

THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative continues to implement the objectives and management actions provided in the 1987 Jarbidge RMP and its amendments. Lands in poor ecological condition would be improved, while lands in good and excellent ecological condition in the Bruneau River-Sheep Creek and Jarbidge River Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) would be maintained. Vegetation treatments could use native or non-native species. The majority of the planning area would remain available for resource uses, including livestock grazing, cross-country motorized vehicle use, and land use authorizations.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments would include restoration, fuel breaks, and noxious weed treatments within and outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).
- Prescribed fires may be reduced, postponed, or cancelled in areas where they, in combination with recent burns, would cause significant cumulative impacts to wildlife or watershed conditions.
- The entire planning area would remain a full suppression area (1,374,000 acres).

Habitat

- A limited number of upland vegetation treatments would focus on maintaining or improving wildlife habitat, especially habitat for big game, greater sage-grouse (sage-grouse), and upland game birds.
- Riparian areas would be managed to improve riparian areas and fish habitat in WSAs, the Inside Desert, and the Jarbidge Foothills.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species would focus on control.

Livestock Grazing

- Most upland vegetation treatments would focus on maintaining or improving vegetation for livestock grazing.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. Salmon Falls Creek Canyon and areas not contained within grazing allotments would not be available for livestock grazing (51,000 acres).
- Between 160,000 and 260,000 animal unit months (AUMs) would be allocated for livestock use.
- Livestock grazing systems and practices that recognize the physiological requirements of forbs and shrubs and that meet fisheries, riparian, and water quality needs would be designed and established.

Recreation

- Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers, Hagerman-Owsley Bridge, Jarbidge Forks, Oregon Trail, and Salmon Falls Creek and Canyon would be managed as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs; 77,000 acres total).
- The majority of the planning area would remain open to cross-country motorized vehicle use. Transportation and travel within the Sand Point Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), California bighorn sheep (bighorn sheep) habitat, and portions of Devil Creek would be limited to designated routes (216,000 acres), while a seasonal limitation on travel within big game winter range could be invoked if the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) determines harassment is occurring. Canyons within WSAs and some cultural resource sites would be closed to motorized vehicle use (25,000 acres). The remaining portions of the WSAs would be limited to inventoried ways (70,000 acres).

Energy Development

- Right-of-way (ROW) avoidance/restricted areas would include Sand Point ACEC, portions of Bruneau-Jarbidge ACEC, Dove Springs, the Oregon Trail, recommended suitable wilderness areas, the suitable Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridors, Salmon Falls Creek Canyon, riparian areas, paleontological sites, and cultural resource complexes (110,000 acres).
- No ROW exclusion areas would be identified.
- Wind farms would be allowed throughout the planning area, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas.

ACECs

- The Bruneau-Jarbidge, Salmon Falls Creek, and Sand Point areas would be managed as ACECs (89,000 acres total).

ALTERNATIVE I

Alternative I focuses on enhancing and sustaining existing and historic uses of the planning area. This alternative would have the largest component of active recreation management, including SRMAs for motorized recreation, hunting and fishing, hiking, and water-based recreation. Livestock grazing would be maintained near current forage allocation levels. This alternative would focus more on implementing management to benefit mule deer than other alternatives. Restoration projects would focus on providing habitat for mule deer and special status species, including treatments in some non-native perennial communities. Annual communities would also be a focus for vegetation treatments. Vegetation treatments could use native or non-native species depending on vegetation objectives. Reducing the amount of wildland fire in the planning area would be addressed through treatments to move vegetation toward Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) 1, treatments for noxious weeds and invasive plants, and construction of fuel breaks.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments within WUI would focus on areas with high and high/moderate Relative Risk Ratings in the northern portion of the planning area.
- Fuels treatments outside WUI would include restoration, fuel breaks, and noxious weed treatments.
 - Restoration would focus on moving plant communities toward FRCC 1.
 - Outside SRMAs, fuel breaks would follow disturbance corridors; fuel breaks for SRMAs could be used to protect surrounding areas, facilities, and high-use areas.
 - Noxious weed treatments would focus on special designations, access points, riparian areas, special status species habitat, mule deer winter range, roadsides, and native plant communities.
- The toolbox for reducing fuels, treating noxious weeds and invasive plants, or otherwise restoring or treating upland vegetation communities would include: chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments; seeding and planting; and targeted grazing. Prescribed fire would not be allowed.
- Temporary fences could be considered when there are at least 2,000 unburned acres in a pasture; they would be removed once Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation (ES&BAR) objectives have been met.
- Critical Suppression Areas would include WUI; the Bruneau-Jarbidge, Lower Bruneau Canyon, Middle Snake, and Salmon Falls Creek ACECs; and key sage-grouse habitat (481,000 acres).

Habitat

- Upland vegetation treatments would include actively restoring native and non-native perennial communities in big game and sage-grouse habitat, as well as converting annual communities.
- Riparian areas would be managed to maintain proper functioning condition (PFC) on 83 miles of streams, achieve PFC on an additional 60 miles of streams, and be moving toward PFC on the remaining streams; within the priorities identified in the Aquatic and Riparian Management Strategy (ARMS; Appendix D), streams with habitat for suitable for game fish would have priority for restoration.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species would include measures for both prevention and control.

Livestock Grazing

- A limited number of treatments to actively maintain non-native perennial communities for livestock would be implemented.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. The following areas would not be available for livestock grazing: canyons associated with the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers and Salmon Falls Creek; portions of the Middle Snake ACEC; reference areas; Wildlife Tracts; areas open to cross-country motorized vehicle use; and areas not contained within grazing allotments (84,000 acres).
- 25% to 35% of native perennial grass production, 30% to 40% of non-native perennial grass production, 20% to 30% of annual grass production, and 7% to 10% of shrub and forb production would be allocated for livestock use.
- In native plant communities, except the Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve native plant species diversity and abundance.
- In non-native plant communities, including Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve perennial plant species diversity and abundance, taking into account big game habitat needs.

Recreation

- The Deadman/Yahoo, Balanced Rock, Little Pilgrim, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Jarbidge Forks, Canyonlands, Jarbidge Foothills, and Salmon Falls Reservoir SRMAs would be designated (342,000 acres total).
- Transportation and travel within the majority of the planning area would be limited to designated routes. Areas open to cross-country motorized vehicle use would include designated play areas in the Deadman/Yahoo SRMA (3,620 acres). Salmon Falls Creek ACEC, the portions of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Canyons within WSAs, and non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics would be closed to motorized vehicle use (57,000 acres). The remaining portions of the WSAs would be limited to designated ways (72,000 acres).

Energy Development

- ROW avoidance areas would include United States Air Force (USAF) Military Operations Areas (MOAs); the Oregon National Historic Trail (NHT) protective corridor; eligible, suitable, and designated WSR corridors; non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics; and the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Salmon Falls Creek ACECs (896,000 acres).
- ROW exclusion areas would include the Sand Point ACEC and WSAs (95,000 acres).
- Wind farms would be allowed in areas that have already been converted from native communities to annual, non-native perennial, or non-native understory communities, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas and outside ROW exclusion areas.

ACECs

- The Sand Point, Middle Snake, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Salmon Falls Creek, and Lower Bruneau Canyon ACECs would be designated (97,000 acres total).

ALTERNATIVE II

Alternative II focuses on increasing commercial uses throughout the planning area. Livestock grazing would be increased substantially. Non-native perennial communities would be actively maintained for livestock, and treatments in non-native annual communities would focus on converting these areas to a non-native, more fire tolerant, forage-producing perennial community. Native plant communities would be maintained. Other commercial uses, including energy development, would be allowed throughout most areas and have the fewest restrictions compared to the other alternatives. Vegetation treatments could use native or non-native species depending on vegetation and resource use objectives. Reducing the amount of wildland fire in the planning area would be addressed through treatments to move native vegetation toward FRCC 1, treatments for noxious weeds and invasive plants, construction of fuel breaks, and fuels reduction through increased permitted livestock grazing.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments within WUI would focus on areas with high, high/moderate, and moderate Relative Risk Ratings in the northern portion of the planning area and near Roseworth.
- Fuels treatments outside WUI would include restoration, fuel breaks, landscape-scale fuels reduction, and noxious weed treatments.
 - Restoration would focus on moving native plant communities toward FRCC 1.
 - Fuel breaks would focus on protecting commercial facilities; fuel breaks would also be placed in non-native communities to protect native communities.
 - Landscape-scale fuels reduction would occur primarily through increased allocation of vegetation for permitted livestock grazing and through increased livestock grazing utilization.
 - Noxious weed treatments would focus on riparian areas, special status species habitat, and native plant communities.
- The toolbox for reducing fuels, treating noxious weeds and invasive plants, or otherwise restoring or treating upland vegetation communities would include: chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments; seeding and planting; targeted grazing; and prescribed fire. Prescribed fire would not be allowed in native grassland or native shrubland communities.
- Temporary fences could be considered on a case-by-case basis; they could become permanent if they enhance management of the burned area.
- Critical Suppression Areas would only include WUI (172,000 acres).

Habitat

- A limited amount of restoration in native plant communities would be implemented, focusing on special status species habitat.
- Riparian areas would be managed to maintain 85 miles at PFC and be moving toward PFC on the remaining streams; within the priorities identified within the ARMS (Appendix D), fish-bearing streams would have priority for restoration.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species include measures for both prevention and control.

Livestock Grazing

- Upland vegetation treatments would focus on actively maintaining non-native perennial and non-native understory communities for livestock and converting annual communities to non-native perennial.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. The following areas would not be available for livestock grazing: canyons associated with the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers and Salmon Falls Creek; reference areas; Wildlife Tracts; and areas not contained within grazing allotments (59,000 acres).
- 40% to 50% of native perennial grass production, 50% to 60% of non-native perennial grass production, 70% to 80% of annual grass production, and 12% to 15% of shrub and forb production would be allocated for livestock use.
- In native plant communities, except the Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve native plant species diversity and abundance.
- In non-native plant communities, livestock grazing would be managed to sustain the forage base and allow for other commercial uses.

Recreation

- The Little Pilgrim, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Jarbidge Forks, and Salmon Falls Reservoir SRMAs would be designated (21,000 acres total).
- Transportation and travel in the majority of the planning area would be limited to designated routes. No areas would be open to cross-country motorized vehicle use. Portions of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Canyons within WSAs would be closed to motorized vehicle use (21,000 acres). The remaining portions of the WSAs would be limited to inventoried ways (73,000 acres).

Energy Development

- ROW avoidance areas would include USAF MOAs; the Oregon NHT protective corridor; and eligible, suitable, and designated WSR corridors (878,000 acres).
- ROW exclusion areas would include WSAs (94,000 acres).
- Wind farms would be allowed throughout the planning area, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas and outside ROW exclusion areas.

ACECs

- No ACECs would be designated.

ALTERNATIVE III

Alternative III focuses on restoring the resiliency of ecosystem structure and function through intensive management of fuels and enhanced fire suppression capabilities throughout the planning area. This alternative would provide for the highest amount of fuels treatments. Non-native perennial plant communities would be actively managed to contribute to wildland fire prevention and suppression efforts; this management would include increased levels of permitted livestock grazing. Treatments of annual communities would focus on converting these areas to a non-native perennial fire-tolerant community. Native plant communities would be restored to move toward their historic fire regime; extreme fuels reduction measures may be taken to manage native plant communities. Vegetation treatments may use both native and non-native species, with fire-tolerant and fire-resistant species having a high priority. Other uses would be allowed to the extent they do not contribute to an increase in wildland fire size and intensity. The quality and quantity of infrastructure such as roads and water would be increased to support fire suppression activities more in this alternative than in other alternatives.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments within WUI would focus on areas with high, high/moderate, and moderate Relative Risk Ratings in the northern portion of the planning area and near Roseworth and Three Creek.
- Fuels treatments outside WUI would include restoration, fuel breaks, landscape-scale fuels reduction, and noxious weed treatments.
 - Restoration would focus on moving native plant communities toward FRCC 1.
 - Fuel breaks would focus on strategic locations to disrupt the continuity of fuels and to protect important resources and structures.
 - Landscape-scale fuels reduction would occur primarily in annual and non-native perennial communities through increased allocation of vegetation for permitted livestock grazing and through increased livestock grazing utilization.
 - Noxious weed treatments would focus on special designations, fuel breaks, areas with high wildland fire occurrence, areas around historic structures, roadsides, and special status species habitat.
- The toolbox for reducing fuels, treating noxious weeds and invasive plants, or otherwise restoring or treating upland vegetation communities would include: chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments; seeding and planting; targeted grazing; and prescribed fire.
- Temporary fences could be considered on a case-by-case basis; they would be removed once ES&BAR objectives have been met.
- Critical Suppression Areas would include WUI; the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Salmon Falls Creek ACECs; and key sage-grouse habitat (469,000 acres).

Habitat

- Upland vegetation treatments would focus on treatments that would reduce fuels, convert annual communities to perennial, and restore native grassland communities to native shrubland, focusing on special status species habitat.
- Riparian areas would be managed to maintain 85 miles of streams at PFC, achieve PFC on an additional 98 miles of streams, and be moving toward PFC on the remaining streams; within the priorities identified within the ARMS (Appendix D), streams with the potential to serve as fire breaks would have priority for restoration.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species include measures for both prevention and control.

Livestock Grazing

- Non-native perennial communities would not be actively maintained for livestock.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. The following areas would not be available for livestock grazing: canyons associated with the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers and Salmon Falls Creek, reference areas, Wildlife Tracts, and areas not contained within grazing allotments (61,000 acres).
- 35% to 45% of native perennial grass production, 40% to 50% of non-native perennial grass production, 40% to 50% of annual grass production, and 11% to 14% of shrub and forb production would be allocated for livestock use.
- In native plant communities, including the Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve native plant species diversity and abundance.
- In non-native plant communities, livestock grazing would be managed to reduce fuels.

Recreation

- The Deadman/Yahoo, Balanced Rock, Little Pilgrim, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Jarbidge Forks, and Salmon Falls Reservoir SRMAs would be designated (56,000 acres total).
- Transportation and travel in the majority of the planning area would be limited to designated routes. Areas open to cross-country motorized vehicle use would include designated play areas in the Deadman/Yahoo SRMA (3,570 acres). Salmon Falls Creek ACEC and portions of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Canyons within WSAs would be closed to motorized vehicle use (24,000 acres). The remaining portions of the WSAs would be limited to inventoried ways (72,000 acres).

Energy Development

- ROW avoidance areas would include USAF MOAs; the Oregon NHT protective corridor; eligible, suitable, and designated WSR corridors; and the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Salmon Falls Creek ACECs (880,000 acres).
- ROW exclusion areas would include the Sand Point ACEC and WSAs (95,000 acres).
- Wind farms would be allowed in areas that have already been converted from native communities to annual, non-native perennial, or non-native understory communities, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas and outside ROW exclusion areas.

ACECs

- The Sand Point, Bruneau-Jarbidge, and Salmon Falls Creek ACECs would be designated (61,000 acres total).

ALTERNATIVE IV (THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative IV focuses on actively restoring the resiliency of ecosystem structure and function through restoration projects and managing uses. Priorities would be to treat at-risk or fragmented habitats and non-native perennial and annual communities. This alternative would provide for active restoration using more tools and more intensive approaches in more areas than in Alternative V. Vegetation treatments could use native or non-native species depending on vegetation objectives. Reducing the amount of wildland fire in the planning area would be addressed through treatments to move vegetation toward FRCC 1, treatments for noxious weeds and invasive plants, and construction of fuel breaks.

Alternative IV has been split into two sub-alternatives. The only difference between the sub-alternatives is the size of the Inside Desert and Jarbidge Foothills ACECs; these ACECs would have larger boundaries in Alternative IV-A than in Alternative IV-B. Differences between Alternatives IV-A and IV-B also appear in sections in which ACEC management is a factor. When differences are specified between Alternatives IV-A and IV-B, Alternative IV-B is the Preferred Alternative.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments within WUI would focus on areas with high and high/moderate Relative Risk Ratings in the northern portion of the planning area.
- Fuels treatments outside WUI would include restoration, fuel breaks, and noxious weed treatments.
 - Restoration would focus on moving plant communities toward FRCC 1.
 - Fuel breaks would follow disturbance corridors.
 - Noxious weed treatments would focus on special designations, riparian areas, special status species habitat, and native plant communities.
- The toolbox for reducing fuels, treating noxious weeds and invasive plants, or otherwise restoring or treating upland vegetation communities would include: chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments; seeding and planting; targeted grazing; and prescribed fire.
- Temporary fences could be considered when there are at least 2,000 unburned acres in a pasture; they would be removed once ES&BAR objectives have been met.
- Critical Suppression Areas would include WUI; the Bruneau-Jarbidge, Inside Desert, Jarbidge Foothills, and Lower Bruneau Canyon ACECs; and key sage-grouse habitat (594,000 acres in Alternative IV-A; 555,000 acres in Alternative IV-B).

Habitat

- Upland vegetation treatments would focus on restoring non-native perennial and native grassland communities to native shrubland and converting annual communities, focusing on special status species, mule deer, and pronghorn habitat.
- Riparian areas would be managed to maintain 85 miles of streams at PFC, achieve PFC on an additional 98 miles of streams, and be moving toward PFC on the remaining streams; within the priorities identified within the ARMS (Appendix D), streams containing special status species habitat would have priority for restoration.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species include measures for both prevention and control.

Livestock Grazing

- Non-native perennial communities would not be actively maintained for livestock.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. The following areas would not be available for livestock grazing: the Bruneau Canyon Allotment, canyons or riparian corridors associated with the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers, and Deer (Nevada; NV), Dave, Rocky Canyon, and Salmon Falls Creeks; reference areas; Wildlife Tracts; the Inside Desert ACEC; and areas not contained within grazing allotments (145,000 acres in Alternative IV-A; 113,000 acres in Alternative IV-B).
- 15% to 25% of native perennial grass production and 20% to 30% of non-native perennial grass production would be allocated for livestock use.
- In native plant communities, including the Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve native plant species diversity and abundance.
- In non-native plant communities, livestock grazing would be managed to achieve restoration objectives.

Recreation

- The Deadman/Yahoo, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Jarbidge Forks, Canyonlands, and Salmon Falls Reservoir SRMAs would be designated (205,000 acres total).
- Transportation and travel in the majority of the planning area would be limited to designated routes. Areas open to cross-country motorized vehicle use would include designated play areas in the Deadman/Yahoo SRMA (3,570 acres). Portions of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Canyons within WSAs and non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics would be closed to motorized vehicle use (74,000 acres). The remaining portions of the WSAs would be limited to inventoried ways (73,000 acres).

Energy Development

- ROW avoidance areas would include USAF MOAs; the Oregon NHT protective corridor; eligible, suitable, and designated WSR corridors; and the Bruneau-Jarbidge ACEC (896,000 acres).
- ROW exclusion areas would include the Sand Point ACEC, WSAs, and non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics (148,000 acres).
- Wind farms would be allowed in areas that have already been converted from native communities to annual, non-native perennial, or non-native understory communities, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas and outside ROW exclusion areas.

ACECs

- The Sand Point, Bruneau-Jarbidge, Inside Desert, Lower Bruneau Canyon, and Jarbidge Foothills ACECs would be designated (335,000 acres total in Alternative IV-A; 232,000 acres total in Alternative IV-B).

ALTERNATIVE V

Alternative V focuses on the restoration of habitats toward historic vegetation communities. In native plant communities, passive restoration approaches would be preferred. Active restoration would take place in non-native perennial and annual communities; treatments in non-native perennial communities would minimize soil disturbance. Restoration projects would focus on habitat for sage-grouse and other special status species as well as special designations. Vegetation treatments would use only native species. Reducing the amount of wildland fire in the planning area would be addressed through treatments to move vegetation toward FRCC 1, treatments for noxious weeds and invasive plants, and construction of fuel breaks.

Fuels and Fire

- Fuels treatments within WUI would focus on areas with high Relative Risk Ratings in the northern portion of the planning area.
- Fuels treatments outside WUI would include restoration, fuel breaks, and noxious weed treatments.
 - Restoration would focus on moving plant communities toward FRCC 1.
 - Fuel breaks would follow designated roads and designated primitive roads.
 - Noxious weed treatments would focus on special designations, riparian areas, special status species habitat, and native plant communities.
- The toolbox for reducing fuels, treating noxious weeds and invasive plants, or otherwise restoring or treating upland vegetation communities would include: chemical, mechanical, and biological treatments; seeding and planting; removal of grazing; and prescribed fire. Chemical treatments could only be used after all other methods have been exhausted. Targeted grazing would not be allowed.
- Temporary fences would not be allowed.
- Critical Suppression Areas would include WUI; the Lower Bruneau Canyon, Middle Snake, and Sagebrush Sea ACECs; and key sage-grouse habitat (1,067,000 acres).

Habitat

- Upland vegetation treatments would focus on restoring annual communities to native shrubland and restoring a shrub component to non-native perennial and native grassland communities, focusing on special status species habitat.
Riparian areas would be managed to maintain PFC on 85 miles of streams, achieve PFC on an additional 98 miles of streams, and be moving toward PFC on the remaining streams; within the priorities identified within the ARMS (Appendix D), streams containing special status species habitat would have priority for restoration.
- Strategies to address noxious weeds and invasive species include measures for both prevention and control.

Livestock Grazing

- Vegetation treatments would not include active maintenance of non-native perennial communities for livestock.
- The majority of the planning area would be available for livestock grazing. The following areas would not be available for livestock grazing: the Bruneau Canyon Allotment; canyons or riparian corridors associated with the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers, and Upper Cedar, Deer (Idaho; ID), Deer (NV), Clover (Robeson crossing to mouth), Rocky Canyon, Flat, Shack, China, Dave, and Salmon Falls Creeks; the Middle Snake, Sand Point, and Lower Bruneau Canyon ACECs; reference areas; the Browns Bench/China Mountain area; Wildlife Tracts; and areas not contained within grazing allotments (309,000 acres).
- 10% to 20% of native and non-native perennial grass production would be allocated to livestock.
- In native plant communities, including the Sandberg/non-native areas, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve native plant species diversity and abundance.
- In non-native plant communities, livestock grazing would be managed to maintain and improve shrub cover for sage-grouse.

Recreation

- The Yahoo, Bruneau-Jarbidge, and Jarbidge Forks SRMAs would be designated (19,000 acres total).
- Transportation and travel in the majority of the planning area would be limited to designated routes. Areas open to cross-country motorized vehicle use would include designated play areas in the Yahoo SRMA (700

acres). WSAs and non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics would be closed to motorized vehicle use (147,000 acres).

Energy Development

- ROW avoidance areas would include USAF MOAs; the Oregon NHT protective corridor; eligible, suitable, and designated WSR corridors; and the Sagebrush Sea ACEC (1,229,000 acres).
- ROW exclusion areas would include the Sand Point ACEC, WSAs, and non-WSA lands managed for their wilderness characteristics (148,000 acres).
- Wind farms would be allowed in areas that have already been converted from native communities to annual, non-native perennial, or non-native understory communities, consistent with stipulations for ROW avoidance areas and outside ROW exclusion areas.

ACECs

- The Sand Point, Middle Snake, Lower Bruneau Canyon, and Sagebrush Sea ACECs would be designated (968,000 acres total).