence of special status species affected by livestock grazing or supporting activities (such as distributing salt blocks, range improvement maintenance) and management changes are not economically feasible, and
- Forage or water quality that can not be corrected with reasonable investment (e.g., elevated selenium levels).

Action B-LG-1.2.6 - Acquired lands (LWCF/BPA) within the Soda Hills Management Area would not be available for livestock grazing (**Figure 2-17**).

Action B-LG-1.2.7 - If necessary, livestock grazing would be adjusted for the following allotments to ensure that the natural processes associated with an RNA, such as pristine vegetative and soil characteristics are maintained:

Allotment Name/Number	RNA Name
Trout Creek Spring (04154)	Cheatbeck Canyon
Horse Hollow (04329)	Dairy Hollow
Lower Oneida Narrows (04310)	Oneida Narrows
Rocky Peak (04412)	Oneida Narrows
Twin Lakes (14115)	Oneida Narrows
Bancroft (06032)	Petticoat Peak

Action B-LG-1.2.8 - Although considered available for grazing, 1,328 acres within the following allotments would be closed indefinitely to sheep grazing (**Figure 3-11**) due to elevated levels of selenium in water and plants:

- This closure would remain in place until such time selenium levels can be reduced to acceptable levels through containment or capping.

Grazing Allotments Indefinitely Closed To Sheep Grazing			
Allotment Name	Public Land Total Acres	Public Land Acres Affected by Selenium	Percent Allotment Affected
Trail Canyon-1	309	123	40
Trail Canyon-2	190	25	13
Woodall Mountain	1,670	1,180	71

Objective B-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established BSD and did not include the creation of grazing allotments within the driveway.

Action B-LG-1.3.1 - Livestock use within the BSD would be limited to “Trailing Only”.

Action B-LG-1.3.2 - Allotments would be eliminated entirely or closed in part as identified below, totaling approximately 8,600 acres of public land.

Allotment Name (Number)	Status
Beaver Creek (04316)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04201)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04320)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04121)	Closed
EIGA Blackfoot River (14112)	Closed
Blackfoot River (14092)	Eliminated
Blackfoot River (04430)	Eliminated
Miner Creek (04413)	Eliminated
Trail Creek-1 (04419)	Eliminated
Government Dam (0010)	Eliminated
Negro Creek (0006)	Eliminated
Sagehen Campground (0007)	Eliminated
Womack-Spring Creek (0005)	Eliminated

Action B-LG-1.3.3 - The grazing preferences for portions of allotments within the BSD closed to grazing would be adjusted accordingly.

Action B-LG-1.3.4 - While maintaining or improving rangeland health conditions and PFC of the riparian areas, up to approximately 1,400 AUMs would be available for

Livestock Grazing (LG)

trailing purposes (BSD) for those permittees/lessees with a valid trailing permit.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-ME-2.1. Manage approximately 602,600 acres of the federal mineral estate as open for fluid minerals leasing (e.g. oil, gas, and geothermal resources).

Action B-ME-2.1.1- Fluid mineral leasing activities would be subject to standard lease terms, conditions, and applicable special stipulations identified in **Appendix H**.

Action B-ME-2.1.2 - To protect WSAs, approximately 11,200 acres of public lands would be closed to fluid mineral leasing (**Figure 2-18**).

Action B-ME-2.1.3 - On approximately 321,400 acres, the following areas would be leased with a fluid minerals NSO stipulation to protect resources (e.g. soils, wildlife, water, cultural resources) (**Figure 2-18**).

- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Water/Power - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal -Water/Power - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawal - Public Water Reserves - (107 and 125)
- Withdrawal - Power Site Reserves, Generating Facilities, Dams
- Malad Air Navigation Site
- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Blackfoot Stock Driveway
- Communication Sites
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents/Leases
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (LWCF/BPA and public lands portions)
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC
- Old Juniper Townsite ACEC
- Indian Rocks ACEC
- Travertine Park ACEC
- Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC
- Van Komen Homestead ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Historical Sites and Trails
- Developed Recreation Sites/Campgrounds
- Highly erosive soils on slopes greater than 20%
- Steep Slopes, >30%
- Riparian/Wetlands, Perennial Streams, Lakes

Action B-ME 2.1.4 - On approximately 439,000 acres, public lands would be leased with a seasonal occupancy stipulation to protect big game winter range, calving, fawning and/or nesting activities. (Note: Seasonal closure acreage amount may include other BLM lands closed to development.)

- Fluid minerals exploration drilling and development would comply with the seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**).
- Seasonal wildlife restrictions would not be applicable to production activities.

Action B-ME 2.1.5 - Special stipulations would be changed only by waiver, exceptions, or modifications as outlined by specific criteria in **Appendix H**.

Action B-ME 2.1.6 - Areas open for leasing would also be available for consideration of geophysical exploration activities subject to NSO and seasonal occupancy restrictions.

Action B-ME 2.1.7- Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the acquisition; typically an NSO

Minerals and Energy (ME)

stipulation.

Objective B-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions.

Action B-ME 2.2.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-19**).

Action B-ME 2.2.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-19**):

- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (LWCF/BPA and public lands portions)

Action B-ME 2.2.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of an operations plan, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action B-ME 2.2.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to solid leasable minerals.

Action B-ME 2.2.5 - Seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**) would not apply to the operation and maintenance of solid leasable mineral production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project-specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

Objective B-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.

Action B-ME-2.3.1 - Nondiscretionary closures would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-20**).

Action B-ME-2.3.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-20**):

- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (LWCF/BPA and public lands portions)

Action B-ME-2.3.3 - Site specific mitigation measures would be developed through the NEPA process and applied to ensure that operations comply with applicable laws, land use plan guidance and do not result in unnecessary degradation.

Action ME-2.3.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to salable minerals.

Objective B-ME-2.4. Manage approximately 564,900 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) as open to location of mining claims.

Action B-ME-2.4.1 - Nondiscretionary closures would be in effect for approximately 29,700 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-21**):

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawal - Downey Watershed
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Generating Facilities
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents
- Recreation and Public Purpose Leases
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Action B-ME-2.4.2 - A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency

Minerals and Energy (ME)

administrative) would be pursued on approximately 19,200 acres for the following areas:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hallow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC

Action B-ME-2.4.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of a NOI or a PO, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action B-ME-2.4.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the acquisition and would not be open to mineral entry.

Action B-ME-2.4.5 - Consistent with the purposes of future land acquisitions, public lands managed in conjunction with the acquired lands would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-1. Manage lands for dispersed recreation.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-RE-1.1. Manage lands for a variety of non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized opportunities.

Action B-RE-1.1.1 - Coordinate with Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan, other agencies, and the tribes with regard to recreational use of public land and for developing new recreation opportunities.

Action B-RE-1.1.2 - Management tools such as ROS, VRM, and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) would be used in managing recreation opportunities.

Objective B-RE-1.2. Recreation facility development and permitted recreation activities would be consistent with other resource goals of the area in which they are located.

Action B-RE-1.2.1 - SRPs for commercial, non-commercial competitive events and organized groups would be issued consistent with the areas resource values and uses.

Action B-RE-1.2.2 - Facility development and improvements would be focused on existing recreation sites and SRMAs.

Goal RE-3: Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 58,800 acres of public lands within SRMAs.

Action B-RE-3.1.1 - SRMAs would be recognized as priority for recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreation opportunities (e.g. activity, experience, and benefit opportunities).

Action B-RE-3.1.2 - The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “**Destination**” for a market base of SE Idaho.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) identified below:
 - Wolverine Canyon (approximately 4,300 acres) (**Table 2-4a**)
 - Campground (approximately 80 acres) (**Table 2-4b**)
 - Reservoir (approximately 7,200 acres) (**Table 2-4c**)
 - Mid River (approximately 7,800 acres) (**Table 2-4d**)
 - Lower River (approximately 2,400 acres) (**Table 2-4e**)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.

Recreation (RE)

- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Action B-RE-3.1.3 - The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “**Community**” for a market base of SE Idaho.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 RMZ identified below:
 - West Bench (approximately 4,100 acres) (**Table 2-4f**)
 - Blackrock (approximately 15,100 acres) (**Table 2-4g**)
 - Papoose (approximately 3,400 acres) (**Table 2-4h**)
 - East Bench (approximately 1,400 acres) (**Table 2-4i**)
 - Dispersed (approximately 9,400 acres) (**Table 2-4j**)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Action B-RE-3.1.4 - The Oneida Narrows SRMA (approximately 3,600 acres) would be identified and managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with the primary market based strategy being “**Destination**” for a market base of SE Idaho and northern Utah.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 2 RMZ identified below:
 - River (approximately 1,900 acres) (**Table 2-4k**)
 - Reservoir (approximately 1,700 acres) (**Table 2-4l**)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Objective B-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 555,000 acres as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

Action B-RE-3.2.1 - ERMAs would be managed in a custodial manner and provide for visitor health and safety. Basic recreation functions would use the following guidelines:

Administrative Actions:

- SRPs would be issued if consistent with other resources and uses.
- Law Enforcement presence would be limited.
- Visitor services would be limited to basic information such as travel management signs, site specific restrictions, general maps, travel plan maps and very basic facilities may be utilized in high use areas.

Management:

- Focus on minimizing user conflicts with other resources and uses.
- Would be custodially managed, that is minimal physical facilities/ structures would be provided except if necessary to provide for visitor health and safety.

Marketing:

- Provide maps.
- Provide road/trail maps.
- Utilize the internet to provide recreation information.

Monitoring:

- Visitor satisfaction through field contacts.
- User conflict.
- Visitor safety.
- Resource damage.

Table 2-4a. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Wolverine RMZ, Blackfoot River SRMA

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Wolverine Canyon - dispersed recreation and snowmobiling.

Management Objective: Dispersed recreation, manage to provide visitor safety and minimize user conflicts. Install basic improvements necessary to reduce impacts from recreation activities.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Snowmobiling, camping, big game hunting, driving for pleasure, OHV use, picnicking, rock climbing.

Experiences: Developing outdoor recreation skills, exploring, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature/natural landscape, exercise/physical fitness, physical rest, escape personal/social pressure.

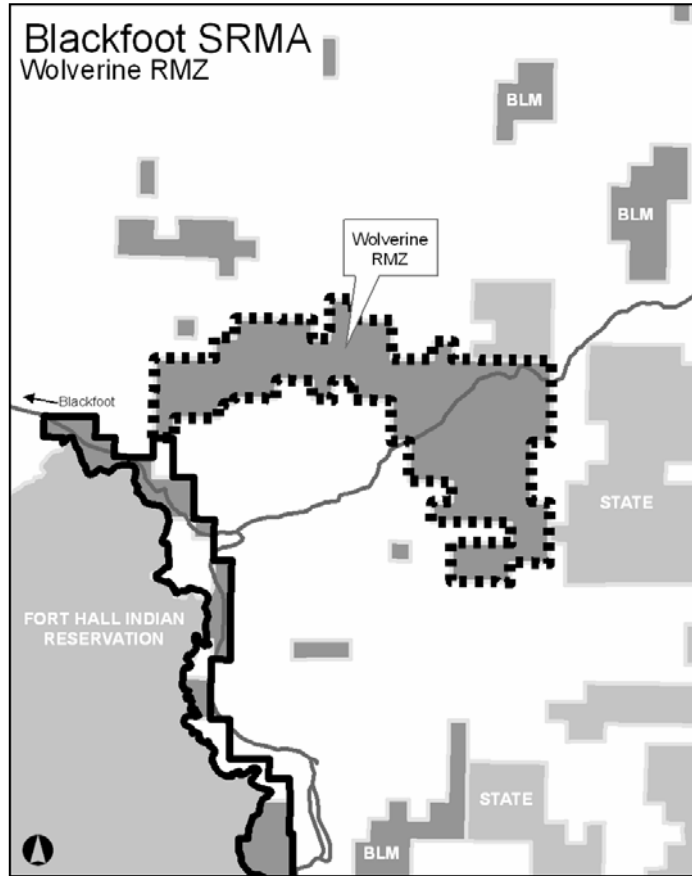
Benefits:

Personal - Improved physical and mental health, improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others, improve relationship with family/friends, improved awareness of public and private lands, more outdoor oriented lifestyle.

Community/Social - Greater family bonding, more productive opportunities for youth.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of distinctive natural landscape features, reduce negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails.

Economic - Increase local tourism revenue, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
REMOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (OTHER THAN YOUR OWN)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4b. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Campground RMZ, Blackfoot River SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Developed Campground/Blackfoot Reservoir Access

Management Objective: By the end of fiscal year 2008, complete phase 1 of Blackfoot Reservoir Campground, which includes all improvements identified in loop 1 (16 camp sites, 6 day-use sites) of site plans. Develop loops 2 & 3 as visitor use consistently meets or exceeds the capacity of developments within loop 1. Use recreation use permits to supplement funding for maintenance of facilities and maintain proper use levels, consistent with guidance included in the federal land recreation enhancement act.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Fishing, camping, picnicking, boating, social gathering.

Experiences: Enjoying nature/outdoors, togetherness with family/friends, participate in desired activities, escape personal/social pressure, enjoy peace and quiet.

Benefits:


Personal - Reduce stress, improve mental and physical health, personal satisfaction, and stronger relationships with family/friends, and enhance lifestyle.

Community/Social - Greater family bonding, more productive opportunities for youth.

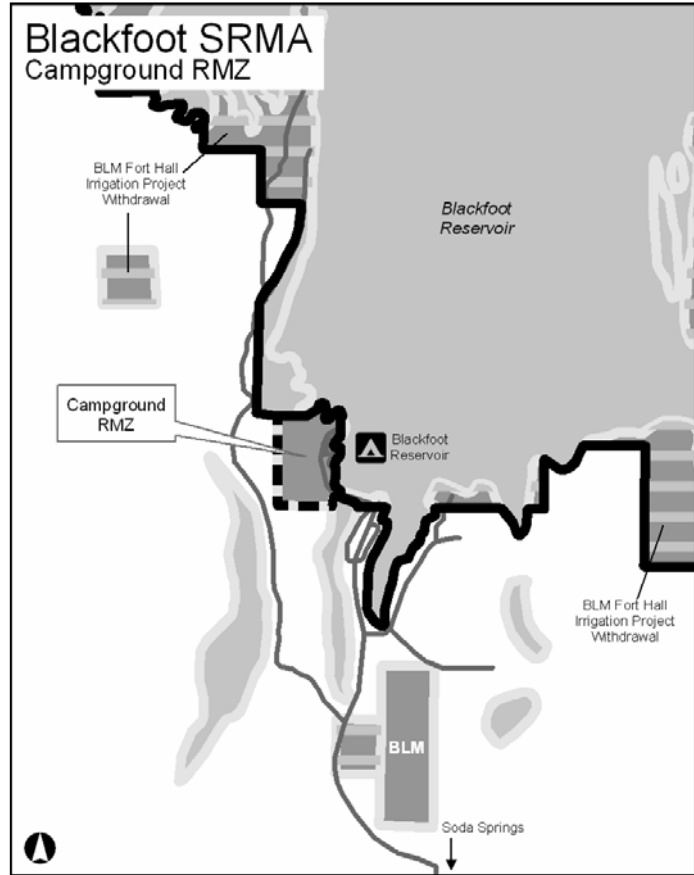
Environmental - Reduce negative human impacts from uncontrolled camping.

Economic - Increase local tourism, provide food, and increase desirability as a place to live or retire.

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: 

Prescribed/Desired Setting: 



PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN	
RE MOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.	
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.	

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4c. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the **Blackfoot Reservoir RMZ**, Blackfoot River SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Dispersed Recreation/Blackfoot Reservoir Access

Management Objective: Custodial management - provide for user safety and minimize conflicts.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Fishing, camping, waterfowl hunting, upland game hunting, big game hunting, driving for pleasure, OHV use, hiking, boating, viewing scenery.

Experiences: Developing outdoor recreation skills and abilities, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escaping personal/social pressure, physical rest.

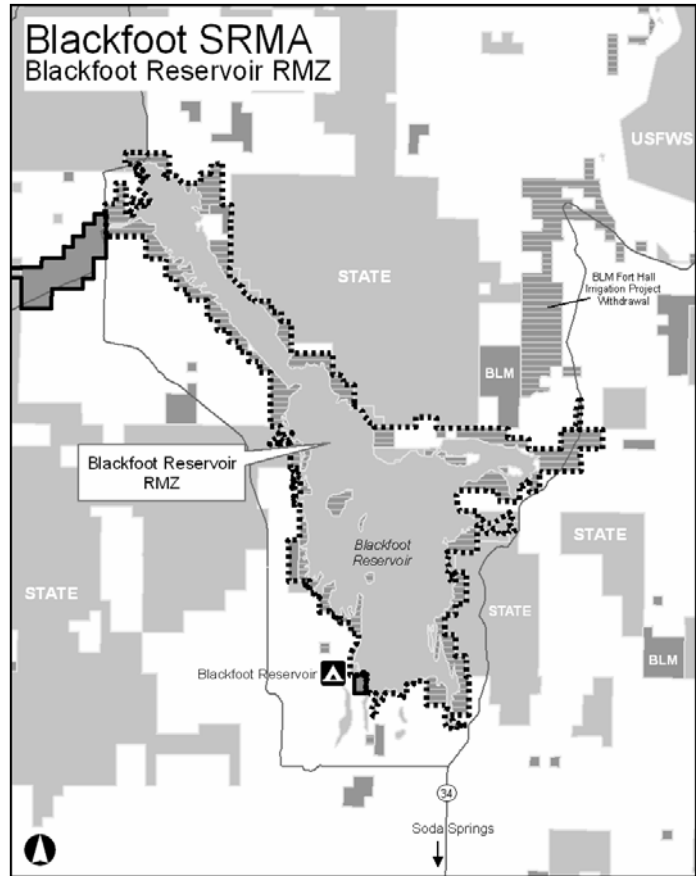
Benefits:

Personal - Reduce stress, improve physical and mental health, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationships with family/friends.

Community/Social - Increase sense of ownership in public lands in local area, heightened sense of appreciation of benefits of public lands, increase awareness of community dependency on public lands.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increase local tourism revenue, Maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, Increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: —————

Prescribed/Desire Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN	
REMOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.	
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.	

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

Visitor Use & Users	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

Administration & Services	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4d. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Mid-River RMZ, Blackfoot River SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Semi-Developed Campgrounds/Blackfoot River Access

Management Objective: By the end of fiscal year 2012, complete facility improvements such as vault toilets, picnic tables, fire rings, horse shoe pits, fences, and parking barriers at the following sites: Trail Creek Bridge (North & South), Graves Creek, Morgan's Bridge, Cutthroat Trout, and Sagehen Flats.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Camping, rafting, kayaking/canoeing, OHV use, horseback riding, social gathering, hiking, viewing scenery, driving for pleasure, big game hunting.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

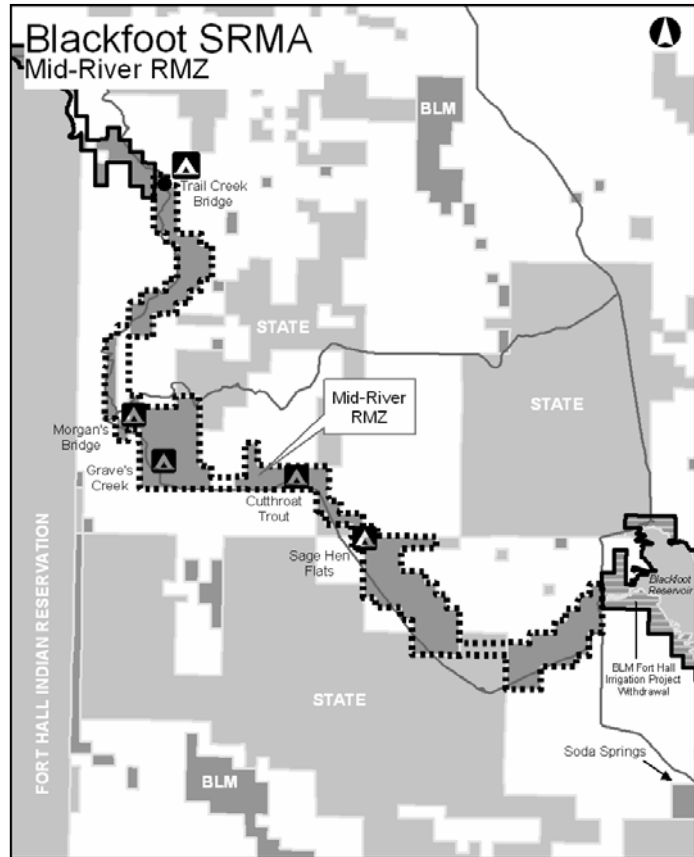
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Increase awareness of community dependency on public lands.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenue, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: —————

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN	
RE MOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.	
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.	

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATIVE: Administration & Services	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4e. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for Lower-River RMZ, Blackfoot River SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Blackfoot River Canyon/Whitewater

Management Objective: Maintain natural landscape and character of canyon section of river.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Kayaking, fishing, hiking, viewing scenery, driving for pleasure, primitive camping, big game hunting, rock climbing, viewing wildlife.

Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors, enjoy peace and quiet.

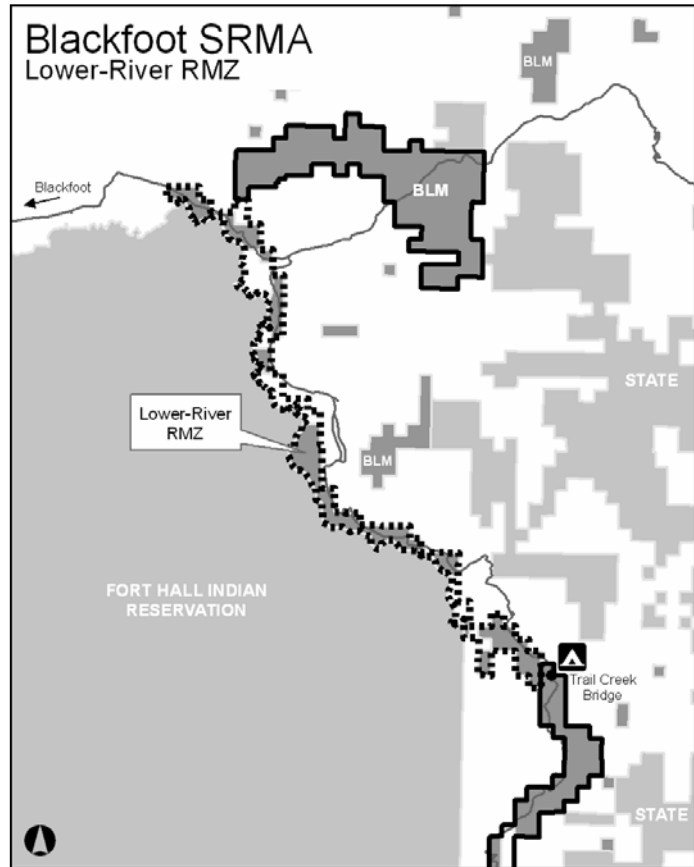
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increase local tourism revenue, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE	PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE	PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.		Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE	PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4f. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the West Bench RMZ, Pocatello SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Multiple use recreation opportunities in the Pocatello urban interface environment.

Management Objective: Provide motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation opportunities. Minimize use conflicts. Pursue partnership opportunities with local agencies, user groups, and private landowners. Continue to enforce seasonal closures to protect Pocatello Watershed.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: OHV use, mountain biking, hiking/running, driving for pleasure, big game hunting, upland game hunting, cross country skiing, dispersed camping.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

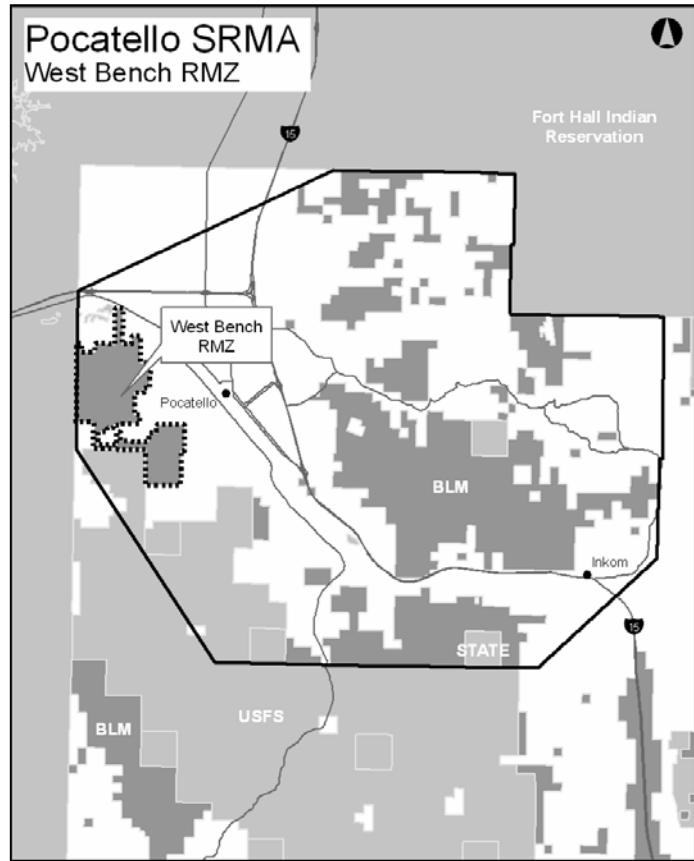
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road					
REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	More than 3 encounters/day and more than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.					
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	More than 3 encounters/day and more than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	More than 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.					
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4g. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Blackrock RMZ, Pocatello SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Developed trail system, trailheads, picnic sites, and dispersed camping. Multiple access points adjacent to urban interface settings.

Management Objective: Manage network of designated trails to provide a variety of trail opportunities (e.g. degree of difficulty and modes of travel) Maintain facilities in good condition. Continue to implement and enforce seasonal closure for motorized and mechanized travel and shooting restrictions in Blackrock Canyon.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: OHV use, mountain biking, horseback riding, driving for pleasure, hiking/running, big game hunting, upland game hunting, picnicking, cross country skiing, hang gliding.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

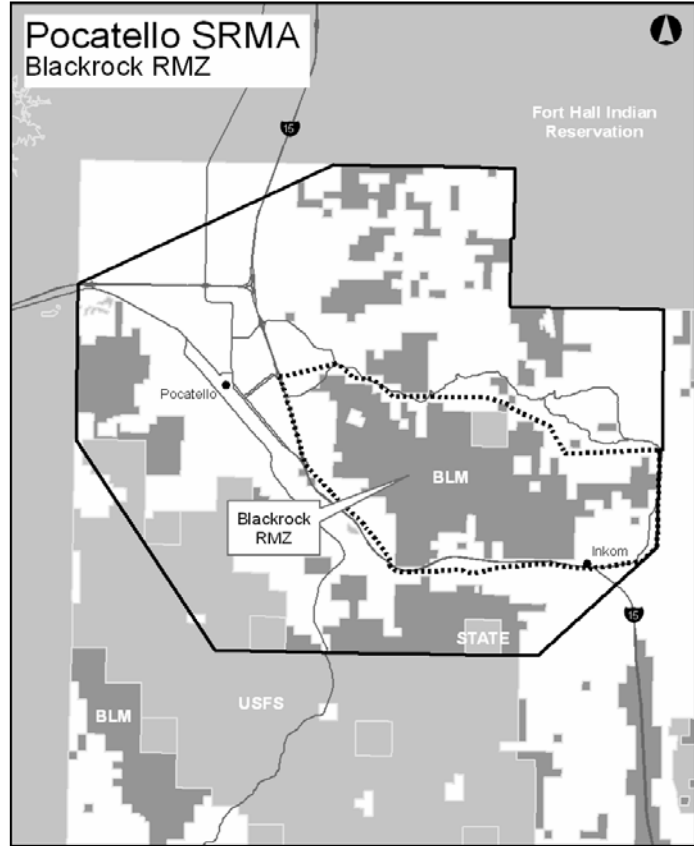
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

PHYSICAL: LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road					
REMOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight.	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.					
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (OTHER THAN YOUR OWN)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction.	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.					
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4h. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Papoose RMZ, Pocatello SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Non-motorized trails and access to U.S. Forest Service lands.

Management Objective: Maintain back country to front country physical settings. Provide basic amenities in support of non-motorized activities. Protect area from unauthorized OHV use due to erosive soils, aesthetics, user conflicts, and safety. Pursue partnership opportunities with local agencies, user groups, and private landowners.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Hiking, horseback riding, big game hunting, upland game hunting.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure.

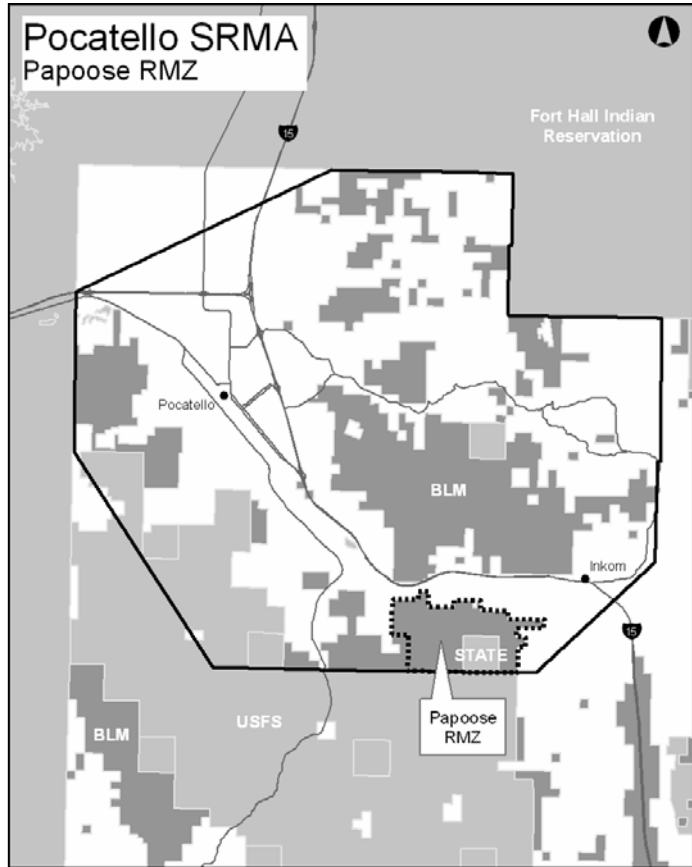
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: —————

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN	
REMOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.	
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.	

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (OTHER THAN YOUR OWN)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4i. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the East Bench RMZ, Pocatello SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Multiple use recreation opportunities in the Pocatello urban interface environment.

Management Objective: Provide motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation opportunities. Minimize use conflicts. Pursue partnership opportunities with local agencies, user groups, and private landowners.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: OHV use, mountain biking, hiking/running, cross country skiing.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

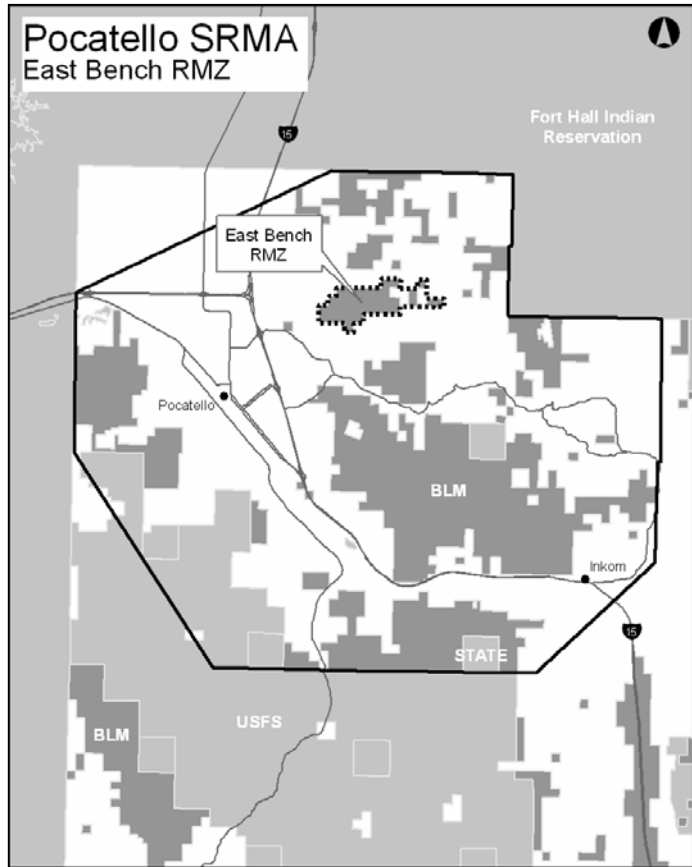
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market, increased desirability as a place to live.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting:

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN	
REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.	
FACILITIES	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.	

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4j. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Dispersed RMZ, Pocatello SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Dispersed recreation in urban interface environment.

Management Objective: Manage to provide visitor safety and minimize user conflicts. Provide visitor information on web site and printed materials. Pursue partnership opportunities with local agencies and user groups. Maintain middle country to front country physical settings.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Hiking/running, mountain biking, horseback riding, driving for pleasure, OHV use, dispersed camping.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, enjoying risk-taking adventure, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

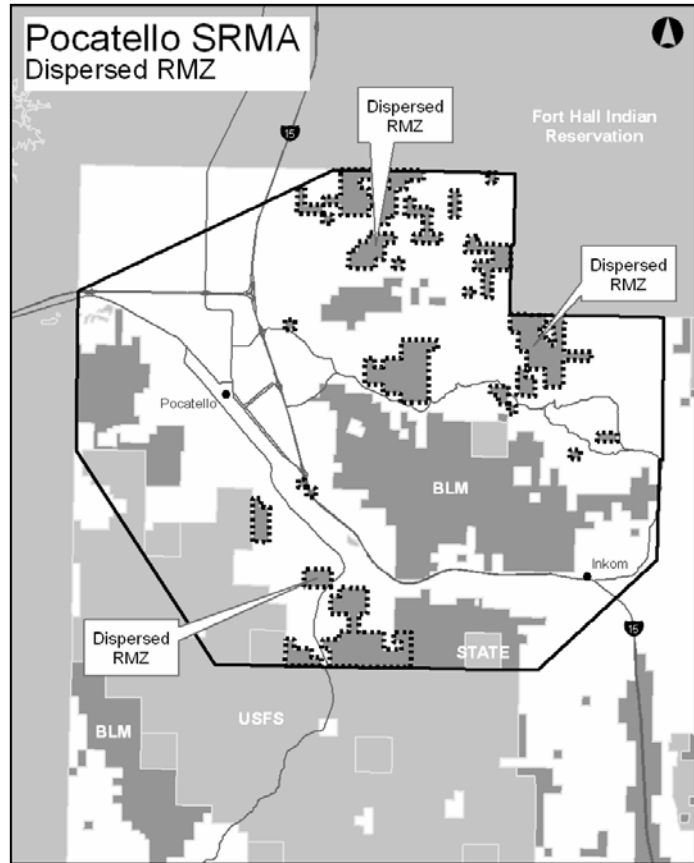
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, Heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting:

Prescribed Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road					
RE MOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.					
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.					
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4k. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the River RMZ, Oneida Narrows SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Oneida Narrows - Bear River Access

Management Objective: Maintain existing facilities in Redpoint Campground. Pursue opportunities for land tenure adjustment providing settings appropriate for future recreation development. Use recreation use permits to supplement funding for maintenance of facilities and maintain proper use levels, consistent with guidance included in the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Camping, fishing, tubing, social gathering, picnicking, turkey/upland game hunting, big game hunting, swimming, viewing scenery, driving for pleasure.

Experiences: Spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature/natural landscape, developing outdoor recreation skills, exercise/physical fitness, physical rest, escape personal/social pressure.

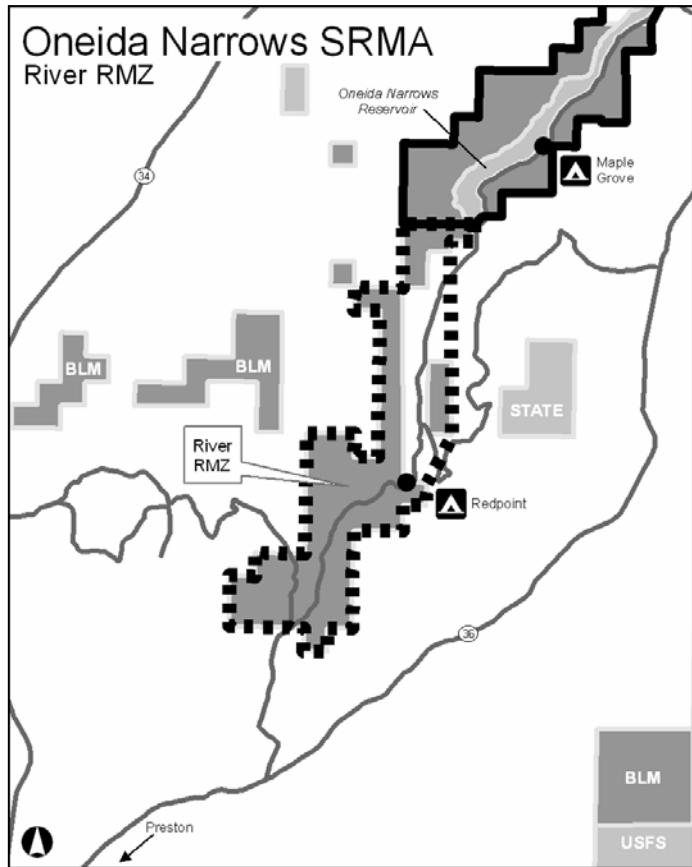
Benefits:

Personal: Improve physical and mental health, improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; improve relationship with family/friends, greater sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands, more outdoor oriented lifestyle.

Community/Social: Greater family bonding, More productive opportunities for youth.

Environmental: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character, improved maintenance of developed sites and surrounding areas, reduce unplanned/non-designated trails.

Economic: Increase local tourism revenue, positive contributions to local economic stability, provide food, and increase desirability as a place to live or retire.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

PHYSICAL: LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.	
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.	

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-4I. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the **Oneida Reservoir RMZ**, Oneida Narrows SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Developed Campground/Oneida Narrows Reservoir Access

Management Objective: Maintain opportunities within Maple Grove Campgrounds at existing level of development. Manage fees based on fair market value. Maintain facilities in good condition. Discourage camping along the reservoir - direct to developed sites within the SRMA.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Camping, fishing, boating, water skiing, social gathering, picnicking, turkey/upland game hunting, big game hunting, swimming, jet skiing, viewing scenery, driving for pleasure.

Experiences: Spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature/natural landscape, developing outdoor recreation skills, exercise/physical fitness, physical rest, escape personal/social pressure.

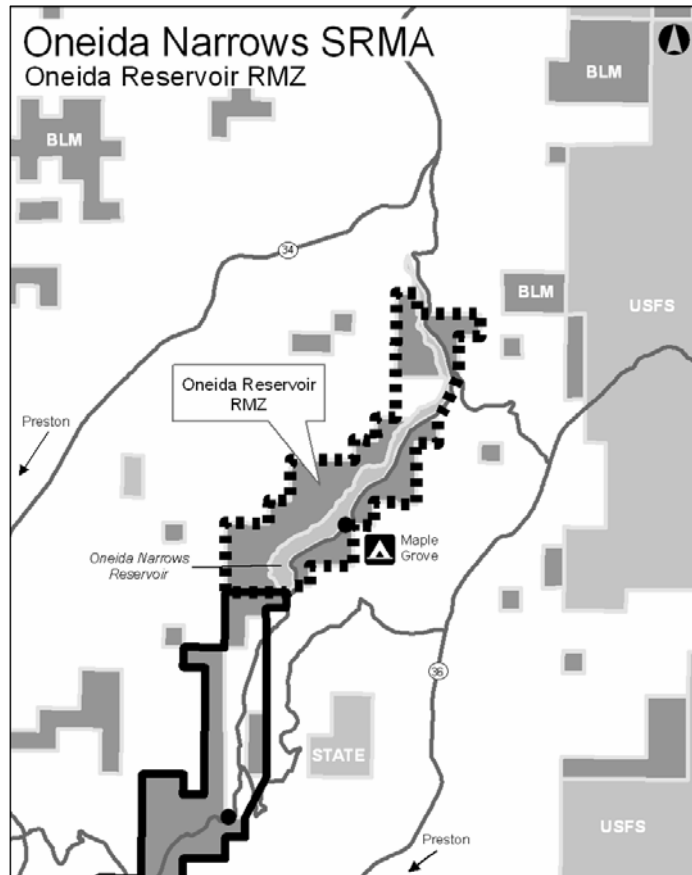
Benefits:

Personal - Improve physical and mental health, improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; improve relationship with family/friends, greater sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands, more outdoor oriented lifestyle.

Community/Social - Greater family bonding, More productive opportunities for youth.

Environmental - Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character, improved maintenance of developed sites and surrounding areas, reduce unplanned/non-designated trails.

Economic - Increase local tourism revenue, positive contributions to local economic stability, provide food, increase desirability as a place to live or retire.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

ZLAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
RE MOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATIVE: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic use ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-4. Establish a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective B-RE-4.1. Designate all public lands in the planning area as Open, Limited, or Closed.

Action B-RE-4.1.1 - WSAs and RNAs (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.

Action B-RE-4.1.2 - Mechanized travel would be limited to designated routes.

Action B-RE-4.1.3 - Non-motorized travel would not be restricted.

Action B-RE-4.1.4 - OHV opportunities would be preserved by

1. Maintaining existing routes.
2. Providing moderate control on OHV use.

Action B-RE-4.1.5 - Until travel management planning/route designation is completed, travel would be managed in the following manner:

1. Limit travel to designated routes as identified in the Chinese Peak/Blackrock activity plan
2. Recognize existing seasonal closures,
3. Recognize site specific closures for WSA's, ACEC's, and RNA's, and
4. Limit motorized and mechanized travel to existing routes in all other areas.

Action B-RE-4.1.6 - For the development of travel management plans, baseline and/or preliminary road/trail networks would be identified using any one of the following available sources:

- Most current existing Digital Ortho Quads (DOQs) as of 2004,
- 2004 National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) digital color aerial photos,
- Most current existing US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps as of January 1, 2005.

Action B-RE-4.1.7 - During travel management planning, provide intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g., rock crawling, motocross riding) by designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. These areas would not exceed a "footprint" larger than 80 acres.

Routes may be designated during travel management planning only if they are consistent with the following criteria:

- Area is suitable for intensive OHV use,
- No compelling resource issues or protection needs identified,
- No user conflicts or public safety issues to warrant restricting intensive use.

Action B-RE-4.1.8 - Cross country travel by motorized vehicles and/or the use of roads or trails not identified and/or designated during BLM travel management planning and which are associated with authorized/permitted activities (e.g. range improvement construction/ maintenance, land use authorizations, ROWs, mineral/energy exploration) and/or agency administrative purposes would be authorized only by:

- obtaining prior written approval of the authorized officer, or
- as stipulated in appropriate permits/authorizations.

Activities such as, but not limited to, wildland fire suppression, human health and safety, and cadastral survey would be exempt.

Action B-RE-4.1.9 - Organized events would be compliant with established OHV designations and would be consistent with other resources and uses.

Action B-RE-4.1.10 - Snowmobiling would be managed with the following area restrictions: (Figure 2-22):

- WSAs - Not allowed
- ACECs - Not allowed
- RNAs - Not allowed
- Pocatello SRMA - Not allowed
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area - Not allowed
- All other areas - Allowed Without Restriction

Action B-RE-4.1.11 - For the following four areas (Formation Cave RNA, Robbers Roost RNA, Oneida Narrows, and Soda Springs Hills Management Area) the identified routes would be designated for public use with motorized vehicles.

Recreation (RE)

- Formation Cave RNA (**Figure 2-23**)
 - Access road and parking area
- Robbers Roost RNA (**Figure 2-24**)
 - Access route to FS
- Oneida Narrows (**Figure 2-25**)
 - Power Plant Road
 - Bear River Ranches Road
 - Roads within Redpoint and Maple Grove Campgrounds
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (**Figure 2-2**)
 - Idaho Ranch Canyon
 - 90 Percent Canyon
 - Swenson Canyon
 - Long Ridge Road
 - Doe Alley

Objective B-RE-4.2 Implement comprehensive travel management planning utilizing strategies for motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation.

Action B-RE-4.2.1 - Roads, routes and trails would be inventoried and mapped using best available technology, such as global positioning systems (GPS) and GIS.

Action B-RE-4.2.2 - Areas would be prioritized for travel management planning based upon the following criteria:

1. Known conflicts with other resources/uses,
2. Proximity of areas to population centers,
3. Special management areas and special designations, and
4. Areas of contiguous public land.

Action B-RE-4.2.3 - Travel management planning would use a collaborative approach and the NEPA process.

Action B-RE-4.2.4 - Public involvement and coordination with tribes, agencies, and local governments would be encouraged.

Action B-RE-4.2.5 - For each travel management planning area, the following would be identified as needed:

- Designated routes for motorized vehicles.
- Designated routes for mechanized vehicles.
- Seasonal restrictions.
- Route closures.
- Exemptions for administrative and permitted activities.

Action B-RE-4.2.6 - Criteria that would be considered in travel management plans would include, but is not limited to:

1. Environmental conditions, such as:
 - a. soil stability
 - b. wildlife habitat (e.g. winter range, nesting/brooding rearing habitat, calving/fawning areas)
 - c. special status species habitat
 - d. proximity to riparian areas and/or 303(d) streams
 - e. visual resources
2. User conflicts, such as:
 - a. motorized versus non-motorized,
 - b. motorized/mechanized versus non-mechanized
3. Administrative purposes, such as:
 - a. wildland fire suppression activities
 - b. safety
 - c. resource management and permitted activities
4. Public purposes, such as:
 - a. accessing public or private land
 - b. destinations for specific activities
 - c. types of desired use (motorized, mechanized, non-motorized/non-mechanized)
5. Route, vehicle type and size limitations, such as:
 - a. > 50" wheel base for (full size vehicles)
 - b. < 50" wheel base (ATV's)
 - c. single track (motorcycles/mountain bikes)

Actions B-RE-4.2.7 - For each travel management planning area, products would be developed and made available through a variety of media sources (e.g. internet). Such products may include travel maps and brochures.

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective B-AD-1.1. Designate approximately 400 acres (Figure 2-26) as the Petticoat Peak RNA due to the areas unique and undisturbed vegetative communities (Appendix K).</p>	<p>Action B-AD-1.1.1 - The Petticoat Peak RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the undisturbed and abundant diversity of mountain sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, bigtooth maple, and aspen) by implementing the following management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals. • The OHV designation would be Closed • Wildland fire would be suppressed • Public lands would be retained • The area would be identified as an “Exclusion” area for ROWs. • Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation. • If necessary, livestock grazing would be adjusted to maintain the values of the RNA (available). • A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued. • Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends. • Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats. • The area would be a priority for weed control.
<p>Objective B-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values.</p>	<p>Action B-AD-1.2.1 The Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC (approximately 2,500 acres) would be managed to protect crucial elk winter range by implementing the following management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snowmobile use would not be allowed. • The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes. • Public lands would be retained. • The area would be identified as an “Avoidance” area for ROWs. • Wildland fire would be suppressed. • Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation. • The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing. • Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A). • Winter range would be rehabilitated through burning or establishment of browse species • The area would be a priority for weed control (e.g. leafy spurge). • Key locations would be signed to explain resource values and area use restrictions. • The Stump Creek Habitat Management Plan (1980) would be revised/updated. <p>Action B-AD-1.2.2 - The Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC (approximately 2,300 acres) would be managed to protect and provide winter roosting habitat by implementing the following management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snowmobile use would not be allowed. • Public lands would be retained • The area would be identified as an “Avoidance” area for ROWs. • Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation. • The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes. • Post pole, firewood or commercial timber sales would not be allowed. • Habitat would be protected with special stipulations (e.g., NSO) or restrictions (e.g., seasonal) on various permitted activities. • Wildland fire would be suppressed. • Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A). • Acquire private lands from willing sellers in Bowen Canyon and develop a formal cooperative agreement with the private land owner(s). • Cooperative management of public lands with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes’ privately owned lands in Bowen Canyon would be pursued as opportunities exist.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- A withdrawal of approximately 2,300 acres for locatable minerals would be pursued.

Action B-AD-1.2.3 - The Downy Watershed ACEC (approximately 1,900 acres) would be managed to maintain/improve vegetative condition and overall watershed health by implementing the following management practices:

- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- A locatable mineral withdraw would be maintained.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.

Action B-AD-1.2.4 - The Indian Rocks ACEC (approximately 3,100 acres) would be managed to protect relevant cultural resource sites by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated roads and trails.
- Interested Indian tribes (e.g., Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Northern Shoshone) would be coordinated with on management issues specific to the ACEC.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Guidelines (e.g. areas closed to heavy equipment use, using fire retardant for firelines) would be developed for wildland fire suppression activities.
- Inventory and monitoring of cultural resources would continue.
- Interpretive sign(s) at key location(s) would be placed to explain resource values and/or site use restrictions.

Action B-AD-1.2.5 - The Juniper Townsite and Van Komen Homestead ACECs (approximately 6 acres) would be managed to protect cultural and historical resources by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Partnerships would be pursued with local historical interest groups to protect, maintain and interpret historic structures.
- Ensure structures and improvements are safe for the public
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- The area would be signed to explain important cultural and historical values and the need to protect these values.

Action B-AD-1.2.6 - The Dairy Hollow RNA (approximately 40 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine Wyoming sagebrush/needle-and-thread plant community and Ferruginous Hawk nesting habitat (conglomerate bluffs and columns) by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key locations to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action B-AD-1.2.7 - The Formation Cave RNA (approximately 70 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formation and pristine waterbirch, antelope bitterbrush/Nevada bluegrass, and barren plant communities by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Formation Cave parking area and access road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- The fence, parking area/trailhead, trail system, footbridges, and interpretative signs would be maintained.
- Management of the RNA would be coordinated with The Nature Conservancy.

Action B-AD-1.2.8 - The Oneida Narrows RNA (approximately 600 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine plant communities (e.g., bigtooth maple, box-elder riparian, Rocky Mountain juniper, and bunchgrass), Bald Eagle and Rock Squirrel habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Oneida Project Road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action B-AD-1.2.9 - The Pine Gap RNA (approximately 240 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine black sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action B-AD-1.2.10 - The Robbers Roost RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the unique abundance of mountain shrub communities by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Robbers Roost Road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action B-AD-1.2.11 - The Cheatbeck RNA (approximately 100 acres) would be managed to protect the plant communities of boxelder/sweet cicley and bigtooth maple/sweet cicley by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.

Action B-AD-1.2.12 - The Travertine Park ACEC and RNA (approximately 200 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formations and uncommon lichen species of by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed
- Public lands would be retained
- The ACEC portion would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- The RNA portion would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed for the RNA portion only.
- The OHV designation for the ACEC portion only would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated trails.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

2.10 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ALTERNATIVE C

Table 2-5 describes the management guidance that would be applicable to Alternative C, which generally focuses on the protection and enhancement of resources. This alternative emphasizes fish, wildlife and special status species and their habitats and provides fewer opportunities for the production of goods and services from the public lands.

Key components to Alternative C are as follows:

- Management of special status species and vegetation with an emphasis on maintaining and improving important habitats and managing habitats for both flora and fauna in identified priority areas.
- Management of land tenure adjustments to improve administrative efficiency and protect resources while supporting appropriate development and improved public access to public lands with a greater emphasis on acquiring nonfederal lands.
- Management of minerals and energy resources to provide for development, but with an increased emphasis on conservation and protection of resources.
- Management of OHV opportunities and use by designating public lands as “Limited” to existing routes, limiting mechanized travel to designated routes, moderate to high control of OHVs and expanding non-motorized opportunities by reducing the number of designated routes. Controls and restrictions would be implemented to emphasize the conservation and protection of resources (e.g., wildlife, special status species, vegetation, soils, and riparian areas).
- Management of fire to include treatments with an emphasis on a broad range of vegetation types (Seeding, encroached Juniper, Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub, Mountain Shrub, and Wet/Cold Conifer) to move toward FRCC 1, with an emphasis on actions to improve and restore greater sage-grouse habitat.

Table 2-5. Management Guidance for Alternative C.

RESOURCES	
Special Status Species (SS)	
<i>Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.</i>	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective C-SS-1.1. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.</p>	<p>Action C-SS-1.1.1 - The following guidelines would be implemented to maintain and protect nesting and roosting sites for bald eagles as adapted from the Greater Yellowstone Bald Eagle Management Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 1996).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid new permitted activities within the vicinity of occupied nests (Zones I & II), restrict human activity from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1. • New structures, such as powerlines and wind turbines, would be designed to minimize the potential to cause direct mortality to eagles. Existing lines posing potential problems would be modified to minimize collision or electrocution upon renewal of the ROW. • Maintain and recruit mature trees for suitable nesting, perching and roosting sites • Within the 2.5 mile home range (Zone III) follow management direction to maintain adequate foraging conditions and aid in maintaining the integrity of zones I and II.

Special Status Species (SS)

- Stipulate that proposed projects would not lower prey availability.
- Maintain trees and snags for perching and visual screening (interrupt the line of sight between the perched eagle and human activity).
- If necessary, develop and implement site-specific management plans for bald eagle nest sites where public land falls within a 2.5 mile radius.
- Within the home range of nesting eagles, pesticides/herbicides would be used in accordance with label instructions to avoid indirect impacts.

Action C-SS-1.1.2 - Gray wolf habitat (e.g. reproductive, rearing) would be conserved/managed in the following manner by:

- Analyzing habitat characteristics of public lands adjacent to the Caribou NF in conjunction with the planned Caribou NF evaluation to determine if suitable wolf habitat exists.
- Activities on public lands within the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (east of I-15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (west of I-15) which would disturb within one mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when five or fewer breeding pairs are present would not be allowed. (USFWS 1994a and 1994b).
- If wolves are de-listed they would be managed under guidance developed by IDFG management plans.

Action C-SS-1.1.3 - Maintain quality shoreline habitats on all public lands adjacent to the Snake River used by Utah valvata snail. Allow no shore-disturbing activities if they would be detrimental to snail populations.

Objective C-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.

FAUNA ONLY:

Action C-SS-1.2.1 - Management guidance to enhance and/or prevent the loss of special status species habitat for the following priority areas (**Figure 2-27**) would be as follows:

Curlew Valley - (approximately 37,000 acres)

(Columbian sharp-tailed and greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligate species)

- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- On an annual basis, 1/3 of the area would provide adequate Columbian sharp-tailed/greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Adequate nesting habitat requires one year of undisturbed annual growth.
- Activities would be managed to maintain or enhance Columbian sharp-tailed grouse winter range habitat - availability of deciduous shrubs (e.g. chokecherry, serviceberry) above snow level.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species (fauna) habitat components (e.g. nesting, brood rearing, leks, and escape cover). Seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be stipulated as necessary (e.g. during ROW construction phases, maintenance of ROWs).
- Where possible new linear ROWs would be sited below ground.
- Where practicable, ROW development would be restricted to within or adjacent to existing ROWs and/or corridors.
- When authorizing new ROWs seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be applied.
- When a new road ROW is proposed, the proponent would be required (where practicable, according to the proposal) to rehabilitate (e.g. place large boulders or dig a tank trap at either end/terminus; ripping and seeding; gating) an unauthorized route as identified by the BLM to prevent further habitat fragmentation and improve habitat connectivity. All rehabilitation would be done according to BLM direction.
- Public lands with high-value special status species (fauna) habitat would be retained.

Bear Lake Plateau/Sheep Creek Hills - (approximately 44,000 acres)

(Greater sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species)

- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- On an annual basis, 1/3 of the area would provide adequate greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Adequate nesting habitat requires one year of

Special Status Species (SS)

- undisturbed annual growth.
- Activities would be managed to maintain or enhance Greater sage grouse nesting habitat (15-25% canopy cover of sagebrush)
- Where possible new linear ROWs would be sited below ground.
- Where practicable, ROW development would be restricted to within or adjacent to existing ROWs and/or corridors.
- When authorizing new ROWs seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be applied.
- When a new road ROW is proposed, the proponent would be required (where practicable, according to the proposal) to rehabilitate (e.g. place large boulders or dig a tank trap at either end/terminus; ripping and seeding; gating) an unauthorized route as identified by the BLM to prevent further habitat fragmentation and improve habitat connectivity. All rehabilitation would be done according to BLM direction.
- Public lands with high-value special status species (fauna) habitat would be retained.
- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied.

Pleasantview Hills/Samaria Mountains - (approximately 101,100 acres)

(Columbian sharp-tailed and greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligates)

- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- On an annual basis, 1/3 of the area would provide adequate Columbian sharp-tailed/greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Adequate nesting habitat requires one year of undisturbed annual growth.
- Activities would be managed to maintain or enhance greater sage-grouse nesting habitat (15-25% canopy cover of sagebrush)
- Where possible new linear ROWs would be sited below ground.
- Where practicable, ROW development would be restricted to within or adjacent to existing ROWs and/or corridors.
- When authorizing new ROWs seasonal restrictions (Appendix D) would be applied.
- When a new road ROW is proposed, the proponent would be required (where practicable, according to the proposal) to rehabilitate (e.g. place large boulders or dig a tank trap at either end/terminus; ripping and seeding; gating) an unauthorized route as identified by the BLM to prevent further habitat fragmentation and improve habitat connectivity. All rehabilitation would be done according to BLM direction.
- Public lands with high-value special status species (fauna) habitat would be retained.

Lower Blackfoot River - (approximately 10,900 acres)

(greater sage-grouse, raptors, riparian associated species and sagebrush obligates)

- Limit livestock use in the Blackfoot River Stock Driveway (Blackfoot Stock Driveway) would be limited to trailing only.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- On an annual basis, 1/3 of the area would provide adequate Columbian sharp-tailed/greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Adequate nesting habitat requires one year of undisturbed annual growth.
- Properly functioning riparian areas would be maintained and those areas that are not at PFC would be restored/improved.
- Activities would be managed to maintain or enhance greater sage-grouse nesting habitat (15-25% canopy cover of sagebrush).
- Where possible new linear ROWs would be sited below ground.
- Where practicable, ROW development would be restricted to within or adjacent to existing ROWs and/or corridors.
- When authorizing new ROWs seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be applied.
- When a new road ROW is proposed, the proponent would be required (where practicable, according to the proposal) to rehabilitate (e.g. place large boulders or dig a tank trap at either end/terminus; ripping and seeding; gating) an unauthorized route as identified by the BLM to prevent further habitat fragmentation and improve habitat connectivity. All rehabilitation

Special Status Species (SS)

would be done according to BLM direction.

- Public lands with high-value special status species (fauna) habitat would be retained.

Deep Creek Mountains - (approximately 74,400 acres)

(Columbian sharp-tailed and greater sage-grouse)

- Native vegetation conditions would be maintained or improved (LHC-A).
- On an annual basis, 1/3 of the area would provide adequate Columbian sharp-tailed/greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Adequate nesting habitat requires one year of undisturbed annual growth.
- Properly functioning riparian areas would be maintained and those areas that are not at PFC would be restored/improved.
- Activities would be managed to maintain or enhance greater sage-grouse nesting habitat (15-25% canopy cover of sagebrush)
- Where possible new linear ROWs would be sited below ground.
- Where practicable, ROW development would be restricted to within or adjacent to existing ROWs and/or corridors.
- When authorizing new ROWs seasonal restrictions (**Appendix D**) would be applied.
- When a new road ROW is proposed, the proponent would be required (where practicable, according to the proposal) to rehabilitate (e.g. place large boulders or dig a tank trap at either end/terminus; ripping and seeding; gating) an unauthorized route as identified by the BLM to prevent further habitat fragmentation and improve habitat connectivity. All rehabilitation would be done according to BLM direction.
- Public lands with high-value special status species (fauna) habitat would be retained.
- Aspen regeneration (e.g. cutting/harvesting, prescribed fire) would be enhanced as appropriate.

Action C-SS-1.2.2 - On-going efforts would be supported to locate populations of pygmy rabbits by:

- Surveying all potential habitats within the next five years.
- When populations are located, manage sagebrush habitats for suitable pygmy rabbit conditions using current scientific information.
- Suitable and potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be managed to allow for the expansion of populations into areas where they might not be currently found.

Action C-SS-1.2.3 - Populations of boreal toads and Northern leopard frogs would be inventoried and identify. Where populations are located, permitted activities would be managed to maintain quality frog and or toad habitat by:

- Managing riparian areas to make progress towards or achieving PFC.
- Increasing pool habitat based upon site potential.
- Mitigating or adjusting activities having adverse effects on boreal toad and Northern leopard frog habitats.
- Managing Lane and Lander Creeks as priority areas for boreal toad and Northern leopard frog habitat.

Action C-SS-1.2.4 - The following guidelines would be implemented for greater sage-grouse habitats as adapted from Connelly et al (2000):

- Continue efforts to map populations and habitat for greater sage-grouse. Map seasonal (lek, nesting, brood-rearing and winter) habitats along with source and isolated populations within 3 years after signing the ROD.
- Establish goals for greater sage-grouse habitat conservation at the local level in conjunction with IDFG for protection and maintenance of existing populations and restoration goals.
- Protect and maintain suitable habitats and reconnect separated populations based upon the following priorities:
 - 1) Source habitats (S1)
 - 2) Restoration areas (R1, R2)
 - 3) Areas that link isolated populations
- Manage key habitat for a range of sagebrush canopy cover averaging 15 to 25 percent (11 to 31 inches in height); at least 15 percent grass cover; and 10 percent cover of a diversity of forbs or commensurate with site potential.
- Monitor progress and adjust activities to make progress towards greater sage-grouse goals and objectives.

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- In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership.
- In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.
- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31.
- Restore shrub-steppe habitats in the following priority:
 - 1) source areas,
 - 2) restoration areas
 - 3) areas that link isolated populations

Action C-SS-1.2.5 - The following guidelines would be implemented for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitats as adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):

- Maintain vegetation in suitable condition (LHC-A) for nesting and brood rearing for 1.5 miles from known leks.
- Within source, key or connective habitats (**Figure 3-6**) manipulation of sagebrush habitats must not be greater than 10 percent of the total sagebrush community within a 1.5 mile radius of leks.
- Minimize disturbance of deciduous shrubs within 4 miles of leks to protect winter habitat.
- Cooperate with IDFG to establish population targets and monitoring routes for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Monitoring would be conducted for populations in key or source areas and restorations areas in that order.
- In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership.
- In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.
- Protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31.

Action C-SS-1.2.6 - The following guidelines would be implemented for the globally important ferruginous hawk habitat in the Curlew Valley as adapted from Chipley 1998:

- As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, restrict activities within 0.5-mile of active nests from March 1 to July 15.
- Monitor the populations in Curlew Valley and on the Bear Lake Plateau.
- Maintain existing scattered juniper trees for nesting substrate and maintain or improve habitat suitable for prey populations such as jackrabbits.

Action C-SS-1.2.7 - Where populations of American white pelicans are located on public lands, manage the quality of nesting habitat as a priority for the benefit of the pelican.

Action C-SS-1.2.8 - During restoration and rehabilitation of migratory bird species habitat, emphasis would be placed on riparian, non-riverine wetlands, sagebrush and Douglas fir habitats and the following management guidelines would be implemented as appropriate based upon site specific characteristics.

- Improve both the canopy cover and understory health of sagebrush.
- At minimum, maintain 30 to 50 percent of sagebrush habitat in a 5th code Hydrologic Unit Code (includes all lands) in contiguous blocks greater than 320 acres to support sagebrush obligate species and greater sage-grouse (Page and Ritter 1999).
- Use practices that stabilize or increase native grass and forb cover in sagebrush habitats with 5 to 25 percent sagebrush canopy cover. (Page and Ritter 1999)
- In sagebrush habitats manage herbaceous cover to conceal nests throughout the first incubation period for ground and low shrub-nesting birds.
- Restore shrub-steppe habitats in restoration or corridor areas.
- Use native species where appropriate/practical for ES&R and restoration

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treatments to shorten recovery time and prevent establishment of invasive/noxious species.

- Maintain multiple vegetation layers in woody riparian habitats that are stable or increasing with all age classes (seedlings, young plants, mature and decadent) represented to support native bird communities and other wildlife.
- Improve aspen stands by reducing conifer invasion and overall reduction of average stand age to <40 years.
- Improve dry conifer with reductions of stand density.

Action C-SS-1.2.9 - Large spring systems (e.g. Heart Mountain, Formation Springs) would be managed to prevent possible extirpation of spring-dependent species such as Springsnails. Examples of such actions to maintain or improve spring systems habitat may include but are not limited to:

- Manage riparian areas of spring systems in accordance with PFC guidelines.
- As appropriate, develop and implement conservation agreements with Federal and State agencies, Tribes and other interested parties on a site specific or species specific basis.
- As appropriate and in cooperation with other interested parties, evaluate the status of springsnails and recommend actions to protect species habitat if need be.
- As appropriate and in cooperation with other interested parties, provide educational materials explaining the ecology and diversity of springsnails and the need to conserve spring habitats.

Action C-SS-1.2.10 -The following conservation actions (Utah Division of Wildlife Resources 2000; Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, et al. 2000; IDFG 2003) would be implemented to ensure the continued presence of native cutthroat trout within their historic:

- Support cooperative work with IDFG to determine cutthroat trout life histories, protect the genetic integrity of cutthroat trout populations, expand those populations within their historic range through reintroduction in those areas where restoration is practicable after reintroduction protocols have been established with federal agencies and monitor populations as they are restored.
- Cooperate with IDFG to selectively control non-native salmonid species and discontinue non-native fish stocking in native cutthroat trout drainages.
- Enhance and maintain channel integrity, channel processes, water quality, salmonid habitat and habitat connectivity.
- Monitor populations, habitat quantity and habitat quality.
- Cooperate with adjacent landowners and/or other agencies when opportunities for watershed scale improvements are possible.
- All streams known to hold either of these species would be fenced to exclude livestock use unless it is already in PFC condition.
- Strive to eliminate or significantly reduce threats to present or potential cutthroat trout distribution within their historic range and to habitat quality and quantity.
- Strive to achieve the criteria for highest quality trout habitats as described in the Cutthroat Trout Matrix (**Appendix E**).
- In any land tenure adjustment, the primary goal of acquisitions or disposal would be directed to connecting disjointed habitats and reconnecting streams to migratory corridors. Disposition of trout-bearing streams would be allowed on this basis if habitat with more potential is acquired.
- Cooperate with IDFG and other agencies to implement an information/ education/outreach program.
- Hold annual coordination and data sharing meeting between state, private and federal jurisdictions.

Action C-SS-1.2.11 - Public lands around Bear Lake would be managed to ensure habitat quality for Bear Lake endemic fish (Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cisco, Bonneville whitefish, Bear Lake whitefish and Bear Lake sculpin) is not impaired by:

- Reducing or eliminating water degrading activities on streams connecting public lands with the lake.
- In Fish Haven Canyon, working with water right holders and IDFG to screen fish from irrigation ditches.

Special Status Species (SS)

FLORA ONLY:

Action C-SS-1.2.12 - Management guidance to enhance and/or restore flora sensitive species habitat within the following priority geographical areas (**Figure 2-27**) would be as follows:

Bear Lake Plateau/Sheep Creek Hills - (approximately 170 acres)

(Starveling milkvetch & silky cryptantha)

- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied at a minimum of ¼ mile around special status plant habitat.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species habitat (flora).
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Public lands with high-value special status species habitat (flora) would be retained.

Malad River - (approximately 80 acres)

(iodinebush and red glasswort)

- A natural hydrological regime would be maintained.
- Key locations would be signed to prevent cross-country travel.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species habitat (flora).
- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied at a minimum of ¼ mile around special status habitat (flora).
- Solid leasable and salable minerals would be discretionarily closed.
- Public lands with high-value special status species plant habitat would be retained.

Deep Creek Mountains - (approximately 20 acres)

(Cooper's hymenoxys)

- Key locations would be signed to prevent cross-country travel.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species habitat (flora).
- Public lands with high-value special status plant habitat would be retained.
- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied at a minimum of ¼ mile around special status habitat (flora).
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).

Stump Creek - (approximately 2 acres)

(red glasswort)

- A natural hydrological regime would be maintained.
- Key locations would be signed to prevent cross-country travel.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species habitat (flora).
- Public lands with high-value special status plant habitat would be retained.
- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied at a minimum of ¼ mile around special status habitat (flora).
- Solid leasable and salable minerals would be discretionarily closed.

Pleasantview Hills/Samaria Mountain - (approximately 10 acres)

(Cooper's hymenoxys)

- Key locations would be signed to prevent cross-country travel.
- ROWs would be routed at minimum of ¼ mile from special status species habitat (flora).
- Public lands with high-value special status species plant habitat would be retained.
- An NSO stipulation for fluid minerals would be applied at a minimum of ¼ mile around special status habitat (flora).
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).

Action C-SS-1.2.13 - The conservation and restoration of sensitive plant species would be promoted through the implementation of management actions that include but are not limited to:

Special Status Species (SS)

- Promoting public education and outreach.
- Controlling invasive/noxious weeds.
- Pursuing conservation easements.
- Fencing areas if necessary.
- Maintaining the natural hydrological function subject to valid water rights.

Action C-SS-1.2.14 - Site/project specific assessments for special status plants would be required prior to authorizing activities to determine:

1. The presence or absence of special status species, and
2. Appropriate mitigation/guidelines (e.g. avoidance of occupied areas, distances from occupied habitat). Examples of mitigation/guidelines to be considered may include:
 - Reducing adverse impacts to special status plant habitats from permitted/authorized actions.
 - Limiting water developments and mineral supplements near special status plant populations sufficient to protect these species.
 - Avoiding pesticide and herbicide applications near occupied habitat to preserve pollinators and non-target species.
 - Promoting seeding within occupied habitat only when clearly beneficial for special status plants.
 - Formulate methods of weed spraying near special status habitat on site specific and species specific basis.
 - Special status plant areas would be priority for weed treatment.
 - Inventory and evaluate areas for special status plants while conducting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health evaluations.
 - Inventory and monitor potential special status plant habitats.

Action C-SS-1.2.15 - Special status plant known occurrences' maps would be updated regularly.

Action C-SS-1.2.16 - Meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**) for special status plant habitat.

Action C-SS-1.2.17 - Where special status plant species can be conserved and habitat connectivity improved through inter-agency cooperation, acquire lands through land tenure adjustments, easements, and inter-agency cooperation.

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-6. Manage vegetation types to provide for their continued presence as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub type and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type. (Appendix J, Section III)

Action C-VE-6.1.1 - Activities would be permitted/authorized in a manner consistent with Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**).

Action C-VE-6.1.2 - Priority areas for treatment and restoration would be:

1. Protection and maintenance of habitats significant for Greater Sage- and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse.
2. Protection and maintenance of special status species habitat to promote conservation and recovery.
3. Areas currently infested with exotic and/or noxious weeds.
4. Areas having high potential for exotic and/or noxious weeds infestation.
5. Areas with hazardous fuels or potential for catastrophic wildland fire.
6. Areas at risk of loss of key ecosystem components/functions (structure, diversity, composition, hydrological function, nutrient cycling, energy flow).
7. Areas impacted/degraded by other uses or activities (e.g. recreation, OHV, grazing).
8. Treat juniper outside of juniper dominated range site areas using appropriate methods, e.g. Mechanical, Chemical, or Prescribed fire.
9. In crested wheatgrass seedings treatment/restoration priorities are:
 - a. Suppress wildland fires until canopy cover exceeds 25% canopy cover.
 - b. Consider various treatment methods (e.g. Mechanical, Chemical, and Prescribed fire) as areas exceed 25% canopy cover.
 - c. As areas are treated, allow for no less than 15% canopy cover.
 - d. Inter-seed desirable species that add diversity while not displacing crested wheatgrass.
 - e. Treat areas to discourage invasive species.

Vegetation (VE)

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	> 50%
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	25-30%
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 25%

Action C-VE-6.1.3 - Areas would be identified and/or established which can serve as sources for native seed to be used in restoration/rehabilitation and reclamation efforts.

Objective C-VE-6.2. In the Aspen/ Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below so the landscape is composed of 40% mixed Aspen/Dry Conifer and 60% Aspen dominate areas consisting of 500-1,000 stems/acre w/ 5-15 ft. height resulting in the distribution of age classes of <30 years (40%), 31-80 years (40%), and >80 years (20%).

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>30
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	35-40
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<35

Action C-VE-6.2.1 - Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types would be treated using prescribed fire.

Action C-VE-6.2.2 - Activities would be limited to maximize sucker establishment.

Action C-VE-6.2.3 - Within the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer vegetation types, treatment and restoration priority areas would be:

1. Areas with greater than 50% conifer composition.
2. Areas adjacent to deer/elk summer range.
3. Areas significant to special status species.
4. Areas impacted by insects or disease.

Action C-VE-6.2.4 - To maximize the Aspen component regeneration/harvest type cuts or other methods would be considered as deemed appropriate.

Vegetation (VE)

Objective C-VE-6.3. In the Wet/Cold Conifer type, increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is comprised of a distribution of age classes of 0-80 years (30%) and > 80 years (70%).

Action C-VE-6.3.1 - Allow for natural processes to occur to achieve desired age classes.
Action C-VE-6.3.2 - As appropriate minimal treatments would be conducted in this Wet/Cold Conifer vegetation type.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>10
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	85-90
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Objective C-VE-6.4. Maintain or increase natural occurring Juniper LHC-A and B acres as described below through primarily natural processes so the landscape is dominated by widely spaced old juniper trees greater than 300 years.

Action C-VE-6.4.1 - Appropriate methods (e.g. fire suppression) would be used to maintain or promote juniper dominated range sites.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-4 : Return fire to a more natural role in the ecosystem to improve FRCC and achieve desired LHC.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-WF-4.1. Manage the Low-Elevation Shrub and Perennial Grass vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire occurs less frequently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.

Action C-WF-4.1.1 - Chemical, mechanical, seeding, prescribed fire and WFU treatments would be used as appropriate.

Action C-WF-4.1.2 - In Perennial Grass and Juniper encroached vegetation types, the sagebrush steppe would be restored with an aggressive sagebrush seeding effort, utilizing the appropriate sagebrush species for treatment areas.

Objective C-WF-4.2. Maintain, protect, and expand Greater sage grouse Source Habitats.

Action C-WF-4.2.1 - Wildland fires would be suppressed in Source Habitats except where WFU could benefit the habitat.

Action C-WF-4.2.2 - WFU would be used in sage grouse Source Habitats for the benefit of the habitat only after site specific project level coordination with IDFG.

Action C-WF-4.2.3 - Vegetation treatments would be conducted in areas that pose a wildland fire risk to Source Habitats.

Action C-WF-4.2.4 - The areas to be treated within Source Habitats would be those that have low resiliency characterized by low species diversity, undesirable composition, and dead or decadent sagebrush.

Objective C-WF-4.3. Maintain and improve Greater sage grouse Restoration and Key Habitats.

Action C-WF-4.3.1 - Use AMR to safely manage and suppress wildland fires.

Action C-WF-4.3.2 - WFU may be used in greater sage-grouse Restoration and Key Habitats for the benefit of the habitat only after site specific project level coordination with IDFG.

Action C-WF-4.3.3 - Vegetation treatments would be conducted to reduce risk of wildland fire and reconnect Restoration and Key Habitats.

Action C-WF-4.3.4 - Areas treated would be those that have low resiliency characterized by low species diversity.

Objective C-WF-4.4 Manage the Aspen/Aspen Dry Conifer Mix, Dry Conifer, Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types in order to maintain vegetation conditions and wildland fire regimes similar to historical conditions (FRCC 1 [LHC-A]).

Action C-WF 4.4.1 - Appropriate treatments (e.g. mechanical, chemical, seeding, prescribed fire, or WFU) would be used to maintain or make progress towards landscapes in FRCC 1.

Objective C-WF-4.5. Manage for WFU on approximately 212,600 acres identified as suitable (Figure 2-28).

Action C-WF-4.5.1 - WFU would be used in natural occurring Juniper, Mountain Shrub and Wet/Cold Conifer vegetation types.

Action C-WF-4.5.2 - WFU would not be appropriate on approximately 401,200 acres which may include wildlife habitat, previously rehabilitated areas, and small tracts of public land.

Action C-WF-4.5.3 - Should social, economic, political or resource constraints be resolved, it would be possible to use WFU in areas identified as not appropriate.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Objective C-WF-4.6. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 54,920 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (i.e. WFU, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.

Action C-WF-4.6.1- By vegetation type, the following approximate footprint acres would be treated.

Vegetation Type	Footprint Acres
Low-Elevation Shrub	0.0
Mid-Elevation Shrub	16,650
Mountain Shrub ¹	16,600
Perennial Grass/Seeding	1,300
Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0
Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/ Dry Conifer	20,000
Wet/Cold Conifer	70
Riparian	100
Other/Vegetated Lava	200
Total	54,920

¹ Acres identified include encroached juniper.

Objective C-WF-4.7. Implement priorities for wildland fire suppression and vegetation treatments.

Action C-WF-4.7.1 - When multiple wildland fire ignitions occur, the criteria for establishing suppression priorities would be:

1. Protect the WUI and communities-at-risk where public and firefighter health and safety are a concern.
2. Minimize risks to greater sage-grouse Source Habitats.
3. Minimize risks to greater sage-grouse Key Habitats.
4. Minimize risks to greater sage-grouse Restoration Habitats.

Action C-WF-4.7.2 - Criteria for establishing vegetation treatments would be:

1. Within greater sage-grouse Source Habitat, treat areas of low resilience.
2. Within Key and Restoration Habitat:
 - a. Treat areas adjacent to Source Habitat
 - b. Enhance Key Habitat.
 - c. Treat areas that pose a fire risk to Source and Key Habitats.
 - d. Treat areas adjacent to Key Habitat.

Action C-WF-4.7.3 - For all vegetation types, the AMR would be a "FULL" suppression emphasis with initial attack to stop fire spread and put out wildland fire at least cost.

- For greater sage-grouse restoration and key habitat in Low- and Mid-Elevation vegetation types, the AMR would be a "Limited" emphasis of monitoring and confinement actions commensurate with the values at risk and public/firefighter safety.

RESOURCE USES

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR-4. Assure land classifications and withdrawals of public lands are appropriate to protect important resource values.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-LR-4.1. Continue to manage approximately 84,760 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.

Action C-LR-4.1.1- Continue to manage approximately 45,400 acres of public land as withdrawn (e.g. power sites, public water reserves, power projects, administrative sites, BSD).

Action C-LR-4.1.2 - The following withdrawals (approximately 20,160 acres) would be maintained and managed as closed to locatable mineral entry.

Lands and Realty (LR)

Federal Agency	Mineral Estate Withdrawn Acres ¹
USFWS - Bear Lake Refuge	17,500
USFWS - Minidoka Refuge	760
USFWS - Oxford Slough Production Area	1,900

¹ These acres are not considered in the PFO public lands base of 613,800 acres. Acreages are rounded.

Action C-LR-4.1.3 - Withdrawal of public lands from mineral entry would be pursued on approximately 19,200 acres for the following areas:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hallow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (public lands portion only)
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC

Action C-LR-4.1.4 - Withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established would be modified, revoked or relinquished. Prior to modification, revocation or relinquishment, withdrawn lands would be reviewed to determine if any other resource values require withdrawal protection.

Action C-LR-4.1.5 - Lands currently under review by the Washington Office for the revocation of withdrawal status and which are approved for revocation would be managed the same as adjacent public lands per the final decision.

Goal LR-5. Improve administrative management efficiency, natural resources management and protection, and public benefit.

Management Objectives	Management Actions
<p>Objective C-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and improve the management and administration of the public lands.</p>	<p>Action C-LR-5.1.1 - A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept where zones (areas that contain common issues or planned actions) and respective priorities are described below (Figure 2-29). Land tenure adjustments would be considered across FO and District boundaries.</p> <p>Zone 1 lands are public lands with special designations because of significant resource values. Zone 1 lands would be retained in public ownership. Examples of Zone 1 lands include WSAs, ACECs and RNAs, special status species habitat, and crucial wildlife habitat. BLM's priority for Zone 1 is to seek to acquire all private and State land in-holdings. Public access would be considered in all land tenure actions. Approximately 50,800 acres (8%) of public land are identified in this zone.</p> <p>Zone 2 lands are public lands that have a fairly well-consolidated ownership pattern and contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. The priorities within Zone 2 are to retain existing large blocks of high value public lands, consolidate public land ownership according to identified priority resources, and acquire lands with high resource values which improve efficiencies in public lands administration. Public lands within ½ mile of either side of the Zone 2 boundary would be considered potentially suitable for disposal primarily by exchange (secondarily by sale or R&PP patents) unless that ½ mile extends into a Zone 1 (retention) area. Approximately 418,900 acres (68%) of public land are identified in this zone.</p> <p>Zone 3 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands which are interspersed with state and private lands or are adjacent to National Forest boundaries. The priority emphasis for Zone 3 is to consolidate ownership, which would maximize public values, provide public access and improve efficiencies in</p>

Lands and Realty (LR)

public lands administration. Overall public land acreage would be maintained within this zone. Acquisition, primarily through exchange, would be done to add acquire high resource value lands that improve the manageability of public lands; lower resource value and difficult-to-manage administer tracts would be disposed. Zone 3 lands are potentially suitable for disposal by exchange; however, disposal of land through sales and R&PP patents would be allowed. Approximately **94,200 acres** (15%) of public land are identified in this zone.

Zone 4 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands that are isolated from one another and from other public lands tracts in the Field Office area. Public lands are available through all forms of disposal as appropriate. The land tenure adjustment emphasis in Zone 4 could result in a net decrease in public lands acreage within this zone. Approximately **49,900 acres** (8%) of public land are identified in this zone.

NOTE: Within **Zones 3 and 4** specific parcels may contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, special status species, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These high-value parcels may not be suitable for disposal, except through exchange for equal or higher resource value lands.

Action C-LR-5.1.2 - Changes in the overall public lands acreage would be appropriate if land tenure adjustments meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Benefits the public.
- Improves public lands administration.
- Achieves desired resource conditions.
- Contributes to tribal treaty rights.

Action C-LR 5.1.3 - Land tenure adjustments would consider the acquisition or disposal of lands based upon (but not limited to) the following factors:

- Special status species habitat,
- Improve habitat connectivity,
- Riparian/wetlands
- Resolve trespass,
- Improve public land administration.

Goal LR-6. Balance development of public land, such as ROWs, utility corridors and alternative energy development (e.g. wind, solar, biomass) with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective C-LR-6.1. Issue land use authorizations consistent with following management actions.	<p>Action C-LR-6.1.1 - Land use authorizations would require holders to apply appropriate management techniques, practices or guidelines to protect vegetation, wildlife habitat and minimize soil disturbance (Appendix C).</p> <p>Action C-LR-6.1.2 - Short-term authorizations or permits to use public lands for the sole benefit of private farming practices (such as pivot lines, storage of farm equipment) would not be approved.</p> <p>Action C-LR-6.1.3 - New leases or permits that affect the value or nature of the land would not be allowed on those lands proposed for exchange or sale.</p> <p>Action C-LR-6.1.4 - No new land use permits or leases would be authorized to validate unauthorized use. Unauthorized use would be resolved according to priority using current laws, regulations, and policy.</p> <p>Action C-LR-6.1.5 - When a new or existing land use permit is authorized the following conditions would apply as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privately-held water right POUs on public land would either be removed from public land or transferred to the United States through the BLM. • A privately-owned water right with a POD on private property, but with one or more POUs on public land, would be split and transferred to the United States in proportion to the amount of water used on public land. <p>Action C-LR-6.1.6 - To the extent possible, linear ROWs would be routed where impacts would be least disturbing, considering the point of origin, point of destination, resource</p>

Lands and Realty (LR)

values present, and purpose and need for the project.

Action C-LR-6.1.7- No BLM ROW corridors would be designated in this Pocatello RMP/EIS, however this plan may be amended to designate corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action C-LR-6.1.8 - ROW applicants would be encouraged to the extent possible, to use the existing corridors. The Pocatello RMP /EIS would adopt designated corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action C-LR-6.1.9 - For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 590,000 acres would be managed as open areas; 21,900 acres would be managed as avoidance areas and 1,900 acres would be managed as exclusion areas (**Figure 2-16**) where these areas are defined as follows:

- **Open Areas** - These are areas not identified as avoidance or exclusion areas and are open to ROWs and land use authorization proposals. Proposals may require restrictions to protect resources such as wildlife (**Appendix D**), protected watersheds, erosive soils/steep slopes, cultural, historical, recreation, visual resources and other identified resources.
- **Avoidance Areas** - These are areas to generally be avoided but may be available with special stipulations. Efforts would be made to work with the applicant to reroute proposals. Special stipulations would be required to protect resource values. Areas considered as "avoidance" would include developed recreation sites, historical trails, special status species habitat, ACECs, and WSAs. Special stipulations would consist of applying BMPs, management techniques or guidelines (**Appendix C**) and or be developed on a case by case basis through the NEPA process.
- **Exclusion Areas** - In these areas ROWs and land use authorizations would not be allowed. Areas considered as "exclusion" would be RNAs.

Action C-LR-6.1.10 - Applications for wind energy site monitoring and testing and development would not be accepted in areas designated as part of the National Landscape Conservation System (e.g., WSAs, WSRs, National Historic and Scenic Trails) and ACECs.

Action C-LR-6.1.11 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands shall consult with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies regarding specific projects as early in the planning process as appropriate to ensure that all potential construction, operation, and decommissioning issues and concerns are identified and adequately addressed.

Action C-LR-6.1.12 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands in conjunction with BLM Washington Office and PFO staff, shall consult with the US DoD regarding the location of wind power projects and turbine siting as early in the planning process as appropriate. This consultation shall occur concurrently at both the installation/field level and the Pentagon/BLM Washington Office level. An interagency protocol agreement is being developed to establish a consultation process and to identify the scope of issues for consultation. Lands withdrawn for military purposes are under the administrative jurisdiction of the DoD or a military service and are not available for issuance of wind energy authorizations by the BLM.

Action C-LR-6.1.13 - The BLM would require financial bonds for all wind energy development projects on BLM-administered public lands to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the ROW authorization and the requirements of applicable regulatory requirements, including reclamation costs. The amount of the required bond would be determined during the ROW authorization process on the basis of site-specific and project-specific factors. The BLM may also require financial bonds for site monitoring and testing authorizations.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Goal LG-1. Provide forage for livestock grazing consistent with other resources/uses as part of an ecologically healthy system consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 555,300 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 58,500 acres not available for livestock grazing.

Action C-LG-1.1.1 - Allotments not being permitted/leased would not be available for livestock grazing.

Action C-LG-1.1.2 - Public lands not available for livestock grazing are identified in **Figure 2-30**.

Objective C-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,000 AUMs.

Action C-LG-1.2.1 - The appropriate number of livestock AUMs (active + suspended) would be permitted/leased based on the most current monitoring data and Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.

Action C-LG-1.2.2 - Public lands would be managed to be as productive as feasible considering such grazing management practices as:

- proper use levels of key vegetation,
- grazing systems,
- range improvements including land treatments, and
- adjusting seasons of use, and stocking rates.

Action C-LG-1.2.3 - Livestock grazing would be managed to meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, 1997 (**Appendix A**).

Action C-LG-1.2.4 - Areas would be temporarily closed to livestock grazing after disturbances such as wildland fire, fire and non-fire vegetative treatments for a minimum of two growing seasons or progress is being made towards attaining identified vegetative objectives.

Action C-LG-1.2.5 - The voluntary relinquishment of grazing preference would be accepted, in whole or part, and made available to qualified applicants following the most current policy and guidance. Grazing applications may be denied if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Failure to meet standards for rangeland health because of livestock grazing and meeting or moving towards standards is not economically feasible,
- Isolated parcels of public land consisting of 640 acres or less,
- No public or administrative access to allotment/parcel exists,
- Public lands are identified for disposal or exchange (occur within Zones 3 or 4),
- The proportion of unfenced public land to private land within the allotment is less than 20%,
- Expanding urban development and subsequent activities adversely affects the ability to graze livestock on public land,
- Occurrence of special status species affected by livestock grazing or supporting activities (such as distributing salt blocks, range improvement maintenance) and management changes are not economically feasible, and
- Forage or water quality that can not be corrected with reasonable investment (e.g., elevated selenium levels).

Action C-LG-1.2.6 - Acquired lands (LWCF/BPA) within the Soda Hills Management Area would not be available for livestock grazing (**Figure 2-30**).

Action C-LG-1.2.7 - Close all or part of the following allotments containing RNA's to livestock grazing:

Allotment Name/Number	RNA Name
Trout Creek Spring (04154)	Cheatbeck Canyon
Horse Hollow (04329)	Dairy Hollow
Lower Oneida Narrows (04310)	Oneida Narrows
Rocky Peak (04412)	Oneida Narrows
Twin Lakes (14115)	Oneida Narrows
Bancroft (06032)	Petticoat Peak

Action C-LG-1.2.8 - Although considered available for grazing, 1,328 acres within the following allotments would be closed indefinitely to sheep grazing (**Figure 3-11**) due to

Livestock Grazing (LG)

elevated levels of selenium in water and plants:

- This closure would remain in place until such time selenium levels can be reduced to acceptable levels through containment or capping.

Grazing Allotments Indefinitely Closed To Sheep Grazing			
Allotment Name	Public Land Total Acres	Public Land Acres Affected by Selenium	Percent Allotment Affected
Trail Canyon-1	309	123	40
Trail Canyon-2	190	25	13
Woodall Mountain	1,670	1,180	71

Objective C-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established the BSD and which did not provide for grazing allotments within the driveway.

Action C-LG-1.3.1 - Livestock use within the BSD would be limited to “Trailing Only”.
Action C-LG-1.3.2 - Allotments would be eliminated entirely or closed in part as identified below, totaling approximately 8,600 acres of public land.

Allotment Name (Number)	Status
Beaver Creek (04316)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04201)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04320)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04121)	Closed
ELGA Blackfoot River (14112)	Closed
Blackfoot River (14092)	Eliminated
Blackfoot River (04430)	Eliminated
Miner Creek (04413)	Eliminated
Trail Creek-1 (04419)	Eliminated
Government Dam (0010)	Eliminated
Negro Creek (0006)	Eliminated
Sagehen Campground (0007)	Eliminated
Womack-Spring Creek (0005)	Eliminated

Action C--LG-1.3.3 - The grazing preferences for portions of allotments within the BSD closed to grazing would be adjusted accordingly.

Action C-LG-1.3.4 - While maintaining or improving rangeland health conditions and PFC of the riparian areas, up to approximately 1,400 AUMs would be available for trailing purposes (BSD) for those permittees/lessees with a valid trailing permit.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-ME-2.1. Manage approximately 602,600 acres of the federal mineral estate as open for fluid minerals leasing (e.g. oil, gas, and geothermal resources).

Action C-ME-2.1.1- Fluid mineral leasing activities would be subject to standard lease terms, conditions, and applicable special stipulations identified in **Appendix H**.

Action C-ME-2.1.2 - To protect WSAs, approximately 11,200 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing (**Figure 2-31**).

Action C-ME-2.1.3 - On approximately 347,300 acres, the following areas would be leased with a fluid minerals NSO stipulation to protect resources (e.g. soils, wildlife, water, cultural resources) (**Figure 2-31**).

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- Communications Sites
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents/Leases
- Malad Air Navigation Site
- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Blackfoot Stock Driveway
- Communication Sites
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Juniper Town Site ACEC
- Indian Rocks ACEC
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC
- Travertine Park ACEC
- Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC
- Van Komen Homestead ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area
- Historical Sites and Trails
- Developed Recreation Sites/Campgrounds
- Highly erosive soils on slopes greater than 20%
- Steep Slopes, >30%
- Riparian/Wetlands, Perennial Streams, Lakes
- Bear Lake Plateau/Sheep Creek Hills (Sensitive Species Habitat - Flora and Fauna)

Action C-ME 2.1.4 - On approximately 439,000 acres, public lands would be leased with a seasonal occupancy stipulation to protect big game winter range, calving, fawning; and/or nesting activities. (Note: Seasonal closure acreage amount may include other BLM lands closed to development.)

- Fluid minerals exploration drilling and development would comply with the seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**).
- Seasonal wildlife restrictions would not be applicable to production activities.

Action C-ME 2.1.5 - Special stipulations would be changed only by waiver, exceptions, or modifications as outlined by specific criteria in **Appendix H**.

Action C-ME 2.1.6 - Areas open for leasing would also be available for consideration of geophysical exploration activities subject to NSO and seasonal occupancy restrictions.

Action C-ME-2.1.7 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding and adjacent public lands in conjunction with the acquired lands would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically an NSO stipulation.

Objective C-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions.

Action C-ME-2.2.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-32**).

Action C-ME-2.2.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-32**):

- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (LWCF/BPA and public lands portions)

Action C-ME-2.2.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of an operations plan, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action C-ME-2.2.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding and

Minerals and Energy (ME)

adjacent public lands managed in conjunction with the acquired lands would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to solid leasable minerals.

Action C-ME-2.2.5 - Seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**) would not apply to the operation and maintenance of solid leasable mineral production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project-specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

Objective C-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 544,800 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.

Action C-ME-2.3.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-33**).

Action C-ME-2.3.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 57,800 acres as listed below (**Figure 2-33**):

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities
- Malad Air Navigation Site
- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Communications sites
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area
- Rare and Sensitive Plant Habitat
- Blackfoot Stock Driveway

Action C-ME-2.3.3 - Site specific mitigation measures would be developed through the NEPA process and applied to ensure that operations comply with applicable laws, land use plan guidance and do not result in unnecessary degradation.

Action C-ME-2.2.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding and adjacent public lands managed in conjunction with the acquired lands would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to salable minerals.

Objective C-ME-2.4. Manage approximately 564,900 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) as open to location of mining claims.

Action C-ME-2.4.1 - Nondiscretionary closures would be in effect for approximately 29,700 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-21**):

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawal - Downey Watershed (also an ACEC)
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents
- Recreation and Public Purpose Leases
- Soda Springs Hills Management (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Action C-ME-2.4.2 - A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 19,200 for the following areas:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Petticoat Peak RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC

Action C-ME-2.4.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of a NOI or a PO, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action C-ME 2.4.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition and would not be opened to mineral entry.

Action C-ME-2.4.5 - Consistent with the purposes of future land acquisitions, public lands managed in conjunction with the acquired lands would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-1: Manage lands for dispersed recreation.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective C-RE-1.1. Manage lands for a variety of non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized opportunities, with an emphasis on non-motorized and mechanized opportunities.	<p>Action C-RE-1.1.1 - Coordinate with the Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (Idaho State Parks and Recreation, 2003), other agencies, and the tribes with regard to recreational use of public lands and for developing new recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Action C-RE-1.1.2- Management tools such as ROS, VRM, and LAC would be used in managing recreation opportunities.</p>
Objective C-RE-1.2. Recreation facility development and permitted recreation activities would be consistent with other resource goals of the area in which they are located.	<p>Action C-RE-1.2.1 - SRPs for commercial, non-commercial competitive events and organized groups would be issued consistent with the areas resource values and uses.</p> <p>Action C-RE-1.2.2 - Facility development and improvements would be focused on existing recreation sites and SRMAs.</p>

Goal RE-3: Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences.

<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
Objective C-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 59,200 acres of public lands within SRMAs.	<p>Action C-RE-3.1.1 - SRMAs would be recognized as priority for recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreation opportunities (e.g. activity, experience, and benefit opportunities).</p> <p>Action C-RE-3.1.2 - The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “Destination” for a market base of SE Idaho.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 RMZ identified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wolverine Canyon (approximately 4,300 acres) (Table 2-4a) ○ Campground (approximately 80 acres) (Table 2-4b) ○ Reservoir (approximately 7,200 acres) (Table 2-4c) ○ Mid River (approximately 7,800 acres) (Table 2-4d) ○ Lower River (approximately 2,400 acres) (Table 2-4e) • For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables. • An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented. <p>Action C-RE-3.1.3 - The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “Community” for a market base of SE Idaho.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche

Recreation (RE)

in each of the 5 RMZ identified below:

- o West Bench (approximately 4,100 acres) (Table 2-4f)
- o Blackrock (approximately 15,100 acres) (Table 2-4g)
- o Papoose (approximately 3,400 acres) (Table 2-4h)
- o East Bench (approximately 1,400 acres) (Table 2-4i)
- o Dispersed (approximately 9,400 acres) (Table 2-4j)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Action C-RE-3.1.4 - The Oneida Narrows SRMA (approximately 3,600 acres) would be identified and managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with the primary market based strategy being “Destination” for a market base of SE Idaho and northern Utah.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 2 RMZ identified below:
 - o River (approximately 1,900 acres) (Table 2-4k)
 - o Reservoir (approximately 1,700 acres) (Table 2-4l)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Action C-RE-3.1.5 - The Campground SRMA (approximately 430 acres) would be identified and managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with the primary market based strategy being “Destination” for a market base of SE Idaho and northern Utah.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 3 RMZ identified below:
 - o Hawkins Reservoir (approximately 120 acres) (Table 2-5a)
 - o Goodenough (approximately 280 acres) (Table 2-5b)
 - o Pipeline (approximately 30 acres) (Table 2-5c)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.

An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Objective C-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 554,600 acres as an ERMA.

Action C-RE-3.2.1 - ERMAs would be managed in a custodial manner and provide for visitor health and safety. Basic recreation functions would use the following guidelines:

1. **Administrative Actions:**
 - SRPs would be issued if consistent with other resources and uses.
 - Law Enforcement presence would be limited.
 - Visitor services would be limited to basic information such as travel management signs, site specific restrictions, general maps, travel plan maps and very basic facilities may be utilized in high use areas.
2. **Management:**
 - Focus on minimizing user conflicts with other resources and uses.
 - Would be custodially managed, that is minimal physical facilities/ structures would be provided except if necessary to provide for visitor health and safety.
3. **Marketing:**
 - Provide maps.
 - Provide road/trail maps.
 - Utilize the internet to provide recreation information.
4. **Monitoring:**
 - Visitor satisfaction through field contacts.
 - User conflict.
 - Visitor safety.
 - Resource damage.

Table 2-5a. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Hawkins Reservoir RMZ of the Campground SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Semi-Developed Camping/Hawkins Reservoir Access

Management Objective: Maintain opportunities within the Hawkins Recreation Site at existing level of development and maintain facilities in good condition.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Fishing, camping, picnicking, boating, social gathering, wildlife viewing, viewing scenery.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

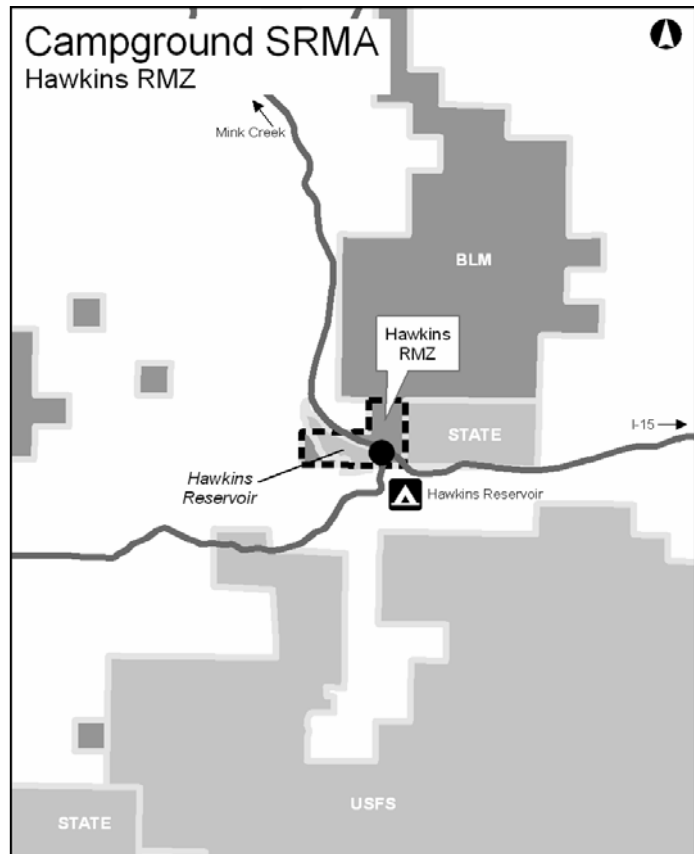
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than 1/2 mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (Other than your own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.		Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-5b. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Goodenough RMZ of the Campground SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Semi-Developed Camping/Goodenough Creek Campground Access

Management Objective: Maintain opportunities within the Goodenough Creek Campground at existing level of development. Facilities would be maintained in good condition.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Camping, picnicking, OHV use, horseback riding, mountain biking, social gathering, driving for pleasure, viewing scenery.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/ physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

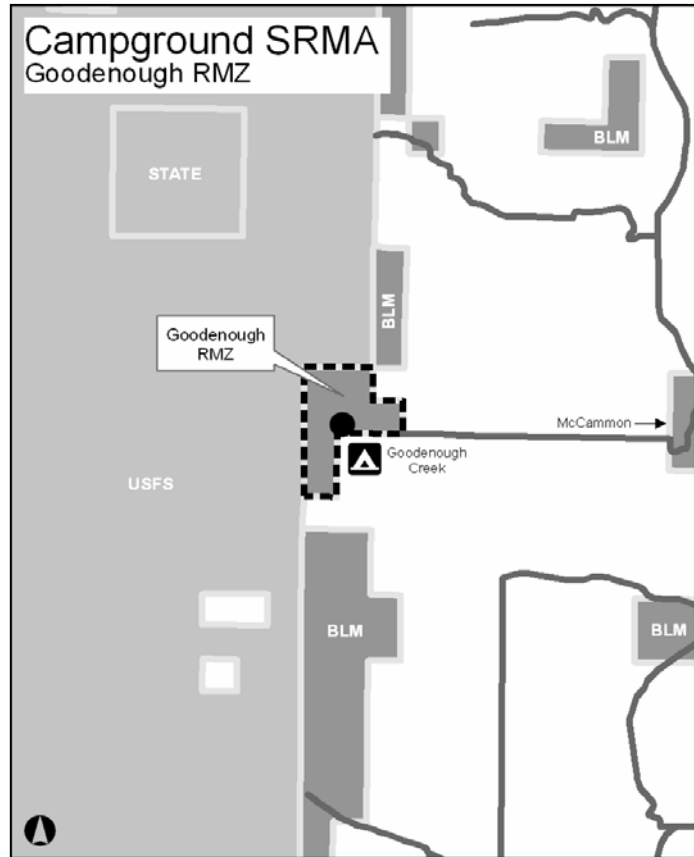
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - Lifestyle improvement, heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting: _____

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
REMOTENESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.		3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (OTHER THAN YOUR OWN)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.		4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.		Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.		Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.		Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.		Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Table 2-5c. General Management Guidance and Targeted Outcomes for the Pipeline RMZ of the Campground SRMA.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Niche: Semi-Developed Camping/Snake River Access

Management Objective: Maintain opportunities within the Pipeline Recreation Site at existing level of development. Facilities would be maintained in good condition.

Targeted Outcomes

Primary Activities: Fishing, camping, picnicking, boating, social gathering wildlife viewing, viewing scenery.

Experiences: Developing skills & abilities, experiencing a greater sense of independence, spending time with family/friends, enjoying nature, exercise/physical fitness, escape personal/social pressure, learning/teaching about the outdoors.

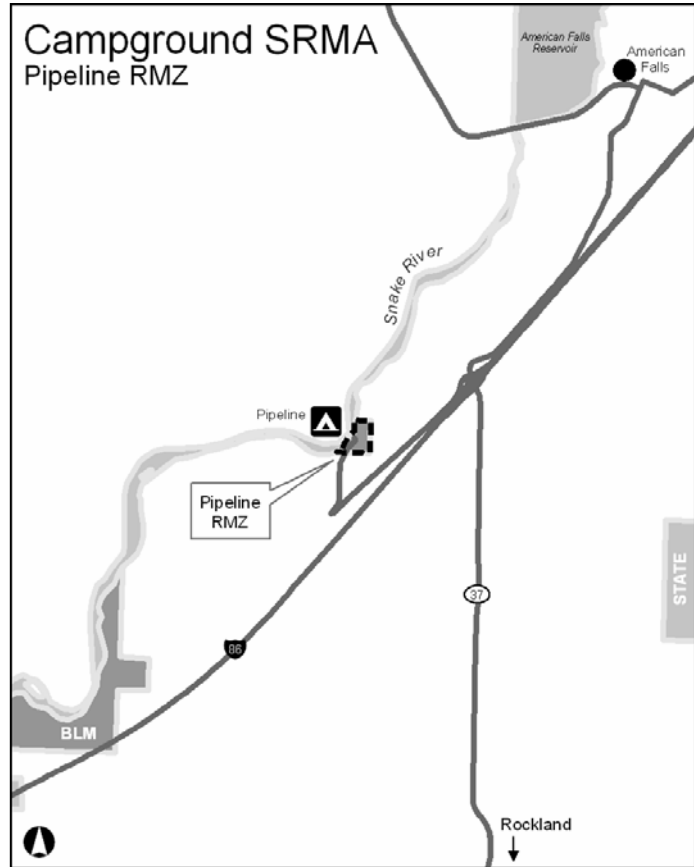
Benefits:

Personal - Personal development and growth, improve physical and mental health, greater self-reliance, improve outdoor recreation skills, and improve relationship with family/friends, personal appreciation and satisfaction.

Community/Social - lifestyle improvement, heightened sense of appreciation for public lands in local area.

Environmental - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes.

Economic - Increased local tourism revenues, maintenance of area's recreation-tourism market niche or character, increased desirability as a place to live, provide food.



NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Existing Setting:

Prescribed/Desired Setting: Gray shaded area.

PHYSICAL SETTING - Describes the character of the natural landscape.

LAND & FACILITIES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road					
REMOVEDNESS	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but less than 3 miles. No road in sight.	On or near 4WD roads, less than ½ mile from all improved roads. Roads may be in sight	On or near improved roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities.
NATURALNESS	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized development dominates landscape.
FACILITIES	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials, log bridges, wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL SETTING - Describes the character of recreation and tourism use.

VISITOR USE & USERS	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than 3 encounters per day on travel routes.					
CONTACTS	Fewer than 3 encounters/day and fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes.	Fewer than 3 encounters per day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campsites) and 7-15 encounters per day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route.	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day en route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
GROUP SIZE (OTHER THAN YOUR OWN)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
EVIDENCE OF USE	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Only foot prints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites, along travel routes, at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large, localized vegetation damage & soil compaction	Unavoidable noise & litter. Widespread vegetation damage & soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETTING - Describes how public land managers, county commissioners/municipal governments and local businesses care for area and serve local residents.

ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES	PRIMITIVE PRISTINE TRANSITION		BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.					
MECHANIZED USE	None whatsoever.	None is available on-site.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	4WD's, ATV's, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	2WD vehicles predominant, but also 4WD's and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
VISITOR SERVICES	None is available on-site.	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations clinics.
MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions.	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous presence to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-4: Establish a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management.

Management Objectives	Management Actions
<p>Objective C-RE-4.1. Designate all public lands in the planning area as Open, Limited, or Closed.</p>	<p>Action C-RE-4.1.1 - WSAs and RNA's (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.2 - Mechanized travel would be limited to designated routes.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.3 - Non-motorized travel would not be restricted.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.4 - Non-motorized opportunities would be expanded by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing the number of designated routes for motor vehicles. 2. Providing moderate to high control on OHV use. <p>Action C-RE-4.1.5 - Until travel management planning/route designation is completed, travel would be managed in the following manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit travel to designated routes as identified in the Chinese Peak/Blackrock activity plan 2. Recognize existing seasonal closures, 3. Recognize site specific closures for WSAs, ACECs, and RNAs, and 4. Limit motorized and mechanized travel to existing routes in all other areas. <p>Action C-RE-4.1.6 - For the development of travel management plans, baseline and/or preliminary road/trail networks would be identified using any one of the following available sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most current existing DOQs as of 2004, • 2004 NAIP digital color aerial photos, • Most current existing USGS topographical maps as of January 1, 2005. <p>Action C-RE-4.1.7 - During travel management planning, intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g., rock crawling, motocross riding) would not be provided.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.8 - Cross country travel by motorized vehicles and/or the use of roads or trails not identified and/or designated during BLM travel management planning and which are associated with authorized/permitted activities (e.g. range improvement construction/ maintenance, land use authorizations, ROWs, mineral/energy exploration) and/or agency administrative purposes would be authorized only by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining prior written approval of the authorized officer, or • as stipulated in appropriate permits/authorizations. <p>Activities such as, but not limited to, wildland fire suppression, human health and safety, and cadastral survey would be exempt.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.9 - Organized events would be compliant with established OHV designations and would be consistent with other resources and uses.</p> <p>Action C-RE-4.1.10 - Snowmobiling would be managed with the following area restrictions: (Figure 2-34):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WSAs - Not allowed 2. ACECs - Not allowed 3. RNAs - Not allowed 4. Pocatello SRMA - Not allowed 5. Soda Springs Hills Management Area - Not allowed 6. Big Game Winter Range - Limited to designated routes 7. All other areas - Allowed Without Restriction <p>Action C-RE-4.1.11 - For the following four areas (Formation Cave RNA, Robbers Roost RNA, Oneida Narrows, and Soda Springs Hills Management Area) the identified routes would be designated for public use with motorized vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation Cave RNA (Figure 2-23) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access road and parking area • Robbers Roost RNA (Figure 2-24) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access route to FS • Oneida Narrows (Figure 2-25) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Power Plant Road ○ Bear River Ranches Road

Recreation (RE)

- Roads within Redpoint and Maple Grove Campgrounds
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (**Figure 2-2**)
 - Idaho Ranch Canyon
 - 90 Percent Canyon
 - Swenson Canyon
 - Long Ridge Road
 - Doe Alley

Objective C-RE-4.2 Implement comprehensive travel management planning utilizing strategies for motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation.

Action C-RE-4.2.1 - Roads, routes and trails would continue to be inventoried and mapped using best available technology, such as GPS and GIS. .

Action C-RE- 4.2.2 - Areas would be prioritized for travel management planning based upon the following criteria:

1. Known conflicts with other resources/uses,
2. Proximity of areas to population centers,
3. Special management areas, special designations, and special status species,
4. Areas of contiguous public land.

Action C-RE-4.2.3 - Travel management planning would use a collaborative approach and the NEPA process.

Action C-RE-4.2.4 - Public involvement and coordination with tribes, agencies, and local governments would be encouraged.

Action C-RE-4.2.5 - For each travel management planning area, the following would be identified as needed:

- Designated routes for motorized vehicles.
- Designated routes for mechanized vehicles.
- Seasonal restrictions.
- Route closures.
- Exemptions for administrative and permitted activities.

Action C-RE-4.2.6 - Criteria that would be considered in travel management plans would include, but is not limited to:

1. Environmental conditions, such as:
 - a. soil stability
 - b. wildlife habitat (e.g. winter range, nesting/brooding rearing habitat, calving/fawning areas)
 - c. special status species habitat
 - d. proximity to riparian areas and/or 303(d) streams
 - e. visual resources
2. User conflicts, such as:
 - a. motorized versus non-motorized,
 - b. motorized/mechanized versus non-mechanized
3. Administrative purposes, such as:
 - a. wildland fire suppression activities
 - b. safety
 - c. resource management and permitted activities
4. Public purposes, such as:
 - a. accessing public or private land
 - b. destinations for specific activities
 - c. types of desired use (motorized, mechanized, non-motorized/non-mechanized)
5. Route, vehicle type and size limitations, such as:
 - a. > 50" wheel base (full size vehicles)
 - b. < 50" wheel base (ATVs)
 - c. single track (motorcycles/mountain bikes)

Actions C-RE 4.2.7 - For each travel management planning area, products would be developed and made available through a variety of media sources (e.g. internet). Such products may include travel maps and brochures.

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective C-AD-1.1 - Designate approximately 400 acres (Figure 2-35) as the Petticoat Peak RNA due to the areas unique and undisturbed vegetative communities (Appendix K).

Action C-AD-1.1.1 - The Petticoat Peak RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the undisturbed and abundant diversity of mountain sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, bigtooth maple, and aspen) by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.

Objective C-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource.

Action C-AD-1.2.1 - The Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC (approximately 2,500 acres) would be managed to protect crucial elk winter range by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Winter range would be rehabilitated through burning or establishment of browse species
- The area would be a priority for weed control (e.g. leafy spurge).
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key locations to explain resource values and area use restrictions.
- The Stump Creek Habitat Management Plan (1980) would be updated/reviced.

Action C-AD1.2.2 - The Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC (approximately 2,300 acres) would be managed to protect and provide winter roosting habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Post pole, firewood or commercial timber sales would not be allowed.
- Habitat would be protected with special stipulations (e.g., NSO) or restrictions (e.g., seasonal wildlife) on various permitted activities.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Acquire private lands from willing sellers in Bowen Canyon and develop a formal cooperative agreement with the private land owner(s).

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Cooperative management of public lands with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' privately owned lands in Bowen Canyon would be pursued as opportunities exist.
- A withdrawal of 2300 acre for locatable minerals would be pursued.

Action C-AD-1.2.3 - The Downy Watershed ACEC (approximately 1,900 acres) would be managed to maintain/improve vegetative condition and overall watershed health by implementing the following management practices:

- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- A withdraw for locatable minerals would be maintained.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.

Action C-AD-1.2.4 - The Indian Rocks ACEC (approximately 3,100 acres) would be managed to protect relevant cultural resource sites by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained
- Avoidance area for ROWs
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated roads and trails.
- Interested Indian Tribes (e.g., Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Northern Shoshone) would be coordinated with on management issues specific to the ACEC.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Priority area for weed control.
- Guidelines (e.g. areas closed to heavy equipment use, using fire retardant for firelines) would be developed for wildland fire suppression activities.
- Inventory and monitoring of cultural resources would continue
- Interpretive sign(s) at key location(s) would be placed to explain resource values and/or site use restrictions.

Action C-AD-1.2.5 - The Juniper Townsite and Van Komen Homestead ACECs (approximately 6 acres) would be managed to protect cultural and historical resources by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained
- Avoidance area for ROWs
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Partnerships would be pursued with local historical interest groups to protect, maintain and interpret historic structures.
- Structures and improvements would be ensured to be safe for the public.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- The area would be signed to explain important cultural and historical values and the need to protect these values.

Action C-AD-1.2.6 - The Dairy Hollow RNA (approximately 40 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine Wyoming sagebrush/needle-and-thread plant community and Ferruginous Hawk nesting habitat (conglomerate bluffs and columns) by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key locations to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action C-AD-1.2.7 - The Formation Cave RNA (approximately 70 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formation and pristine waterbirch, antelope bitterbrush/Nevada bluegrass, and barren plant communities by implementing the following management practices :

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Formation Cave parking area and access road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed
- Public lands would be retained
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control
- The fence, parking area/trailhead, trail system, footbridges, and interpretative signs would be maintained.
- Coordinate with The Nature Conservancy on the management of the RNA.

Action C-AD-1.2.8 - The Oneida Narrows RNA (approximately 600 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine plant communities (e.g., bigtooth maple, box-elder riparian, Rocky Mountain juniper, and bunchgrass), Bald Eagle and Rock Squirrel habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Oneida Project Road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as and "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action C-AD-1.2.9 - The Pine Gap RNA (approximately 240 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine black sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action C-AD-1.2.10 - The Robbers Roost RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the unique abundance of mountain shrub communities by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Robbers Roost Road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action C-AD-1.2.11 - The Cheatbeck RNA (approximately 100 acres) would be managed protect the plant communities of boxelder/sweet cicley and bigtooth maple/sweet cicley by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Exclusion" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable to livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.

Action C-AD-1.2.12 - The Travertine Park ACEC and RNA (approximately 200 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formations and uncommon lichen species of by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- Avoidance area for ROWs (outside of the RNA portion)
- Exclusion area for ROWs (RNA portion only)
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed for the RNA portion only.
- The OHV designation for the ACEC portion only would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated trails.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

2.11 MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ALTERNATIVE D

Table 2-6 describes the management guidance that would be applicable to Alternative D, which generally focuses on the production of goods and services from public lands. Protection and enhancement of resources would be secondary except as mandated by laws, regulations, and policies.

Key components to Alternative D are as follows:

- Management of special status species and vegetation with an emphasis on maintaining and improving important native vegetation habitats but at a lower level than either Alternative B or C. Management treatments would emphasize fiber and biomass production in the forested habitat types.
- Management of land tenure adjustments to improve administrative efficiency and protect resources while supporting appropriate development and improved public access to public lands with a greater emphasis on acquiring nonfederal lands but only when necessary to enhance multiple use, protect significant resource values, and improve public lands administration.
- Management of minerals and energy resources to emphasize development, but also meeting the minimal needs for the conservation and protection of resources.
- Management of OHV opportunities and use by designating public lands as “Limited” through maintaining and expanding designated OHV routes using existing trails/routes, minimal control of OHVs and not restricting non-motorized uses.
- Management of fire to include treatments with an emphasis on the broad range of vegetation types in the PFO to move toward FRCC 1, but with an emphasis on actions to mimic historical conditions but reducing wildland fire by one-half.

Table 2-6. Management Guidance for Alternative D.

RESOURCES	
Special Status Species (SS)	
<i>Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.</i>	
<i>Management Objectives</i>	<i>Management Actions</i>
<p>Objective D-SS-1.1. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.</p>	<p>Action D-SS-1.1.1 - Activities would not be allowed that disturb bald eagle nesting from February 1 to August 15, or winter roosting trees from December 1 to March 1.</p> <p>Action D-SS-1.1.2 - Roosting bald eagle habitat would be protected within the Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No post/pole, firewood, or commercial timber sales would be allowed. • To protect eagle habitat, applicable stipulations would be placed on locatable minerals, leasable minerals and fluid mineral leases (no surface occupancy). • Commercial road operations would not be allowed from November 15 through April 15. • Snowmobile use (except that needed for research and the administration of public lands within the ACEC) would not be allowed from November 15 to April 15 • Wildland fire would be suppressed. • Cooperatively managing, as opportunities exist, public lands with Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' privately owned lands within Bowen Canyon.

Special Status Species (SS)

Action D-SS-1.1.3 - Utah valvata snail quality shoreline habitats on public lands adjacent to the Snake River would be maintained by not allowing shore-disturbing activities if determined to be detrimental to snail populations.

Action D-SS-1.1.4 - Activities on public lands within the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (east of I-15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (west of I-15) which would disturb within one mile of active gray wolf den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30 when five or fewer breeding pairs are present would not be allowed. (USFWS 1994a and 1994b).

Objective D-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.

Action D-SS-1.2.1 - On-going efforts to locate populations of pygmy rabbit would be supported. When populations are located, the habitat would be managed using current scientific information so as not to contribute to the species listing.

Action D-SS-1.2.2 - On-going efforts to locate populations of boreal toads and Northern leopard frogs would be supported. Where populations are located, permitted activities would be managed to maintain the quality of frog or toad habitat.

Action D-SS-1.2.3 - The following guidelines for greater sage-grouse habitats would be implemented adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):

- Maintain and enhance existing greater sage-grouse habitats used during each stage of the life cycle.
- Minimize human activities that disrupt greater sage-grouse habitats during their seasons of use particularly during the breeding and winter seasons.
- Minimize undesired habitat modifications resulting from authorized activities such as land-tenure adjustments, road and facility construction, etc.
- Minimize undesired habitat modifications from adverse natural disturbances (wildland fire, insects, disease, etc.)

Action D-SS-1.2.4 - For Bear Lake endemic fish (Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cisco, Bonneville whitefish, Bear Lake whitefish and Bear Lake sculpin) water degrading activities on public lands with streams connecting to Bear Lake would be reduced.

Action D-SS-1.2.5 - Nesting and brood rearing habitat would be maintained in suitable condition for approximately 1.2 miles from known leks for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. When assessing the condition of the habitat, adjacent land uses within two miles of these areas would be considered (Adapted from Giesen and Connelly, 1993).

Action D-SS-1.2.6 - The following guidelines would be implemented for the globally important ferruginous hawk habitat in the Curlew Valley as adapted from Chipley 1998:

- Restricting activities which would disturb within ½ mile of active nests from March 1 to July 15.
- Monitoring populations in Curlew Valley and on the Bear Lake Plateau.
- Maintaining existing scattered juniper trees for nesting
- Maintaining or improving habitat suitable for prey populations such as jackrabbits.

Action D-SS-1.2.7 - Where populations of American white pelicans are located on public lands, the quality of nesting habitat would be managed as a priority for the benefit of the pelican.

Action D-SS-1.2.8 - Conservation strategies would be implemented for Yellowstone and Bonneville cutthroat trout to provide for their continued presence as identified below.

- Where species exist in functioning at risk or non-functioning streams management priority would be to bring these streams to PFC.
- High quality cutthroat trout habitat would be managed for as described in **Appendix E**.
- Strive to connect fragmented habitats and reconnect streams to migratory corridors through land tenure adjustments,

Action D-SS-1.2.9 - The following general management actions would be considered to promote healthy, naturally functioning ecosystems in sensitive plant habitat:

- Avoid actions that cause concentrated use or disturbance (e.g. trampling, OHVs, dozer lines, range improvements) in habitat.

Special Status Species (SS)

- Avoid spraying of pesticides within a 1/4 mile of occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants.
- Avoid seeding within occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants.
- Methods of weed spraying within or near (1/4 mile) habitat would be formulated on site specific and species specific basis.
- Promote healthy naturally functioning ecosystem components within a 1/4 mile of habitat to support a viable population.
- Inventory potential habitat for flora sensitive species monitor population trends.

Vegetation (VE)

Goal VE-6. Manage vegetation types to provide for their continued presence as part of an ecologically healthy system.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub type and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type. (Appendix J, Section III)

Action D-VE-6.1.1 - Activities would be permitted/authorized in a manner consistent with Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (**Appendix A**).

Action D-VE-6.1.2 - Criteria for treatment/restoration would be:

1. Landscape-scale projects designed to reduced the COMBINED risk to human life/property and resources (i.e. where WUI and ecosystems at risk coincide)
2. Interagency planning at the landscape level in conjunction with active community participation and the development of partnerships with stakeholders.

Action D-VE-6.1.3 - Treatment/restoration priorities would be:

1. Areas with potential to increase perennial grass and forbs.
 - a. In crested wheatgrass seedings, treatments (e.g., rangeland drilling, spraying, fertilizing, prescribed fire, chaining) may be used to improve seeding production while moving toward or maintaining land health standards.
2. Areas being impacted/degraded by uses or activities (e.g. recreation, OHV, grazing).
3. Areas infested by noxious weeds.
4. Habitat for Greater Sage- and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse and special status species.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	> 65%
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	15-20%
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 15%

Vegetation (VE)

Objective D-VE-6.2. In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below so the landscape is composed of 80% Dry Conifer dominate and 20% Aspen/Dry Conifer mix resulting in a distribution of age classes of <30 years (20%), 31-80 years (40%), and >81 years (40%).

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>25
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	35-40
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<40

Action D-VE-6.2.1 -The harvesting of conifer species and Aspen would be increased while considering partial cuts or other appropriate methods would be to maintain the conifer component as needed.

Action D-VE-6.2.2 - Harvesting of conifers would focus on an age class of >60 years.

Action D-VE-6.2.3 - Areas would be treated for biomass production.

Action D-VE-6.2.4 - Criteria for the treatment/restoration of the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types would be:

1. Landscape-scale projects designed to reduced the COMBINED risk to human life/property and resources (e.g. where WUI and ecosystems at risk coincide).
2. Interagency planning at the landscape level in conjunction with active community participation and the development of partnerships with stakeholders.

Action D-VE-6.2.5 - In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer type, treatment/restoration priorities would be:

1. Areas with greater then 50% conifer composition
2. Areas adjacent to deer/elk summer range.
3. Areas significant to special status species.
4. Areas impacted by insects or disease.

Objective D-VE-6.3. In the Wet/Cold Conifer increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is comprised of a distribution of age classes of 0-80 years (30%) and > 80 years (70%).

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>10
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	85-90
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Action D-VE-6.3.1 - The production of Engelmann spruce would be emphasized.

Action D-VE-6.3.2 - Criteria for vegetation treatment/restoration would be:

1. Landscape-scale projects designed to reduced the COMBINED risk to human life/property and resources (i.e. where WUI and ecosystems at risk coincide)
2. Interagency planning at the landscape level in conjunction with active community participation and the development of partnerships with stakeholders.

Action D-VE-6.3.3 - To obtain desired age class distribution areas would be treated using mechanical treatments or prescribed fire.

Vegetation (VE)

Objective D-VE-6.4. Maintain or increase natural occurring Juniper LHC-A and B acres as described below through primarily natural processes so the landscape is dominated by widely spaced old juniper trees greater than 300 years.

Action D-VE-6.4.1 - Appropriate methods (e.g. fire suppression) would be used to maintain or promote natural occurring juniper dominated range sites.

Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired
LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5
LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100
LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-4. Return fire to a more natural role in the ecosystem to improve FRCC and achieve desired LHC.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-WF-4.1. Manage the Low-Elevation Shrub and Perennial Grass vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire occurs less frequently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.

Action D-WF-4.1.1 - Prescribed fire would be used to prepare areas for chemical, mechanical, and/or seeding treatments, or, if needed, for disposal of vegetation or accumulated litter.

Action D-WF 4.1.2 - Treatments would be strategically placed on a landscape scale to prevent fire from spreading toward WUI areas, Low-Elevation Shrub communities, or other resources at risk using the entire array of mechanical, chemical, and small-scale prescribed fire operations to thin, reduce and control hazardous fuels.

Objective D-WF-4.2. Manage the Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub vegetation types by increasing the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire in order to mimic historical conditions (FRCC 1 [LHC-A]).

Action D-WF-4.2.1 - Mechanical and chemical treatments would be used to prepare areas in Fire Condition Class 2 and 3 for prescribed fire and WFU.

Action D-WF-4.2.2 - Where prescriptive parameters, resource conditions, and vegetation conditions allow, WFU or prescribed fire would be use to increase annual average wildland fire acres to a rate similar to historical conditions. Site-specific NEPA analysis would be completed prior to implementation.

Objective D-WF-4.3. In Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types and/or areas in Fire Condition Class 1, (LHC-A) maintain vegetation conditions using mechanical, chemical, prescribed fire, or WFU treatments, such that wildland fire regimes are similar to historical conditions (FRCC 1) (i.e., maintain the

Action D-WF-4.3.1 - As appropriate, various treatments (e.g. mechanical, prescribed fire, WFU) would be used to maintain landscapes in Fire Condition Class 1.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

current level of fire in these vegetation types).

Objective D-WF-4.4. Manage for WFU on approximately 468,900 acres identified as suitable (Figure 2-36).

Action D-WF-4.4.1 - WFU may be used in Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper (encroached), Mountain Shrub, Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix, Dry Conifer, Wet/Cold Conifer and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types.

Action D-WF-4.4.2 - WFU would not be appropriate on approximately 144,900 acres which may include wildlife habitat, previously rehabilitated areas, and small tracts of public land.

Action D-WF 4.4.3 - Should social, economic, political or resource constraints be resolved, it would be possible to use WFU in areas identified as not appropriate.

Objective D-WF-4.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 162,170 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (i.e. WFU, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and Prescribed fire), as appropriate.

Action D-WF-4.5.1 - By vegetation type, the following approximate footprint acres would be treated.

Vegetation Type	Footprint Acres
Low-Elevation Shrub	9,500
Mid-Elevation Shrub	64,000
Mountain Shrub ¹	15,000
Perennial Grass/Seeding	53,300
Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0
Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	20,000
Wet/Cold Conifer	70
Riparian	100
Other/Vegetated Lava	200
Total	162,170

¹ Acres identified include encroached juniper.

Objective D-WF-4.6. Implement priorities for wildland fire ignitions, suppression and vegetation treatments.

Action D-WF-4.6.1 - When multiple wildland fire ignitions occur, suppression priorities would be:

1. Protect the WUI and communities-at-risk, where public and firefighter health and safety are a concern.
2. Minimize risks to Low-Elevation Shrub, and Perennial Grass, vegetation types, where large fires typically occur.
3. Minimize risks to other vegetation types, where changes in fuel accumulation and fire occurrence have occurred (i.e., FRCC 2 and FRCC 3 areas).

Action D-WF-4.6.2 - Criteria for establishing vegetation treatments would be:

1. Landscape-scale projects designed to reduce the *combined* risk to human life/property and resources (e.g., where WUI and ecosystems at risk coincide).
2. Projects designed through interagency planning performed at the landscape level in conjunction with active community participation and development of stakeholder partnerships in the planning and monitoring processes.

Action D-WF-4.6.3 - For all vegetation types except Low-Elevation, the AMR would be a "Limited" emphasis of monitoring and confinement actions commensurate with the values at risk and public/firefighter safety. For Low-Elevation Shrub, the AMR would be FULL suppression with initial attack to stop fire spread and put out wildland fire at least cost.

RESOURCE USES

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR-4. Assure land classifications and withdrawals of public lands are appropriate to protect important resource values.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-LR-4.1. Continue to manage approximately 67,060 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.

Action D-LR-4.1.1- Continue to manage approximately 45,400 acres of public land as withdrawn (e.g. power sites, public water reserves, power projects, administrative sites, BSD).

Action D-LR-4.1.2 - The following withdrawals (approximately 20,160 acres) would be maintained and managed as closed to locatable mineral entry.

Federal Agency	Mineral Estate Withdrawn Acres ¹
USFWS - Bear Lake Refuge	17,500
USFWS - Minidoka Refuge	760
USFWS - Oxford Slough Production Area	1,900

¹ These acres are not considered in the PFO public lands base of 613,800 acres. Acreages are rounded.

Action D-LR-4.1.3 - Withdrawal of public lands from mineral entry would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres for the following areas:

- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Dairy Hallow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrow RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robbers Roost RNA
- Travertine Park RNA

Action D-LR-4.1.4 - Withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established would be modified, revoked or relinquished. Prior to modification, revocation or relinquishment, withdrawn lands would be reviewed to determine if any other resource values require withdrawal protection.

Action D-LR-4.1.5 - Lands currently under review by the Washington Office for the revocation of withdrawal status and which are approved for revocation would be managed the same as adjacent public lands per the final decision.

Goal LR-5. Improve administrative management efficiency, natural resources management and protection, and public benefit.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and improve the management and administration of the public lands.

Action D-LR-5.1.1 - A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept where zones (areas that contain common issues or planned actions) and respective priorities are described below (**Figure 2-37**). Land tenure adjustments could be considered across FO and District boundaries.

Zone 1 lands are public lands with special designations because of significant resource values. Zone 1 lands would be retained in public ownership. Examples of Zone 1 lands include WSAs, ACECs and RNAs, special status species habitat, and crucial wildlife habitat. BLM's priority for Zone 1 is to seek to acquire all private and State land in-holdings. Public access would be considered in all land tenure actions. Approximately **50,800** acres (8%) are identified in this zone.

Zone 2 lands are public lands that have a fairly well-consolidated ownership pattern and contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. The priorities within Zone 2 are to retain existing large blocks of high value public lands, consolidate public land ownership according to identified priority resources, and acquire lands with high resource values which improve efficiencies in public land management. Public lands within ½ mile of either side of the Zone 2 boundary

Lands and Realty (LR)

would be considered potentially suitable for disposal primarily by exchange (secondarily by sale or R&PP patents) unless that ½ mile extends into a Zone 1 (retention) area. Approximately **18,400** acres (3%) are identified in this zone.

Zone 3 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands which are interspersed with state and private lands or are adjacent to National Forest boundaries. The priority emphasis for Zone 3 is to consolidate ownership, which would maximize public values, provide public access and improve efficiencies in public land management. Overall public land acreage would be maintained. Acquisition, primarily through exchange, would be done to add high resource value lands that improve the manageability of public lands; lower resource value and difficult-to-manage tracts would be disposed of. Zone 3 lands are potentially suitable for disposal by exchange; however, disposal of land through sales and R&PP patents would be allowed. Approximately **423,200** acres (69%) are identified in this zone.

Zone 4 lands are small to medium-sized blocks of public lands that are isolated from one another and from other public lands tracts in the Field Office area. Public lands are available through all forms of disposal as appropriate. The land tenure adjustment emphasis in Zone 4 could result in a net decrease in public lands acreage within this zone. Approximately **121,400** acres (20%) are identified in this zone.

NOTE: Within Zones 3 and 4 specific parcels may contain potentially high values for resources and land uses such as minerals, recreation, special status species, range, riparian, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These high-value parcels may not be suitable for disposal, except through exchange for equal or higher resource value lands.

Action D-LR-5.1.2 - Changes in the overall public lands acreage would be appropriate if land tenure adjustments meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Benefits the public.
- Improves public lands administration.
- Achieves desired resource conditions.
- Contributes to tribal treaty rights.

Action D-LR- 5.1.3 - Land tenure adjustments would consider the acquisition or disposal of lands based upon (but not limited to) the following factors:

- Improve or maintain access,
- Lands with high recreation values,
- Improve public land administration.
- Provide for local community needs,
- Resolve trespass,
- Parcels more suitable for administration by another agency,
- Parcels which are difficult or hard to administer (isolated).

Goal LR-6. Balance development of public land, such as ROWs, utility corridors and alternative energy development (e.g. wind, solar, biomass) with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-LR-6.1. Issue land use authorizations consistent with following management actions.

Action D-LR-6.1.1 - Land use authorizations would require holders to apply appropriate management techniques, practices or guidelines to protect vegetation, wildlife habitat and minimize soil disturbance (**Appendix C**).

Action D-LR-6.1.2 - Short-term authorizations or permits to use public lands for the sole benefit of private farming practices (such as pivot lines, storage of farm equipment) would not be approved.

Action D-LR-6.1.3 - New leases or permits that affect the value or nature of the land would not be allowed on those lands proposed for exchange or sale.

Action D-LR-6.1.4 - No new land use permits or leases would be authorized to validate unauthorized use. Unauthorized use would be resolved according to priority using current laws, regulations, and policy.

Action D-LR-6.1.5 - When a new or existing land use permit is authorized the following conditions would apply as appropriate:

Lands and Realty (LR)

- Privately-held water right POUs on public land would either be removed from public land or transferred to the United States through the BLM.
- A privately-owned water right with a POD on private property, but with one or more POUs on public land, would be split and transferred to the United States in proportion to the amount of water used on public land.

Action D-LR-6.1.6 - To the extent possible, linear ROWs would be routed where impacts would be least disturbing, considering the point of origin, point of destination, resource values present, and purpose and need for the project.

Action D-LR-6.1.7 - No BLM ROW corridors would be designated in this Pocatello RMP/EIS, however this plan may be amended to designate corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action D-LR-6.1.8 - ROW applicants would be encouraged to the extent possible, to use the existing corridors. The Pocatello RMP /EIS would adopt designated corridors upon completion of the West-wide Energy Corridor PEIS.

Action D-LR-6.1.9 - For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 590,000 acres would be managed as open areas; 23,800 acres would be managed as avoidance areas (**Figure 2-38**) where these areas are defined as follows:

- **Open Areas** - These are areas not identified as avoidance or exclusion areas and are open to ROWs and land use authorization proposals. Proposals may require restrictions to protect resources such as wildlife (**Appendix D**), protected watersheds, erosive soils/steep slopes, cultural, historical, recreation, visual resources and other identified resources.
- **Avoidance Areas** - These are areas to generally be avoided but may be available with special stipulations. Efforts would be made to work with the applicant to reroute proposals. Special stipulations would be required to protect resource values. Areas considered as "avoidance" would include developed recreation sites, historical trails, special status species habitat, ACECs, RNAs and WSAs. Special stipulations would consist of applying BMPs, management techniques or guidelines (**Appendix C**) and or be developed on a case by case basis through the NEPA process.

Action D-LR-6.1.10 - Applications for wind energy site monitoring and testing and development would not be accepted in areas designated as part of the National Landscape Conservation System (e.g., WSAs, WSRs, National Historic and Scenic Trails) and ACECs.

Action D-LR-6.1.11 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands shall consult with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies regarding specific projects as early in the planning process as appropriate to ensure that all potential construction, operation, and decommissioning issues and concerns are identified and adequately addressed.

Action D-LR-6.1.12 - Entities seeking to develop a wind energy project on public lands in conjunction with BLM Washington Office and PFO staff, shall consult with the US DoD regarding the location of wind power projects and turbine siting as early in the planning process as appropriate. This consultation shall occur concurrently at both the installation/field level and the Pentagon/BLM Washington Office level. An interagency protocol agreement is being developed to establish a consultation process and to identify the scope of issues for consultation. Lands withdrawn for military purposes are under the administrative jurisdiction of the DoD or a military service and are not available for issuance of wind energy authorizations by the BLM.

Action D-LR-6.1.13 - The BLM would require financial bonds for all wind energy development projects on BLM-administered public lands to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the ROW authorization and the requirements of applicable regulatory requirements, including reclamation costs. The amount of the required bond would be determined during the ROW authorization process on the basis of site-specific and project-specific factors. The BLM may also require financial bonds for site monitoring and testing authorizations.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Goal LG-1. Provide forage for livestock grazing consistent with other resources/uses as part of an ecologically healthy system consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 527,800 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 86,000 acres not available for livestock grazing Figure 2-7.

Action D-LG-1.1.1- Applications for livestock grazing within allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be considered.

Action D-LG-1.1.2 - The proper season of use, kind and class of livestock and stocking rate for allotments where grazing currently is not permitted/leased would be based upon best available information and analyzed through the NEPA process.

Objective D-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 82,500 AUMs.

Action D-LG-1.2.1- The appropriate number of livestock AUMs (active + suspended) would be permitted/leased based on the most current monitoring data and **Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.**

Action D-LG-1.2.2 - Public lands would be managed to be as productive as feasible considering such grazing management practices as:

- proper use levels of key vegetation,
- grazing systems,
- range improvements including land treatments, and
- adjusting seasons of use, and stocking rates.

Action D-LG-1.2.3 - Livestock grazing would be managed to meet or make significant progress towards meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, 1997 (**Appendix A**).

Action D-LG-1.2.4 - Areas would be temporarily closed to livestock grazing after disturbances such as wildland fire, fire and non-fire vegetative treatments for a minimum of two growing seasons or progress is being made towards attaining identified vegetative objectives.

Action D-LG-1.2.5 - Acquired lands (LWCF/BPA) within the Soda Hills Management Area would not be available for livestock grazing (**Figure 2-7**).

Action D-LG-1.2.6 - If necessary, livestock grazing would be adjusted for the following allotments to ensure that the natural processes associated with an RNA, such as pristine vegetative and soil characteristics are maintained:

Allotment Name/Number	RNA Name
Trout Creek Spring (04154)	Cheatbeck Canyon
Horse Hollow (04329)	Dairy Hollow
Lower Oneida Narrows (04310)	Oneida Narrows
Rocky Peak (04412)	Oneida Narrows
Twin Lakes (14115)	Oneida Narrows

Action D-LG-1.2.7- Although considered available for grazing, approximately 1,300 acres within the following allotments would be closed to sheep grazing (**Figure 3-11**) indefinitely due to elevated levels of selenium in water and plants:

- This closure would be in place until such time selenium levels can be reduced to acceptable levels through containment or capping.

Allotments Indefinitely Closed To Sheep Grazing			
Allotment Name	Public Land Total Acres	Public Land Acres Affected by Selenium	Percent Allotment Affected
Trail Canyon-1	309	123	40
Trail Canyon-2	190	25	15
Woodall Mountain	1,670	1,180	71

Acres are rounded.

Objective D-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established the BSD and did

Action D-LG-1.3.1 - Livestock use within the BSD would be limited to "Trailing Only".

Action D-LG-1.3.2 - Allotments would be eliminated entirely or closed in part as identified below, totaling approximately 8,600 acres of public land.

Livestock Grazing (LG)

not include the creation of grazing allotments within the driveway.

Allotment Name (Number)	Status
Beaver Creek (04316)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04201)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04320)	Closed
Blackfoot River (04121)	Closed
EIGA Blackfoot River (14112)	Closed
Blackfoot River (14092)	Eliminated
Blackfoot River (04430)	Eliminated
Miner Creek (04413)	Eliminated
Trail Creek-1 (04419)	Eliminated
Government Dam (0010)	Eliminated
Negro Creek (0006)	Eliminated
Sagehen Campground (0007)	Eliminated
Womack-Spring Creek (0005)	Eliminated

Action D-LG-1.3.3 - The grazing preferences for portions of allotments within the BSD closed to grazing would be adjusted accordingly.

Action D-LG-1.3.4 - While maintaining or improving rangeland health conditions and PFC of the riparian areas, up to approximately 1,400 AUMs would be available for trailing purposes (BSD) for those permittees/lessees with a valid trailing permit.

Minerals and Energy (ME)

Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-ME-2.1. Manage approximately 602,600 acres of the federal mineral estate as open for fluid minerals leasing (e.g. oil, gas, and geothermal resources).

Action D-ME-2.1.1 - Fluid mineral leasing activities would be subject to standard lease terms, conditions, and applicable special stipulations identified in **Appendix H**.

Action D-ME-2.1.2 - To protect WSAs, approximately 11,200 acres of public lands would be closed to fluid mineral leasing (**Figure 2-39**).

Action D-ME-2.1.3 - On approximately 315,400 acres, the following areas would be leased with a fluid minerals NSO stipulation to protect resources (e.g. soils, wildlife, water, cultural resources) (**Figure 2-39**).

- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities
- Communications sites
- Malad Air Navigation Site
- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Blackfoot Stock Driveway
- Downey Watershed ACEC
- Juniper Town Site ACEC
- Indian Rocks ACEC
- Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC
- Travertine Park ACEC
- Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC
- Van Komen Homestead ACEC
- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)
- Historical Sites and Trails
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents
- Recreation and Public Purpose Leases
- Developed Recreation Sites/Campgrounds
- Highly erosive soils on slopes greater than 20%
- Steep Slopes, >30%
- Riparian and Wetland areas
- Water bodies

Action D-ME-2.1.4 - On approximately 439,000 acres, public lands would be leased with a seasonal occupancy stipulation to protect big game winter range, calving, fawning; and/or nesting activities. (Note: Seasonal closure acreage amount may include other BLM lands closed to development.)

- Fluid minerals exploration drilling and development would comply with the seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**).
- Seasonal wildlife restrictions would not be applicable to production activities.

Action D-ME-2.1.5 - Special stipulations would be changed only by waiver, exceptions, or modifications as outlined by specific criteria in **Appendix H**.

Action D-ME-2.1.6 - Areas open for leasing would also be available for consideration of geophysical exploration activities subject to NSO and seasonal occupancy restrictions.

Action D-ME-2.1.7-Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically an NSO stipulation.

Objective D-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 597,500 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open for solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions.

Action D-ME-2.2.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres (**Figure 2-40**)

Action D-ME-2.2.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 5,100 acres as identified below (**Figure 2-40**).

- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Action D-ME-2.2.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of an operations plan, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action D-ME-2.2.4 - Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to solid leasable minerals.

Action D-ME-2.2.5 - Seasonal wildlife restrictions (**Appendix D**) would not apply to the operation and maintenance of solid leasable mineral production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project-specific mitigation measures would be insufficient .

Objective D-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 597,500 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open for mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.

Action D-ME-2.3.1 - A nondiscretionary closure would be in effect for WSAs, consisting of approximately 11,200 acres, (**Figure 2-41**).

Action D-ME-2.3.2 - Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 5,100 acres as identified listed below (**Figure 2-41**):

- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA

Minerals and Energy (ME)

- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Action D-ME-2.3.3 - Site specific mitigation measures would be developed through the NEPA process and applied to ensure that operations comply with applicable laws, land use plan guidance and do not result in unnecessary degradation.

Action D-ME-2.3.4-Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would be managed in a manner consistent with the purpose of the acquisition; typically these lands would be closed to salable minerals.

Objective D-ME-2.4. Manage approximately 582,600 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) as open to the location of mining claims.

Action D-ME-2.4.1 - A nondiscretionary closure of approximately 29,700 acres would be in effect on the following identified areas (**Figure 2-11**)

- Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Point
- Withdrawal - Last Chance
- Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project
- Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project
- Withdrawal - Downey Watershed (also an ACEC)
- Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107)
- Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities
- Recreation and Public Purpose Patents
- Recreation and Public Purpose Leases

Action D-ME-2.4.2 - A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres, for the following RNAs: areas:

- Dairy Hollow RNA
- Formation Cave RNA
- Oneida Narrows RNA
- Travertine Park RNA
- Pine Gap RNA
- Robber's Roost RNA
- Cheatbeck Canyon RNA

Action D-ME-2.4.3 - Appropriate site specific mitigation measures, developed during BLM preparation or review of a NOI or a PO, would be implemented as conditions of approval.

Action D-ME-2.4.4-Lands acquired for special purposes or with special funding would not be opened to mineral entry.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-1: Manage lands for dispersed recreation opportunities.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-RE-1.1. Manage lands for non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized activities in a variety of settings, with an emphasis on motorized activities.

Action D-RE-1.1.1 - Coordinate with Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan, other agencies, and the tribes with regard to recreational use of public lands and for developing new recreation opportunities.

Action D-RE-1.1.2 - Management tools such as ROS, VRM, and LAC would be used in managing recreation opportunities.

Objective D-RE-1.2. Recreation facility development and permitted recreation activities would be consistent with other resource goals of the area in which they are located.

Action D-RE-1.2.1 - SRPs for commercial, non-commercial competitive events and organized groups would be issued consistent with the areas resource values and uses.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-3. Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 55,200 acres of public lands within SRMAs.

Action D-RE-3.1.1 - SRMAs would be recognized as priority for recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreation opportunities (e.g. activity, experience, and benefit opportunities).

Action D-RE-3.1.2 - The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) would be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “**Destination**” for a market base of SE Idaho.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 RMZ identified below:
 - Wolverine Canyon (approximately 4,300 acres) (Table 2-4a)
 - Campground (approximately 80 acres) (Table 2-4b)
 - Reservoir (approximately 7,200 acres) (Table 2-4c)
 - Mid River (approximately 7,800 acres) (Table 2-4d)
 - Lower River (approximately 2,400 acres) (Table 2-4e)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Action D-RE-3.1.3 - The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) would be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being “**Community**” for a market base of SE Idaho.

- The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 RMZ identified below:
 - West Bench (approximately 4,100 acres) (Table 2-4f)
 - Blackrock (approximately 15,100 acres) (Table 2-4g)
 - Papoose (approximately 3,400 acres) (Table 2-4h)
 - East Bench (approximately 1,400 acres) (Table 2-4i)
 - Dispersed (approximately 9,400 acres) (Table 2-6j)
- For each RMZ, management direction and the prescribed ROS setting would be followed as described in respective tables.
- An SRMA management plan would be developed and implemented.

Objective D-RE-3.2. Continue to manage approximately 558,600 acres as an ERMA.

Action D-RE-3.2.1 - ERMAs would be managed in a custodial manner and provide for visitor health and safety. Basic recreation functions would use the following guidelines:

- 1. Administrative Actions:**
 - SRPs would be issued if consistent with other resources and uses.
 - Law Enforcement presence would be limited.
 - Visitor services would be limited to basic information such as travel management signs, site specific restrictions, general maps, travel plan maps and very basic facilities may be utilized in high use areas.
- 2. Management:**
 - Focus on minimizing user conflicts with other resources and uses.
 - Would be custodially managed, that is minimal physical facilities/ structures would be provided except if necessary to provide for visitor health and safety.
- 3. Marketing:**
 - Provide maps.
 - Provide road/trail maps.
 - Utilize the internet to provide recreation information.
- 4. Monitoring:**
 - Visitor satisfaction through field contacts.
 - User conflict.
 - Visitor safety.
 - Resource damage.

Recreation (RE)

Goal RE-4: Establish a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-RE-4.1. Designate all public lands in the planning area as Open, Limited, or Closed.

Action D-RE-4.1.1- WSAs and RNA's (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.

Action D-RE-4.1.2 - Mechanized travel would be limited to designated routes.

Action D-RE-4.1.3 - Non-motorized travel would not be restricted.

Action D-RE-4.1.4 - OHV opportunities would be expanded by:

1. Promoting development of OHV trails primarily using existing routes, however some new routes could be constructed.
2. Increasing the number of designated routes,
3. Providing minimal control on OHV use.

Action D-RE-4.1.5 - Until travel management planning/route designation is completed, travel would be managed in the following manner:

1. Limit travel to designated routes as identified in the Chinese Peak/Blackrock activity plan
2. Recognize existing seasonal closures,
3. Recognize site specific closures for WSAs, ACECs, and RNAs, and
4. Limit motorized and mechanized travel to existing routes in all other areas.

Action D-RE-4.1.6 - For the development of travel management plans, baseline and/or preliminary road/trail networks would be identified using any one of the following available sources:

- Most current existing DOQs as of 2004,
- 2004 NAIP digital color aerial photos,
- Most current existing USGS topographical maps as of January 1, 2005.

Action D-RE-4.1.7 - During travel management planning, provide intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g. rock crawling, motocross riding) by designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. These areas would not exceed a "footprint" larger than 320 acres.

Routes may be designated during travel management planning only if they are consistent with the following criteria:

- Area is suitable for intensive OHV use,
- No compelling resource issues or protection needs identified,
- No user conflicts or public safety issues to warrant restricting intensive use.

Action D-RE-4.1.8 - Cross country travel by motorized vehicles and/or the use of roads or trails not identified and/or designated during BLM travel management planning and which are associated with authorized/permitted activities (e.g. range improvement construction/ maintenance, land use authorizations, ROWs, mineral/energy exploration) and/or agency administrative purposes would be authorized only by:

- obtaining prior written approval of the authorized officer, or
- as stipulated in appropriate permits/authorizations.

Activities such as, but not limited to, wildland fire suppression, human health and safety, and cadastral survey would be exempt.

Action D-RE-4.1.9 - Organized events would be compliant with established OHV designations and would be consistent with other resources and uses.

Action D-RE-4.1.10 - Snowmobiling would be managed with the following area restrictions (**Figure 2-42**):

1. WSAs - Not allowed
2. ACECs - Not allowed
3. RNAs - Not allowed
4. All other areas - Allowed Without Restriction

Action D-RE-4.1.11 - For the following four areas (Formation Cave RNA, Robbers Roost RNA, Oneida Narrows, and Soda Springs Hills Management Area) the identified routes would be designated for public use with motorized vehicles.

- Formation Cave RNA (**Figure 2-23**)
 - Access road and parking area
- Robbers Roost RNA (**Figure 2-24**)
 - Access route to FS

Recreation (RE)

- Oneida Narrows (**Figure 2-25**)
 - Power Plant Road
 - Bear River Ranches Road
 - Roads within Redpoint and Maple Grove Campgrounds
- Soda Springs Hills Management Area (**Figure 2-2**)
 - Idaho Ranch Canyon
 - 90 Percent Canyon
 - Swenson Canyon
 - Long Ridge Road
 - Doe Alley

Objective D-RE-4.2 Implement comprehensive travel management planning utilizing strategies for motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation.

Action D-RE-4.2.1 - Roads, routes and trails would continue to be inventoried and mapped using best available technology, such as GPS and GIS.

Action D-RE-4.2.2 - Areas would be prioritized for travel management planning based upon the following criteria:

1. Known conflicts with other resources/uses,
2. Proximity of areas to population centers,
3. High Use Areas,
4. Areas of contiguous public land.

Action D-RE-4.2.3 - Travel management planning would use a collaborative approach and the NEPA process.

Action D-RE-4.2.4 - Public involvement and coordination with tribes, agencies, and local governments would be encouraged.

Action D-RE-4.2.5 - For each travel management planning area, the following would be identified as needed:

- Designated routes for motorized vehicles.
- Designated routes for mechanized vehicles.
- Seasonal restrictions.
- Route closures.
- Exemptions for administrative and permitted activities.

Action D-RE-4.2.6 - Criteria that would be considered in travel management plans would include, but is not limited to:

1. Environmental conditions, such as:
 - a. soil stability
 - b. wildlife habitat (e.g. winter range, nesting/brooding rearing habitat, calving/fawning areas) special status species habitat
 - c. proximity to riparian areas and/or 303(d) streams
 - d. visual resources
2. User conflicts, such as:
 - a. motorized versus non-motorized,
 - b. motorized/mechanized versus non-mechanized
3. Administrative purposes, such as:
 - a. wildland fire suppression activities
 - b. safety
 - c. resource management and permitted activities
4. Public purposes, such as:
 - a. accessing public or private land
 - b. destinations for specific activities
 - c. types of desired use (motorized, mechanized, non-motorized/non-mechanized)
5. Route, vehicle type and size limitations, such as:
 - a. 50" wheel base (full size vehicles)
 - b. < 50" wheel base (ATVs)
 - c. single track (motorcycles/mountain bikes)

Action D-RE 4.2.7 - For each travel management planning area products would be developed and made available through a variety of media sources (e.g. internet). Such products may include travel maps and various brochures.

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Administrative Designations (AD)

Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.

Management Objectives

Management Actions

Objective D-AD-1.1. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values (Figure 2-43).

Action D-AD-1.1.1 - The Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC (approximately 2,500 acres) would be managed to protect crucial elk winter range by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Winter range would be rehabilitated through burning or establishment of browse species.
- The area would be a priority for weed control (e.g. leafy spurge).
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key locations to explain resource values and area use restrictions.
- The Stump Creek Habitat Management Plan (1980) would be updated/ revised.

Action D-AD-1.1.2 - The Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC (approximately 2,300 acres) would be managed to protect and provide winter roosting habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Post pole, firewood or commercial timber sales would not be allowed.
- Habitat would be protected with special stipulations (e.g., NSO) or restrictions (e.g., seasonal wildlife) on various permitted activities.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Acquire private lands from willing sellers in Bowen Canyon and develop a formal cooperative agreement with the private land owner(s).
- Cooperative management of public lands with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' privately owned lands in Bowen Canyon would be pursued as opportunities exist.
- A withdrawal of approximately 2,300 acres for locatable minerals would be pursued.

Action D-AD-1.1.3 - The Downy Watershed ACEC (approximately 1,900 acres) would be managed to maintain/improve vegetative condition and overall watershed health by implementing the following management practices:

- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- A withdraw for locatable minerals would be maintained.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- The area would be discretionarily closed to phosphate leasing.

Administrative Designations (AD)

Action D-AD-1.1.4 - The Indian Rocks ACEC (approximately 3,100 acres) would be managed to protect relevant cultural resource sites by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated roads and trails.
- Interested Indian Tribes (e.g., Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Northern Shoshone) would be coordinated with on management issues specific to the ACEC.
- Livestock grazing would be managed to maintain or improve native vegetation conditions (LHC-A).
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Guidelines (e.g. areas closed to heavy equipment use, using fire retardant for firelines) would be developed for wildland fire suppression activities.
- Inventory and monitoring of cultural resources would continue.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and/or site use restrictions.

Action D-AD-1.1.5 - The Juniper Townsite and Van Komen Homestead ACECs (approximately 6 acres) would be managed to protect cultural and historical resources by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The OHV designation would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated routes.
- Partnerships would be pursued with local historical interest groups to protect, maintain and interpret historic structures.
- Structures and improvements would be safe for the public.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- The area would be signed to explain important cultural and historical values and the need to protect these values.

Action D-AD-1.1.6 - The Dairy Hollow RNA (approximately 40 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine Wyoming sagebrush/needle-and-thread plant community and Ferruginous Hawk nesting habitat (conglomerate bluffs and columns) by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key locations to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action D-AD-1.1.7 - The Formation Cave RNA (approximately 70 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formation and pristine waterbirch, antelope bitterbrush/Nevada bluegrass, and barren plant communities

by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Formation

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Cave parking area and access road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- The fence, parking area/trailhead, trail system, footbridges, and interpretative signs would be maintained.
- The Nature Conservancy would be coordinated with on the management of the RNA.

Action D-AD-1.1.8 - The Oneida Narrows RNA (approximately 600 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine plant communities (e.g., bigtooth maple, box-elder riparian, Rocky Mountain juniper, and bunchgrass), Bald Eagle and Rock Squirrel habitat by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation is Closed with the exception of the Oneida Project Road which would be designated as a route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action D-AD-1.1.9 - The Pine Gap RNA (approximately 240 acres) would be managed to protect the nearly pristine black sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action D-AD-1.1.10 - The Robbers Roost RNA (approximately 400 acres) would be managed to protect the unique abundance of mountain shrub communities by implementing the following management practices:

- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed with the exception of the Robbers

Administrative Designations (AD)

- Roost Road which would be a designated route.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

Action D-AD-1.1.11 - The Cheatbeck RNA (approximately 100 acres) would be managed to protect the plant communities of boxelder/sweet cicley and bigtooth maple/sweet cicley by implementing the following management practices:

The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable minerals and salable minerals.

- The OHV designation would be Closed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- Livestock grazing would be adjusted, if necessary, to maintain the values of the RNA.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.

Action D-AD-1.1.12 - The Travertine Park ACEC and RNA (approximately 200 acres) would be managed to protect fragile travertine formations and uncommon lichen species of by implementing the following management practices:

- Snowmobile use would not be allowed.
- Wildland fire would be suppressed.
- Public lands would be retained.
- The area would be identified as an "Avoidance" area for ROWs.
- Fluid minerals would be leased with a NSO stipulation.
- The area would be discretionarily closed for solid leasable and salable minerals.
- The OHV designation would be Closed for the RNA portion only.
- The OHV designation for the ACEC portion only would be Limited and OHV use would be limited to designated trails.
- The area would be unavailable for livestock grazing.
- A withdrawal for locatable minerals would be pursued.
- Vegetation would be monitored to understand natural ecological processes and/or determine trends.
- Vegetation would be inventoried to establish baseline information and identify threats.
- The area would be identified as a priority for weed control.
- Interpretive sign(s) would be placed at key location(s) to explain resource values and area use restrictions.

2.12 RATIONALE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE – (ALTERNATIVE B)

Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, minimally addresses relevant issues identified through public scoping and required components of the land use planning document. Thus Alternative A was dismissed because it did not adequately address issues/concerns identified by the public, required planning components and concerns of the planning team.

Alternative's C and D address both the identified relevant issues and required components necessary in a land use planning document with varying degrees of flexibility, protection, conservation and establishment of allowable uses. Alternative's C and D address the public's issues/concerns through identified management direction as well as the purpose and need but lack a balance between resources and resource use allocations.

Alternative B provides the most reasonable and practical approach to managing the public lands resources and resource uses while addressing the issues and the purpose and need. Alternative B provides a balanced approach to management with an appropriate level of flexibility to meet the overall needs of the resources and allocation of various uses. Alternative B represents a mix of management actions (proactive and prescriptive) that best resolve identified issues while emphasizing a level of protection, restoration, enhancement, and use of resources and services to meet ongoing programs and land uses into the future.

2.13 ADDRESSING RELEVANT ISSUES IN THE ALTERNATIVES

Public comments received during the public scoping open houses helped to identify issues that shaped the formulation and development of the action alternatives. In turn, the alternatives may address one or more specific relevant issues to varying degrees or an action alternative may simply be silent for a particular issue. Section 1.4.3 in Chapter 1 provides more detail on issue identification.

Following is a general discussion of how each of the six "relevant issues" identified for this planning process may or may not be addressed by the action alternatives.

Issue 1: How will increasing OHV use and associated conflicts be managed?

The BLM proposes to actively manage OHVs in order to provide a quality OHV experience while protecting resources and providing opportunities for other user groups (e.g., primitive recreation). Under the action alternatives, the BLM would close about 12,700 acres to protect resources and prevent user conflicts and would limit OHV use on public lands throughout the planning area. These limitations may include restricting the number or types of vehicles, limiting the time or season of use, restricting to permitted or licensed use only, limiting use to existing roads and trails, and limiting use to designated roads and trails. The BLM may place other limitations to protect resources, particularly in areas that OHV enthusiasts use intensely or where they participate in competitive events. To avoid conflicts between winter users and to protect sensitive habitats, the alternatives vary in how and where snowmobiling can take place. **Table 2-7** summarizes the OHV designations by alternative identifying those acreages that are "Open", "Limited", "Closed" or Not Designated.

Table 2-7. Summary of OHV Designations by Alternative.

OHV Designation	Alternative (acres)			
	A	B	C	D
Open	61,300	0.0	0.0	0.0
Limited	199,000	601,100	601,100	601,100
All vehicles limited to designated routes Snowmobiling Not Allowed	N/A	62,100	62,100	28,700
All vehicles limited to designated routes, including snowmobiles	N/A	0.0	286,500	0.0
All vehicles limited to designated routes, except snowmobiles - Snowmobiling Not Restricted	N/A	539,000	252,500	572,400
Closed	1,300	12,700	12,700	12,700
Not Designated	352,200	0.0	0.0	0.0

After the RMP is implemented, the BLM would conduct a public travel management planning process to further define how OHV use would be managed in the “Limited” areas. Each alternative provides a different emphasis regarding motorized, non-motorized, and mechanized type travel. In summary:

- Alternative A would maintain a passive management approach, favoring open travel. While providing the most unencumbered OHV experience, it would not protect resources or resolve user conflicts.
- Alternative B provides for legitimate intensive uses such as rock crawling, motocross riding, or any other valid motorized activities by emphasizing designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. Intensive use routes would not exceed a “footprint” larger than 80 acres.
- Alternative C emphasizes establishing fewer designated routes for motorized vehicles, especially in important sensitive species habitat, winter range, and calving/fawning areas.
- Alternative D provides for legitimate intensive uses such as rock crawling, motocross riding, or any other valid motorized activities by emphasizing designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. Intensive use routes would not exceed a “footprint” larger than 320 acres.

Issue 2: How will mining/reclamation efforts be managed to ensure containment of hazardous substances (e.g., selenium) and other contaminants?

Under all alternatives the BLM would implement a number of objectives and actions to address this issue. Below is a representative sample of such actions (see Management Guidance Common to Action Alternatives, Minerals and Energy for more information):

- Operational Standards and Guidelines are proposed and would be implemented to reduce impacts from mineral exploration and development.

- Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health would be used to determine success of reclamation efforts.
- Interagency contaminant levels for ground water, surface water, vegetation are established for reclamation efforts.
- BMPs or other appropriate techniques would be applied to control sedimentation and release of contaminants.
- In reclamation, plants known to reduce the risk of bioaccumulation would be used if a hazard is present.
- Sites would be monitored and vegetation tested for bioaccumulation
- Phosphate mine site plans would be designed to meeting the goals of the Interagency Area-Wide Investigation of Phosphate Mine Contamination and Final Risk Management.

Issue 3: How will the need for acquiring and maintaining access to public lands be addressed while protecting private property rights?

Under all action alternatives, the BLM would implement a goal focused specifically on maintaining and acquiring access to public lands. A variety of realty tools (e.g., fee acquisition, easements, conservation easements, and donation) would be used to acquire access from willing sellers. The BLM would focus on priority acquisition areas, which include known access conflicts. All land tenure adjustments (including acquisition and disposal) would consider public access as part of the proposed screening process. Access to public lands would be retained across lands transferred out of federal ownership. The BLM would coordinate with other entities, such as counties, to identify legal access and use the Cooperative Rights-of-Way Agreement between the BLM and the State of Idaho to acquire access across state lands as needed.

Issue 4: How will increasing use and demand for quality recreational opportunities be balanced with other resources/uses?

Under all alternatives, SRMAs would be proposed to provide specific structured recreational opportunities (e.g., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). SRMAs would be priority areas for recreational funding and be managed to target specific activities; thereby controlling user conflicts. As shown on **Table 2-8**, Alternative C proposes the most SRMAs (four) and Alternatives A and D the least (two).

The remaining public lands in the planning area would be managed as an extensive recreation management area (ERMA), which generally provides a less developed, primitive experience. Under all alternatives, management of ERMAs is clarified and focuses on minimizing user conflicts and monitoring for visitor satisfaction.

As discussed above, the BLM proposes to actively manage OHV use to protect resources and minimize conflicts with other user groups. Future travel management planning would incorporate the intent and purpose of the SRMAs to maximize user experiences and protect resources.

Table 2-8. Comparison of Special Recreation Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas.

SRMA/ERMA	Alternative (acres)			
	A	B	C	D
Pocatello SRMA	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Blackfoot River SRMA	21,800	21,800	21,800	21,800
Oneida Narrows SRMA	N/A	3,600	3,600	N/A
Campgrounds SRMA	N/A	N/A	430	N/A
Pocatello ERMA	558,600	555,000	554,570	558,600

Issue 5: How will the sagebrush ecosystem be managed to balance resources/use demands with greater sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species?

All alternatives focus on managing shrub steppe vegetation to achieve LHC-A, which represents a healthy and diversified sagebrush ecosystem. Among the alternatives the BLM is proposing a variety of fire and non-fire vegetation treatments to achieve LHC-A. **Table 2-9** provides the expected acreage of the public lands Shrub Steppe type achieving the different LHCs at year 30 post treatments.

Table 2-9. Projected Acres of Shrub Steppe by Land Health Condition Class at Year 30.

LHC	Current	Alternative (acres)			
		A	B	C	D
A	295,972	344,500	359,000	344,500	368,700
B	111,596	63,100	0.0	0.0	0.0
C	77,632	77,600	126,200	140,700	116,500

In addition to vegetation treatments, all action alternatives propose closing and limiting OHV travel. This would help protect remaining healthy sagebrush ecosystems. Management of ACECs and RNAs, most notably the Dairy Hallow RNA, would help protect sagebrush from conflicting uses.

Issue 6: How will social and economic benefits of commodity and amenity uses be balanced?

As discussed in Chapter 1, the vision of the RMP is to sustain healthy and functional ecosystems, while meeting the multiple use mandate of FLPMA. All alternatives follow this vision and meet all federal laws, but they vary to some degree in the level of resource protection, opportunities for resource extraction, and recreational benefits. None of the action alternatives are expected to notably alter local population trends, employment levels, demands for public services, or other demographics. There would be intrinsic tradeoffs between market-based economic benefits and non-market social benefits among the alternatives. For example, Alternatives B and D would provide the greatest long-term economic opportunities since they contain the fewest encumbrances to development and resource extraction, while Alternative C provides more non-

market values, such as preserving sensitive areas and promoting primitive non-motorized experiences. Under Alternatives B and C up to five percent of public lands may be disposed, while up to 10 percent may be disposed in Alternative D. Most of these lands are in fragmented ownership patterns so any market based activities would likely continue (e.g., grazing). **Table 2-10** provides some indicators to highlight some of the social and economic benefits and tradeoffs. Due to the personal preference of assessing benefits, these indicators should only be considered as examples.

Table 2-10. Comparison of Alternatives by Example Social and Economic Tradeoff Indicators.

Indicator	Alternative (approximate acres ¹)			
	A	B	C	D
Acres available for livestock grazing	556,300	560,000	555,300	527,800
Open to Solid Minerals Leasing	591,200	582,400	582,400	597,500
Discretionary closure for solid leasable minerals	11,400	20,200	20,200	5,100
Discretionary closure for mineral materials	21,500	20,200	57,800	5,100
Pursue withdrawal from mineral entry (locatable minerals)	1,500	19,200	19,200	1,500
Wildlife habitat protected by fluid mineral NSO stipulation	80,600	98,000	143,500	84,100
Proposed acres for disposal	32,000	28,150	24,950	60,700
Acres excluded to land use authorizations (e.g., ROWs)	30,700	1,900	1,900	0.0
Acres in WSAs, ACECs and RNAs	22,600	22,100	22,100	22,600

¹ All acre figures rounded to nearest 100 acres.

2.14 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 2-11 provides a summary of the primary differences between the four alternatives. In general, only those resources and uses that have been identified as being a planning issue or Need for Change Topic have differences between the alternatives.

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Table 2-11. Summary Comparison of Alternatives.

General (GE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal GE-1. Continuously update resource and use information/data in order to proactively address changing needs and or conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-GE-1.1. Inventories and surveys documenting the condition and extent of resources/uses are given sufficient emphasis to monitor changes in conditions, provide “measurements” of ecosystem health or baseline data/information, and enable specialists to respond to changes when needed. 			
<p>Goal GE-2. Consistent with multiple use management and sustained yield, achieve desired resource and use conditions while providing for an ecologically healthy environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-GE-2.1. Reduce adverse impacts from management actions, and maintain or improve resource conditions. 			
<p>Goal GE-3. Provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrological cycling and energy flow consistent with multiple use management and sustained productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective AA-GE- 3.1. Restore or improve the public lands adversely affected by major surface disturbance resulting from activities such as but not limited to mineral and energy development, wildland fire, and rights-of way (ROW) development. 			

RESOURCES			
Air Quality (AQ)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal AQ-1. Comply with existing laws and regulations to meet health and safety requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-AQ-1.1. Reduce particulate impacts from uncontrolled wildland fires. ➤ Objective CA-AQ-1.2. Control the particulate level impacts from permitted/ authorized activities. 			
Cultural Resources (CR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal CR-1. Provide for the identification, protection, and enhancement of historical and cultural sites to ensure scientific and socio-cultural values are maintained and are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-CR-1.1. Manage important known and future identified cultural and historical sites to maintain and preserve their educational, scientific and public benefit. ➤ Objective CA-CR-1.2. Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses. 			

Fish and Wildlife (FW)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal FW-1. Manage the wildlife habitats so vegetation composition and structure assures the continued presence of fish and wildlife as part of an ecologically healthy system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-FW-1.1. Maintain and improve big game seasonal habitats to support Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) management objectives. 			
<p>Goal FW-2. Provide for the diversity of native and desired non-native species as part of an ecologically healthy system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-FW- 2.1. Maintain or improve native and desired non-native species habitat and the connectivity among habitats. 			

Soil and Water (SW)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal SW-1. Provide for soil quality, productivity and hydrological function within naturally sustainable limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-SW-1.1. Incorporate resource protections to minimize soil loss when the long-term health of soil function and productivity is at risk. 			
<p>Goal SW-2. Protect and maintain watersheds so that they appropriately capture, retain and release water of quality that meets state and national standards and do not impair source water protection areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-SW-2.1. Manage public land activities to maintain or contribute to the long term improvement of surface and ground water quality. 			

Paleontological Resources (PR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal PR-1. Provide for the identification, protection, and management of paleontological resources for the preservation, interpretation and scientific uses by present and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-PR-1.1. Maintain and protect paleontological resources for their educational and scientific benefits. 			

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal SS-1. Manage special status species and their habitats to provide for their continued presence and conservation as part of an ecologically healthy system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-SS-1.1. Conserve, inventory and monitor special status species. ➤ Objective CA-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to support species recovery and the benefit of those species. ➤ Objective CA-SS-1.3. Maintain or improve the quality of Sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species. 			
<p>➤ Objective A-SS-1.1. Maintain or improve the quality of listed (threatened or endangered) species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the following listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bald eagle • Gray wolf • Utah valvata snail 	<p>➤ Objective B-SS-1.1. Same as Objective A-SS-1.1.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-SS-1.1. Same as Objective A-SS-1.1.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-SS-1.1. Same as Objective A-SS-1.1.</p>
<p>➤ Objective A-SS-1.2. Maintain or improve the quality of sensitive species habitat by managing public land activities to benefit those species.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-SS-1.2. Same as Objective A-SS-1.2</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-SS-1.2. Same as Objective A-SS-1.2.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-SS-1.2. Same as Objective A-SS-1.2</p>
Special Status Species: FAUNA			
<p>For Objective A-SS-1.2 see Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the following fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pygmy rabbits • Boreal toads/leopard frogs • Bear Lake endemic fish • Ferruginous hawk • American white pelican • Yellowstone/Bonneville cutthroat trout 	<p>For Objective B-SS-1.2 see Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the following fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pygmy rabbits (Same as Alternative A) • Boreal toads/leopard frogs • Bear Lake endemic fish (Same as Alternative A) • Ferruginous hawk (Same as Alternative A) • American white pelican (Same as Alternative A) • Yellowstone/Bonneville cutthroat trout 	<p>For Objective C-SS-1.2 see Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the following fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pygmy rabbits (Same as Alternative A) • Boreal toads/leopard frogs (Same as Alternative B) • Bear Lake endemic fish • Ferruginous hawk (Same as Alternative A) • American white pelican (Same as Alternative A) • Yellowstone/Bonneville cutthroat trout (Same as Alternative B) • Springsnails • Migratory birds 	<p>For Objective D-SS-1.2 see Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the following fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pygmy rabbits (Same as Alternative A) • Boreal toads/leopard frogs (Same as Alternative A) • Bear Lake endemic fish (Same as Alternative A) • Ferruginous hawk (Same as Alternative A) • American white pelican (Same as Alternative A) • Yellowstone/Bonneville cutthroat trout (Same as Alternative A)

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<i>No similar management action</i>	<i>No similar management action</i>	<p>Management guidance to enhance and/or prevent the loss of special status species habitat for the following priority areas and identified species would be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curlew Valley - Columbian sharp-tailed and Greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligate species • Bear Lake Plateau/Sheep Creek Hills - Greater sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species • Pleasantview Hills/Samaria Mountains - Columbian sharp-tailed and greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligates • Lower Blackfoot River - Greater sage-grouse, raptors, riparian associated species and sagebrush obligates • Deep Creek Mountains - Columbian sharp-tailed and greater sage-grouse <p>(See Chapter 2 for a complete list of management actions for the above priority areas.)</p>	<i>No similar management action</i>
<p>The following guidelines for greater sage-grouse habitats would be implemented as adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance existing greater sage-grouse habitats used during each stage of the life cycle. • Minimize human activities that disrupt greater sage-grouse habitats during their seasons of use particularly during the breeding and winter seasons. • Minimize undesired habitat modifications resulting from authorized activities such as land- 	<p>The following guidelines for greater sage-grouse habitats would be implemented as adapted from Connelly et al (2000):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to map populations and habitat for greater sage-grouse. Map seasonal (lek, nesting, brood-rearing and winter) habitats along with source and isolated populations within 3 years after signing the Record of Decision. • Establish goals for greater sage-grouse habitat conservation at the local level in conjunction with IDFG and local working groups for 	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative A.

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>tenure adjustments, road and facility construction, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize undesired habitat modifications from adverse natural disturbances (wildland fire, insects, disease, etc.) 	<p>protection and maintenance of existing populations and restoration goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and maintain suitable habitats and reconnect separated populations based upon the following priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Source habitats (S1) Restoration areas (R1, R2) Areas that link isolated populations Manage key habitat for a range of sagebrush canopy cover averaging 15 to 25 percent (11 to 31 inches in height); at least 15 percent grass cover; and 10 percent cover of a diversity of forbs or commensurate with site potential. Monitor progress and adjust activities to make progress towards greater sage-grouse goals and objectives. In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership. In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31. 		

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore shrub-steppe habitats in the following priority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> source areas, restoration areas areas that link isolated populations 		
<p>Nesting and brood rearing habitat would be maintained in suitable condition for approximately 1.2 miles from known leks for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. When assessing the condition of the habitat, adjacent land uses within two miles of these areas would be considered. (Adapted from Giesen and Connelly, 1993).</p>	<p>Guidelines for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitats would be implemented as adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, maintain vegetation in suitable condition (land health conditions [LHC]-A) for nesting and brood rearing for 1.5 miles from known leks. Any manipulation of habitats must not be greater than 10 percent of the 1.5 mile radius. As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, maintain availability of deciduous shrubs (e.g. serviceberry, chokecherry) within 4 miles of leks to protect winter habitat. Coordinate with IDFG as population targets and monitoring locations are established for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Monitoring would be conducted for populations in key or source areas and restorations areas in that order. In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership. In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or 	<p>Guidelines would be implemented for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitats as adapted from Giesen and Connelly (1993):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain vegetation in suitable condition (LHC-A) for nesting and brood rearing for 1.5 miles from known leks. Within source, key or connective habitats manipulation of sagebrush habitats must be not be greater than 10 percent of the total sagebrush community within a 1.5 mile radius of leks. Minimize disturbance of deciduous shrubs within 4 miles of leks to protect winter habitat. Cooperate with IDFG to establish population targets and monitoring routes for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Monitoring would be conducted for populations in key or source areas and restorations areas in that order. In areas where grouse habitats are fragmented by land ownership pattern, cooperate with IDFG and local working groups to identify and maintain long-term habitat by acquiring conservation easements or bringing crucial habitats into public ownership. In cooperation with IDFG identify areas where application of pesticides for grasshopper or Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. 	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<p>Mormon cricket control may negatively affect grouse broods. Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As appropriate based upon a site specific habitat assessment, protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31. 	<p>Identify a cooperative strategy to review requests for pesticide application in these identified locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect leks from disturbances from permitted activities for 0.6 mile from Mar 1 to May 31. 	
Special Status Species: FLORA			
<p>The following general management actions would be considered to promote healthy, naturally functioning ecosystems in sensitive plant habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid actions that cause concentrated use or disturbance (e.g. trampling, off-highway vehicles (OHV), dozer lines, range improvements) in habitat. Avoid spraying of pesticides within a 1/4 mile of occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants. Avoid seeding within occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants. Methods of weed spraying within or near (1/4 mile) habitat would be formulated on site specific and species specific basis. Promote healthy naturally functioning ecosystem components within a 1/4 mile of habitat to support a viable population. Inventory potential habitat. Monitor flora sensitive species population trends. 	<p>Site/project specific assessments for special status plants would be required prior to authorizing activities to determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The presence or absence of special status species, and Appropriate mitigation/guidelines (e.g. avoidance of occupied areas, distances from occupied habitat). Examples of mitigation/guidelines to be considered may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing adverse impacts to special status plant habitats from permitted/authorized activities. Limiting water developments and mineral supplements near special status plant populations sufficient to protect these species. Avoiding pesticide and herbicide applications near occupied habitat to preserve pollinators and non-target species. Promoting seeding within occupied habitat only when clearly beneficial for special status plants. 	<p>Site/project specific assessments for special status plants would be identical to Alternative B.</p>	<p>The following general management actions would be considered to promote healthy, naturally functioning ecosystems in sensitive plant habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid actions that cause concentrated use or disturbance (e.g. trampling, OHVs, dozer lines, range improvements) in habitat. Avoid spraying of pesticides within a 1/4 mile of occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants. Avoid seeding within occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial to sensitive plants. Methods of weed spraying within or near (1/4 mile) habitat would be formulated on site specific and species specific basis. Promote healthy naturally functioning ecosystem components within a 1/4 mile of habitat to support a viable population. Inventory potential habitat for flora sensitive species monitor population trends.

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate methods of weed spraying near special status habitat on site specific and species specific basis. • Special status plant areas would be priority for weed treatment. • Inventory and evaluate areas for special status plants while conducting land health standards evaluations. • Inventory and monitor potential special status plant habitats. 		

Vegetation (VE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal VE-1. Provide for the proper functioning condition of riparian areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-VE-1.1. Maintain properly functioning riparian areas and restore/improve those areas that are not at proper functioning condition. 			
<p>Goal VE-2. Prevent the establishment of invasive and/or noxious weed species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-VE-2 1. Treat invasive/noxious weed species to decrease or control the total number of acres occupied. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective AA-VE-2.1. Treat invasive/noxious weed species to decrease or control the total number of acres occupied. Where hay or straw would be used on public lands for permitted/authorized and internal BLM activities, state-certified weed free hay/straw would be required. Public awareness concerning invasive/noxious weed species control would be promoted including partnerships with other agencies and the Tribes. 		
<p>Goal VE-3. Provide for old growth characteristics where forest treatments are implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-VE-3.1. Maintain or contribute towards the restoration of old growth structure and composition in areas where forest treatments, including Healthy Forests Restoration Act, are proposed. 			
<p>Goal VE-4: Manage vegetation as part of an ecologically healthy system to provide livestock and wildlife with essential habitat components.</p>	<p>Goal VE-6. Manage vegetation types to provide for their continued presence as part of an ecologically healthy system.</p>		

Vegetation (VE)																											
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D																								
<p>➤ Objective A-VE-4.1. Maintain or increase forage production for wildlife and livestock.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub types and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) 1.</td> <td>> 60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>20-25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td>< 20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) 1.	> 60%	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	20-25%	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 20%	<p>➤ Objective C-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub type and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.</td> <td>> 50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>25-30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td>< 25%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	> 50%	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	25-30%	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 25%	<p>➤ Objective D-VE-6.1. In Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub and Mountain Shrub types maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of a diversity of desirable/native herbaceous and shrub/woody species consisting of at least 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover in greater sage-grouse habitat in the Low- and Mid-Elevation Shrub type and at least 25% shrub cover in the Mountain Shrub type.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.</td> <td>> 65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>15-20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td>< 15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	> 65%	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	15-20%	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	< 15%
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Vegetation (VE)																										
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D																							
<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>➤ Objective VE-6.2. In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is composed of an even mix of Aspen and Dry Conifer resulting in a distribution of age classes of <30 years (40%), 31-80 years (40%), and >80 years (20%).</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-VE-6.2. In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below so the landscape is composed of 40% mixed Aspen/Dry Conifer and 60% Aspen dominate areas consisting of 500-1,000 stems/acre w/ 5-15 ft. height resulting in the distribution of age classes of <30 years (40%), 31-80 years (40%), and >80 years (20%).</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-VE-6.2. In the Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below so the landscape is composed of 80% Dry Conifer dominate and 20% Aspen/Dry Conifer mix resulting in a distribution of age classes of <30 years (20%), 31-80 years (40%), and >81 years (40%).</p>																							
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<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p>Treat Aspen/ Aspen Conifer sites using appropriate treatment methods and harvest rotation cycles to achieve desired age classes.</p>	<p>Treat Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix and Dry Conifer types using prescribed fire.</p>	<p>Increase harvest of conifer species and Aspen</p>																							

Vegetation (VE)																			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D																
<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>➤ Objective B-VE-6.3. In the Wet/Cold Conifer type, maintain or increase LHC-A and B acres as described below primarily through natural processes so the landscape is comprised of a distribution of age classes of 0-80 years (30%) and > 80 years (70%).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.</td> <td>>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>95-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td><5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5	<p>➤ Objective C-VE-6.3. In the Wet/Cold Conifer type, increase LHC-A acres as described below so the landscape is comprised of a distribution of age classes of 0-80 years (30%) and > 80 years (70%).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.</td> <td>>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>85-90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td><5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>10	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	85-90	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5	<p>➤ Objective D-VE-6.3. Same as Objective C-VE-6.3.</p>
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<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p>Use appropriate treatment methods and harvest rotation cycles to achieve desired age classes.</p>	<p>Allow for the natural processes to occur to achieve desired age classes. Minimal treatments would be conducted.</p>	<p>Emphasizes the production of Engelmann spruce. Treat areas to obtain desired age class distribution using mechanical or prescribed fire.</p>																

Vegetation (VE)											
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D								
No similar objective	<p>➤ Objective B-VE-6.4. Maintain or increase natural occurring Juniper LHC-A and B acres as described below through primarily natural processes so the landscape is dominated by widely spaced old juniper trees greater than 300 years.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired LHC Description</th> <th>Percent LHC Desired</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.</td> <td>>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.</td> <td>95-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.</td> <td><5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired LHC Description	Percent LHC Desired	LHC-A - All key components are present as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 1.	>5	LHC-B - Some or all of the key components as identified in land health standards are present and as described in the definition of FRCC 2.	95-100	LHC-C - Key components are absent as identified in land health standards and as described in the definition of FRCC 3.	<5	<p>➤ Objective C-VE-6.4. Same as Objective B-VE-6.4.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-VE-6.4. Same as Objective B-VE-6.4.</p>
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No similar management action	Use appropriate methods to maintain or promote juniper dominated range sites.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B								
Goal VE-5. Manage rangeland seedings (e.g. crested wheatgrass) for maximum forage production.	No similar goal	No similar goal	No similar goal								
➤ Objective A-VE-5.1. Maintain or improve rangeland seeding forage production.	No similar objective	No similar objective	No similar objective								

Visual Resources (VR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal VR-1. Maintain scenic qualities consistent with the management of resources and uses.</p> <p>➤ Objective CA-VR-1.1. Manage visual resources according to established guidelines for Visual Resource Management classes.</p>			
Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal WF-1. Minimize impacts to natural and human resources from various fire related practices, including both wildland fire suppression and fuels management activities.</p> <p>➤ Objective CA-WF-1.1. Utilize the appropriate management response (AMR) for fire suppression activities to protect natural and cultural resource values.</p> <p>➤ Objective CA-WF-1.2. Assure fire and non-fire vegetation treatments maintain, restore or improve natural or cultural resource values.</p>			
		<p>Goal WF-3: Protect life, property, and resources.</p> <p>➤ Objective AA-WF-3.1. Manage public land in and around Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas to reduce fire hazards.</p> <p>➤ Objective AA-WF-3.2. Manage public lands to protect, improve or enhance resources /values at risk.</p>	
<p>Goal WF-2: Provide for the protection of life and property and suppression of wildland fires for the protection of natural resources.</p>		<p>Goal WF- 4: Return fire to a more natural role in the ecosystem to improve FRCC and achieve desired LHC.</p>	
<p>➤ Objective A-WF-2.1. Emphasize protection from wildland fire and Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation within the WUI.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-WF-4.1. Manage the Low-Elevation Shrub and Perennial Grass vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire occurs less frequently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-WF-4.1. Same as Objective B-WF-4.1.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-WF-4.1. Same as Objective B-WF-4.1</p>
<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p>The AMR would be used to safely manage wildland fires, reducing acres burned to a rate similar to historic. AMR in Low-Elevation Shrub would be suppression of all wildland fire starts to protect existing sagebrush communities.</p>	<p>Chemical, mechanical, seeding, prescribed fire and wildland fire use treatments would be used as appropriate. In Perennial Grass and Juniper encroached vegetation types, the sagebrush steppe would be restored with an aggressive sagebrush seeding effort, utilizing the appropriate sagebrush species for treatment areas.</p>	<p>Use prescribed fires. Treatments would be strategically placed on a landscape scale to prevent fire from spreading toward WUI areas, Low-Elevation Shrub communities, or other resources at risk using the entire array of mechanical, chemical, and small-scale prescribed fire operations to thin, reduce and control hazardous fuels.</p>

Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>➤ Objective A-WF-2.2. Reduce fine fuels and invasive exotic plants to create perennial vegetation communities so that wildland fire occurs less frequently than currently and at a smaller scale on the landscape.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-WF-4.2. Manage the Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub vegetation types in order to move towards FRCC 1 (LHC-A) so wildland fire mimics historical conditions</p>	<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>➤ Objective D-WF-4.2. Manage the Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub vegetation types by increasing the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire in order to mimic historical conditions (FRCC 1 [LHC-A]).</p>
<p>AMR in Low-Elevation Shrub to protect existing sagebrush communities would be suppression of all wildland fire starts.</p> <p>Following wildland fire, utilize chemical, mechanical, and seeding treatments with appropriate plant materials to provide the best opportunity to stabilize sites and prevent dominance of invasive annual vegetation and noxious weeds. The use of native plant materials would be emphasized.</p> <p>Prescribed fire may be used to prepare areas for subsequent chemical, mechanical, and/or seeding treatments.</p>	<p>The AMR would be used to safely manage wildland fires.</p>	<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>Mechanical and chemical treatments would be used to prepare areas in Fire Condition Class 2 and 3 for prescribed fire and wildland fire use.</p> <p>Where prescriptive parameters, resource conditions, and vegetation conditions allow, wildland fire use or prescribed fire would be use to increase annual average wildland fire acres to a rate similar to historical conditions. Site-specific NEPA analysis would be completed prior to implementation.</p>
<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>➤ Objective C-WF-4.2. Maintain, protect, and expand greater sage-grouse Source Habitats.</p>	<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>
<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p>Wildland fires would be suppressed in Source Habitats except where wildland fire use could benefit the habitat, which would require site specific project level coordination with IDFG.</p> <p>Vegetation treatments would be conducted in areas that pose a wildland fire risk to Source Habitats, and areas to be treated within Source Habitats would be those that have low resiliency characterized by low species diversity, undesirable composition, and dead or decadent sagebrush.</p>	<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>

Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
No similar objective	No similar objective	➤ Objective C-WF-4.3. Maintain and improve greater sage-grouse Restoration and Key Habitats.	No similar objective
No similar management action	No similar management action	Wildland fire use may be used in greater sage-grouse Restoration and Key Habitats for the benefit of the habitat only after site specific project level coordination with IDFG. Vegetation treatments would be conducted to reduce risk of wildland fire and reconnect Restoration and Key Habitats, and areas treated would be those that have low resiliency characterized by low species diversity.	No similar management action
➤ Objective A-WF-2.3. Conduct vegetation treatments for resource benefits in Mid-Elevation Shrub, Juniper, Dry Conifer, Aspen/Conifer, and Mountain Shrub.	➤ Objective B-WF-4.3. Maintain Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types fire frequencies within the historical range of variability, FRCC 1 (LHC-A).	➤ Objective C-WF-4.4 – Manage the Aspen/Aspen Dry Conifer Mix, Dry Conifer, Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other/Vegetated Lava vegetation types in order to maintain vegetation conditions and wildland fire regimes similar to historical conditions (FRCC 1 [LHC-A]).	➤ Objective D-WF-4.3. In Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other/ Vegetated Lava vegetation types and/or areas in Fire Condition Class 1, (LHC-A) maintain vegetation conditions using mechanical, chemical, prescribed fire, or wildland fire use treatments, such that wildland fire regimes are similar to historical conditions (FRCC 1) (i.e., maintain the current level of fire in these vegetation types).
➤ Objective A-WF-2.4. Manage 0.0 acres as suitable for wildland fire use.	➤ Objective B-WF-4.4. Manage for wildland fire use on approximately 265,000 acres identified as suitable.	➤ Objective C-WF-4.5. Manage for wildland fire use on approximately 212,600 acres identified as suitable.	➤ Objective D-WF-4.4. Manage for wildland fire use on approximately 468,900 acres identified as suitable.
➤ Objective A-WF-2.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 3,400 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (e.g. mechanical, chemical, seeding, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.	➤ Objective B-WF-4.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 124,250 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (e.g. wildland fire use, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.	➤ Objective C-WF-4.6. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 54,920 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (e.g. wildland fire use, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and prescribed fire), as appropriate.	➤ Objective D-WF-4.5. For the vegetation types identified, implement over 10 years approximately 162,170 footprint acres of treatment using various treatment methods (e.g. wildland fire use, mechanical, chemical, seeding, and Prescribed fire), as appropriate.
Low-Elevation Shrub 0.0	Low-Elevation Shrub 18,950	Low-Elevation Shrub 0.0	Low-Elevation Shrub 9,500
Mid-Elevation Shrub 0.0	Mid-Elevation Shrub 25,400	Mid-Elevation Shrub 16,650	Mid-Elevation Shrub 64,000
Mountain Shrub 0.0	Mountain Shrub 16,500	Mountain Shrub 16,600	Mountain Shrub 15,000

Wildland Fire Management (WF)							
ALTERNATIVE A		ALTERNATIVE B		ALTERNATIVE C		ALTERNATIVE D	
Perennial Grass/Seeding	0.0	Perennial Grass/Seeding	50,200	Perennial Grass/Seeding	1,300	Perennial Grass/Seeding	53,300
Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0	Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0	Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0	Juniper (Natural Only)	0.0
Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	3,400	Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	13,200	Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	20,000	Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer	20,000
Wet/Cold Conifer	0.0	Wet/Cold Conifer	0.0	Wet/Cold Conifer	70	Wet/Cold Conifer	70
Riparian	0.0	Riparian	0.0	Riparian	100	Riparian	100
Other/Vegetated Lava	0.0	Other/Vegetated Lava	0.0	Other/Vegetated Lava	200	Other/Vegetated Lava	200
Total footprint acres	3,400	Total footprint acres	124,250	Total footprint acres	54,920	Total footprint acres	162,170
➤ Objective A-WF-2.6. Implement priorities for wildland fire ignitions, suppression and fire and non-fire treatments.		➤ Objective B-WF-4.6. Implement priorities for wildland fire suppression and vegetation treatments.		➤ Objective C-WF-4.7. Same as Objective B-WF-4.6		➤ Objective D-WF-4.6. Same as Objective B-WF-4.6	

RESOURCE USES			
Forestry (FO)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal FO-1. Use a variety of silvicultural techniques and harvest systems to provide for an ecologically healthy system while offering products and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-FO-1.1. Maintain a sustainable forest management program. 			
<p>Goal FO-2. Provide the Tribes and public opportunities for the use of forest/vegetal products to promote an ecologically healthy system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-FO-2.1. Maintain approximately 45,700 acres of commercial forest land in order to offer on a yearly basis 600-900 thousand board feet as a “not to exceed” annual probable sale quantity. ➤ Objective CA-FO-2.2. Based upon tribal and public demand allow for the collection of forest and vegetal products. 			

Lands and Realty (LR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal LR-1. Consolidate public land to retain and acquire land that is important to the public and protection of resources and to dispose of parcels that are small, isolated and unmanageable.</p>	<p>Goal: LR-5. Improve administrative management efficiency, natural resources management and protection, and public benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective AA-LR-5.1. Adjust and consolidate public lands ownership patterns through land tenure adjustments. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective A-LR-1.1. Implement land tenure adjustments through exchange or sale. <p>A public land base of approximately 581,600 acres would be retained for long-term management in federal ownership and approximately 32,200 acres considered for disposal actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective B-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and which improve the management and administration of the public lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective C-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and improve the management and administration of the public lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective D-LR-5.1. Maintain the overall public land base, acquire nonfederal lands or interest in nonfederal lands through exchange, purchase, easement or donation which enhance multiple-use, protect significant resource values and improve the management and administration of the public lands.
<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<p>A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept.</p> <p>Zone 1: Approximately 50,800 acres Zone 2: Approximately 365,700 acres Zone 3: Approximately 141,000 acres Zone 4: Approximately 56,300 acres</p>	<p>A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept.</p> <p>Zone 1: Approximately 50,800 acres Zone 2: Approximately 418,900 acres Zone 3: Approximately 94,200 acres Zone 4: Approximately 49,900 acres</p>	<p>A land tenure adjustment program would be implemented based upon a four zone concept.</p> <p>Zone 1: Approximately 50,800 acres Zone 2: Approximately 18,400 acres Zone 3: Approximately 423,200 acres Zone 4: Approximately 121,400 acres</p>

Lands and Realty (LR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Goal LR-2. Balance development of public land, such as rights-of-way and utility corridors, with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses.		Goal LR-6. Balance development of public land, such as ROW, utility corridors and alternative energy development (e.g. wind, solar, biomass) with the protection of natural resources and public enjoyment and recreation, consistent with natural resource values and uses	
➤ Objective A-LR-2.1. Implement management actions for rights-of-way and utility corridors.	➤ Objective B-LR-6.1. Issue land use authorizations consistent with following management actions (See Chapter 2 for complete list of management actions)	➤ Objective C-LR-6.1. Same as Objective B-LR-6.1	➤ Objective D-LR-6.1. Same as Objective B-LR-6.1
For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 562,900 acres would be managed as Open; 20,200 acres would be managed as Avoidance; and 30,700 acres would be managed as Exclusion areas.	For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 590,000 acres would be managed as open areas; 21,900 acres would be managed as avoidance areas and 1,900 acres would be managed as exclusion areas.	Same as Alternative B	For ROWs which include energy and non-energy related ROWs and land use authorizations, 590,000 acres would be managed as open areas; 23,800 acres would be managed as avoidance areas. No areas would be managed as exclusion area acres.
Goal LR-3. Maintain and acquire legal access to public land.			
➤ Objective A-LR-3.1. Implement management actions for public access.	➤ Objective AA-LR-3.1. Maintain existing access and acquire public and administrative access consistent with resource values and to ensure efficient administration of public lands.		
Goal LR-4. Assure land classifications and withdrawals of public lands are appropriate to protect important resource values.			
➤ Objective A-LR-4.1 Manage approximately 60,700 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.	➤ Objective B-LR-4.1. Continue to manage approximately 84,760 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.	➤ Objective C-LR-4.1. Same as Objective B-LR-4.1	➤ Objective D-LR-4.1. Continue to manage approximately 67,060 acres of land classified as withdrawn from the general land laws for the specific purposes intended.
Withdrawal of public lands from mineral entry would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres for the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheatbeck Canyon Research Natural Area (RNA) Dairy Hollow RNA Formation Cave RNA Oneida Narrows RNA 	Finalize the withdrawal classification process for the following areas consisting of approximately 19,200 acres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheatbeck Canyon RNA Dairy Hollow RNA Formation Cave RNA Oneida Narrows RNA Pine Gap RNA 	Same as Alternative B	Finalize the withdrawal classification process for the following RNA's consisting of approximately 1,500 acres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheatbeck Canyon RNA Dairy Hollow RNA Formation Cave RNA Oneida Narrows RNA Pine Gap RNA

Lands and Realty (LR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Gap RNA • Robbers Roost RNA • Travertine Park RNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbers Roost RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Petticoat Peak RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area • Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbers Roost RNA • Travertine Park RNA

Livestock Grazing (LG)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal LG-1. Provide forage for livestock grazing consistent with other resources/uses as part of an ecologically healthy system consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.</p>			
<p>➤ Objective A-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 556,320 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 57,480 acres not available for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 560,000 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 53,800 acres not available for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 555,300 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 58,500 acres not available for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-LG-1.1. Maintain approximately 527,800 acres available for livestock grazing and approximately 86,000 acres not available for livestock grazing.</p>
<p>➤ Objective A-LG-1.2. Consistent with Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,200 animal unit months (AUMs).</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,800 AUMs.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 87,000 AUMs.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-LG-1.2. Consistent with maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationships provide annually a total preference (active + suspended) of approximately 82,500 AUMs.</p>
<p><i>No similar objective</i></p>	<p>➤ Objective B-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established the Blackfoot Stock Driveway and did not include the creation of grazing allotments within the driveway.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established the Blackfoot Stock Driveway and which did not provide for grazing allotments within the driveway.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-LG-1.3. Implement the Secretarial Order (Congressional Withdrawal #157, Idaho #9) which established the Blackfoot Stock Driveway and did not include the creation of grazing allotments within the driveway.</p>

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal ME-1. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resource and use direction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-ME-1.1. Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities related to minerals management. ➤ Objective CA-ME-1.2. Coordinate with federal agencies (e.g. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, and US Fish and Wildlife Service on minerals development proposals related to the federal mineral estate where such agencies have surface management responsibilities. 			
<p>Goal ME-2. Develop mineral resources (oil and gas, geothermal, solid minerals) consistent with other resources and uses as part of an ecologically healthy ecosystem.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective AA-ME-2.1. Coordinate with private surface owners on minerals development proposals related to federal mineral estates. ➤ Objective AA-ME-2.2. Maintain or reestablish the hydrologic function, integrity, quality, and other surface resource values of lands affected by mining actions consistent with the disturbed site potential. ➤ Objective AA-ME 2.3. Regulate mineral development activities to prevent or control sediment and the release of contaminants such as selenium and metals into the environment. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective A-ME-2.1. Manage approximately 602,600 acres of the federal mineral estate as open for fluid minerals leasing (e.g. oil, gas, and geothermal resources). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective B-ME-2.1. Same as Objective A-ME-2.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective C-ME-2.1. Same as Objective A-ME-2.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective D-ME-2.1. Same as Objective A-ME-2.1
On approximately 314,000 acres, lease with a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation.	On approximately 321,400 acres, lease with a NSO stipulation.	On approximately 347,300 acres lease with a NSO stipulation.	On approximately 315,400 acres, lease with a NSO stipulation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective A-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 591,200 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective B-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective C-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open to solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective D-ME-2.2. Manage approximately 597,500 acres of the federal mineral estate (leasable minerals) as open for solid minerals leasing (e.g. phosphate) subject to standard lease terms, and conditions.
<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) consisting of approximately 11,400 acres would be in effect for ACECs and RNAs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downey Watershed ACEC • Juniper Town Site ACEC • Indian Rocks ACEC • Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC 	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petticoat Peak RNA • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA 	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below:</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to Alternative B.</p>	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 5,100 acres as identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travertine Park ACEC • Geoff Hogander/Stump Creek ACEC • Van Komen Homestead ACEC • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Gap RNA • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Land and Water Conservation Fund/Bonneville Power Authority [WCF/BPA] and public lands portions) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)
<p>➤ Objective A-ME-2.3 Manage approximately 581,100 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 582,400 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 544,800 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open to mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-ME-2.3. Manage approximately 597,500 acres of the federal mineral estate (salable minerals) as open for mineral material disposal subject to standard permit terms, and conditions.</p>
<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) consisting of approximately 21,500 acres would be in effect for all water and power withdrawals, communication sites, RNAs, and historical sites/trails as identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Point • Withdrawal - Last Chance • Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project • Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107) • Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities • Communications sites • Downey Watershed ACEC • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA 	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 20,200 acres as identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petticoat Peak RNA • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area (LWCF/BPA and public lands portions) 	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 57,800 acres as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Point • Withdrawal - Last Chance • Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project • Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107) • Withdrawals - Power Sites and Generating Facilities • Malad Air Navigation Site • Water/Power - Minidoka Reclamation Project • Communications sites • Downey Watershed ACEC • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA 	<p>Discretionary closures (agency administrative) would be in effect on approximately 5,100 acres as identified listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area (Only LWCF/BPA acquired lands)

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robber's Roost RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Historical Sites/Trails 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oneida Narrows RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robber's Roost RNA • Petticoat Peak RNA • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area • Rare and Sensitive Plant Habitat • Blackfoot Stock Driveway 	
<p>➤ Objective A-ME-2.4 Manage approximately 582,600 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) managed as open to location of mining claims.</p>	<p>➤ Objective B-ME-2.4. Manage approximately 564,900 acres of the federal mineral estate (locatable minerals) as open to location of mining claims.</p>	<p>➤ Objective C-ME-2.4. Same as Objective B-ME-2.4</p>	<p>➤ Objective D-ME-2.4 Same as Objective A-ME-2.4</p>
<p>A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 1,500 acres for the following RNAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robbers Roost RNA • Travertine Park RNA 	<p>A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 19,200 for the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheatbeck Canyon RNA • Dairy Hollow RNA • Formation Cave RNA • Oneida Narrows RNA • Pine Gap RNA • Robbers Roost RNA • Travertine Park RNA • Petticoat Peak RNA • Soda Springs Hills Management Area • Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Sanctuary ACEC 	<p>A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 19,200 for the following areas:</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to Alternative B.</p>	<p>A mineral entry withdrawal (discretionary closure, agency administrative) would be pursued on approximately 1,500 ac, for the following areas:</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to Alternative B.</p>
<p>Nondiscretionary closures of approximately 29,700 acres would be in effect for the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal - Bear River Reclamation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Point • Withdrawal - Last Chance 	<p>Nondiscretionary closures would be in effect for approximately 29,700 acres as identified below:</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to those under Alternative A.</p>	<p>Nondiscretionary closures would be in effect for approximately 29,700 acres as identified below</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to those under Alternative A.</p>	<p>A nondiscretionary closure of approximately 29,700 acres would be in effect on the following identified areas:</p> <p>Identified areas are identical to those under Alternative A.</p>

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal - Fort Hall Irrigation Project • Withdrawal - Soda Springs Project • Withdrawal - Downey Watershed • Withdrawals - Public Water Reserves (125 & 107) • Withdrawals - Power Generating Facilities • Recreation and Public Purpose Patents • Recreation and Public Purpose Leases • Soda Springs Hills Management Area (only LWCF/BPA acquired lands) 			

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Goal RE-1: Manage lands for dispersed recreation.			
➤ Objective A-RE-1.1. Continue to manage for dispersed recreation.	➤ Objective B-RE-1.1. Manage lands for a variety of non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized opportunities.	➤ Objective C-RE-1.1. Manage lands for a variety of non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized opportunities, with an emphasis on non-motorized and mechanized opportunities.	➤ Objective D-RE-1.1. Manage lands for non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized activities in a variety of settings, with an emphasis on motorized activities.
<i>No similar objective</i>	➤ Objective B-RE-1.2. Recreation facility development and permitted recreation activities would be consistent with other resource goals of the area in which they are located.	➤ Objective C-RE-1.2. Same as Alternative B.	➤ Objective D-RE-1.2. Same as Alternative B.
<i>No similar management action</i>	Facility development and improvements would be focused on existing recreation sites and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs).	Same as Alternative B.	No focus on facility development and improvements in existing recreation sites and SRMAs.
Goal RE-2. Manage motorized vehicular (OHV) use.	Goal RE-4: Establish a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management		
	➤ Objective AA-RE-1.1 Provide on-the-ground travel management operations and maintenance programs to sustain and enhance recreation opportunities and experiences, visitor access and safety, and resource conservation.		

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
➤ Objective A-RE-2.1. Manage BLM-administered lands as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.	➤ Objective B-RE-4.1. Designate all public lands in the planning area as Open, Limited, or Closed.	➤ Objective C-RE-4.1. Same as Alternative B	➤ Objective D-RE-4.1. Same as Alternative B
<p><u>OHV acreage designations:</u> Approximately 61,300 acres: Open to all vehicles. Approximately 1,300 acres: Closed to all vehicles. Approximately 199,000 acres: All vehicles limited to designated/existing routes. Approximately 352,200 acres not yet designated</p>	<p><u>OHV acreage designations:</u> Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and RNA's (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.</p>	<p><u>OHV acreage designations:</u> WSAs and RNA's (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.</p>	<p><u>OHV acreage designations:</u> WSAs and RNA's (approximately 12,700 acres) would be designated Closed to OHV use and all remaining public lands (approximately 601,100 acres) would be designated as Limited for OHV use.</p>
<i>No similar management action</i>	During travel management planning, provide intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g., rock crawling, motocross riding) by designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. These areas would not exceed a "footprint" larger than 80 acres.	During travel management planning, intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g., rock crawling, motocross riding) would not be provided.	During travel management planning, provide intensive use areas for valid motorized activities (e.g. rock crawling, motocross riding) by designating appropriate routes for these activities in front country or rural settings. These areas would not exceed a "footprint" larger than 320 acres
<i>No similar objective</i>	➤ Objective B-RE-4.2 Implement comprehensive travel management planning utilizing strategies for motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized recreation.	➤ Objective C-RE-4.2 Same as Objective B-RE-4.2	➤ Objective D-RE-4.2 Same as Objective B-RE-4.2
<i>No similar management action</i>	Roads, routes and trails would be inventoried and mapped using best available technology, such as global positioning systems and geographical information systems. Areas would be prioritized for travel management planning based upon the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known conflicts with other resources/uses, • Proximity of areas to population centers, • Special management areas and special designations, and • Areas of contiguous public land. 	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Goal RE-3. Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences.			
➤ Objective A-RE-3.1. Continue to recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 55,200 acres of public lands within existing SRMAs.	➤ Objective B-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 58,800 acres of public lands within SRMAs.	➤ Objective C-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 59,200 acres of public lands within SRMAs.	➤ Objective D-RE-3.1. Recognize recreation as the principal use on approximately 55,200 acres of public lands within SRMAs.
The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain existing physical, social and administrative settings, providing various recreational activities, experiences and benefits for a " Destination " market base of southeast Idaho.	The Blackfoot River SRMA (approximately 21,800 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being " Destination " for a market base of SE Idaho. The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) identified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolverine Canyon (approximately 4,300 acres) • Campground (approximately 80 acres) • Reservoir (approximately 7,200 acres) • Mid River (approximately 7,800 acres) • Lower River (approximately 2,400 acres) 	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) would continued to be managed to maintain existing physical, social and administrative settings, providing various recreational activities, experiences and benefits for a " Community " market base of southeast Idaho.	The Pocatello SRMA (approximately 33,400 acres) would continue to be managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with a primary market based strategy being " Community " for a market base of SE Idaho.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<p>The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 5 RMZ identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Bench (approximately 4,100 ac) • Blackrock (approximately 15,100 ac) • Papoose (approximately 3,400 ac) • East Bench (approximately 1,400 ac) • Dispersed (approximately 9,400 ac) 		
<i>No similar management action</i>	<p>The Oneida Narrows SRMA (approximately 3,600 acres) would be identified and managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with the primary market based strategy being “Destination” for a market base of SE Idaho and northern Utah.</p> <p>The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 2 RMZ identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River (approximately 1,900 acres) • Reservoir (approximately 1,700 acres) 	Same as Alternative B	<i>No similar management action</i>

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<i>No similar management action</i>	<i>No similar management action</i>	<p>The Campground SRMA (approximately 430 ac) would be identified and managed to maintain and/or enhance targeted recreational opportunities, experiences and benefits with the primary market based strategy being “Destination” for a market base of SE Idaho and northern Utah.</p> <p>The SRMA would be managed to provide various recreational opportunities and outcomes (activities, experiences and benefits) based on a unique niche in each of the 3 RMZ identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawkins Reservoir (approximately 120 acres) • Goodenough (approximately 280 acres) • Pipeline (approximately 30 acres) 	<i>No similar management action</i>
➤ Objective A-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 558,600 acres as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).	➤ Objective B-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 555,000 acres as an ERMA.	➤ Objective C-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 554,600 acres as an ERMA.	➤ Objective D-RE-3.2 - Continue to manage approximately 558,600 acres as an ERMA.

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS			
ADMINISTRATIVE DESIGNATIONS (AD)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>Goal AD-1. Provide for public land areas suitable for administrative designations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective CA-AD-1.1. Continue to manage WSAs to maintain wilderness characteristics. ➤ Objective CA-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 5 designed Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites. ➤ Objective CA-AD-1.3. Continue to manage Oregon/California historic trails and alternate routes for a meaningful historic recreational and educational experience. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective A-AD-1.1. Manage eligible river segments for the values identified in the wild and scenic river evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective AA-AD-1.1. Determine which eligible river segments are suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. 		
<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective B-AD-1.1 - Designate approximately 400 acres as the Petticoat Peak RNA due to the areas unique and undisturbed vegetative communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective C-AD-1.1 Same as Objective B-AD-1.1 	<p><i>No similar management action</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective A-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values. <p>See Chapter 2 for management actions specific to Alternative A for each ACEC and RNA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective B-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values. <p>See Chapter 2 for management actions specific to Alternative B for each ACEC and RNA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective C-AD-1.2. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource. <p>See Chapter 2 for management actions specific to Alternative C for each ACEC and RNA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective D-AD-1.1. Continue to manage the 7 ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) and 7 RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) designated for the unique geological, vegetative, visual, cultural, historical and/or wildlife resource values. <p>See Chapter 2 for management actions specific to Alternative D for each ACEC and RNA.</p>

2.15 SUMMARY COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Table 2-12 provides a summary of the impacts on the human and natural environment in terms of environmental, social and economic consequences that are proposed to occur from implementing the proposed alternatives presented in Chapter 2.

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Table 2-12. Summary Comparison of Environmental Consequences.			
RESOURCES			
Air Quality (AQ)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Approximately 968 tons of PM ₁₀ and approximately 821 tons of PM _{2.5} would result from fire treatments and slash pile burning during the first 10 years of plan implementation. Since fire suppression would be emphasized, zero emissions would result from WFU.	Approximately 9,953 tons of PM ₁₀ and 8,417 tons of PM _{2.5} would be produced by fire treatments, such as prescribed burns and WFU, and slash pile burning, during the first 10 years of plan implementation.	Approximately 12,603 tons of PM ₁₀ and 10,680 tons of PM _{2.5} would be produced by fire treatments, such as prescribed burns and WFU, and slash pile burning, during the first 10 years of plan implementation.	Approximately 13,546 tons of PM ₁₀ and 11,451 tons of PM _{2.5} would be produced by fire treatments, such as prescribed burns and WFU, and slash pile burning, during the first 10 years of plan implementation.
Current particulate emissions resulting from phosphate mining in the planning area are estimated to average 30,555 tons of PM ₁₀ and 6,110 tons of PM _{2.5} over a ten year period.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Sand and gravel quarrying on public lands are estimated to produce approximately 10 tons of PM ₁₀ and 2 tons of PM _{2.5} emissions over a ten year period.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Approximately 1 ton of PM ₁₀ and approximately 0.15 ton of PM _{2.5} would result from fluid mineral development over a ten year period.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Particulate emissions (fugitive dust) from activities associated with recreation, forestry, grazing and range improvement projects, and ROW development are anticipated to continue at current levels.	Same as Alternative A, however, impacts on air quality due to OHV use may decrease due to the designation of all BLM-administered lands as "limited" for OHV use.	Same as Alternative B	Substantially increased acreages (compared to all other alternatives) of lands available for sale or exchange under this alternative could result in various impacts (negative or positive) on air quality, depending on the current or intended future use of the lands.

Cultural Resources (CR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Current management would result in the least risk of direct impacts on cultural resources from land tenure adjustments, ROW development, and vegetation treatments. Risks to cultural resources from open or undesignated OHV use would be the greatest under this Alternative as would the long-term risk to cultural resources from catastrophic wildland fire resulting from limited vegetation treatment.	The risk of impacts on cultural resources would be reduced by limiting OHV use to designated routes. This Alternative would also increase the acres withdrawn and acres closed to locatable minerals.	The risk of impacts on cultural resources would be the least by limiting OHV use to designated routes, increasing the acres withdrawn and acres closed to locatable minerals, disposing the least amount of federal land while increasing NSO or closure provisions for mineral and energy development to the greatest area of land. These actions would provide indirect protection to cultural resources from surface-disturbing or other incompatible activities.	This Alternative would result in the greatest risk to cultural resources because it anticipates the most surface disturbance and provides the fewest constraints on potentially incompatible activities. This Alternative would limit OHV use to designated routes reducing the risk of impacts. However, it would dispose of the most acres of public lands, treat the most area of vegetation, allow WFU on the most acreage, and close the smallest area of land to locatable minerals, mineral material disposal, and non-energy leasing.

Fish And Wildlife (FW)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
An estimated 4,200 acres of deer winter range would potentially be lost due to specific public land parcels identified for sale and/or exchange. This would be the least acres of all alternatives.	An estimated 15,700 acres of deer winter range would potentially be lost due to zone concept land tenure adjustment program (sale/exchange). This would be approximately 4 times greater than Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	An estimated 46,000 acres of deer winter range would potentially be lost due to zone concept land tenure adjustment program (sale/exchange). This would be approximately 11 times greater than Alternative A.
An estimated 80,600 acres of wildlife habitat would be protected by fluid minerals NSO stipulation which would be the least acres of all alternatives.	An estimated 98,000 acres of wildlife habitat would be protected by fluid minerals NSO stipulation.	An estimated 143,500 acres of wildlife habitat would be protected by fluid minerals NSO stipulation which would be approximately 2 times greater than alternative A and the greatest number of acres of all alternatives.	An estimated 84,100 acres of wildlife habitat would be protected by fluid minerals NSO stipulation.
Seasonal occupancy restrictions would protect an estimated 439,000 acres of wildlife habitat.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
An estimated 36 riparian-stream miles would be maintained in PFC.	Management actions would result in a likely increase in total riparian-stream miles over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Fish And Wildlife (FW)							
ALTERNATIVE A		ALTERNATIVE B		ALTERNATIVE C		ALTERNATIVE D	
Acres achieving desired canopy cover (15-25%) for key wildlife vegetation types at 30 years following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments are displayed below:							
Low-Elevation Shrub	37,500	Low-Elevation Shrub	27,800	Low-Elevation Shrub	36,400	Low-Elevation Shrub	37,500
Mid-Elevation Shrub	29,600	Mid-Elevation Shrub	41,500	Mid-Elevation Shrub	37,400	Mid-Elevation Shrub	51,600
Mountain Shrub	187,000	Mountain Shrub	187,000	Mountain Shrub	187,000	Mountain Shrub	187,000
Crested wheatgrass Seedings	0.0	Crested wheatgrass Seedings	34,600	Crested wheatgrass Seedings	1,300	Crested wheatgrass Seedings	42,100

Soil and Water (SW)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Greatest potential long-term impacts to sensitive (wind and water erodible) soils from catastrophic wildland fire compared to Alternatives B, C, and D. No acres identified as suitable for WFU. Identifies the fewest number of acres (3,400) as suitable for fire and non-fire vegetation treatments following suppression.	Vegetation treatments, including prescribed burning and WFU, would have a short term impact by increasing erosion potential. As sites become revegetated, long term potential for improving soil conditions from existing conditions. 124,250 acres are proposed for vegetation treatments and 265,000 acres as suitable for WFU.	Same as Alternative B. 54,920 acres identified for fire and non-fire vegetation treatment and 212,600 acres identified as suitable for WFU.	Same as Alternative B. 162,170 acres identified for fire and non-fire vegetation treatment and 468,900 acres identified as suitable for WFU.
Greatest risk of impacts from OHV use. Erosion and compaction impacts would continue to occur at current rates. Approximately 1,300 acres would be closed to all vehicles; 61,300 acres would be open to all vehicles; 352,000 acres would be undesignated, and 199,000 acres would be limited to designated routes.	Would likely result in fewer impacts than Alternative A. Approximately 12,700 acres would be closed to all vehicles; 0.0 acres would be open to all vehicles; and all vehicles would be limited to designated routes on 601,100 acres.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Greatest risk of impacts from OHV use; 361,266 acres of wind erodible soils and 215,582 acres would occur in open, undesignated, and limited OHV use areas.	Lower risk than Alternative A for impacts from OHV use; 353,320 acres of wind erodible soils and 208,452 acres would occur in open, undesignated, and limited OHV use areas.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Soils would be indirectly protected from minerals development. Fluid leasable minerals; 439,000 acres would have an NSO stipulation. Solid leasable minerals;	Fluid leasable minerals; 439,000 acres would have an NSO stipulation (same as Alternative A). Solid leasable minerals; 31,400 acres subject to discretionary and	Fluid leasable minerals; 439,000 acres would have an NSO stipulation (same as Alternative A). Solid leasable minerals; 31,400 acres subject to discretionary and	Fluid leasable minerals; 439,000 acres would have an NSO stipulation (same as Alternative A). Solid leasable minerals; 16,300 acres subject to discretionary and

Soil and Water (SW)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
22,600 acres c subject to discretionary and nondiscretionary closure. Minerals materials; 32,700 acres subject to discretionary and nondiscretionary closure. Locatable mineral claims; 31,200 acres subject to discretionary and non-discretionary closure.	nondiscretionary closure. Mineral materials; 31,400 acres subject to discretionary and nondiscretionary closure. Locatable mineral claims; 48,900 acres subject to discretionary and non-discretionary closures.	nondiscretionary closure. Mineral materials; 69,000 acres subject to discretionary and nondiscretionary closure. Locatable mineral claims; 48,900 acres subject to discretionary and non-discretionary closure.	nondiscretionary closure. Mineral materials; 16,300 acres subject to discretionary and nondiscretionary closure. Locatable mineral claims; 31,200 acres subject to withdrawal.
Livestock grazing has the potential to reduce vegetation cover, disturb the surface, and compact soil in areas of concentrated use such as salting and watering areas. Livestock grazing could also contribute to nutrient loading in surface runoff in localized areas. Under Alternative A 556,320 acres would be available for grazing.	Under Alternative B 560,000 acres would be available for grazing, the most of any of the alternatives.	Under Alternative C 555,300 acres would be available for grazing. Six allotments would specifically be closed to benefit riparian areas.	Under Alternative D 527,800 acres would be available for grazing, the least of any of the alternatives.
An estimated 36 riparian-stream miles would be maintained in PFC. Riparian areas in PFC generally support stable stream banks and desirable vegetative cover; therefore, their condition is not contributing to sedimentation and they may serve as a filter to control pollutants from adjacent lands	Management actions would result in a likely increase in total riparian-stream miles over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Paleontological Resources (PR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Presence or potential for paleontological resources would remain unchanged from current conditions.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
The extent of change associated with management, the potential for ground-disturbing activities, and increases in access or activity areas to modify the risk of impacts on scientifically important paleontological resources would remain unchanged from current conditions.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Fauna			
No SS Species geographical areas identified. Management of SS species habitat would continue to maintain existing habitat and not contribute to the potential listing of SS species.	Same as Alternative A.	An estimated 267,400 acres (SS Species geographical areas) would benefit from enhanced management of habitat (e.g., nesting, brood rearing) for SS species. Management of geographical areas would enhance habitat reducing the potential listing of SS species.	Same as Alternative A.
Least risk of potential impacts from public lands disposal resulting in an estimated potential loss of 8,100 acres of combined Colombian sharp-tailed grouse winter/ nesting habitat and greater sage-grouse habitat.	Risk of potential impacts from public lands disposal resulting in an estimated potential loss of 49,400 acres of combined Colombian sharp-tailed grouse winter/ nesting habitat and greater sage-grouse habitat. Risk is greater than Alternatives A and C, but less than Alternatives D.	Risk of potential impacts from public lands disposal resulting in an estimated potential loss of 44,300 acres of combined Colombian sharp-tailed grouse winter/nesting habitat and greater sage-grouse habitat. Risk is greater than Alternative A, but less than Alternatives B and D.	Risk is greatest with potential impacts from public lands disposal, resulting in an estimated potential loss of 102,200 acres of combined Colombian sharp-tailed grouse winter/nesting habitat and s greater sage-grouse habitat.
At 30 years following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments, an estimated 254,100 acres of Shrub Steppe (Low-, Mid- and Mountain Shrub) would achieve a desired canopy cover of 15-25%.	At 30 years following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments, an estimated 256,300 acres of Shrub Steppe (Low-, Mid- and Mountain Shrub) would achieve a desired canopy cover of 15-25%.	At 30 years following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments, an estimated 260,800 acres of Shrub Steppe (Low-, Mid- and Mountain Shrub) would achieve a desired canopy cover of 15-25%.	At 30 years following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments, an estimated 276,100 acres of Shrub Steppe (Low-, Mid- and Mountain Shrub) would achieve a desired canopy cover of 15-25%.
An estimated 36 riparian-stream miles would be maintained in PFC.	Management actions would result in a likely increase in total riparian-stream miles in PFC over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Flora			
Least risk of potential direct impacts from fire and non-fire vegetation treatment, and WFU.	Increased risk of potential direct impacts from fire and non-fire vegetation treatment and WFU. More than Alternatives A and C, but less than Alternative D.	Increased risk of potential direct impacts from fire and non-fire vegetation treatments, and WFU. Greater than Alternative A, but less than Alternatives B and C.	Greatest risk of potential direct impacts from fire and non-fire vegetation treatment, and WFU.
Impacts to SS plant species would be potentially greater than Alternative C from surface disturbing activities. Site specific inventory and mitigation measures would be implemented as appropriate to avoid potential impacts or disturbance.	Same as Alternative A.	Impacts to SS plant species would be the least from surface disturbing activities. A ¼ mile buffer zone around SS plant species habitat would minimize potential impacts or disturbance. Establishment of priority areas for SS plants (approximately 280 acres) would	Same as Alternative A.

Special Status Species (SS)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
		provide additional protective measures to improve/enhance SS plants/habitats while minimizing surface disturbing activities.	
Due to surface disturbing activities (e.g. OHV use, mineral resource development, livestock grazing, and fire and non-fire vegetation treatments), the threat of noxious/invasive weeds impacting SS plant habitat would remain unchanged. Alternative A poses the greatest risks to SS plants with the most acres open/undesigned to motorized OHVs.	Due to surface disturbing activities (e.g. OHV use, mineral resource development, livestock grazing, and fire and non-fire vegetation treatments), the threat of noxious/invasive weeds impacting SS plant habitat would be the same as Alternative A, less than Alternative D, but greater than Alternative C.	Due to surface disturbing activities (e.g. OHV use, mineral resource development, livestock grazing, and fire and non-fire vegetation treatments), the threat of noxious/invasive weeds impacting SS plant habitat would be less than Alternative A. Non-motorized use would be emphasized under this alternative and would put SS plants at the lowest risk compared to alternatives.	Due to surface disturbing activities (e.g. OHV use, mineral resource development, livestock grazing, and fire and non-fire vegetation treatments), the threat of noxious/invasive weeds impacting SS plant habitat would be greatest. Motorized use would be emphasized under this alternative and would put SS plants at higher risk than Alternatives B and C.

Vegetation (VE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Treatment footprint acres would be 3,400. However, the long term LHC and distribution of vegetation classes within all vegetation types would be comparable to the more intensively treated Alternatives. Vegetation treatments focus on stabilizing, restoring, and rehabilitating vegetation resources using chemical and mechanical treatments and biological control agents. Wildland fire suppression would continue to be emphasized.	Treatment footprint acres would be 124,300. Vegetation treatments would focus on stabilizing, restoring, and rehabilitating vegetation resources, and similar to Alternative A, they would be more reactive than proactive responses to wildland fire as wildfire suppression would continue to be emphasized.	Treatment footprint acres would be 54,900. Treatments would focus on stabilizing, restoring, and rehabilitating vegetation resources with minimal human intervention. Treatments would occur on one-third of the acres treated under Alternative B and one-quarter of those acres treated under Alternative D. This alternative would de-emphasize wildfire suppression.	Treatment footprint acres would be 162,200. Treatments would focus on stabilizing, restoring, and rehabilitating vegetation resources and are more proactive rather than reactive responses to wildland fire. Wildfire suppression would be emphasized and priority would be placed on protecting, maintaining, and providing resources and resource uses for commercial use.
No acreage in Shrub Steppe (Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub, and Mountain Shrub) types would be treated. The lack of proactive restorative treatment to reestablish sagebrush in the Low Elevation Shrub type under Alternative A would increase the risk of losing this vegetation type.	Approximately 111,000 acres in the Shrub Steppe are proposed for treatment. This Alternative would have a greater effect on restoring vegetation types in the Shrub Steppe than under Alternatives A, but the long-term beneficial effect for representative Shrub Steppe species would be less than under Alternatives C or D.	Approximately 35,000 acres in the Shrub Steppe are proposed for treatment. This Alternative would emphasize maintenance of sagebrush structure within Shrub Steppe to maximally protect greater sage-grouse and Colombian sharp-tailed grouse nesting and brooding habitats and other representative sagebrush species.	Approximately 142,000 acres in the Shrub Steppe are proposed for treatment. This Alternative would have about the same long-term effect on restoring vegetation cover types in the Shrub Steppe as well as improving habitat conditions for representative sagebrush species as Alternatives A and C.
3,400 acres of vegetation treatment is proposed in the Aspen/Aspen-conifer Mix/Dry Conifer type.	Greater emphasis on pure aspen management and over the long term maintains the second most acreage (42,400 acres) in LHC class A. Impacts	Greater emphasis on pure aspen management and over the long term, maintains the most acreage (56,900 acres) in LHC class A. Impacts from	Less emphasis on pure aspen management and, over the long term, maintains the least acreage (12,600 acres) in LHC class A. Impacts from

Vegetation (VE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	from treatments within the Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer type would be similar to Alternatives A and C and likely would be greater than under Alternative D.	treatments within the Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer type would be similar to those under Alternatives A and B and likely would be greater than under Alternative D. This alternative also calls for a very minimal amount of treatment in the Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other types, totaling approximately 400 acres.	treatments within the Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer type would be less than under the other three alternatives. This alternative also calls for a very minimal amount of treatment in the Wet/Cold Conifer, Riparian, and Other types, totaling 400 acres.
Acres achieving in Land Health Condition classes following fire and non-fire vegetation treatments are displayed below:			
Low-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 102,800 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 41,900	Low-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 111,500 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 33,300	Low-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 102,800 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 41,900	Low-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 112,900 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 31,900
Mid-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 52,500 LHC-B: 56,800 LHC-C: 32,700	Mid-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 58,200 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 83,800	Mid-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 49,700 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 92,300	Mid-Elevation Shrub LHC-A: 63,900 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 78,100
Mountain Shrub LHC-A: 187,100 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 0.0	Mountain Shrub LHC-A: 187,100 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 0.0	Mountain Shrub LHC-A: 187,100 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 0.0	Mountain Shrub LHC-A: 187,100 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 0.0
Naturally-occurring Juniper LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 14,100 LHC-C: 0.0	Naturally-occurring Juniper LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 14,100 LHC-C: 0.0	Naturally-occurring Juniper LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 14,100 LHC-C: 0.0	Naturally-occurring Juniper LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 14,100 LHC-C: 0.0
Shrub Steppe (includes Low-Elevation, Mid-Elevation, and Mountain Shrub) LHC-A: 344,500 LHC-B: 63,100 LHC-C: 77,600	Shrub Steppe (includes Low-Elevation, Mid-Elevation, and Mountain Shrub,) LHC-A: 359,000 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 126,200	Shrub Steppe (includes Low-Elevation, Mid-Elevation, and Mountain Shrub) LHC-A: 344,500 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 140,700	Shrub Steppe (includes Low-Elevation, Mid-Elevation, and Mountain Shrub) LHC-A: 368,700 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 116,500
Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer LHC-A: 38,800 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 51,500	Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer LHC-A: 42,400 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 47,900	Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer LHC-A: 56,900 LHC-B: 0.0 LHC-C: 33,400	Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer LHC-A: 12,600 LHC-B: 36,100 LHC-C: 41,500

Vegetation (VE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Wet/Cold Conifer LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 700 LHC-C: 0.0	Wet/Cold Conifer LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 700 LHC-C: 0.0	Wet/Cold Conifer LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 700 LHC-C: 0.0	Wet/Cold Conifer LHC-A: 0.0 LHC-B: 700 LHC-C: 0.0
Approximate acres dominated by juniper due to juniper encroachment.			
Approximate acres dominated by juniper due to juniper encroachment would be 11,300 acres.	Approximate acres dominated by juniper due to juniper encroachment would be 8,000 acres.	Approximate acres dominated by juniper due to juniper encroachment would be 0.0 acres.	Approximate acres dominated by juniper due to juniper encroachment would be 0.0 acres.
An estimated 36 riparian-stream miles would be maintained in PFC.	Management actions would result in a likely increase in total riparian-stream miles in PFC over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Visual Resources (VR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
ROW exclusion areas and withdrawn areas would remain the same. Approximately 5 % of public lands would continue to be closed to ROW development and approximately 11% would continue to be withdrawn from mineral entry.	Approximately 3% of public lands would be closed to ROW development resulting in greater ROW development than Alternative A. Approximately 14% of lands would be withdrawn from mineral entry, resulting in less mineral entry access than Alternative A.	ROW exclusion areas and mineral entry withdrawals would be the same as Alternative B. However, greater protection to visual resources would be provided by routing ROW development at minimum of ¼ mile from known special status species (flora and fauna) habitat.	There would be no ROW exclusion areas. Mineral entry withdrawals would be the same as Alternative A
Ongoing recreation actions that affect visual resources would remain the same. Visual resources on lands without OHV use designations may deteriorate from the continuation of route pioneering in "Open" and undesignated areas.	With the exception of potential individual areas no larger than 40 acres that may be identified and designated "Open" during travel management planning, all public lands would be designated as "Limited" for motorized and mechanized travel.	All public lands would be designated as "Limited" for motorized and mechanized travel.	With the exception of potential individual areas no larger than 320 acres that may be identified and designated "Open" during travel management planning, all public lands would be designated as "Limited" for motorized and mechanized travel.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Acquiring 44 miles of ROW and opening 37,300 acres to public recreation would contribute to human caused fire but would also provide easier access for fire suppression.	Would not acquire additional ROWs or open additional acres to public recreation for fire suppression.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
64,400 acres identified as isolated tracts available for disposal (Zone 4); however of these identified lands, disposal of 50% would result in improved fire management planning and suppression activities on 32,200 acres.	56,300 acres identified as isolated tracts available for disposal (Zone 4), however, disposal of 50% of these identified lands would result in improved fire management planning and suppression activities on 28,150 acres.	49,900 acres identified as isolated tracts available for disposal (Zone 4); however, disposal of 50% of these lands would result in improved fire management planning and suppression activities on 24,950 acres.	121,400 acres identified as isolated tracts available for disposal (Zone 4); however, disposal of 50% of these lands would result in improved fire management planning and suppression activities on 60,700 acres.
Maintaining and enhancing existing greater sage-grouse habitat would eliminate planned fire management actions in Low-elevation Shrub. Restrictions on activities for protection of wolves would not affect fire management.	Maintaining and enhancing existing greater sage-grouse habitat would conflict with some planned fire management actions. Over 10 years, approximately 69,150 acres in Low-Elevation Shrub would be treated. Restrictions on activities for protection of wolves would not affect fire management.	Greater sage-grouse habitat requirements would limit fire management actions in Low-Elevation Shrub (Perennial Grass/Seeding) (1,300 acres) and Mid-Elevation Shrub (16,650 acres). Restrictions on activities for wolf protection may limit springtime fuel reduction in denning areas.	Maintaining and enhancing existing greater sage-grouse habitat would conflict with some planned fire management actions. 62,800 acres in Low-Elevation Shrub would be treated. Restrictions on activities for wolf protection may limit springtime fuel reduction in denning areas.
Current fire management direction would continue suppression of all wildland fires. No treatments would occur in any vegetation types with the exception of Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer (3,400 acres).	Over a period of 10 years, footprint fire and non-fire vegetation treatments are planned on 69,150 acres Low-Elevation Shrub/ Perennial Grass/Seedings, 25,400 acres Mid-Elevation Shrub, 16,500 acres Mountain Shrub, 7,000 acres Aspen/ Aspen Conifer Mix and 6,200 acres Dry Conifer.	Over a period of 10 years, footprint fire and non-fire vegetation treatments are planned on 1,300 acres Low-Elevation Shrub/ Perennial Grass/Seedings, 16,650 acres Mid-Elevation Shrub, 16,600 acres Mountain Shrub, 20,000 acres Dry Conifer, 70 acres Wet/Cold Conifer, 100 acres Riparian, and 200 acres Other/Vegetated Lava.	Over a period of 10 years, footprint fire and non-fire vegetation treatments are planned on 62,800 acres Low-Elevation Shrub/ Perennial Grass/Seedings, 64,000 acres Mid-Elevation Shrub, 15,000 acres Mountain Shrub, 20,000 acres Dry Conifer, 70 acres Wet/Cold Conifer, 100 acres Riparian, and 200 acres Other/Vegetated Lava.
Full-scale suppression would continue to be the primary tool in reacting to wildland fires. The least amount of acreage in WUI areas would be treated (1,980) under Alternative A. Risk from unwanted wildland fire is moderate in 3 of the 11 WUI polygons.	Alternative B treats 55 times more acres in the WUI areas than Alternative A. Potential risk from unwanted wildland fire would be low in all of the 11 WUI polygons.	Alternative C treats the fewest acres of all the action alternatives (42% as many as Alternative B); however it has low potential risks in WUI polygons.	Alternative D treats 35% more acres in the WUI areas than Alternative B. Potential risk from unwanted wildland fire would be low in all of the 11 WUI polygons.
FRCC in 30 years (all vegetation types currently FRCC 2, except the Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer type is FRCC 3)			
Low- Elevation Shrub: 1 Mid-Elevation Shrub: 2 Mountain Shrub: 2 Naturally-occurring Juniper: 2 Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer: 3 Wet/Cold Conifer: 2	Low- Elevation Shrub: 1 Mid-Elevation Shrub: 2 Mountain Shrub: 1 Naturally-occurring Juniper: 2 Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer: 2 Wet/Cold Conifer: 2	Low- Elevation Shrub: 1 Mid-Elevation Shrub: 2 Mountain Shrub: 1 Naturally-occurring Juniper: 2 Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer: 2 Wet/Cold Conifer: 2	Low- Elevation Shrub: 1 Mid-Elevation Shrub: 2 Mountain Shrub: 1 Naturally-occurring Juniper: 2 Aspen/Aspen-Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer: 2 Wet/Cold Conifer: 2

RESOURCE USES			
Forestry (FO)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Commercial Forestry			
The PSQ would remain unchanged, approximately 600-900 MBF per year.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Commercial forest lands would remain unchanged, approximately 45,700 acres .	Commercial forest lands would potentially be reduced by approximately 3,700 acres through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).	Same as Alternative A.	Commercial forest lands would potentially be reduced by approximately 13,700 acres through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).
Proposed fuel reduction and fire management activities are planned for a total of 3,400 footprint acres of forested vegetation types (Aspen/Aspen-Conifer/Dry Conifer types) within a 10-year period (340 acres per year).	Proposed fuel reduction and fire management activities are planned for a total of 13,200 footprint acres of forested vegetation types (Aspen/Aspen-Conifer/Dry Conifer and Wet Cold Conifer vegetation types) within a 10-year period (1,320 acres per year).	Proposed fuel reduction and fire management activities are planned for a total of 20,000 footprint acres of forested vegetation types (Aspen/Aspen-Conifer/Dry Conifer and Wet Cold Conifer vegetation types) within a 10-year period (2,070 acres per year).	Same as Alternative C.
Commercial timber harvesting could account for a portion (120 to 180 acres annually) of fuel reduction and fire management treatments within this 10-year period.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Minerals and Energy development (oil and gas, geothermal and phosphate leasing) could potentially impact approximately 15,070 acres of commercial forest lands.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Non-Commercial Forestry			
Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would annually treat approximately 160-220 acres of Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer non-commercial forest lands.	Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would annually treat approximately 1140-1200 acres of Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer non-commercial forest lands.	Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would annually treat approximately 1820-1880 acres of Aspen/Aspen Conifer Mix/Dry Conifer non-commercial forest lands.	Same as Alternative A.

Forestry (FO)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
The least amount, approximately 2,300 acres of non-commercial forest lands, would potentially be disposed through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).	Approximately 8,000 acres of non-commercial forest lands would potentially be disposed through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).	Approximately 7,000 acres of non-commercial forest lands would potentially be disposed through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).	The greatest amount, approximately 22,100 acres non-commercial forest lands, would potentially be disposed through land tenure adjustments (Zone 4 disposal).
Minerals and Energy development (oil and gas, geothermal and phosphate leasing) could potentially impact approximately 31,200 acres of non-commercial forest lands.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Lands and Realty (LR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Approximately 5% (32,200 acres) of public lands would be disposed of while retaining a public lands base of approximately 581,600 acres . Specific parcels currently identified for land tenure adjustment would not change.	Approximately 5% (28,150 acres) of public lands would be disposed based upon a zone concept while retaining a public lands base of approximately 585,650 acres .	Approximately 4% (24,950 acres) of public lands would be disposed based upon a zone concept while retaining a public lands base of approximately 588,850 acres .	Approximately 10% (60,700 acres) of public lands would be disposed based upon a zone concept while retaining a public lands base of approximately 553,100 acres .
Current classification of public lands identified as "Open", "Avoidance", or "Exclusion" areas for land use authorizations (e.g. ROW) would not change.	Public lands would be identified as "Open", "Avoidance", or "Exclusion" areas for land use authorizations (e.g. ROW). Acres for these three areas would change in comparison to Alternative A. Acres of "Open and Avoidance" areas would increase approximately 5 and 8% respectively and "Exclusion" areas would decrease by approximately 94%.	Same as Alternative B. In addition to the "Avoidance and Exclusion" areas a 1/4 mile buffer around SS plant habitat would be observed.	Public lands would be identified as "Open" or "Avoidance" areas for land use authorizations (e.g. ROW). Acres for these three areas would change in comparison to Alternatives A, B and C. Acres of "Open" areas would be the same as Alternatives B and C. Acres of "Avoidance" areas would increase approximately 18%.
"Open" – 562,900 acres "Avoidance" - 20,200 acres "Exclusion" - 30,700 acres	"Open" - 590,000 acres "Avoidance" - 21,900 acres "Exclusion" - 1,900 acres	"Open" - 590,000 acres "Avoidance" - 21,900 acres "Exclusion" - 1,900 acres	"Open" – 590,000 acres "Avoidance" - 23,800 acres
Land withdrawal management would not change. Seven RNAs, totaling 1,500 acres (< 1% of public lands) would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.	Approximately 19,200 acres of public land (approximately 3 %) consisting of 8 RNAs and the Soda Springs Hills Management Area would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative A.

Lands and Realty (LR)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Approximately 44 miles of specific road and trail legal access would be acquired to open approximately 37,300 acres to the public primarily for recreation purposes and to support other resource programs.	Key priority areas are identified for acquisition of legal road and trail access to public lands. Public access would be retained in all land tenure adjustments.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Livestock Grazing (LG)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Current grazing management would remain unchanged. Approximately 556,320 acres would be available for livestock grazing and 57,500 acres would not be available with a preference/ permitted use of 87,200 AUMS .	Approximately 560,000 acres would be available for livestock grazing and 53,800 acres would not be available with a preference/permitted use of 87,000 AUMS .	Approximately 555,300 acres would be available for livestock grazing and 58,500 acres would not be available with a preference/permitted use of 87,000 AUMS .	Approximately 527,800 acres would be available for livestock grazing and 86,000 acres would not be available with a preference/permitted use of 82,500 AUMS .
Acres unavailable to livestock grazing resulting from specific resources and uses management actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Tenure Adjustments (16,100 acres) Minerals and Energy Development (480 acres) Fluid Minerals Development (300 acres) 	Acres unavailable to livestock grazing resulting from specific resources and uses management actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Tenure Adjustments (28,150 acres) Minerals and Energy Development (480 acres) Fluid Minerals Development (300 acres) Available acres not permitted/ leased would be reclassified as unavailable acres (330 acres) 	Acres unavailable to livestock grazing resulting from specific resources and uses management actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Tenure Adjustments (24,950 acres) Minerals and Energy Development (480 acres) Fluid Minerals Development (300 acres) Available acres not permitted/ leased would be reclassified as unavailable acres (7,500 acres) 	Acres unavailable to livestock grazing resulting from specific resources and uses management actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Tenure Adjustments (60,700 acres) Minerals and Energy Development (480 acres) Fluid Minerals Development (300 acres)
Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments (3,400 acres) would temporarily reduce preference/permitted use annually by 120 AUMS during the 10 year treatment period.	Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments (124,300 acres) would temporarily reduce preference/permitted use annually by 4,200 AUMS during the 10 year treatment period.	Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments (54,900 acres) would temporarily reduce preference/permitted use annually by 1,800 AUMS during the 10 year treatment period.	Fire and non-fire vegetation treatments (162,200 acres) would temporarily reduce preference/permitted use annually by 5,400 AUMS during the 10 year treatment period.
Long-term forage quality and quantity due to limited vegetation treatments would not improve.	Long-term forage quality and quantity as a result of increased fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would improve compared to Alternative A.	Long-term forage quality and quantity as a result of increased fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would improve more than Alternative A but less than Alternative B.	Long-term forage quality and quantity as a result of fire and non-fire vegetation treatments would improve the greatest.

Livestock Grazing (LG)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Livestock grazing within the Blackfoot Stock Driveway (BSD) would remain unchanged.	Livestock use within the BSD would be limited to trailing only. Approximately 1,400 AUMS would be available for trailing purposes. Allotments within the BSD would be closed entirely and portions of allotments within the BSD would be closed.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Reclamation conducted in accordance with current regulations and approved site specific operations plan.	Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health would be incorporated into reclamation requirements for all Minerals and Energy development to provide clear reclamation direction and objective criteria from which to design reclamation activities and measure the adequacy of final reclamation. Long term reclamation costs may be reduced by having clear reclamation direction and avoiding situations where reclamation would be judged inadequate and have to be revisited in the future.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
No similar action under Alternative A.	For all Minerals and Energy operations, operational standards and guidelines would be implemented to protect hydrologic function and surface resource values and to prevent the release of contaminants into the environment resulting in operators having to expand or modify reclamation activities and possibly adding to overall operational costs and complexity of Minerals and Energy development.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Non-discretionary closures for Solid Leasable Minerals, Mineral Materials and Locatable Minerals would be in effect for approximately 11,200 – 29,700 acres (1.8 – 4.8% of total public lands) depending on type of mineral.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Seasonal timing restrictions to protect special status species and wildlife habitat would be in effect for approximately 439,000 acres (72% of total public lands).	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
The following acreages would be discretionarily closed under this alternative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Leasable Minerals -11,400 acres • Mineral Materials - 21,500 acres • Locatable Minerals – 1,500 acres 	The following acreages would be discretionarily closed under this alternative. Number in parentheses indicates percent increase/decrease from Alternative A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Leasable Minerals - 20,200 acres (77%) • Mineral Materials - 20,200 acres (-11%) • Locatable Minerals - 19,200 acres (155.3%) 	The following acreages would be discretionarily closed under this alternative. Number in parentheses indicates percent increase/decrease from Alternative A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Leasable Minerals - 20,200 acres (0.0%) • Mineral Materials - 57,800 acres (330%) • Locatable Minerals - 19,200 acres (0.0%) 	The following acreages would be discretionarily closed under this alternative. Number in parentheses indicates percent increase/decrease from Alternative A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Leasable Minerals - 5,100 acres (133%) • Mineral Materials - 5,100 acres (462%) • Locatable Minerals - 1,500 acres (155%)
Fluid Leasable Minerals			
Approximately 602,600 acres (98%) would be “open” to fluid mineral leasing and 11,200 acres would be closed.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Approximately 314,000 acres (51%) open to leasing (Oil and Gas and Geothermal resources) would be managed with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designations.	Approximately 321,400 acres (52%) open to leasing (Oil and Gas and Geothermal resources) would be managed with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designations.	Approximately 347,300 acres (57%) open to leasing (Oil and Gas and Geothermal resources) would be managed with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designations.	Approximately 315,400 acres (51%) open to leasing (Oil and Gas and Geothermal resources) would be managed with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designations.
Approximately 66,800 acres open to leasing in the “ High ” potential <u>Oil and Gas</u> area would be leased with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designated areas.	Approximately 74,200 acres open to leasing in the “ High ” potential <u>Oil and Gas</u> area would be leased with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designated areas. This is an 11% increase over Alternative A.	Approximately 99,700 acres open to leasing in the “ High ” potential <u>Oil and Gas</u> area would be leased with a NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designated areas. This is a 49% increase over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Minerals and Energy (ME)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Approximately 8,200 acres open to leasing in “ High ” Geothermal potential areas would be leased with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designated areas.	Same as Alternative A.	Approximately 11,400 acres open to leasing in “ High ” Geothermal potential areas would be leased with an NSO stipulation to protect resources, wildlife habitat, special status species, and special designated areas. This is a 39% increase over Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Over the next 20 years under a reasonably foreseeable development scenario approximately 185 acres would be developed for Oil and Gas and 129 acres for Geothermal resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Solid Leasable Minerals			
Approximately 591,200 acres (96%) would be “open” for leasing.	Approximately 582,400 acres (95%) would be “open” for leasing. This is a 1% decrease in acres from Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Approximately 597,500 acres (97%) would be “open” for leasing. This is a 1% increase in acres from Alternative A.
No similar action under Alternative A.	Where selenium and other contaminants are known to be problematic, action levels would be established as concentration release standards for reclamation of phosphate mines.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Mineral Materials			
Approximately 581,100 acres (95%) would be “open”.	Approximately 582,400 acres (95%) would be “open”. This is a slight increase in acres from Alternative A.	Approximately 544,800 acres (89%) would be “open”. This is a 6% decrease in acres from Alternative A.	Approximately 597,500 acres (97%) would be “open”. This is a 2% increase in acres from Alternative A.
Locatable Minerals			
Approximately 582,600 acres (95%) would be “open”.	Approximately 564,900 acres (92%) would be “open”. This is a 3% decrease in acres from Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative A

Recreation (RE)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Developed recreational opportunities would remain the same with two SRMAs totaling approximately 55,200 acres .	Developed recreational opportunities would be increase over Alternative A with the identification of the Oneida Narrows SRMA (approximately 3,600 acres). Recreation would be recognized as the principle use providing opportunities and experiences totaling approximately 58,800 acres or 10% of all public lands.	Same as Alternative B. In addition, the identification of the Campground SRMA (approximately 430 acres) would provide a total of approximately 59,230 acres where recreation would be recognized as the principal use providing opportunities and experiences.	Same as Alternative A.
Dispersed recreation opportunities would remain the same. Approximately 558,600 acres would be available for recreational purposes.	Dispersed recreation opportunities would decrease slightly from Alternative A. Approximately 555,000 acres would be available for such purposes.	Dispersed recreation opportunities would decrease slightly from Alternative A. Approximately 554,570 acres would be available for such purposes.	Same as Alternative A.
Travel management would be the least restrictive.	Travel management would have more restrictions in comparison to Alternative A.	Travel management restrictions would further increase in comparison to Alternative B.	Travel management would have fewer restrictions that Alternative B and C, but more than Alternative A.
There would be no changes in current conditions and OHV designations would remain unchanged.	12,700 acres would be designated as "Closed" to OHVs. All remaining public lands (601,100 acres) would be designated as "Limited" – restricting motorized and mechanized travel to designated routes which would reduce surface disturbance impacts to vegetation, wildlife habitat, erosive soils and water quality.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
"Open/Undesignated" - 413,500 acres "Limited" - 199,000 acres "Closed" - 1,300 acres	"Open/Undesignated" - 0.0 acres "Limited" - 601,100 acres "Closed" - 12,700 acres	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
	Within areas designated as "Limited" to OHVs, snowmobiling would not be allowed on 62,100 acres to protect winter range habitat.	Same as Alternative B	Within areas designated as "Limited" to OHVs, snowmobiling would not be allowed on 28,700 acres to protect winter range habitat.
		Snowmobiling would be restricted to designated routes on 286,500 acres within big game winter range.	
	Snowmobiling would be unrestricted on 539,000 acres .	Snowmobiling would be unrestricted on 252,500 acres .	Snowmobiling would be unrestricted on 572,400 acres .
	Travel management planning would provide for legitimate intensive use routes not to exceed a "footprint" larger than 80 acres .	Travel management planning would not provide for legitimate intensive use routes.	Travel management planning would provide for legitimate intensive use routes not to exceed a "footprint" larger than 320 acres .

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS			
ADMINISTRATIVE DESIGNATIONS (AD)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Wilderness Study Areas			
Current WSA designations of approximately 11,200 acres would be retained. No activities are anticipated to impact WSA management.	Current WSA designations of approximately 11,200 acres would be retained. No activities are anticipated to impact WSA management. WSAs would be "Closed" to OHV.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS)			
Current Bear River and Blackfoot River eligible segments, totaling approximately 17 miles , would be managed to protect the values for which they were identified. Management would be applied to protect values when activities are proposed.	Of the 10 eligible river segments identified for the Bear River and the one eligible river segment identified for the Blackfoot River, none would be recommended for inclusion in the NWSRS.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas			
Seven established ACECs (approximately 9,900 acres) would continue to be managed for the values for which they were established. Management would be applied to protect relevant and important values when activities are proposed.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Seven established RNAs (approximately 1,500 acres) would continue to be managed for the values for which they were established. All RNAs would be "Closed" to OHV. Management would be applied to protect relevant and important values when activities are proposed.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. In addition, all public lands within established RNAs would be unavailable to livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative A.
No new RNAs would be designated.	One area, approximately 400 acres, would be designated as the Petticoat Peak RNA. The RNA would be closed to OHV, Solid Leasable, Mineral Materials and Locatable Materials with a NSO stipulation for Fluid Minerals. ROWs would be excluded from the RNA.	Same as Alternative B. In addition, all public lands within the designated Petticoat Peak RNA would be unavailable to livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative A.

Socio-Economics (SO)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
No changes in population trends, local housing market, demand for public services and facilities, employment rates, and total income or earnings.	Same as Alternative A except for the following. Decreasing the lands available for minerals and energy entry could decrease minerals and energy employment, income, and earnings; however this is not expected because actual minerals and energy activity is not expected to change. Reductions in available AUMS could increase costs and decrease incomes of permittees.	Same as Alternative A except for the following. Decreasing the lands available for minerals and energy entry could decrease minerals and energy employment, income, and earnings; however this is not expected because actual minerals and energy activity is not expected to change. Greater reductions in available AUMS than in Alternative B could increase costs and decrease incomes of permittees to a greater extent.	Same as Alternative A except for the following. Increasing the lands available for minerals and energy entry could increase minerals and energy employment, income, and earnings; however this is not expected because actual minerals and energy activity is not expected to change. The greatest reduction in available AUMS could increase costs and decrease incomes of permittees to the greatest extent of all of the alternatives.
Land tenure adjustments over the period of full implementation of the RMP would result in a potential reduction in the Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) of \$38,640 and a potential increase in property taxes of \$16,905.	Land tenure adjustments over the period of full implementation of the RMP would result in a potential reduction in the PILT of \$33,780 and a potential increase in property taxes of \$14,910.	Land tenure adjustments over the period of full implementation of the RMP would result in a potential reduction in the PILT of \$29,940 and a potential increase in property taxes of \$13,100.	Land tenure adjustments over the period of full implementation of the RMP would result in a potential reduction in the PILT of \$72,840 and a potential increase in property taxes of \$31,870.
Potential temporary loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$1,672) and increased cost to ranchers (\$13,405 to \$45,600) to replace forage temporarily lost over the first 10 years during vegetation and fuel treatments. Direct expenditures within the local economy by BLM for fuels treatments would provide an additional indirect annual economic stimulus of \$24,990.	Potential temporary loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$58,653) and increased cost to ranchers (\$469,224 to \$1,596,000) to replace forage temporarily lost over the first 10 years during vegetation and fuel treatments. Direct expenditures within the local economy by BLM for fuels treatments would provide an additional indirect annual economic stimulus of \$913,238.	Potential temporary loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$25,137) and increased cost to ranchers (\$201,096 to \$684,000) to replace forage temporarily lost over the first 10 years during vegetation and fuel treatments. Direct expenditures within the local economy by BLM for fuels treatments would provide an additional indirect annual economic stimulus of \$403,662.	Potential temporary loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$75,411) and increased cost to ranchers (\$603,288 to \$2,052,000) to replace forage temporarily lost over the first 10 years during vegetation and fuel treatments. Direct expenditures within the local economy by BLM for fuels treatments would provide an additional indirect annual economic stimulus of \$1,191,950.
Management actions would not result in a change in the number of available AUMs. No changes in potential loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts and no potential increased cost to ranchers due to loss of AUMs over the first 10 years of the plan.	Management actions would result in changes in the number of available of AUMs (3,505). Compared to Alternatives A and D, greater potential loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$5,152) and potential increased cost to ranchers (\$41,219 to \$140,200) over the first 10 years of the plan.	Management actions would result in changes in the number of available of AUMs (200). Compared to Alternatives B and D, smallest potential loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$294) and potential increased cost to ranchers (\$2,352 to \$8,000) over the first 10 years of the plan.	Management actions would result in changes in the number of available of AUMs (8,800). Compared to Alternatives A, B, and C, greatest potential loss to BLM in livestock grazing fee receipts (\$12,936) and potential increased cost to ranchers (\$103,488 to \$352,000) over the first 10 years of the plan.
Greatest number of acres available for minerals and energy development without surface occupancy restrictions). 611,600 acres would be available for minerals energy or development. Increasing the lands available for minerals entry and development could increase employment,	594,800 acres would be open to mineral resource development.	Same as Alternative B.	597,700 acres would be open to mineral resource development.

Socio-Economics (SO)			
ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
income, and overall local economic activity, depending on the level of minerals development activity and future interest in minerals development.			
Potential revenues from power plant operation due the reasonably foreseeable development of fluid minerals would be \$19.7 million annually. Potential loss in grazing fees over 10 years of \$460 and potential increased cost to ranchers) to replace forage in areas of development of \$3,650 to \$12,400 over 10 years.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
No change in environmental justice issues, possible effects on tribal uses due to land disposal potentially lower than Alternative D.	Low-income and minority groups would not be disproportionately affected; possible effects on tribal uses due to land disposal potentially lower than Alternatives A and D.	Low-income and minority groups would not be disproportionately affected; possible effects on tribal uses due to land disposal potentially lower than all alternatives.	Low-income and minority groups would not be disproportionately affected; possible effects on tribal uses due to land disposal potentially higher than all alternatives.

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