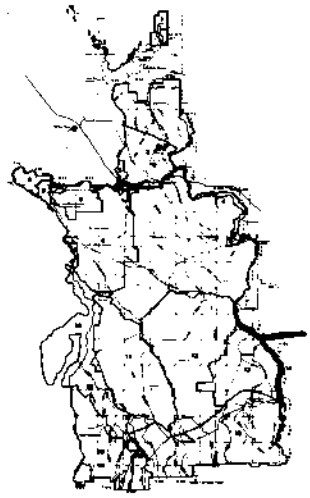


MUA-14 SALMON FALLS CREEK

Description

The Salmon Falls Creek area is a 30 mile long canyon on the eastern boundary of the resource area. The Balanced Rock Road forms the boundary of the area on the north and the Salmon Falls Creek Dam/Reservoir determines the southern boundary. The area consists of 2,947 acres of federal lands. The canyon offers a unique natural ecosystem. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
0	0	0	2,947	0	0	0	0

Objectives

Retain all federal lands in public ownership (2,947 acres).

Improve lands in poor ecological condition through natural plant succession and removal of livestock.

Manage big game habitat to support 50 mule deer. Existing population is 50 mule deer.

Improve 4.0 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Protect the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon (rim-to-rim) for its natural and scenic values through special designation and management.

Make available 2,947 acres (100%) for energy minerals and 2,947 acres for nonenergy minerals.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 0 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
2,947 Limited, 0 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

0	Livestock Proposed	0	Elk
0	Livestock 20 year	16	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	0	Pronghorn
0	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - entire canyon - 2,947 acres (overhead, surface, underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 2,947 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

0 open; 0 limited; 2,947 closed.

Type of limitation - Closed to all motorized vehicle use.
Areas closed - Outstanding Natural Area

E) Minerals Management

2,947	acres open to entry for leaseables
2,947	acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy between canyon rims the entire length
0	acres withdrawn from locatable entry (area) -

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 2,947 acres full; 0 acres limited

Special actions - No mechanical equipment in canyon.

G) Activity Plans

RAMP for entire area

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

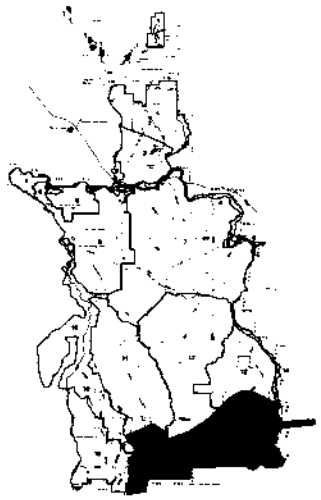
0 acres of existing seeding to be maintained.
Gap fences are proposed to improve 4.0 miles of riparian habitat.

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Salmon Falls Ck & Canyon	SRMA, Outstanding Natural Area	2,947/30

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Work with Department of Fish and Game to determine if the canyon contains possible bighorn sheep habitat.



MUA-15 JARBIDGE FOOTHILLS

Description

The Jarbidge Foothills area is located in the far southeastern portion of the resource area and is bordered by the Humboldt National Forest to the south, Salmon Falls Reservoir and Upper Salmon Falls Creek to the east, the East and West Devil Creek and Inside Desert MUAs to the north and the Jarbidge River (West Fork) on the west. The area contains 205,238 acres of public lands (182,962 acres in Idaho, 21,829 acres in Nevada); 13,063 acres state lands (Idaho), and 71,942 acres private lands (58,663 acres Idaho, 13,279 acres Nevada). The terrain is mountainous, with elevations ranging from 5500' to 7000'. Vegetation varies from low sagebrush at the lower elevations to aspen/mahogany and big sagebrush at the higher elevations. Major native perennial grasses are Sandberg bluegrass, Idaho fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass. All or part of 28 allotments are grazed by cattle and sheep belonging to 18 users.

The lower elevation areas consist of the crucial winter ranges for mule deer and pronghorn antelope while the upper elevations serve as key habitat for summering mule deer. In addition, sage grouse use this area extensively for summer and fall use. The uplands provide abundant forbs and insects for sage grouse chicks. The area also contains the bighorn sheep habitat in the Jarbidge River (East Fork) Canyon. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

	Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
ID	22,312	36,084	33,543	57,182	8,190	24,159	0	703
NV	8,001	7,992	2,664	1,446	480	1,246	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from federal ownership 1,005 acres through sale or exchange (T2). Retain all remaining public lands (204,233 acres).

Issue 26,466 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Maintain existing vegetative improvements.

Manage big game habitat to support 2,400 mule deer in winter and 1,285 the rest of the year, 1,170 antelope, and 56 bighorn sheep. Existing populations are 1,200 mule deer in winter, 995 rest of year; 900 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect crucial winter big game habitat.

Improve 4,900 acres of big game habitat by the year 2005.

Improve 4.7 miles of fisheries habitat and 9.6 miles of riparian habitat by the year 2005.

Designate and manage 2,653 acres of Salmon Falls Creek as an SRMA and 4,320 acres of Jarbidge River (all forks) as an SRMA.

Make available 199,148 acres (97%) available for energy mineral exploration and development and 197,230 acres (96%) for nonenergy minerals. Retain subsurface ownership.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 204,233 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 1,005 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

25,098	Livestock Proposed	See J-1	Elk
26,466	Livestock 20 year	439	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	132	Pronghorn
92	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance area/restricted - Portions of Devil Creek - 1,000 acres and Bruneau/Jarbidge River ACEC - (overhead, surface and underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 205,238 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

122,355 open; 82,883 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation-Seasonal may be placed on over the snow vehicle on crucial mule deer & antelope winter range if F&G determines harrassment is occurring. In portions of Devil Creek and in bighorn sheep habitat to designated roads and trails.

Areas closed- None

E) Minerals Management

199,148 acres open to entry for leaseables

88,856 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy of crucial mule deer & antelope winter range from 12-1 to 4-30, antelope fawning range through 6-30; on 1,000 acres of Devil Creek complex year round & two SRMAs (7,973 acres) or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs; bighorn habitat yearlong.

8,008 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - Devil Creek (1,000 acres); bighorn habitat/E.F. Jarbidge (4,320 acres); Deans Site (760 acres), Salmon Falls (960 acres), and reclamation areas (1,720 acres).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 205,238 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - See Appendix F

G) Activity Plans

Multiple Use Activity Plan; RAMP-Jarbidge Forks; RAMP-Salmon Falls Creek & Reservoir; AMP for Allotments 1024, 1027, 1047, 1050, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1084, 1088, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1118, 1125, 1131. Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1138 and AMPs 1008, 1042, 1050 & 1096.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range	24,159	7,500		6,400			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial					3,750		1,150
Aquatic							
Riparian							

Activity	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	0	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				
Aquatic			gap	
Riparian			gap	

I) Special Designations

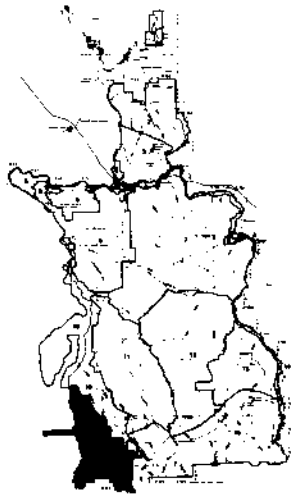
Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Devil Creek Complex	Nat'l. Register	1,000
E.F. Jarbidge (bighorn habitat)/River	ACEC	4,320
Salmon Falls Upper Ck & Canyon	SRMA	2,653
Jarbidge River N. Forks	SRMA	309

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Should elk be reintroduced into the RA during the life of this plan, AUMs and habitat would be provided as outlined in a MOU developed between the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the affected landowners. The plan would be amended to reflect that change.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where their needs are not being met.

3) Although specific season-of-use problems have not been identified, livestock season-of-use will be adjusted, if necessary, to resolve any conflicts on mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep ranges. These adjustments would entail the reduction in spring or fall livestock grazing use from a specific period(s) of a grazing year. Season-of-use changes would be made after monitoring is completed, and along with other needed grazing use adjustments, or when activity plans are completed. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial wildlife habitat areas in poor ecological condition. See map 3-5 (wildlife habitat), map 3-2 (ecological condition) and map 3-5 (grazing allotments) in the Final Jarbidge EIS for the identification of potential season-of-use adjustment areas.



MUA-16 DIAMOND A

Description

The Diamond A area consists of 97,980 acres (74,561 Idaho, 23,246 Nevada) federal; 5,786 acres state (Idaho), and 15,867 acres (2,937 Idaho, 12,930 Nevada) private lands. The area is bordered by the Bruneau River to the west, the Bruneau-Jarbidge WSA to the north, the West Fork of the Jarbidge River to the east and the Humboldt National Forest boundary in Nevada to the south. Average elevation is 5300' with higher elevations in the southern portion of the area. Vegetation is big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass over most of the area. There are also extensive areas of low sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass.

The area contains three allotments grazed by cattle belonging to six users and also contains bighorn sheep habitat. The current ecological condition, in acres, is:

	Excell.	Good	Fair	Poor	Burn	Seed	Spray	Water
ID	1,584	1,628	16,265	45,973	7,329	0	0	0
NV	116	13,421	7,651	2,058	0	0	0	0

Objectives

Consider for transfer from public ownership 280 acres through sales or exchange (T2). Retain all remaining public lands (97,700 acres) in federal ownership.

Issue 10,996 AUMs of forage for livestock by the year 2005.

Improve lands in poor ecological condition.

Manage big game habitat to support 1,780 mule deer in winter and 820 the remainder of the year, 151 antelope, and 100 bighorns. Existing populations are 1,475 mule deer in winter, 520 rest of year; 140 antelope and 2 bighorns. Protect all crucial big game winter habitat.

Protect the scenic and recreational values of 15 miles of the Bruneau River through special designation and management.

Improve 1,350 acres of bighorn habitat.

Maintain current condition of riparian habitat.

Make available 97,926 acres (99+%) available for energy mineral exploration and development and 93,446 acres (96%) for nonenergy minerals. Permit no surface occupancy during winter periods.

Multiple Use and Transfer Area Classes

Acreage classified -- 97,700 Moderate, 0 Intensive,
0 Limited, 280 Transfer

Actions

A) Forage Use Levels (AUMs)

8,052	Livestock Proposed	See J-1	Elk
10,996	Livestock 20 year	541	Mule Deer
0	Wild Horses	15	Pronghorn
164	Bighorn Sheep		

B) Preliminary Wilderness Recommendation - N/A

C) Lands

1. Utility avoidance/restricted area - Bruneau-Jarbidge River ACEC (4,320 acres) and Bruneau Wild & Scenic River (4,560 acres)- (overhead, surface and underground).

2. Close to agricultural entry - 97,980 acres.

D) Motorized Vehicle Management (Acres)

14,267 open; 83,713 limited; 0 closed.

Type of limitation - Seasonal may be placed on over the snow vehicles on big game crucial winter range if F&G determines harrassment is occurring. Bighorn sheep habitat - to designated roads and trails.

Areas closed -

E) Minerals Management

93,606 acres open to entry for leaseables

83,713 acres limited on leaseables (Area & Type) - No surface occupancy on crucial deer/antelope habitat from 12-1 to 4-30, antelope fawning range through 6-30; or within 500 feet of stream banks of perennial or intermittent streams or edges of reservoirs; bighorn habitat yearlong.

4,534 acres withdrawn from locatable entry (Area) - bighorn habitat including Jarbidge Forks and Daves Creek (4,320 acres), Jarbidge Columns (160 acres), other areas (54 acres).

F) Fire Management

Suppression - 97,980 acres full; 0 acres limited
Special actions - See Appendix F.

G) Activity Plans

RAMP-Jarbidge Fork, AMP for Allotments 1021, 1077, 1102. Review and update/revise as necessary CRMP 1021.

H) Proposed projects/actions for range, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, riparian

		Vegetation Manipulation (acres)					
		Livestock			Wildlife		
Activity	Seedings Maintained	Brush Control	Brush Control & Seeding	Seeding Only	Interseed or Reseed	Replace to Native Vegetation	Rehabilitate Existing Burns
Range		15,000		10,000			
Wildlife							
Terrestrial							1,350

	Development (# or miles)			
	Water		Land	
Activity	Reservoirs or Wells	Pipelines	Fencing	Signs
Range		0	0	
Wildlife				
Terrestrial				

I) Special Designations

Area	Type of Designation	Acres/Miles
Bruneau-Jarbidge River Bighorn Habitat	ACEC	4,321
Jarbidge Forks	SRMA	4,011
Bruneau River	Wild & Scenic River	4,560/15

J) Other Special Actions (watershed, timber, etc.)

1) Should elk be reintroduced into the RA during the life of this plan, AUMs and habitat would be provided through a MOU developed between the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the affected property owners. The plan will be amended to reflect this change.

2) Fences will be modified to allow for antelope and mule deer passage in areas where their needs are not being met.

3) Although specific season-of-use problems have not been identified, livestock season-of-use will be adjusted, if necessary, to resolve any conflicts on mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep ranges. These adjustments would entail the reduction in spring or fall livestock grazing use from a specific period(s) of a grazing year. Season-of-use changes would be made after monitoring is completed, and along with other needed grazing use adjustments, or when activity plans are completed. Priority will be given to resolving conflicts on crucial wildlife habitat areas in poor ecological condition. See map 3-5 (wildlife habitat), map 3-2 (ecological condition) and map 3-3 (grazing allotments) in the Final Jarbidge EIS for the identification of potential season-of-use adjustment areas.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

This plan recommends ACEC designation for three areas (Hagerman Paleontologic Area; Sand Point Paleontologic, Geologic, and Cultural Area; and the Bruneau/Jarbidge River). These ACECs are shown on Map 5. The following section summarizes their description and special management requirements.

NAME: THE HAGERMAN PALEONTOLOGIC AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Management Objectives

The primary objective of the ACEC is to protect the paleontologic resources and their associated geologic setting from destruction and loss and to allow for professional research and collecting.

The secondary objective is to insure that the scenic, recreational, cultural, and wildlife values are maintained.

Description (Including Relevance and Importance)

Site Description

The Hagerman Paleontologic ACEC encompasses 4,394 acres along the west side of the Snake River approximately 2 miles west-southwest of Hagerman, Idaho. All of the lands involved are public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) except one section which is state land managed by BLM. The Hagerman Local Fauna consists of diatom, mollusk, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal fossils of Pliocene age (5.3 to 1.67 Mybp). More specifically, they are the Blancan Land Mammal Age (3.5 to 1.9 Mybp) Kurten and Anderson, 1980). The fauna assemblage present is one of "the most nearly complete successions of Blancan local fauna known..." (Kurten and Anderson, 1980). It is also considered to be the richest

locality known. Materials recovered from Hagerman can be measured in terms of tons and thousands of specimens. Other resource values include a portion of the Oregon Trail which crosses the southern part of the area. The adjacent Snake River is habitat for the white sturgeon, a "species of concern" and the shoshone sculpins, the only fish species in Idaho that has been nominated for federal protection as a rare and endangered species. This section of the river is also an important resting and nesting area for waterfowl and other bird species such as the Canada goose. This locality also has special scenic values, and is managed as a Class I visual area.

Relevance

The Hagerman ACEC is considered relevant as part of a natural system or process based on the existence of an exceptionally rich deposit of fossils of scientific interest that record past natural systems and earth processes and have high value for expanding scientific knowledge and education. The paleontologic specimens and sites at Hagerman meet the "scientific values" criteria of Section 102 of FLPMA and the "natural system or processes" criteria of Section 103 of FLPMA.

Importance

The Hagerman fossils and fossil localities have a highly significant scientific interest as evidenced by the extensive literature published. Vertebrate fossils in general are unique and rare in the fossil record. Certain fossils found at Hagerman are even rarer (complete "horse skeletons", fossil bird bones, an almost complete fossil Emydid Turtle, and others). The materials present are in general particularly well preserved specimens of a fragile, rare, and irreparable resource that is sensitive and vulnerable to loss and destruction. The fossil assemblage is unusual in its quality, quantity, and diversity when compared to other major fossil localities of Blancan Age. Important new data on evolutionary trends, the development of biological communities in the history of life and the interaction between organisms has been obtained from the study of Hagerman and its associated fauna. The site has international significance because of the information gained on cenozoic biostratigraphy, paleontologic-climatology, paleozoography, paleoecology, and the understanding of evolution of certain lineages. The site has been designated as a National Natural Landmark and qualifies as a Research Natural Area.

Causes for Concern

Various forces are presently adversely impacting this internationally significant paleontologic area. These include grazing, private collecting, off road vehicle (ORV) use, farming trespass including road building and irrigation lines, and severe erosional problems related to the irrigation practices and poor road design.

Special Management Requirements

Prevent agricultural trespass including irrigation lines.

No surface disturbing activities will be allowed unless they are directly related to studies or research pertinent to the Paleontologic Resource and its associated geologic setting, or, unless they can be mitigated in such a way as to maximize the information gained on the Paleontologic Resource and its associated geologic setting.

Any surface disturbance allowed must be mitigated to blend with the existing topography and visual aspects of the site so as to be substantially unnoticeable. If this is not economically or practically feasible, the surface disturbance will not be allowed.

Withdraw all lands needed to protect paleotologic values from all types of land disposals.

Minimize accelerated erosion caused by water and insure that the vegetative cover is maintained to minimize wind erosion.

Prevent sediment discharge into the Snake River.

Disallow any new buildings on the site unless they are directly related to the preservation or interpretation of the site.

Disallow any use that causes the destruction of paleontologic specimens.

Obtain those lands necessary to insure that the paleontologic resource is maintained and managed in a secure setting.

Close the area to grazing use.

Close the area to ORV use.

Compatible/Incompatible Uses

Hunting and fishing are compatible uses. The use of the area for paleontologic materials collection by professionals is also compatible.

The present ORV use of the site is an incompatible use.

Cattle grazing on the site is incompatible.

NAME: THE SAND POINT PALEONTOLOGIC, GEOLOGIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Management Objectives

The primary objective of this ACEC is to protect the paleontologic and cultural resources on the site from destruction and loss.

The secondary objective is to protect the geologic features present and to insure that the scenic and wildlife values are maintained.

Description (Including Relevance and Importance)

Site Description

The Sand Point Paleontologic, Geologic, and Cultural Resource ACEC will consist of 814.5 acres located in southwestern Idaho along the Snake River, one mile south of Hammett, Idaho. While the ACEC will be managed primarily for its paleontologic, geologic, and cultural resource values, it also includes habitat for the long-billed curlew, a state classified sensitive species, and the bald eagle, an endangered species. The adjacent section of the Snake River is prime white sturgeon habitat, a "species of special concern" for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The Sand Point locality is also quite scenic and is managed as a Class I visual area. All of the lands involved are public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Relevance

The proposed Sand Point ACEC is considered to be relevant as part of a natural system or process, based on the existence of an important geologic feature of the Glenn's Ferry Formation and the existence of important paleontologic localities and materials. The site is also relevant based on the presence of important cultural values. This is based on the presence of an archaeologically significant area of prehistoric Indian habitation (that is presently being endangered by mining activity) the presence of the Historic Medbury Ferry crossing and a section of the Oregon National Historic Trail.

Importance

Paleontologic Resource - The Sand Point Local Fauna consists of mollusk, fish and mammal fossils three million years old (Conrad, 1980). Minnows and mammals are common (Smith et al., 1982). The mammal assemblage present includes muskrat, horse, proboscidian, pocket gophers, rabbits and voles (Smith et al., 1982). The fish species is in itself highly relevant and significant as it represents the most advanced and last occurrence of a diversity of minnows, suckers, sculpins, catfish and sunfish never again seen in western North America (Smith et al., 1982). Sand Point is the type locality for a new species of microtine rodent first reported by Hibbard in 1959. The locality also represents the easternmost occurrence of fossil fish of *Mylocheilus* spp., *Idadon* spp., and the sculpin species (Smith, 1975). The locality is stratigraphically 180 meters above Hagerman and is stratigraphically below such faunal localities as Chalk Flat, Flat Iron Butte, and Grand View which are all located further to the west and are considered to be younger faunal assemblages. This intermediate stratigraphic, geographic and paleontologic position is an important aspect of Sand Point (Conrad, 1980). Many different paleontologic articles have been published which deal with the Sand Point local fauna.

Geologic Resource - Within the Hagerman-Glenns Ferry area there are only two localities which have fluviatile sediments primarily composed of brownish gray, thick bedded sands with minor amounts of interbedded silt and clay. The Sand Point fluviatile facies, and the fluvial depositional environment

in general, has the smallest areal extent within the region of the Glenns Ferry Formation. An integral part of the study of any sedimentary formation is the development of stratigraphic sections, paleomagnetic sections, fossil localities and the dating of ash beds if present. The Sand Point locality has been used for all of the above purposes and is therefore an important and relevant part of the study of the Glenns Ferry Formation.

The study of the Glenns Ferry Formation is important and relevant with more than local significance because of its use in determining the drainage of this part of western North America previous to the capture of the Snake River through Hells Canyon and in determining cenozoic paleontologic-geography and biogeography.

Cultural Resource - Sand Point contains a prehistoric habitation site which stretches approximately 1/2 mile along the bank of the Snake River. The site has been identified as significant by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A section of the Oregon Trail traverses the area and a historic ferry crossing (Medbury Ferry) is also located within the proposed ACEC.

These resources are important because they are located on one of the very few stretches of BLM managed land in the resource area on the Snake River Terrace, and therefore represent one of the few opportunities for federal protection of a cultural resource site which has been destroyed in other locals through agricultural, domestic and livestock use.

The cultural resources are critical because of their susceptibility to damage by vandalism, erosion and mineral extraction.

Causes for Concern

Two mining claims affect the cultural site located within the ACEC. These claims directly endanger the site. If mining activity continues in this area, the site may be completely destroyed.

The fossil localities are located in sediments that are unconsolidated, on oversteepened slopes and subject to the water related problems presently occurring at Hagerman. The lava flow near the top of the rim may act as a collector for the excess water applied to the proposed farm project on the tableland above this area. If this occurs, the water may discharge over the lava flow where it outcrops at the rim. Severe erosion could occur as it has at Hagerman. Direct surface discharge of irrigation lines could also cause severe gullying.

Special Management Requirements

Prevent agricultural trespass, including irrigation lines.

No surface disturbing activities on the site will be allowed unless they are directly related to studies or research on the cultural, paleontologic, or geological resources present or, unless they can be mitigated in such a way as to maximize the information gained on the cultural, paleontologic and/or geological resource impacted.

Any surface disturbance allowed must be mitigated to blend with the existing topography and visual aspects of the site so as to be substantially unnoticeable. If this is not economically or practically feasible, the surface disturbance will not be allowed.

Withdraw the lands from locatable mineral location and all types of land disposals.

Obtain an easement, through the private lands that the access road traverses, to insure access to the site.

Prevent water erosion on the site and insure that vegetative cover is maintained to minimize wind erosion.

Prevent sediment discharge from entering the Snake River.

No new buildings shall be allowed on the site unless the structure is directly related to the preservation or interpretation of the site.

Compatible/Incompatible Uses

The existing mining claims are incompatible with the purposes of this ACEC. The BLM will continue to monitor the mining activity and work with the miners to mitigate the impacts. A determination of the miners valid existing rights will be made by the end of FY-87.

Any development on the tableland above the rim that would cause erosion on the site would be incompatible with the purposes of this ACEC. The lands involved with this ACEC and already declared as suitable for Carey Act development will be considered as unsuitable and the lands involved will be retained in public ownership.

This is necessary to meet the requirement of having a boundary of adequate size and configuration to insure that the necessary special management attention can be provided in a secure setting.

Existing uses of the site for hunting and fishing are compatible uses. The use of the site for paleontologic materials collection by professionals is also compatible.

Motorized vehicle use off of the existings roads is incompatible.

NAME: BRUNEAU/JARBIDGE RIVER - AN AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN FOR BIGHORN SHEEP HABITAT AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Management Objectives

Protect and enhance 80,994 acres of California bighorn sheep habitat in the West Fork of the Bruneau River and the Jarbidge River system and 3,117 acres of the Arch Canyon area.

Protect, maintain, or improve bighorn sheep habitat to a good ecological condition class.