

# Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area



Volume 1  
Proposed Resource Management Plan and  
Final Environmental Impact Statement  
ID-111-2006-EIS-1740  
February 2008



*It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

Cover Graphic of Golden Eagle by: Jenay Law, 2005; Senior, Kuna High School



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Boise District Office

3948 Development Avenue

Boise, Idaho 83705

<http://www.id.blm.gov/offices/lsrcd>



In Reply Refer To:

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your inspection is the Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (Proposed RMP/FEIS) for the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA). This Proposed Plan/FEIS sets forth the management direction for approximately 483,700 acres of public lands in southwest Idaho.

BLM published a Notice of Intent to prepare the RMP and associated EIS in the August 7, 2001 Federal Register. The BLM then solicited public input and developed four management alternatives, including a No Action alternative and three action alternatives that provided different strategies for managing the NCA in the future. These alternatives were presented and analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS. A Notice of Availability for the Draft RMP/EIS was published in the Federal Register on June 2, 2006, and copies of the Draft RMP/EIS were made available to the public through several outlets. Alternative D was identified as the Preferred Alternative in that document.

This document, the Proposed RMP/FEIS, presents an overview of the planning process and planning issues, describes all alternatives and their associated impacts, summarizes public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, and provides responses to the substantive issues raised. Alternative D, which is identified as the Proposed RMP, is based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D) presented in the Draft RMP/EIS. However, the Proposed RMP differs from the Preferred Alternative in a couple of significant ways:

1. The Proposed RMP includes a new utility corridor similar to that proposed in Alternative C of the Draft RMP, except that the corridor lies approximately two miles north of the Saylor Creek Bombing Range so as not to compromise the Air Force existing air space restriction.
2. The Draft RMP included route density proposals that were created by averaging the existing routes across the entire NCA. Expressing route density objectives in number of miles of route per square mile left too much room for interpretation. We have now defined polygons that contain specific route density categories (i.e., low, medium, high). This provides a basis for understanding the current route density situation. As a part of the RMP implementation process, specific route designations will occur.

The document also incorporates a number of wording changes or clarifications recommended by reviewers. These changes did not affect the alternatives, but rather clarified discussions related to wild-life management, vegetation treatment, habitat restoration, military training, grazing, recreation, etc. in the affected environment chapter.

BLM appreciates the amount and quality of public involvement that has occurred throughout this planning process. We believe that the Proposed RMP/FEIS represents a collaborative effort that would not have been possible without the participation of the public, Idaho Army National Guard; Owyhee County; State and local governments; and consultation with Tribal governments.

Once adopted, the Proposed RMP/FEIS will become the Final Resource Management Plan and will serve as the guiding management strategy for the NCA. It will provide a framework for proactive decision-making, that will ensure continued public use of the NCA in a manner that conserves and protects its natural and cultural resources, as mandated by the NCA-enabling legislation. The Final RMP will provide overall guidance under which more detailed activities are conducted or implementation plans are prepared.

This Proposed RMP/FEIS is open for a 30-day protest period beginning with the date the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes the notice of availability in the Federal Register. The BLM Planning Regulations, 43 CFR 1610.5-2, state that any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which may be adversely affected may protest. A protest may raise only those issues which were submitted and discussed during the earlier planning process. Protests must be filed with the Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Protests through regular and overnight mail should be sent to: Director Bureau of Land Management (210) Attention: Brenda Hudgens-Williams, 1620 L Street, Suite 1075, Washington, D.C. 20036. E-mailed and fax protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular or overnight mail postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, e-mailed or faxed protests will be considered as advance copies, and will receive full consideration. If you wish to provide BLM with advance notification, please direct faxed protests to the attention of the BLM protest coordinator at 202-452-5112, and e-mails to [Brenda\\_Hedgens-Williams@blm.gov](mailto:Brenda_Hedgens-Williams@blm.gov).

Protests must be written and must be postmarked on or before the 30<sup>th</sup> day following EPA's publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register, and must contain the following information:

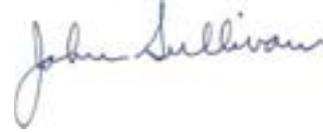
- The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest;
- A statement of the issue or issues being protested;
- A statement of the part or parts of the document being protested;
- A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues previously submitted during the planning process by the protesting party, or an indication of the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and
- A concise statement explaining precisely why the decision presented in the Proposed RMP/FEIS is believed to be wrong.

The Director, Bureau of Land Management, will promptly render a decision on the protest. The decision will be in writing and will be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the Director shall be final.

Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be retained on file in the Boise District Office as part of the public record for the NCA planning effort. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public inspection or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Upon resolution of any protests, the RMP will be approved and a Record of Decision will be issued. The RMP/Record of Decision will be mailed to all individuals who participated in this planning process and all other interested publics upon their request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Sullivan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

John Sullivan  
NCA Manager



**PROPOSED SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND  
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
ADA, CANYON, ELMORE, AND OWYHEE COUNTIES, IDAHO**

1. Responsible Agency: United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management
2. Draft ( ) Final (X)
3. Administrative Action (X) Legislative Action ( )
4. Abstract: The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement has identified four alternatives for managing approximately 483,700 acres of public land in southwest Idaho. These alternatives were developed after consultation with both the Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone Paiute American Indian Tribes, and with extensive input from the public. Owyhee County and the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) have been cooperators in the process. Alternative D is the proposed NCA Resource Management Plan.

**Alternative A – Current Management (No Action)**

**Theme:** The habitat restoration program would be driven primarily by emergency fire rehabilitation processes, resulting in a minimal increase in the acreage of shrub communities. Current uses would be accommodated, but could be moderated based on new laws, regulations, or policies.

**Alternative B**

**Theme:** Emphasis is on restoring a moderate amount of raptor and raptor prey habitat in addition to those areas affected by emergency fire rehabilitation and fuels management projects. This alternative would accommodate recreation, military and commodity uses that are compatible with the purposes of the NCA.

**Alternative C**

**Theme:** This alternative emphasizes the restoration and rehabilitation of all non-shrub areas outside the Orchard Training Area (OTA) to improve raptor and raptor prey habitat. To support this level of habitat restoration, recreation and military training would be substantially restricted, and livestock grazing preference would be eliminated.

**Alternative D –Proposed Alternative**

**Theme:** This alternative emphasizes the restoration and rehabilitation of all non-shrub areas outside the OTA to improve raptor and raptor prey habitat, while imposing only moderate restrictions on recreation, military training, and commercial uses.

5. Date Draft EIS made available to EPA and public: May 19, 2006
6. Date Final EIS made available to EPA and public: February 29, 2008
7. Date protest must be received: March 31, 2008
8. For further information contact:

Mike O'Donnell

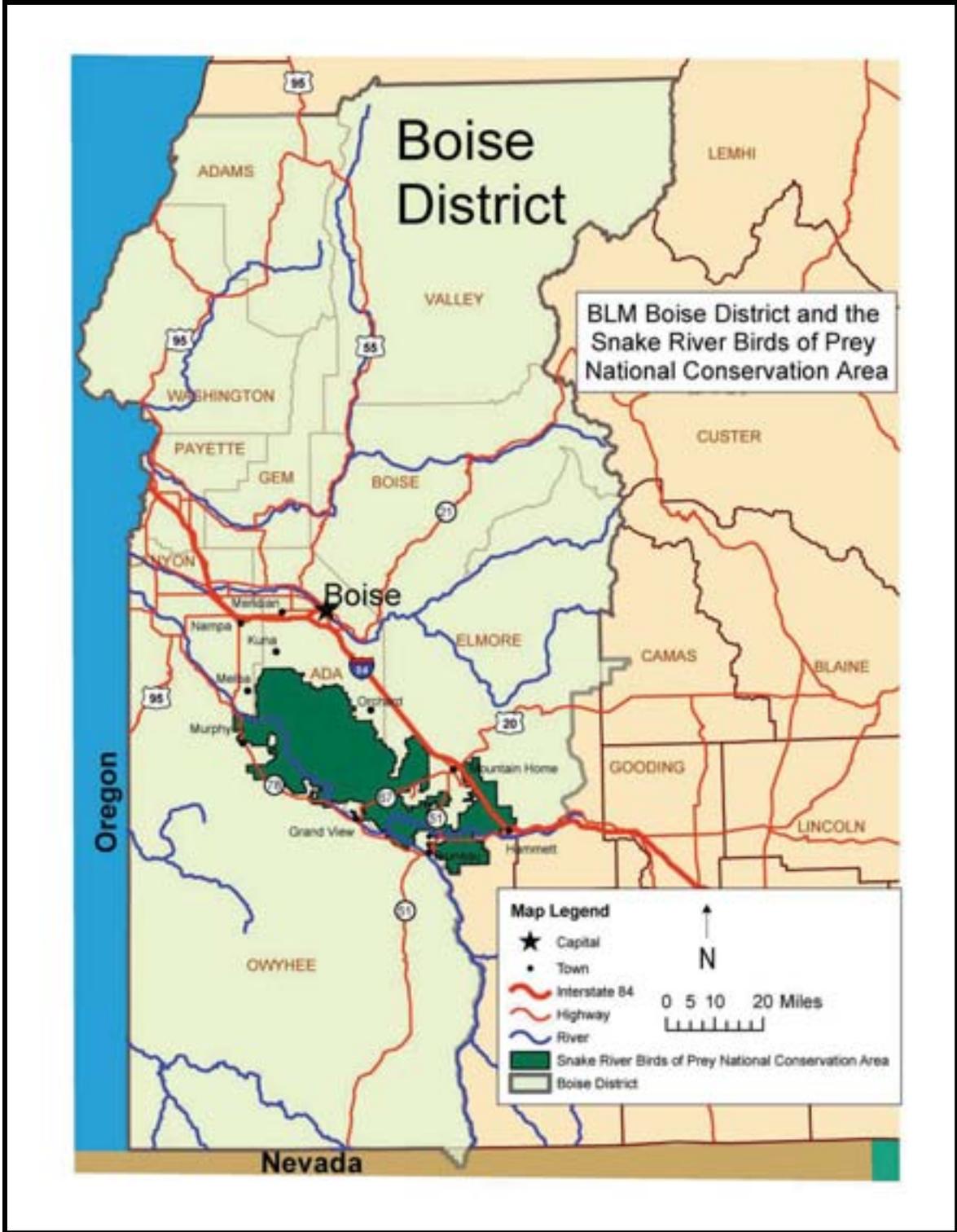
Bureau of Land Management, Boise District

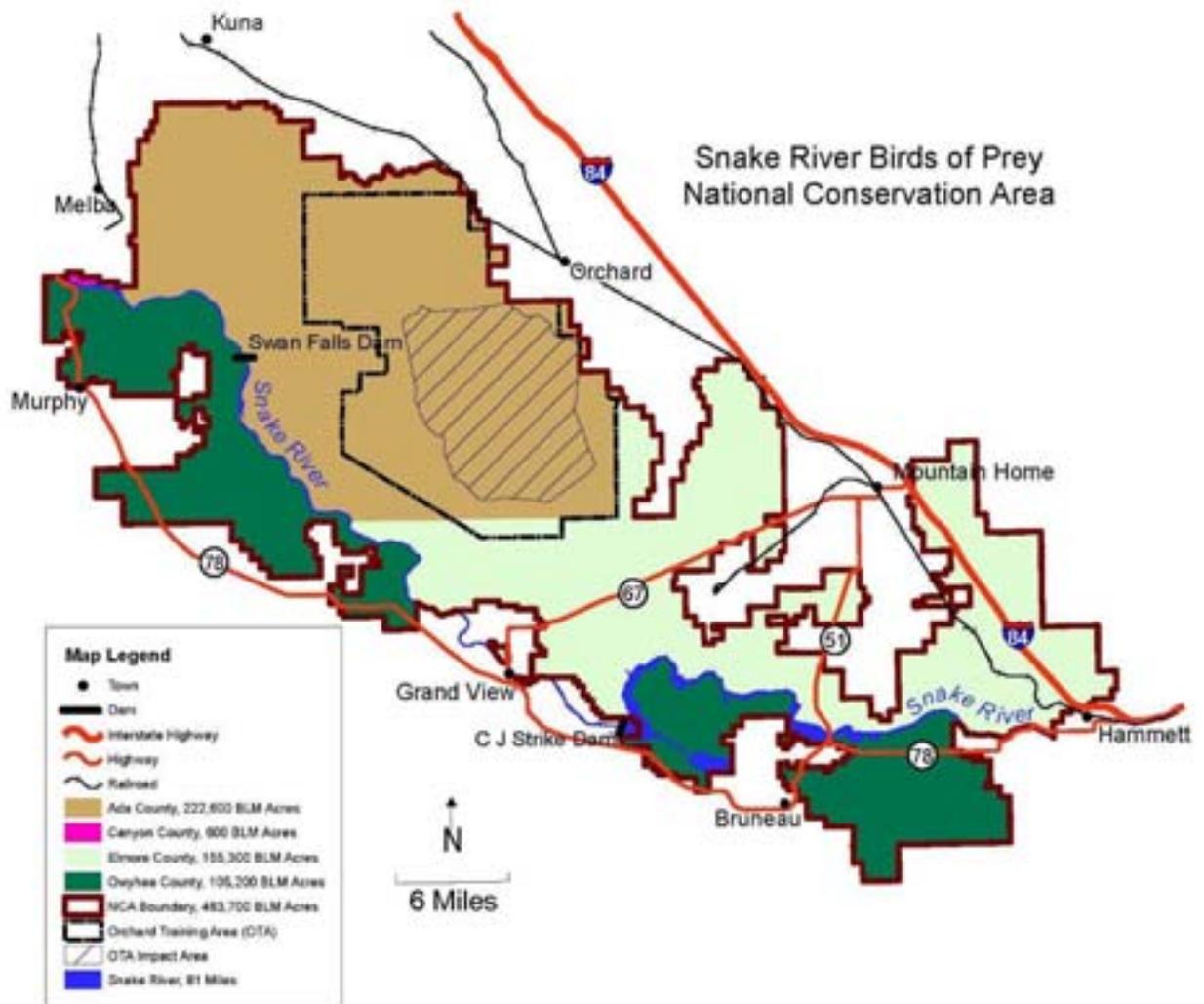
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## How to Read this Document

To read this Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) more effectively, review this page.

Following federal regulations, we have designed and written this RMP to: (1) provide the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with sufficient information to make informed reasoned decisions concerning the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA), and (2) inform the public about potential management options for the NCA so they may express their opinions and concerns.

The document has been developed and organized to provide the reader with sufficient information to understand the issues to be addressed, the environment in which these issues arise, the range of management actions that are available to address the issues, and then the social and environmental consequences of these actions. The chapters are written so that non-technical readers can understand the potential environmental, technical, and economic consequences of each of the alternatives.

- **Chapter 1** (Purpose and Need) introduces the NCA and describes the purpose and need for the RMP/EIS. This chapter provides a brief description of the planning area, scoping and planning issues, desired future conditions, planning criteria, planning process, consistency with other plans, and how alternatives were developed.
- **Chapter 2** (Affected Environment) describes the existing environment in the NCA that would affect or be affected by management actions. This chapter is part of the baseline used for analyzing the effects of the alternatives (Chapter 4).
- **Chapter 3** (Alternatives) provides detailed descriptions of the four alternatives. The chapter also provides a summary of environmental consequences by alternative and, as appropriate, their success in achieving objectives, thus providing a clear basis for choice between the four alternatives.
- **Chapter 4** (Environmental Consequences) presents a detailed analysis of the consequences of implementing each alternative, including the direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, irreversible, irretrievable, and cumulative impacts.
- **Chapter 5** (Implementation and Monitoring) provides details regarding how and when the management actions and associated monitoring and implementation will occur. This chapter also discusses adaptive management and the “triggers” that will bring about a change in management actions.
- **Chapter 6** (Consultation and Coordination) provides information on how consultation was conducted, opportunities that were made available for public involvement, and paraphrased comments with BLM responses.

## Guide to the Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Process

The RMP/EIS is consistent with NEPA and Federal regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508). The major steps in the process are described below:

**Notice of Intent to Plan (NOI)** – BLM published a NOI in the *Federal Register* on August 7, 2001.

**Scoping Period** – The official 60-day scoping period began with the publication of the NOI and the November 2001 Newsletter requested public input in identifying resource issues and concerns, management alternatives, or other ideas in determining future land use decisions for the NCA RMP.

**Draft RMP/EIS** – The draft considers public and agency comments received during the scoping process, provides a description of the alternatives, describes the environment that would be affected, and assesses the potential impacts. A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft RMP/EIS was published in the *Federal Register*.

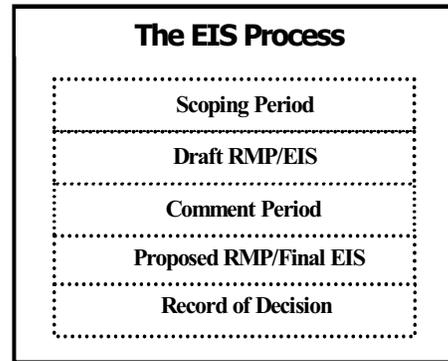
**Comment Period and Public Hearings** – The public and Federal, State, and local government agencies and American Indian Tribes may review and comment on the Draft RMP/EIS during a 90-day comment period. Opportunities for public involvement, including meetings, are further described in Chapter 6, Coordination and Consultation.

**Proposed RMP and Final EIS** – In this document (Proposed RMP and Final EIS), BLM assessed, considered, and responded to comments received on the Draft EIS. A NOA will be published in the *Federal Register* when the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is available.

**Record of Decision (ROD)** – The ROD is a separate and concise public record that identifies and describes the final BLM decision. The ROD addresses how environmental impacts and other factors were considered in the decision-making process.

The Final EIS provides a comprehensive evaluation of BLM's proposed management actions for the administration of public lands and natural resources in the NCA. A comprehensive RMP is needed because management actions share a common timing or geography with other management actions, thereby creating potential conflicts among various resource values and management actions.

Subsequent Environmental Assessments (EAs) will reference and adopt relevant information and goals from this broader EIS, thereby avoiding duplication of effort and streamlining NEPA analysis.



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## VOLUME 1

DEAR READER LETTER

HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

GUIDE TO THE RMP AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

### CHAPTER 1 – PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1	INTRODUCTION .....	1-1
1.2	PURPOSE OF THE RMP .....	1-1
1.3	NEED FOR THE RMP .....	1-1
1.4	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....	1-2
1.4.1	Scoping/Issue Development .....	1-4
1.4.2	Planning Criteria.....	1-5
1.4.3	Desired Future Conditions (DFC) .....	1-5
1.4.4	Data Fair .....	1-5
1.4.5	Objectives and Management Actions.....	1-5
1.4.6	Preliminary Draft Alternatives .....	1-5
1.5	PLANNING ISSUES.....	1-5
1.6	DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS AND STANDARDS FOR THE NCA .....	1-14
1.6.1	Air Quality.....	1-14
1.6.2	Cultural and Tribal .....	1-14
1.6.3	Fish and Wildlife (includes Special Status Animals) .....	1-14
1.6.4	Soil Resources .....	1-15
1.6.5	Vegetation.....	1-15
1.6.5.1	Upland and Special Status Plants.....	1-15
1.6.5.2	Vegetation – Riparian and Water Quality.....	1-16
1.6.6	Visual Resources .....	1-16
1.6.7	Water Quality .....	1-16
1.6.8	Idaho Army National Guard.....	1-16
1.6.9	Lands and Realty .....	1-17
1.6.10	Livestock Grazing .....	1-17
1.6.11	Recreation.....	1-17
1.6.12	Renewable Energy.....	1-17
1.6.13	Transportation.....	1-17
1.6.14	Utility and Communication Corridors.....	1-17
1.6.15	Fire Ecology .....	1-17
1.6.16	Special Designations .....	1-17
1.6.17	Social and Economic Conditions.....	1-18

1.7 LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT INFLUENCE THE SCOPE OF THIS  
PROPOSED RMP AND FINAL EIS ..... 1-18

1.8 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS ..... 1-18

1.9 OVERVIEW OF THE BLM PLANNING PROCESS..... 1-19

**CHAPTER 2 – INTRODUCTION TO AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT ..... 2-1

2.2 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT FOR RESOURCES AND RESOURCE USES..... 2-2

2.2.1 Air Quality ..... 2-2

2.2.2 Cultural and Tribal Resources..... 2-3

2.2.3 Fish and Wildlife..... 2-6

2.2.4 Geology..... 2-28

2.2.5 Paleontology..... 2-28

2.2.6 Special Status Species ..... 2-29

2.2.6.1 Special Status Animals..... 2-29

2.2.6.2 Special Status Plants (SSP) ..... 2-40

2.2.7 Soil Resources..... 2-41

2.2.8 Upland Vegetation ..... 2-43

2.2.9 Water Quality, Riparian and Wetlands ..... 2-50

2.2.10 Visual Resource Management (VRM)..... 2-55

2.2.11 Wild Horses and Burros..... 2-57

2.2.12 Idaho Army National Guard ..... 2-57

2.2.13 Lands and Realty..... 2-62

2.2.14 Livestock Grazing..... 2-65

2.2.15 Mineral Resources..... 2-68

2.2.15.1 Leasable Minerals..... 2-68

2.2.15.2 Mineral Materials ..... 2-68

2.2.15.3 Locatable Minerals ..... 2-69

2.2.16 Recreation ..... 2-69

2.2.17 Renewable Energy ..... 2-76

2.2.18 Transportation ..... 2-76

2.2.19 Utility and Communication Corridors (Land Use Authorizations)..... 2-77

2.2.20 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management ..... 2-78

2.2.21 Special Designations ..... 2-79

2.2.22 Social and Economic Conditions ..... 2-79

2.2.22.1 Economic Conditions ..... 2-79

2.2.22.2 Environmental Justice ..... 2-86

2.2.22.3 Hazardous Materials..... 2-86



**CHAPTER 3 – ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION**

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO ALTERNATIVES ..... 3-1

    3.1.1 Implementation through Adaptive Management ..... 3-1

    3.1.2 Alternatives..... 3-2

        3.1.2.1 Profile of the Four Alternatives ..... 3-2

        3.1.2.2 Alternatives Considered in Detail ..... 3-2

        3.1.2.3 Alternatives Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail..... 3-4

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES ..... 3-7

    3.2.1 Air Quality ..... 3-7

    3.2.2 Cultural and Tribal Resources ..... 3-8

    3.2.3 Fish and Wildlife ..... 3-11

    3.2.4 Geology ..... 3-17

    3.2.5 Paleontology ..... 3-17

    3.2.6 Special Status Species ..... 3-17

        3.2.6.1 Special Status Animals ..... 3-17

        3.2.6.2 Special Status Plants ..... 3-23

    3.2.7 Soil Resources ..... 3-26

    3.2.8 Upland Vegetation..... 3-29

    3.2.9 Water Quality, Riparian and Wetlands ..... 3-36

    3.2.10 Visual Resources ..... 3-39

    3.2.11 Wild Horses and Burros ..... 3-40

    3.2.12 Idaho Army National Guard ..... 3-40

    3.2.13 Lands and Realty ..... 3-46

    3.2.14 Livestock Grazing ..... 3-49

    3.2.15 Mineral Resources ..... 3-53

        3.2.15.1 Leasable Minerals ..... 3-53

        3.2.15.2 Mineral Materials..... 3-53

        3.2.15.3 Locatable Minerals..... 3-54

    3.2.16 Recreation..... 3-54

    3.2.17 Renewable Energy..... 3-61

    3.2.18 Transportation..... 3-61

    3.2.19 Utility and Communication Corridors (Land Use Authorizations) ..... 3-68

    3.2.20 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management ..... 3-70

    3.2.21 Special Designations ..... 3-73

    3.2.22 Social and Economic Conditions..... 3-73

        3.2.22.1 Economic Conditions..... 3-73

        3.2.22.2 Environmental Justice ..... 3-76

        3.2.22.3 Hazardous Materials ..... 3-76



3.3	SUMMARY OF IMPACTS .....	3-77
3.3.1	Air Quality .....	3-77
3.3.2	Cultural and Tribal Resources.....	3-78
3.3.3	Fish and Wildlife.....	3-79
3.3.4	Geology.....	3-80
3.3.5	Paleontology.....	3-80
3.3.6	Special Status Species.....	3-80
3.3.6.1	Special Status Animals.....	3-80
3.3.6.2	Special Status Plants.....	3-82
3.3.7	Soil Resources.....	3-85
3.3.8	Upland Vegetation .....	3-86
3.3.9	Water Quality, Riparian, and Wetlands .....	3-87
3.3.10	Visual Resources.....	3-88
3.3.11	Wild Horses and Burros.....	3-89
3.3.12	Idaho Army National Guard .....	3-90
3.3.13	Lands and Realty.....	3-90
3.3.14	Livestock Grazing.....	3-91
3.3.15	Mineral Resources.....	3-91
3.3.15.1	Leasable Minerals.....	3-91
3.3.15.2	Mineral Materials .....	3-91
3.3.15.3	Locatable Minerals .....	3-92
3.3.16	Recreation .....	3-92
3.3.17	Renewable Energy .....	3-92
3.3.18	Transportation .....	3-92
3.3.19	Utility and Communication Corridors (Land Use Authorizations).....	3-93
3.3.20	Wildland Fire Ecology and Management .....	3-93
3.3.21	Special Designations .....	3-93
3.3.22	Social and Economic Conditions .....	3-93
3.3.22.1	Economic Conditions .....	3-93
3.3.22.2	Environmental Justice .....	3-94
3.3.22.3	Hazardous Materials.....	3-94

**CHAPTER 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	4-1
4.1.1	Impact Analysis Descriptors .....	4-1
4.1.2	Chapter Organization .....	4-2
4.2	DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS BY RESOURCE AND RESOURCE USE.....	4-3
4.2.1	Air Quality .....	4-3
4.2.2	Cultural and Tribal Resources.....	4-4



4.2.3	Fish and Wildlife .....	4-12
4.2.4	Geology .....	4-23
4.2.5	Paleontology .....	4-23
4.2.6	Special Status Species .....	4-23
4.2.6.1	Special Status Animals .....	4-23
4.2.6.2	Special Status Plants .....	4-36
4.2.7	Soil Resources .....	4-51
4.2.8	Upland Vegetation.....	4-57
4.2.9	Water Quality, Riparian and Wetlands.....	4-73
4.2.10	Visual Resources .....	4-82
4.2.11	Wild Horses and Burros .....	4-89
4.2.12	Idaho Army National Guard.....	4-89
4.2.13	Lands and Realty .....	4-93
4.2.14	Livestock Grazing .....	4-95
4.2.15	Mineral Resources .....	4-100
4.2.15.1	Leasable Minerals .....	4-100
4.2.15.2	Mineral Materials.....	4-101
4.2.15.3	Locatable Minerals.....	4-101
4.2.16	Recreation.....	4-102
4.2.17	Renewable Energy.....	4-109
4.2.18	Transportation.....	4-109
4.2.19	Utility and Communication Corridors (Land Use Authorization).....	4-113
4.2.20	Wildland Fire Ecology and Management .....	4-113
4.2.21	Special Designations .....	4-113
4.2.22	Social and Economic Conditions.....	4-113
4.2.22.1	Economic .....	4-113
4.2.22.2	Environmental Justice.....	4-118
4.3	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS .....	4-118
4.3.1	Description of this Section .....	4-119
4.3.2	Regional Influences .....	4-119
4.4	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS BY RESOURCE AND RESOURCE USE.....	4-124
4.4.1	Air Quality: Cumulative Impacts .....	4-124
4.4.2	Cultural and Tribal Resources: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-124
4.4.3	Fish and Wildlife: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-126
4.4.4	Special Status Animals: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-127
4.4.5	Special Status Plants: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-129
4.4.6	Soil Resources: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-131
4.4.7	Upland Vegetation: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-132
4.4.8	Water Quality, Riparian, and Wetlands: Cumulative Impacts.....	4-134
4.4.9	Visual Resources: Cumulative Impacts .....	4-136

4.4.10 Idaho Army National Guard: Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-137  
4.4.11 Lands and Realty: Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-137  
4.4.12 Livestock Grazing: Cumulative Impacts..... 4-138  
4.4.13 Mineral Resources: Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-139  
4.4.14 Recreation: Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-140  
4.4.15 Transportation: Cumulative Impacts..... 4-141  
4.4.16 Utility and Communication Corridors (Land Use Authorizations):  
Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-142  
4.4.17 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management: Cumulative Impacts ..... 4-142  
4.4.18 Social and Economic Conditions: Cumulative Impacts..... 4-142  
4.5 SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ..... 4-144  
4.6 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES ..... 4-144  
4.7 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS ..... 4-145  
4.8 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES AND LONG-TERM  
PRODUCTIVITY ..... 4-146

**CHAPTER 5 – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

5.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 5-1  
5.2 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT ..... 5-1  
5.3 IMPLEMENTATION ..... 5-1  
5.4 MONITORING ..... 5-2  
5.5 EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT – FUTURE CHANGES TO THE RMP ..... 5-6  
5.6 COLLABORATION IN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ..... 5-7

**CHAPTER 6 – CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**

6.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 6-1  
6.2 COLLABORATIVE PLANNING PROCESS ..... 6-1  
6.3 STRUCTURED CHECKPOINTS ..... 6-2  
6.3.1 Interdisciplinary Team ..... 6-2  
6.3.2 Tribal Consultation ..... 6-3  
6.3.3 Other Formal Consultation..... 6-4  
6.3.4 Cooperating Agencies ..... 6-4  
6.3.5 General Public and Other Collaborative Activities..... 6-4  
6.4 COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENT ..... 6-5  
6.5 ADDITIONAL COLLABORATION ..... 6-5



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6.6	LIST OF RECIPIENTS .....	6-6
6.6.1	American Indian Tribes .....	6-6
6.6.2	Government Agencies and Representatives .....	6-6
6.6.3	Business Organizations and Other Groups .....	6-6
6.7	KEY COLLABORATIVE EVENTS FOR NCA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	6-8
6.8	LIST OF PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA.....	6-9
6.9	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS.....	6-9



**List of Tables**

**Table 1.1.** Collaborative Events for NCA Resource Management Plan ..... 1-4

**Table 1.2.** Relevant Issues Raised During Scoping..... 1-6

**Vegetation Table 2.1.** Vegetation Community Composition for the NCA Based on 2001 Remote Sensing Data. Percentages Within Each Area are Based on the Acreage Totals for the Six General Vegetation Classifications. .... 2-43

**Vegetation Table 2.2.** Known Populations of Noxious Weeds and Estimated Area Occupied in the NCA, 1996-2003. .... 2-45

**Vegetation Table 2.3.** Changes in Spatial Distribution of Vegetation between 1979 and 1998 for Area 1, Area 2, Area 3, and the Total NCA. .... 2-46

**VRM Table 2.1.** Existing Visual Resource Management Classes in the NCA..... 2-56

**Lands Table 2.1.** Number of Realty Cases Completed, 1993 to 2005..... 2-63

**Lands Table 2.2.** Federal Land Withdrawals in the NCA. .... 2-63

**Lands Table 2.3.** NCA Land Disposals and Acquisitions from 1988 to 2005. .... 2-65

**Grazing Table 2.1.** Allotments or Pastures to be Managed as Exotic Annual Rangelands..... 2-67

**Recreation Table 2.1.** Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Acres. .... 2-73

**Socio-Economic Table 2.1.** Public Land in the NCA in Four Idaho Counties..... 2-79

**Socio-Economic Table 2.2.** Population Data for Idaho Counties and Cities In and Around the NCA in 1990 and 2000. .... 2-80

**Socio-Economic Table 2.3.** Population by Race or Racial Group in Four Idaho Counties..... 2-81

**Socio-Economic Table 2.4.** Employment Status for Four Idaho Counties..... 2-81

**Socio-Economic Table 2.5.** Motorbike and ATV Registration Numbers for Calendar Years 2001 through 2005 for Ada, Canyon, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties, Idaho. .... 2-84

**Socio-Economic Table 2.6.** Recreational Vehicle (i.e., Motor Homes, Camping Trailers, Van Conversions, and Truck-mounted Campers) Registration Numbers for Calendar Years 1998 through 2002 for Ada, Canyon, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties, Idaho. .... 2-84

**Socio-Economic Table 2.7.** Snowmobile Registration Numbers for Calendar Years 2002 through 2005 for Ada, Canyon, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties, Idaho. .... 2-85

**Air Table 3.1.** Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Air Quality. .... 3-8

**Cultural and Tribal Table 3.1.** Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Cultural and Tribal Resources. .... 3-10

**Fish and Wildlife Table 3.1.** Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Fish and Wildlife. .... 3-15



<b>Special Status Animals Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Special Status Animals.....	3-21
<b>Special Status Plants Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Special Status Plants.....	3-25
<b>Soil Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Soil Resources. ....	3-28
<b>Upland Vegetation Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Upland Vegetation Resources. ....	3-33
<b>Water Quality, Riparian and Wetlands Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Water Quality, Riparian, and Wetlands. ....	3-38
<b>Visual Resources Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Visual Resource Management. ....	3-40
<b>Idaho Army National Guard Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for the IDARNG.....	3-44
<b>Lands and Realty Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Lands and Realty.....	3-48
<b>Livestock Grazing Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Livestock Grazing. ....	3-52
<b>Minerals Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Mineral Materials. ....	3-54
<b>Recreation Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Recreation.....	3-60
<b>Transportation Table 3.1.</b> Route Designation Criteria – Route Use. ....	3-63
<b>Transportation Table 3.2.</b> Route Designation Criteria – Concerns. ....	3-64
<b>Transportation Table 3.3.</b> Route Designation Criteria – Current Use.....	3-65
<b>Transportation Table 3.4.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Transportation. ....	3-67
<b>Utility and Communication Corridor Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Utility and Communication Corridors.....	3-70
<b>Wildland Fire Ecology and Management Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Wildland Fire Ecology and Management.....	3-72
<b>Economics Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Social and Economic Resources. ....	3-74
<b>Hazardous Materials Table 3.1.</b> Objectives and Management Actions by Alternative for Hazardous Materials.....	3-77
<b>Impacts Table 3.1.</b> Summary of Impacts. ....	3-77
<b>Impacts Table 3.2.</b> Summary of Cumulative Impacts. ....	3-94



**Special Status Table 4.1.** Special Status Animal Species Habitat Associations. .... 4-24

**Water Quality Table 4.1.** Representative Functioning Condition Ratings on BLM  
Stream Miles Outside of the NCA, but within the Region. .... 4-135

**Table 5.1.** Landscape-level Measures of the Effectiveness of Implementing the NCA RMP.  
Changes in these Indicators Would Help Determine Progress Toward Meeting DFC ..... 5-3

**Table 5.2.** Landscape-level Measures of the Effectiveness of Implementing the Snake River  
Birds of Prey National Conservation Area RMP. Changes in these Indicators  
Would Help Determine if Objectives are Being Met..... 5-4

**Table 6.1.** Key Collaborative Events..... 6-8

**Table 6.2.** List of Print and Broadcast Media Used to Disseminate Information..... 6-9



**List of Figures**

**Figure 1.1.** Percentage of Comments by Category ..... 1-6

**Wildlife Figure 2.1.** Wildlife Usage of the NCA. ....2-7

**Wildlife Figure 2.2.** Location of 10-km Units in the NCA and Mean Number of Prairie Falcon Pairs by 10-km Unit, 1976 to 2002. The First Figure Shows the Areas Sampled (with Identification Number for Each), and the Associated Graph Shows the Average Number of Nesting Prairie Falcons Pairs Found in Each of the Sampled Units....2-14

**Wildlife Figure 2.3.** Number of Young Prairie Falcons Fledged Per Pair, 1974-2003.....2-16

**Wildlife Figure 2.4.** Status of Nesting Golden Eagles in the NCA, 1971 to 2004.....2-17

**Wildlife Figure 2.5.** Total Number of Young Golden Eagles Fledged in the NCA in Relation to Black-tailed Jackrabbit Densities. Horizontal Line Equals the Long-term Mean of the Number of Eagles Fledged, 1971 to 2004. ....2-18

**Wildlife Figure 2.6.** The Relationship of the Percentage of Ground Squirrels in the Diet of Nesting Prairie Falcons and the Number of Young Prairie Falcons Fledged Per Nesting Pair from 1984 – 1987 in the NCA. ....2-22

**Wildlife Figure 2.7.** The Number of Mice and Kangaroo Rats (K-rats) Observed from 1982-1994 on Spotlight Transects In and Near the NCA.....2-25

**Wildlife Figure 2.8.** Brewer’s and Sage Sparrow Breeding Territories in Old Big Sagebrush Stand in the NCA, 1992 to 2003. ....2-37

**Vegetation Figure 2.1.** Percent Shrub Cover by Management Area.....2-46

**Vegetation Figure 2.2.** Percent of Area Burned Between 1957 and 2004.....2-46

**Socio-Economic Figure 2.1.** Percentage of Farm and Non-farm Income in Four Idaho Counties in 2001.....2-82

**Socio-Economic Figure 2.2.** Per Capita Personal Income in Four Idaho Counties in 2001. ....2-82

**Socio-Economic Figure 2.3.** Farm and Nonfarm Earnings by County.....2-83

**Figure 3.1.** Alternative Comparison. .... 3-4

**Figure 4.1.** Ada County Population Growth.....4-120

**Figure 4.2.** Canyon County Population Growth. ....4-120

**Figure 5.1.** The Adaptive Management Process..... 5-1

**Figure 6.1.** The Collaborative Process.....6-3



**VOLUME 2**

**List of Appendices**

Appendix 1. NCA Enabling Legislation ..... A-1

Appendix 2. Planning Criteria ..... A-9

Appendix 3. Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management..... A-17

Appendix 4. Special Status Species Animals..... A-37

Appendix 5. Fish and Wildlife in the NCA..... A-39

Appendix 6. General Characteristics of Raptors in the NCA ..... A-47

Appendix 7. Nesting Characteristics of Raptors in the NCA – 1970-94. .... A-49

Appendix 8. Number of Occupied Raptor Nesting Territories in the NCA – 1970-2004. .... A-51

Appendix 9. BLM Special Status Plant Species (Sensitive & Watch) Known to Occur in the NCA. .... A-53

Appendix 10. Grazing Allotments in the NCA..... A-55

Appendix 11. Mineral Material Sites in the NCA. .... A-57

Appendix 12. Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Measures..... A-59

Appendix 13. Socio Economics Baseline Data..... A-77

Appendix 14. Snake River Wild and Scenic River Report..... A-81

Appendix 15. ROS Classifications ..... A-117

Appendix 16. List of Preparers..... A-121

Appendix 17. References..... A-125

Appendix 18. Maps..... A-143

Management Area Map ..... A-145

Cultural Map ..... A-146

Fire Map..... A-147

Grazing Maps..... A-148

Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) Maps ..... A-155

Lands and Realty Maps..... A-160

Minerals Map..... A-168

Planning Maps ..... A-169

Recreation Maps ..... A-172

Soils Map ..... A-185

Special Status Plants Maps ..... A-186

Transportation Maps ..... A-187

Vegetation Maps ..... A-192

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Maps..... A-199

Water Quality Map ..... A-203

Wildlife Map..... A-204

Appendix 19. Glossary (Terms, Acronyms, and Abbreviations) ..... A-207

Appendix 20. Public Comment Letters ..... A-229

Appendix 21. Conservation Measures For Listed Species ..... A-309



The purpose of this Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/FEIS) for the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) is to provide land use direction for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the NCA. The approved plan will provide the framework for making decisions about managing the natural and cultural resources, visitor use, development, and operations so that future opportunities and problems can be addressed effectively to meet the purposes of the NCA enabling legislation.

The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) is located in southwestern Idaho, within a 30-minute drive of Boise and almost half of Idaho's population. It is located in Ada, Canyon, Elmore and Owyhee counties, and encompasses approximately 483,700 public land acres, extending 81 miles along the Snake River. The NCA includes the 138,000 acre Orchard Training Area used by the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) for military training since 1953. Within the NCA boundary are approximately 41,200 State acres, 4,800 privately owned acres, 1,600 military acres, and 9,300 acres covered by water.

The NCA was established in 1993 by Public Law 103-64 (Appendix 1). Public activities and uses that existed when the NCA legislation was enacted are allowed to continue to the extent that they are compatible with the purposes for which the NCA was established – conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor (birds of prey) populations and habitats.

The NCA contains the greatest concentration of nesting raptors in North America. About 700 raptor pairs, representing 16 species, nest in the NCA each spring, including golden eagles, burrowing owls, and the greatest density of prairie falcons in the world. Eight other raptor species use the area during various seasons.

The NCA is a unique habitat for birds of prey because the cliffs of the Snake River Canyon

provide ideal nesting sites, while the adjacent upland plateau supports unusually large populations of small mammal prey species. The NCA is noted for having one of the highest densities of ground squirrels ever recorded, and the Piute ground squirrel is a critical food source during late winter, spring, and early summer for many of the NCA raptor species – most notably prairie falcons. Since 1979 over 300,000 acres of upland shrub habitat has been lost to fire.

The NCA is managed by BLM under the concept of dominant use rather than multiple uses. This means that prior to authorizing uses; the BLM determines the compatibility of those uses with the purposes for which the NCA was established. Many historic uses that were occurring when the NCA was established have either already been analyzed or will be analyzed in this document.

Consultation with the Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes and public participation in the planning process began with publication of a Federal Register Notice of Intent (NOI) on August 7, 2001. Throughout the development of this RMP/EIS, the Tribes and public have played an active role with the understanding that this involvement will result in a RMP that provides for better, more responsive land stewardship. The Tribes and public not only helped identify issues to be addressed as required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, but also helped in the analysis of those issues and the development of the Desired Future Conditions (DFC) for the NCA. The DFCs are directly responsive to the public issues. Participation was also used in (1) review of the data available for the analysis, (2) preparation of the alternatives, and (3) development of route designation criteria.

Owyhee County and the IDARNG cooperated in the development of the RMP/EIS. A cooperating agency is one that has jurisdiction or special expertise in the area covered by the RMP. These organizations provided staff that



worked directly as members of BLM's interdisciplinary (ID) planning team. Owyhee County representatives provided information about management issues of relevance to the County. The IDARNG, which conducts military training activities in the 138,000 acre Orchard Training Area, provided information regarding the National Guard's use of the area, including their environmental management programs.

In response to public issues, the following resources and uses have been addressed.

### Resources

- Air Quality
- Cultural and Tribal Resources
- Fish and Wildlife
- Geology
- Paleontology
- Special Status Species (plants and animals)
- Soil Resources
- Vegetation (Invasive Plant Species/Fuels Management, Rangelands, Noxious Weeds, Riparian and Wetlands)
- Visual Resources
- Water Resources

### Resource Uses

- Lands and Realty
- Livestock Grazing
- Minerals
- Recreation
- Transportation and Access
- Utility Corridors and Communication Sites
- Military Training (IDARNG)

### Other

- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- Fire Suppression
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Hazardous Materials
- Social and Economic Conditions

The heart of an environmental impact statement (EIS) analysis is the alternatives section.

The number of alternatives is determined by several factors, including the scope of the project, issues to be resolved, project sensitivity, and planning criteria.

The first step in developing the alternatives was to identify the issues and management concerns that needed to be resolved. Management issues may stem from new information or changed circumstances, the need to address environmental concerns, or the need to assess an appropriate mix of allowable uses.

After identifying issues, planning criteria were developed (Appendix 2). Planning criteria primarily identify the legal, regulatory, and policy authorities and requirements that direct or limit BLM's ability to resolve issues. A BLM manager can also identify additional factors to guide decision-making, analysis and data collection during planning. Overall, the planning criteria help to:

- Describe the general and resource-specific standards, rules and measures that constrain or shape decisions;
- Ensure an RMP is tailored to the issues; and
- Identify factors to be considered for data gathering, analysis, and decision making.

The next step in the process was to identify the DFC, which are expressed in terms of goals and standards. The DFC are the same across all alternatives (Figure S.1), and as such, become the goal for future management of the public lands. This common goal helps to define the limits of what constitutes a reasonable range of alternatives. All alternatives, other than current management, should achieve the DFC to some degree.

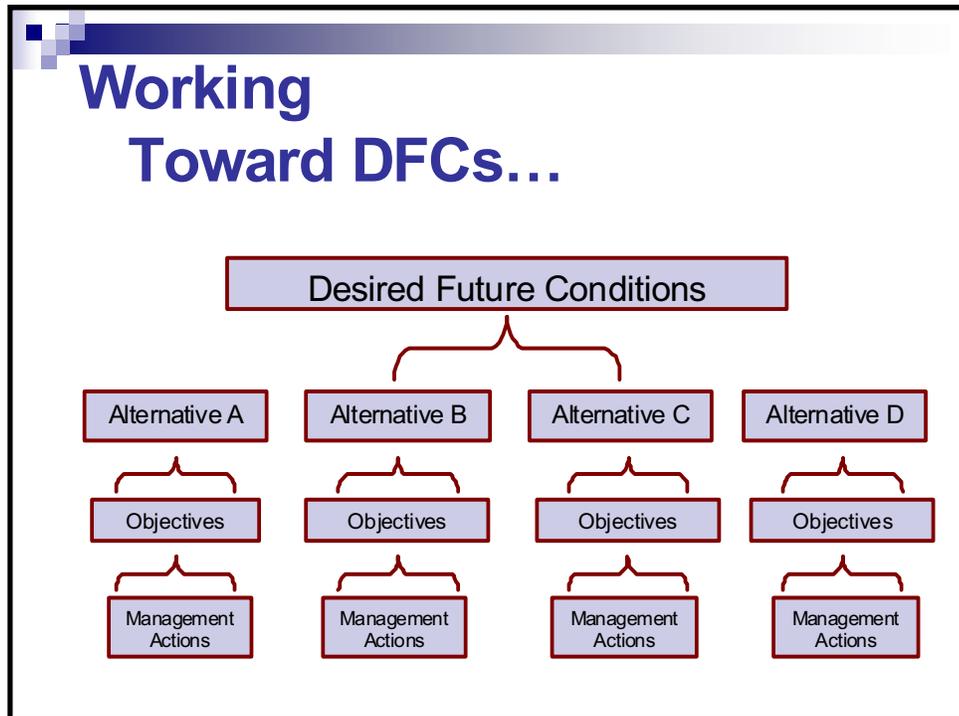
Objectives are expressions of the desired result of management actions. Objectives and management actions are described so that expected results are clear, specific, measurable, realistic, and have a direct tie to achieving the DFC.



Alternative Summary: The basic goal for developing alternatives is to prepare different combinations of management actions to ad-

dress management issues, concerns, and conflicts.

Figure S.1. Relationship Between DFC and Alternatives.



Each alternative should meet the requirements of the enabling legislation and will address the DFC. Although all alternatives emphasize protection of the remaining shrub communities, the alternatives differ in the timing and extent of habitat restoration.

**Alternative A – Current Management (No Action)**

**Theme:** The habitat restoration program would be driven primarily by emergency fire rehabilitation processes, resulting in a minimal increase in the acreage of shrub communities. Current uses would be accommodated, but could be moderated based on new laws, regulations, or policies.

Key elements include:

- Protecting remaining shrub communities through continued wildfire suppression; however, approximately 50,000 acres of

remnant shrub habitat could be lost to wildfire in the next 20 years.

- Restoring of up to 10,000 acres of shrub habitat.
- Reducing hazardous fuels on up to 10,000 acres.
- Continuing IDARNG military training activities at current levels and in current locations.
- Managing livestock grazing through the Idaho Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) process (Appendix 3) while accommodating restoration and fuels management projects.

**Alternative B**

**Theme:** Emphasis is on restoring a moderate amount of raptor and raptor prey habitat in addition to those areas affected by emergency fire rehabilitation and fuels management projects. This alternative would accommodate



recreation, military and commodity uses that are compatible with the purposes of the NCA.

Key elements include:

- Protecting remaining shrub communities through wildfire suppression; however approximately 30,000 acres of remnant shrub habitat could be lost to wildfire.
- Restoring 50,000 acres of shrub habitat.
- Completing 70,000 acres of fuels management projects.
- Restricting or modifying IDARNG training activities including the restriction of off-road vehicle (ORV) maneuver training on 22,300 acres and limiting use to non-shrub shrub communities in the remaining maneuver areas to protect existing shrub communities and providing 20,400 additional acres to enhance military maneuver training.
- Managing livestock grazing through the S&G process with priority placed on enhancing the success of vegetation treatment efforts.

**Alternative C**

**Theme:** This alternative emphasizes the restoration and rehabilitation of all non-shrub areas outside the IDARNG training area to improve raptor and raptor prey habitat. To support this level of habitat restoration, recreation and military training would be substantially restricted, and livestock grazing preference would be eliminated.

Key elements include:

- Protecting remaining shrub communities through aggressive wildfire suppression; however, it is anticipated that about 15,000 acres of remnant shrub habitat could be lost to wildfire.
- Restoring 130,000 acres of shrub habitat.
- Completing 100,000 acres of fuels management projects.
- Restricting or modifying IDARNG training activities including the restriction of ORV maneuver training on 18,400 acres

and limiting use to non-shrub communities in the remaining maneuver areas and removing 3,900 acres of special status plant habitat from the OTA.

- Removing public land grazing except for fuels reduction projects.

**Alternative D – Proposed Alternative**

**Theme:** This alternative emphasizes the restoration and rehabilitation of all non-shrub areas outside the OTA to improve raptor and raptor prey habitat, while imposing only moderate restrictions on recreation, military training, and commercial uses.

Key elements include:

- Protecting remaining shrub communities through aggressive wildfire suppression; however, it is anticipated that about 30,000 additional acres of remnant shrub habitat could be lost to wildfire.
- Restoring 130,000 acres of shrub habitat.
- Completing 100,000 acres of fuels management projects.
- Restricting or modifying IDARNG training activities including the restriction of ORV maneuver training on 22,300 acres and limiting use to non-shrub communities in the remaining maneuver areas to protect existing shrub communities and providing 4,100 additional acres to enhance military maneuvers.
- Managing livestock grazing through the S&G process with priority placed on enhancing the success of vegetation treatment efforts.

**Impacts**

Potential environmental, social, and economic consequences of the alternatives are addressed for various natural resources and land uses, including livestock grazing and cultural resources. The summary table at the end of Chapter 3 (Alternatives) provides a summary of impacts related to all four alternatives, and Chapter 4 contains detailed analyses of these impacts.



**Table S.1.** Comparison of Resource Allocation by Alternative (Acres Unless Indicated Otherwise).

Resource	Area or Management Action	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D
<b>Fish and Wildlife</b>	Riparian restored (miles)	1	20	40	40
	Trees planted		100	100	100
	Pond constructed	0	20	20	20
	Wetland treated	100	100	100	100
<b>IDARNG</b>	Entire Orchard Training Area	138,500	158,900	134,600	142,600
	Impact Area	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
	Maneuver Areas	85,500	105,900	81,600	89,600
	Excavation sites	5	105	5	55
<b>Lands and Realty</b>	Avoidance Area	43,000	105,000	159,000	43,000
	NCA (acres – boundary change)	483,700	483,700	473,765	494,845
<b>Livestock Grazing</b>	Closed (total acres – rounded)	3,900	8,600	483,700	7,300
	Priest Ranch (closed)	340	340	0	340
	TWMA (closed)	320	320	0	320
	Gold Isle (closed)	150	150	0	150
	Battle Creek Past 8B (closed)	3,040	3,040	0	3,040
	Kuna Butte (B - closed; D – intermittent)	0	3,400	0	3,400
	Halverson Bar (seasonal)	0	1,300	0	1,300
<b>Recreation</b>	C.J. Strike Reservoir SRMA	5,500	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Oregon Trail SRMA	3,300	7,900	7,900	7,900
	Owyhee Front SRMA	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
	Snake River BOP SRMA	50,100	0	0	0
	Snake River BOP NCA SRMA	483,700	0	0	0
	Snake River Canyon SRMA	0	22,300	22,300	22,300
	Canyon Shooting Closure	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500
	Plateau Shooting Closure	37,700	37,700	37,700	37,700
	VRM I	10,300	0	0	0
	VRM II	21,400	0	187,200	54,100
	VRM III	205,700	308,000	219,800	298,600
	VRM IV	246,300	175,700	76,700	131,000
	W&SR (suitable miles) recommended for designation	0	22	49	0
	<b>Transportation</b>	Limited to Designated	431,200	426,400	419,600
Closed (total of below-rounded)		1,600	6,400	13,200	4,400
Bigfoot Bar (closed)		0	0	4,850	0
Cove (closed)		0	1,600	1,600	1,600
Guffey Butte (closed)		0	2,000	2,000	0
Halverson Bar (closed)		1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Tick Basin (closed)		0	0	1,900	0
TWMA (closed)		320	320	320	320
Wees Bar (closed)		0	1,200	1,200	1,200
The OTA Impact Area is closed to all public use and therefore not designated.		50,900	50,900	50,900	50,900



**Table S.1.** Comparison of Resource Allocation by Alternative (Acres Unless Indicated Otherwise).

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Area or Management Action</b>	<b>Alt A</b>	<b>Alt B</b>	<b>Alt C</b>	<b>Alt D</b>
<b>Upland Vegetation</b>	Fuels management	10,000	70,000	100,000	100,000
	Fuel breaks (miles)	136	144	148	148
	Restoration	10,000	50,000	130,000	130,000
	Weeds treatments	600/yr	2,500/yr	4,000/yr	4,000/yr
	Research	0	1,000	5,000	5,000
	Potential loss of shrub cover	50,000	30,000	15,000	30,000
<b>Utility &amp; Communication Corridors</b>	Utility corridors (number)	1	2	2	1

**Table S.2.** Comparison of How Objectives Are or Are Not Met (by Alternative).

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Alt A</b>	<b>Alt B</b>	<b>Alt C</b>	<b>Alt D</b>
Air Quality	Met	Met	Met	Met
Cultural & Tribal Resources	Met	Met	Met	Met
Fish & Wildlife	Partially Met	Met	Met	Met
Idaho Army National Guard	Met	Met	Not Met	Met
Lands & Realty	Met	Met	Met	Met
Livestock Grazing	Met	Met	Not Met	Met
Mineral Materials	Met	Met	Met	Met
Recreation	Met	Met	Met	Met
Social & Economic Conditions	Met	Met	Met	Met
Special Status Animals	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met
Special Status Plants	Not Met	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met
Soil	Not Met	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met
Transportation	Met	Met	Met	Met
Vegetation	Not Met	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met
Visual Resources	Met	Met	Met	Met
Water Quality, Riparian & Wetland	Partially Met	Met	Met	Met

