

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

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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.

Protests must be written and must be postmarked on or before the 30th 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.

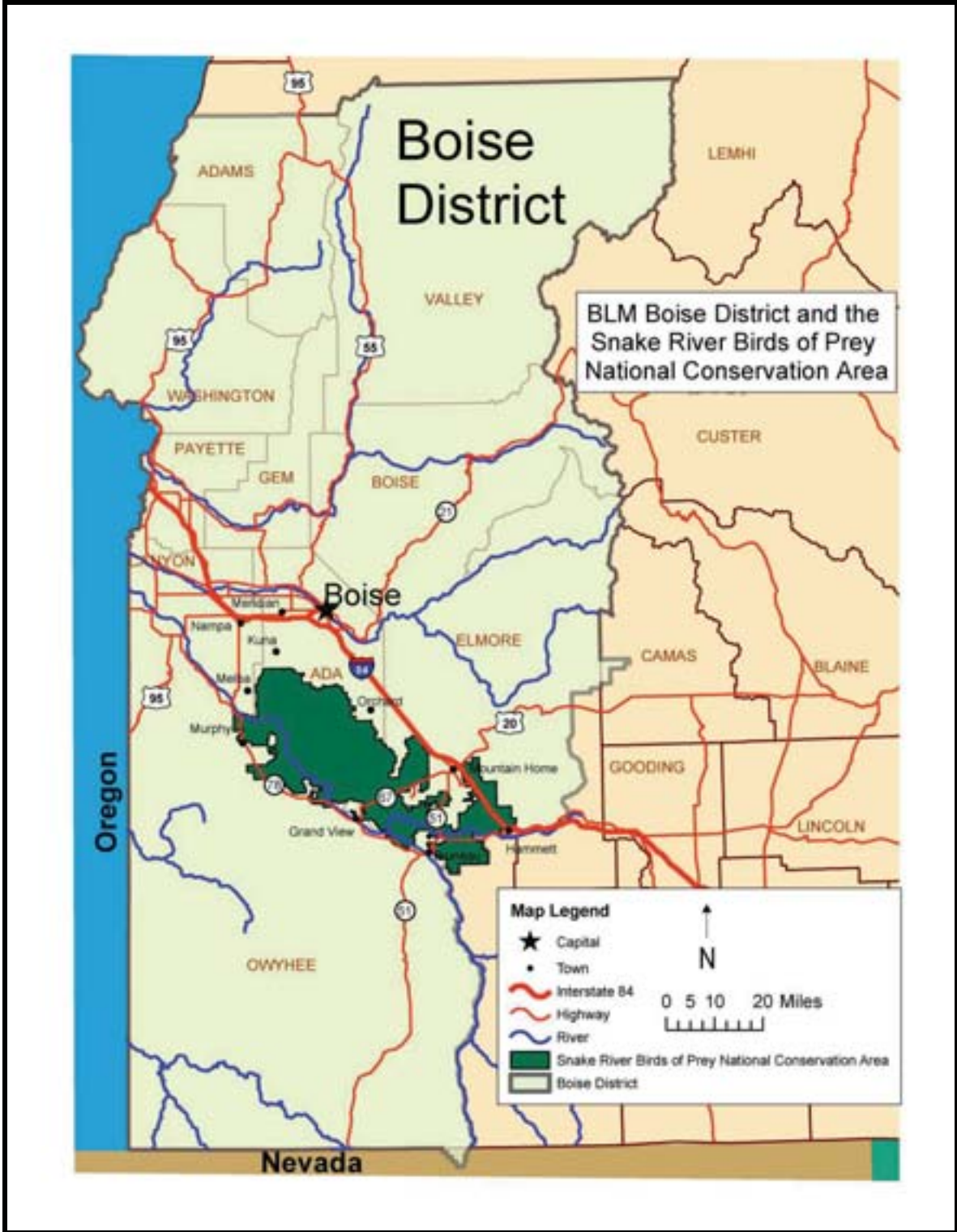
Alternative D –Proposed Alternative

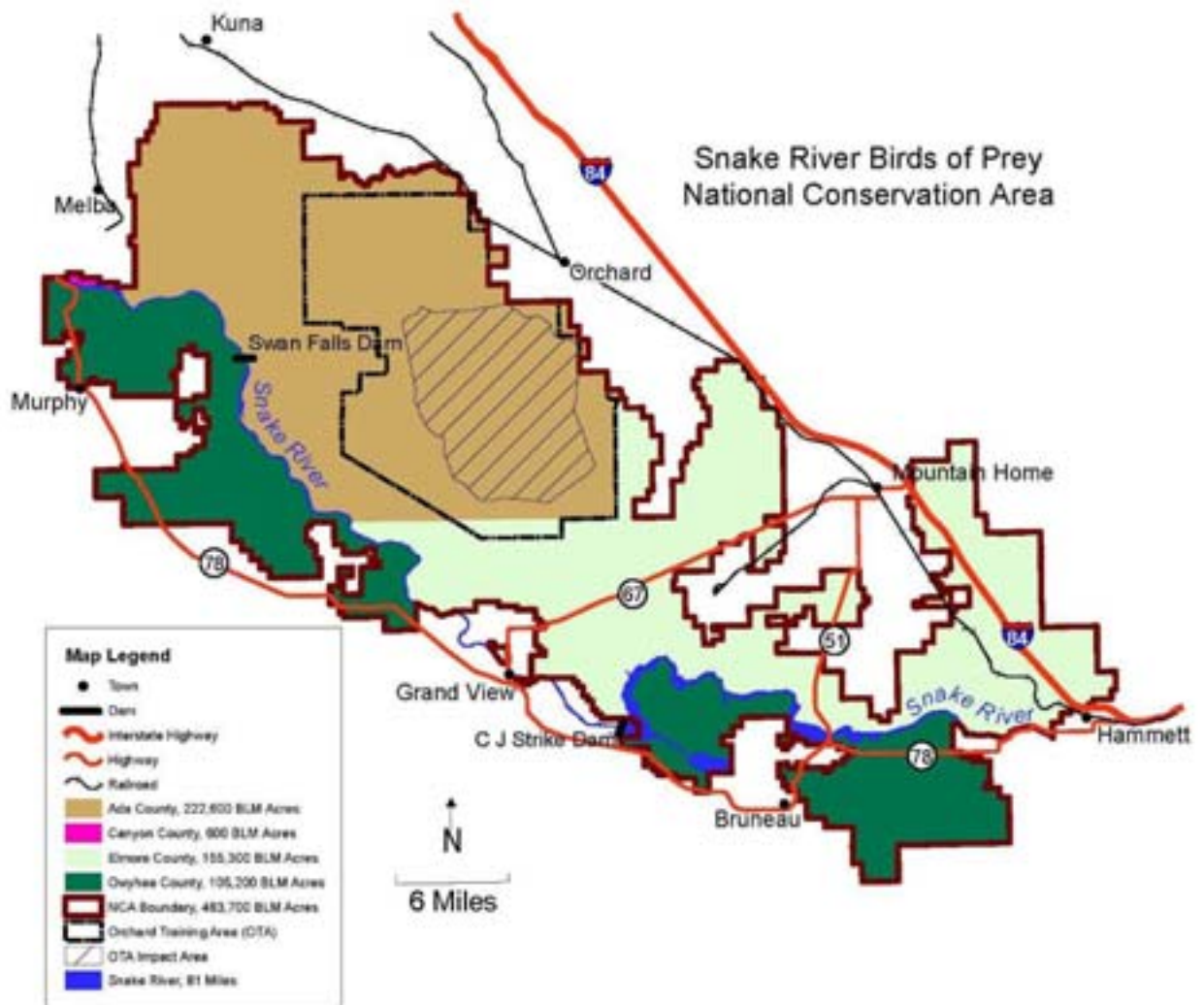
Theme: This alternative emphasizes the restoration and rehabilitation of all non-shrub areas outside the OTA to improve raptor and raptor prey habitat, while imposing only moderate restrictions on recreation, military training, and commercial uses.

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
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705
E-Mail: ID_birds_of_prej_rmp@blm.gov

Telephone: (208) 384-3315





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*.

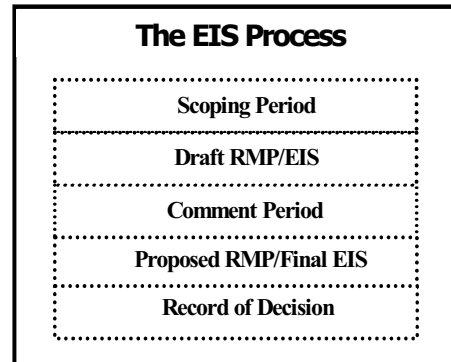
Comment Period and Public Hearings – The public and Federal, State, and local government agencies and American Indian Tribes may review and comment on the Draft RMP/EIS during a 90-day comment period. Opportunities for public involvement, including meetings, are further described in Chapter 6, Coordination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

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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.

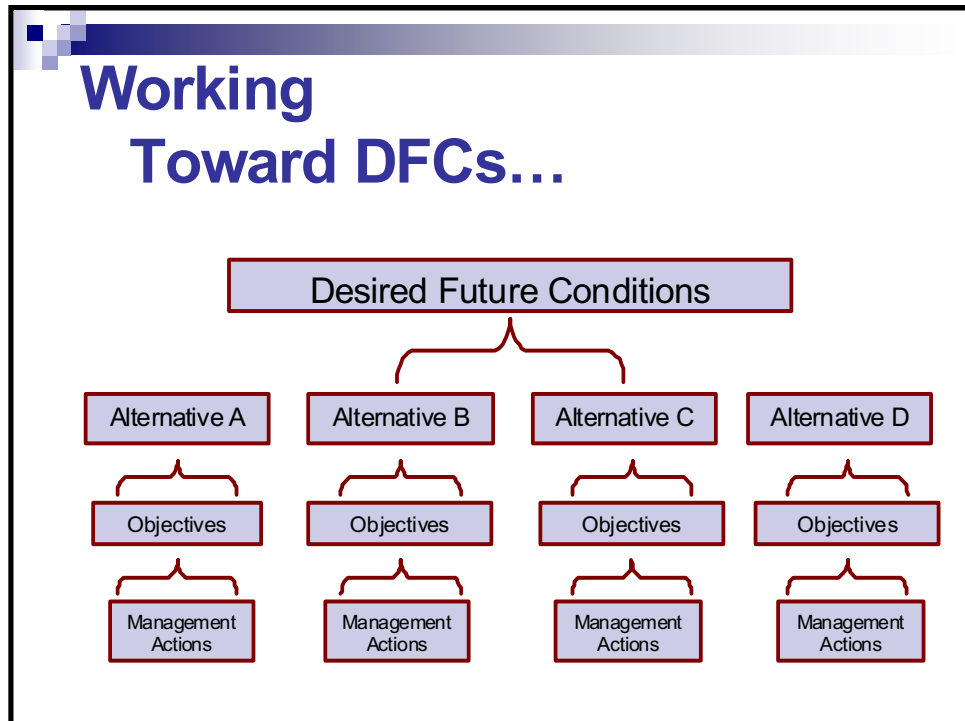
Objectives are expressions of the desired result of management actions. Objectives and management actions are described so that expected results are clear, specific, measurable, realistic, and have a direct tie to achieving the DFC.



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
Fish and Wildlife	Riparian restored (miles)	1	20	40	40
	Trees planted		100	100	100
	Pond constructed	0	20	20	20
	Wetland treated	100	100	100	100
IDARNG	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
Lands and Realty	Avoidance Area	43,000	105,000	159,000	43,000
	NCA (acres – boundary change)	483,700	483,700	473,765	494,845
Livestock Grazing	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
Recreation	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
	Transportation	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).

Resource	Area or Management Action	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D
Upland Vegetation	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
Utility & Communication Corridors	Utility corridors (number)	1	2	2	1

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

Resource	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D
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

